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# Kyiv Post

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23<sup>rd</sup> Year

**Renewable Energy**

HUAWEI photomate  
Central and Eastern Europe  
Pages 5 - 9

October 12, 2018

## In Manafort's World, Everyone Had A Price

**American Paul Manafort remains the only official from the era of ex-President Viktor Yanukovich's kleptocracy to see time behind bars. Court documents reveal how Ukraine was run from 2010-2014, when approximately \$40 billion was stolen from Ukrainians before the EuroMaidan Revolution drove Yanukovich to Russia.**

BY JOSH KOVENSKY  
KOVENSKY@KYIVPOST.COM

For the first few months Paul Manafort worked in Ukraine, his home was a luxury hotel in downtown Donetsk - the Donbass Palace. There, on assignment for local tycoon Rinat Akhmetov in early 2005, Manafort would work from the room, reached by associates via the hotel telephone.

But when an Ukrainska Pravda reporter called through to his room, Manafort hung up, refusing to talk to the reporter, who later described him in a story as "famous for an indiscriminate assortment of clients."

As history has since shown, by that time Manafort was already winding up his work with this broad "assortment of clients," focusing instead on one.

more Manafort on page 14

Former Party of Regions adviser and ex-Donald Trump 2016 Campaign Manager Paul Manafort enters a federal courthouse in Washington DC in June 2018. Manafort was convicted on Aug. 21 of five counts of tax fraud, two counts of bank fraud and one count of failure to report a foreign bank account. Manafort struck a plea agreement to fully cooperate with special counsel Robert Mueller's investigators as part of the ongoing probe of Russian interference in the U.S 2016 presidential election and related crimes. (AFP)



## Defense Ministry and British investor continue legal battle over ownership of properties in Kyiv

BY MARK RACHKEVYCH

The Defense Ministry maintains that it still owns military quarters and other property located on 0.6 hectares (1.5 acres) of land in central Kyiv that British multi-millionaire Mohammad Zahoor bought nearly a decade ago.

In a response to a Kyiv Post inquiry, the Defense Ministry said it is disputing ownership as part of an overall endeavor to regain property and land that was illegally sold in "previous" years during a period of scaling down.

Specifically, it is trying to re-take six buildings and other structures on 24A Sichovykh Striltsiv (formerly, Artema) Street near Kyiv's Lviv Square.

more Zahoor on page 11

## Ukrainians charge up renewables commitments

BY JACK LAURENSEN  
LAURENSEN.JACK@GOOGLEMAIL.COM

LONDON - Right in the heart of London on Oct. 10, Ukrainian officials and experts reaffirmed their nation's commitment to generating 25 percent of the country's energy from renewables before the year 2035.

The pledge was given at a renewable energy conference focused on Ukraine at the headquarters of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, part of the Ukrainian Week in London and just two days after the United Nations issued a critical warning about "disastrous" consequences if global warming remains unaddressed.

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# Pifer says US-Ukraine relations in good shape

BY ILYA TIMTCHENKO  
TIMTCHENKO@KYIVPOST.COM

Former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer says that U.S.-Ukraine relations are moving in the right direction despite U.S. President Donald Trump, who has often shown sympathy towards Russian President Vladimir Putin.

"I actually think the U.S.-Ukraine relationship is in a pretty good place," he said in a recent interview with the Kyiv Post. "It's a lot better than what I feared it to be in November of 2016 when Donald Trump was elected president given some of the things that Mr. Trump has said as a candidate."

In April 2016, then-candidate Trump vowed to seek for better relations with Russia if elected. Three months later, he suggested that he might recognize Russia's illegal 2014 annexation of Crimea. The Trump campaign worked behind the scenes trying to make sure that Republicans would not favor giving lethal weapons to Ukraine, according to the Washington Post.

## Trump Administration

But Pifer, who served as ambassador to Ukraine under U.S. President Bill Clinton in 1998–2000, says that the Trump administration is actually showing more support for Ukraine than the previous administration of U.S. President Barack Obama.

"You see strong American support for Ukraine including steps that the Obama administration did not take such as providing lethal military assistance. And it's basically a mainstream Republican approach — which is supportive of Ukraine, supportive of NATO and skeptical about Russia.

"The one asterisk I would put on that is: that's a policy that I am not sure President Trump personally believes in... which is not a normal situation. I mean, ideally you have those as sort of merged as one."

Similar messages have come from ex-U.S. ambassadors to Ukraine and Russia: John Herbst, Michael McFaul, and John Tefft.

## Obama administration

A senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and director of the think tank's Arms Control Initiative, Pifer criticized the Obama administration on two counts: first, the administration's decision not to provide lethal military assistance to Ukraine; second, its silence in regards to the 1994 Budapest Memorandum, which



Former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer testifies on June 5, 2014, before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee On Capitol Hill in Washington, DC. (AFP)

gave Ukraine security assurances for giving up its nearly 2,000 Soviet-era nuclear weapons. Russia, a signatory along with the United States, United Kingdom and Ukraine, violated the pact with its invasion of Ukraine in 2014.

"President Obama was cautious. I can understand his position even though I think it was the wrong decision," he said.

## Budapest Memorandum

The U.S. could have done to uphold its assurances in the Budapest Memorandum. "Somebody once told me, we abided by the Budapest Memorandum because we didn't

invade Ukraine. And I said no, in the process of the negotiation we told the Ukrainians that if there's a violation, we will care," Pifer said.

But he also points to the specifics of the language, saying that the U.S. used the term "assurance" and not "guarantee."

Russia's violation has hurt non-proliferation policies and complicated efforts to persuade other countries to give up nuclear weapons or not to acquire them in the first place, Pifer said. Some Ukrainians say that they should have never signed the deal and should have kept the weapons.

"That's perfectly understandable," Pifer said. "When we were working

out this language we didn't anticipate what happened in 2014. You were dealing with a different Russia then."

But in the end, Ukraine didn't have much choice.

"Had Ukraine decided to keep even some nuclear weapons in 1992–1993 there would have been not much relationship with Washington," he said.

"Ukraine would have been pretty ostracized politically" in the West, Pifer said. It "would have found itself in standoff against Russia alone." Pifer also doesn't think Ukraine could afford to maintain an independent nuclear weapons arsenal.

more Relations on page 17

## World in Ukraine: Poland

Coming in the October 19 edition of the KYIV POST

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# Constantinople recognizes legitimacy of Kyiv patriarch as bishop of church

BY OLEG SUKHOV  
SUKHOV@KYIVPOST.COM

The Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople on Oct. 11 recognized the legitimacy of bishops of the Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church as part of the Constantinople church.

Until this decision, the pro-Ukrainian Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church had not been recognized by the 14 official Orthodox churches, while the bishops of the pro-Russian Moscow Patriarchate in Ukraine had. The recognition is an important step towards the creation of an officially recognized independent (autocephalous) Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople said on Oct. 11 it had lifted the anathema, or excommunication, imposed on Filaret, the patriarch of the Kyiv Patriarchate, and on Makariy, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

The Synod also approved recognizing the authority of the Constantinople Patriarchate in Ukraine, and canceled its 1686 decision to allow the patriarch of Moscow to appoint metropolitans of Kyiv. The Metropolis of Kyiv had been part of the Constantinople Patriarchate from the Christianization of Kyivan Rus in 988 until 1686.

The Constantinople Patriarchate also created a stavropegiyon in Kyiv - an entity that comprises churches or monasteries and is subordinated directly to the patriarch, as opposed to local bishops.

Moreover, the Synod approved plans to create an autocephalous (independent) Ukrainian church.

The Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church are planning to merge with pro-independence bishops of the Moscow Patriarchate into an independent (autocephalous) Ukrainian church, which is expected to get a tomos - a Synod decree recognizing the independence of the Ukrainian church from the Constantinople church.

"This decision gives us the opportunity to unite with bishops of the Moscow Patriarchate who are willing (to join)," Filaret said on Oct. 11.

He said that the Kyiv Patriarchate, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and some of the Ukrainian bishops of the Moscow Patriarchate would soon hold a congress to create a united church, and elect their head.

In May Sofroniy, the Moscow Patriarchate's metropolitan of Cherkasy and Kaniv, said that up to 10 out of 53 bishops from the Moscow Patriarchate in Ukraine supported the autocephaly of the Ukrainian church.

Responding to speculation that he would be demoted to a "metropolitan" due to the official recognition, Filaret said he would remain patriarch.

The Constantinople Patriarchate also appealed "to all sides involved to avoid the appropriation of churches,



Filaret (C), the patriarch of Kyiv, attends a religious procession marking the 1029th anniversary of the Christianization of Kyivan Rus in downtown Kyiv on July 28, 2017. Filaret has now been officially recognized as a legitimate bishop by the Patriarchate of Constantinople, and is preparing to hold a congress of a united Ukrainian church and receive a tomos - or recognition of independence - from Constantinople. (Oleg Petrasjuk)

monasteries and other properties, as well as every other act of violence and retaliation, so that the peace and love of Christ may prevail."

One of the issues under discussion is whether the new Ukrainian church will acquire Moscow Patriarchate property in the country, and whether it will cause confrontation and violent protests.

Filaret said that after the creation of an independent Ukrainian church Moscow Patriarchate bishops would still have a right to serve in Ukraine but would have no right to call themselves a "Ukrainian church."

"Moscow wants a conflict, and we - Ukrainians - don't want it," he added.

"God has seen the Ukrainian people's struggle for independence," Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko said, commenting on the Constantinople church's decision on Oct. 11.

"He has heard our prayers and appreciated our work. He made sure that his Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew and the Synod of the Constantinople Patriarchate told us 'yes.'"

In contrast, the Moscow Patriarchate called the Constantinople church's decision "catastrophic" and warned that something "terrible" would begin.

Representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church said it would have to terminate relations with the Constantinople Patriarchate, and also called for the excommunication of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew.

On Sept. 7, the Constantinople Patriarchate appointed two exarchs, or ambassadors, in Kyiv as efforts to create an independent Ukrainian church began to gain pace.

Filaret was defrocked by the Russian Orthodox Church in 1992 and excommunicated by the Moscow Patriarchate in 1997. He later appealed to the patriarch

of Constantinople to cancel the excommunication.

He co-founded the Kyiv

Patriarchate in 1992 and became the patriarch of Kyiv in 1995.

Filaret was the metropolitan of Kyiv

as part of the Moscow Patriarchate in 1968 to 1992. He was also the locum tenens, or acting head, of the Russian Orthodox Church and a competitor for the job of the patriarch of Moscow in 1990.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was founded in 1919 during the brief period of Ukraine's independence after the collapse of the Russian Empire.

In 1991 the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate declared its independence from Moscow for the first time, but later most Ukrainian bishops revoked their signatures from the declaration.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate has more than 12,000 parishes in Ukraine, while the Kyiv Patriarchate has about 5,000 parishes, and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church has about 2,000 parishes.

The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, which is part of the Roman Catholic Church, has more than 3,000 parishes, mostly in Western Ukraine. The popularity of the Kyiv Patriarchate has increased since Russia launched its war against Ukraine in 2014, and some parishes have switched from the Moscow Patriarchate to the Kyiv Patriarchate. ■

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Editorials

# Tongue-tied

Oh the irony! After nearly 23 years of speaking up for Ukraine, the Kyiv Post could be silenced by legislation that seeks to boost Ukrainian identity.

The new language bill that parliament passed at first reading on Oct. 4 seemed at first glance to be a positive development.

Bill No. 5670-d aims to strengthen and promote the use of Ukrainian over other languages, in all spheres of public life.

But it also threatens the existence of the Kyiv Post. That's because one of the bill's articles stipulates that all media in Ukraine — print, online, or television — have to be in Ukrainian.

Newspapers and magazines can be published in other languages only if they also produce a Ukrainian version of the same size and content, the article reads. They must be published simultaneously and distributed through the same channels as their versions in other languages.

The same goes for news websites: they can have multiple language versions, but the Ukrainian one needs to be the default. And all TV must be in Ukrainian, with programs in other languages dubbed.

If this bill becomes law, the Kyiv Post will thus be legally obliged to produce a Ukrainian version of its newspaper and website.

We have neither resources nor the means to do that. We would have to close, or drastically reduce our publication in size.

The Russian-language publications that are the bill's primary target can automatically translate their websites into Ukrainian and get away with it. This won't work for the English-language media.

Moreover, we shouldn't have to do it. There are plenty of local media delivering news in Ukrainian already, but there's only one English-language newspaper in Ukraine — and it's us since 1995. Our job is to be a window into Ukraine for the English-speaking world. This is needed now more than ever.

The Kyiv Post has championed Ukraine, its independence and development of democracy, including promoting the Ukrainian language. Our role has been crucial in countering Kremlin propaganda and accurately covering Russia's war against Ukraine, including from the front lines. Unlike some Western media, we don't parrot Russian propaganda. We are a multinational team of mainly Ukrainians who live here and understand the nation well.

While Russian language is the target, even that is misguided. There are plenty of progressive, pro-Ukrainian media published in Russian. Patriots speak Russian too. The bill is a gift to the Kremlin propaganda machine, which will accuse Ukraine of oppressing Russian speakers. Pro-Russian politicians in Ukraine will reap the fruits in the presidential and parliamentary elections in 2019. And the Kyiv Post may not be there to document it.

So we call on the lawmakers who sponsored the language bill — there were several dozen — to amend the bill before it goes to final reading: either make an exemption for the English-language media or soften the language demands made of the media in general.

Otherwise Ukraine could lose its only consistently pro-Ukrainian voice in the English language.

# Ukraine takes London

It was an audaciously ambitious idea: A week-long series of events, including a four-day conference on different subjects and different venues, all in London. But it was a great idea and all sponsors and organizers should be proud of themselves. Several hundred people gathered to hear Ukrainians pitch the investment potential in the nation. While it would have been nicer to have more representation from British business, those who came listened with open minds.

Ukraine and the United Kingdom have bilateral trade of just over \$1.3 billion, more can be done — especially since both nations, after Brexit, will be outside the European Union and can craft a distinct bilateral relationship. Britain imports half of its food, and Ukraine is a major producer. This is just one areas of mutual interest. Because of the Kremlin's nerve-gas assassination attempt, which killed a British citizen in its failed quest to kill an ex-Russian spy, London is alert to the menace of Vladimir Putin and ready to get tough. This makes Britain a natural ally in foreign policy.



NEWS ITEM: An ammunition depot near Ichnia in Chernihiv Oblast, which stored 70,000 tons of ammunition, caught fire on Oct. 9, and massive explosions ripped through it. This is the fourth arsenal that has exploded in Ukraine since 2015. Meanwhile, Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko keeps stressing the importance of the military for Ukraine.



NEWS ITEM: Ukrainian Week in London on Oct. 8-11 highlighted the main controversy of the Ukrainian-British relations: The United Kingdom has been providing corrupt top officials and murky business people from Ukraine and other countries with a place to store and spend their ill-gotten money, and appears to be in no hurry to stop this inflow of cash.



NEWS ITEM: In early October, the conflict between Ukraine and Hungary took another turn, this time because of Hungary providing Hungarian passports to Ukrainian citizens in Zakarpattia Oblast. Ukraine said Hungary had violated Ukrainian law, while Hungary denied it, and both countries expelled each others' consuls. Even though dual citizenship is forbidden in Ukraine, many Ukrainian top officials and business people reportedly have multiple citizenships.



NEWS ITEM: The identities of Anatoliy Chepiga and Aleksandr Mishkin, officers of Russia's GRU military intelligence agency and suspects in the poisoning of ex-Russian intelligence officer Sergei Skripal and his daughter Yulia in the United Kingdom, were uncovered by the Bellingcat open-source investigative team and other media. Meanwhile, four GRU agents allegedly trying to organize a cyber attack were identified on Oct. 4 by Dutch security services. The Russians had a taxi receipt for a trip from Moscow's GRU headquarters to the airport, which helped link them to the Russian military intelligence agency.

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Reformer & Anti-Reformer Of The Week

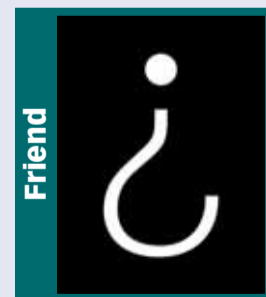


**Mykhailo Slobodin**  
Outspoken judge exposes fake nature of judicial reform in Ukraine



**Serhiy Semochko**  
Authorities ignore top intelligence officer's wealth, links to Russia

Ukraine's Friend & Foe Of The Week



**Bellingcat**  
Online sleuths unmask a pair of foes Ukraine didn't even know it had.



**Hendrik Weber**  
Fake diplomat from Norway helps Kremlin spread its propaganda.

VOX populi: Should laws be passed to encourage people to speak Ukrainian?

Feel strongly about an issue? Agree or disagree with editorial positions in this newspaper? The Kyiv Post welcomes letters to the editors and opinion pieces, usually 800 to 1,000 words in length. Please email all correspondence to Brian Bonner chief editor, at [bonner@kyivpost.com](mailto:bonner@kyivpost.com). All correspondence must include an email address and contact phone number for verification.

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## Experts: Ukraine on track to reach 25% share of renewables by 2025

Energy from page 1

The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC, said on Oct. 8 that the planet faces catastrophic consequences unless the global community undertakes "rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society."

For its part, Ukraine is stepping up and seems to be punching above its weight in the renewable energy sector – despite having considerable reserves of natural gas.

Officials in London said that Ukraine was working hard to meet the same renewables goals set in the European Union, while experts affirmed that the country was on track to reach a 25-percent share of renewable energy in total output before 2035, even though the country only currently produces 2 percent of its energy from renewables.

Recent years have seen significant



Rengy Development's Glibochok Solar II project in Vinnytsia Oblast has a 6.4-megawatt capacity. The renewable energy company has more than a dozen projects across Ukraine. Other investors in Ukraine's renewables sector include: Eco Optima, UDP Renewables, TIU Canada, Recom, Rener, NBT AS, and Scatec Solar. (Rengy Development)

growth in renewable energy projects across Ukraine, but mostly in the sunny south and south-eastern coastal regions. The growth has been encouraged by lucrative feed-in tariffs, EBRD subsidies and significant interest from prospecting European investors.

For example, on Sept. 6, Norwegian company NBT AS signed a multimillion-euro contract with the Power Construction Corporation of China Limited, or POWERCHINA, to build a large 250-megawatt wind power plant in Kherson Oblast. Scatec Solar, another Norwegian company, has signed agreements securing two projects with a total capacity of 83 megawatts in central Ukraine. Other investors in the past two years alone include: Eco Optima, UDP Renewables, TIU Canada, Rengy Development, Recom, and Rener.

more Energy on page 8

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# Can Ukraine turn 10 million tons of waste into electricity?

BY BERMET TALANT  
BERMET@KYIVPOST.COM

In Ukraine, 94 percent of solid waste is disposed of in landfills. But with the available space shrinking, cities are looking for alternative ways to process garbage and use it as an energy source.

## Pollution

In May 2016, a massive pile of trash collapsed during a fire at the Hrybovychi landfill near Lviv, killing three firefighters and an ecologist at the site. The local authorities took the long overdue decision to close the dangerously overfilled 33-hectare dumpsite, but the city of Lviv was left without a place to dispose of its waste.

On city streets, dumpsters filled up quickly, and in just a few months Lviv was blighted with suffocating piles of garbage. Residents complained about the bad odors and rats, and demanded action from the city authorities. The city tried to find available landfills in other regions, but there were not many options. Sometimes tons of trash would simply be dumped in unauthorized areas, in fields, drawing the ire of the neighboring towns, which began to block garbage trucks from Lviv.

In Ukraine, landfills already take up 12,000 hectares of land – a territory bigger in area than the city of Vinnytsia. Only a seventh of that is legal for usage and currently open. Even fewer of the landfills meet sanitary standards.

By official figures, less than seven percent of the waste produced in Ukraine is recycled or used to generate energy. Almost 10 million tons of waste ends up in landfills, contaminating soil, water, and the air of the surrounding areas. The only waste incineration plant in the country is located in Kyiv; it burns about 20 percent of all the capital's waste.

## Solutions

To tackle the crisis in Lviv, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development allotted 35 million euros last September to upgrade the Hrybovychi landfill and to build a waste treatment plant.

Shortly after that, the city of Khmelnytsky also announced plans to deal with its waste: In January, the city authorities announced they would build a similar waste treatment plant to Lviv's.



Waste collectors pick trash from a street in Lviv on June 27, 2017. The city suffered a garbage disposal crisis when, in May 2016, its only landfill was closed after an accident. (Volodymyr Petrov)

## Waste not

While some private companies and public initiatives try to promote waste sorting and recycling, there's no such culture in Ukraine, nor is there a functioning nationwide or municipal policy.

"We can't wait for our people to learn to sort their waste. There is technology that can do it at a plant," said Serhiy Savchuk, head of the State Agency for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving.

The technology he referred to is a mechanical-biological treatment (MBT) plant, the type of plants that both Lviv and Khmelnytsky plan to build. It is equipped to separate waste into several types of materials that can be recycled or converted into energy.

Glass, paper, and plastic are recycled. Organic food and agricultural waste is processed into biogas or technical compost, used to cover old landfills. Combustibles can be used to produce fuel. And the remaining small fraction of non-reusable residues can be buried in a landfill.

Ideally, Savchuk says, such a plant should be in every Ukrainian city and region. But in reality, this would be costly and require the revision of legislation and tariffs.

Matthias Vogel, director at the Ukrainian branch of Veolia, a French waste management company, says that Ukraine needs to start from the basics: Get new containers and trucks with GPS trackers; create sanitary landfills; tighten controls over where waste is disposed of; and introduce the sorting of dry and wet waste.

"Unfortunately, the better the recycling, the more it costs," Vogel said, adding that the basic model of waste management he proposed would cost five times more than the existing one.

## Waste-to-energy

Today, Ukraine has 18 biogas plants installed in landfills that generate 16 megawatts of electricity from decomposing organic waste.

But building a more sophisticated power station to convert solid waste into energy requires a lot of investment. For example, French company SUEZ is building a waste-to-energy power station in England for 150 million euros.

"MBT plants are fine for producing alternative fuel, but the big question is where it is going to be incinerated," Vogel said.

The alternative fuel extracted from combustible waste varies in caloric value and makes up only from 10 to 35 percent of the total volume. It can be burnt to produce electricity or thermal power, or used in cement production.

"Some Soviet thermal power stations could be converted to run on alternative fuel or biomass. Theoretically, it is possible. Practically, it's very costly," Vogel said.

## Low tariffs

It all comes down to money. And at the end of the day it's Ukrainians who will pay.

With current rates for waste col-

Vogel's estimates.

Furthermore, the environmental tax on waste disposal in Ukraine is incredibly low: Hr 5 per ton.

In comparison, in Europe landfill taxes range from 5 euros per ton in Lithuania to over 100 euros per ton in Belgium. The tax is charged in addition to the tipping fee at a landfill in order to increase the cost of landfill disposal and encourage other means of treating waste.

"What we can do now is minimize the amount of waste taken to the landfill. Take out organics and recyclables and do it at the lowest cost. If we don't start there, we won't get to another level," Vogel said.

The next level is to attract investors into the waste-to-energy sector. They need guarantees that their plants will get the necessary amount of waste on a regular basis and advantageous tariffs on sales of the energy they produce.

The state agency is looking for a business model to make waste treatment plants more affordable for Ukraine.

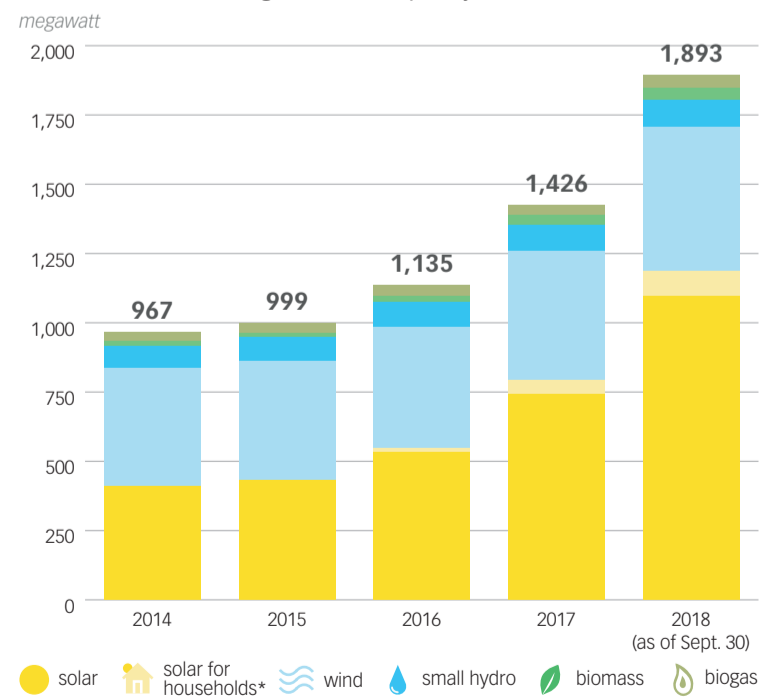
"The construction may be partially covered from municipal budgets or subsidies, or through public-private partnerships," Savchuk said.

Stimulating tariffs for energy produced from waste, similar to "green tariffs" that Ukraine introduced to boost investment into renewables, would help too, Vogel added.

Representatives of French SUEZ met with Savchuk's team in September.

"Waste-to-energy is among the projects we consider in Ukraine," SUEZ's pressperson told the Kyiv Post in an email. "In order to commit to such project we would need the necessary legal framework, access to financing, commitment on volumes and prices of waste, as well as sustainable energy tariffs." ■

Ukraine's renewables generation capacity in 2014-2018



\* Data for solar power plant for households are given as of June 30.

Thanks to Ukraine's lucrative feed-in "green tariffs," Ukraine's renewable-energy sector is capable of producing twice as much electricity as it did in 2015 and the sector attracted 880 million euros in investments.

Source: State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving

By Yuliana Romanynshyn, Kyiv Post

## Coming up in the Kyiv Post

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TIU Canada's Chief Operating Officer Hani Tabsh speaks with the Kyiv Post on Sept. 14 about his company's operations and future plans in Ukraine. (Volodymyr Petrov)

## TIU Canada develops solar energy, another signal of better investment climate

BY NATALIA DATSKEVYCH  
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Amid all the gloom, at least one foreign investor sees some bright prospects for its business in Ukraine.

Scheduling the opening its first 10.7 megawatt solar power plant in the city of Nikopol in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast for January, TIU Canada gave another positive sign that the investment climate in Ukraine has started to improve again since Russia launched its war on the country four years ago.

With the outbreak of the war in Donbas, foreign companies have naturally had many concerns about coming to the country.

"When we first arrived in 2016 there was a lot of skepticism and not that many western firms were even looking at Ukraine," Hani Tabsh, CEO of TIU Canada, told the Kyiv Post in a recent interview.

"Now, over the last year-and-a-half that attitude has slowly morphed into — okay, there're still some things to get worked out, but it's starting to become more comfortable."

Currently Tabsh does not see a serious threat from Russia.

"It feels like there is no conflict at all... It's a very localized thing, which is important to recognize, but from (the) investor perspective you have to keep an eye on it," he said.

### The sooner the better

Over the past four years, renewables in Ukraine have become one of the most rapidly developing sectors of the economy. Part of the reason is Ukraine's desire to become as energy independent as possible from Russia, which was previously the country's biggest gas supplier.

Ukraine has also set an attractive green tariff for sales of power generated from renewables, and there is a high level of transparency for such business activity, making it less susceptible to corruption.

Since 2015, the renewable energy sector has seen generating capacity rise by 766 megawatts, to reach 1.7 gigawatts by the end of the first half of this year, according to the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving, or SAEE.

Over the same period more than 740 million euros of investment, both foreign and domestic, have

been made in the sector, according to the SAEE.

Just like renewables, Ukraine now has a generally positive, but still very slow, trend of increasing foreign direct investments. From January to August FDI was \$1.4 billion, a modest \$200 million more than over the same period in 2017, according to the National Bank of Ukraine.

Among renewables the solar business is one of the most popular, as it is easier to get started and requires less initial data than other types, like wind or biogas.

"You don't have to do a one-year wind study, plus the construction time is a lot faster," said Tabsh.

In 2009 there was not a single solar power plant in Ukraine; in comparison, by the end of 2017 some 184 solar projects were completed, producing some 742 megawatts of electricity altogether, according to the Ukrainian Association of Renewable Energy, or UARE.

The trend is persisting in 2018: The renewable sector is expecting to see the installation of another gigawatt of "green" capacity — 600 megawatts of solar, 300 megawatts of wind, and 50–100 megawatts of bio-energy, according to Irina Krymus, an expert at the UARE.

However, despite all the progress in renewables seen in Ukraine, the country is still far from securing its energy independence.

Unlike Germany, where renewables produce 40 percent of the country's electricity, Ukrainian renewables accounted for only 1.2 percent of the electricity the country generated in 2017, or only 1,896 million kilowatts, according to energy expert Andrey Perevertaev.

That number is dwarfed by the output of nuclear power plants, and coal- and gas-fired power plants, which generated 91 percent of all of the electricity in Ukraine, or some 141,000 million kilowatts over the same period.

### Solar portfolio

Like the other major players on the Ukrainian renewable market, TIU Canada doesn't want to stop at a single solar power plant in Nikopol.

It plans to build five new solar power plants in Ukraine, investing 94 million euros, according to Ivan

Bachynsky, the company's communications representative.

"We want to have a portfolio of 50–100 megawatts if not larger as we grow over the next year," added Tabsh.

Since Mykolaiv Oblast has one of the best locations for solar power generation in Ukraine, another solar plant near the village of Kalynivka is already under construction. It will cover 20.2 hectares with a capacity of 13.5 megawatts.

The plant will help reduce Ukraine's carbon dioxide emissions by 18,212 tons per year, according to Bachynsky.

According to Tabsh, the company is in the final stage of negotiations and completing due diligence for two additional solar projects in that same region.

"And as soon as we've got those closed and meet all the final requirements, we're going to start constructing them this fall," he said.

### Historic agreement

TIU Canada doesn't just have business ties with Ukraine — there is much broader interest in cultural exchanges at the company.

For instance, on Sept. 10, two mayors — Nikopol's Andriy Fisak and Gerald Aalbers of the Canadian city of Lloydminster — signed a historic agreement between their two cities.

The Canadian investments in Nikopol were the motivation for signing this first major non-military cooperation agreement between Canada and Ukraine in 35 years.

"We're not happy simply to put money into a community, walk away, and just collect income that comes from that type of investment," said Tabsh. "Our company wants to be actively involved within the communities in which we're investing."

Since Lloydminster and Nikopol have some similarities in terms of industries and population size, the cooperation could produce real growth in trade as well as opportunities in education, art, and sports between them, according to Tabsh.

"There will be cultural exchanges hopefully between the two cities after the meeting of the two mayors, and we're looking to see how it will develop and will support it as quickly as we can," said Tabsh. ■

BUSINESS ADVISER

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## Bankable PPA: A new version from the regulator



Sergiy Oberkovych,  
Senior Partner at GOLAW  
Attorney at law



Max Lebedev,  
Partner at GOLAW  
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A power purchase agreement or PPA is one of the core documents needed for the purchase of electricity produced by a power plant. Several years ago, when the production of "green" electricity (from renewable sources) began to gain momentum rapidly, the energy sector regulator came under pressure from both business and foreign investors to modify the out-of-date version of the PPA for "green" tariffs. Over the last couple years, there have been at least two significant efforts made by the regulator to make PPAs bankable and attractive to investors. Considering certain legislative, political and technical boundaries, the regulator has been unable to include in the document all of the suggestions from business. However, in line with the requirements of the structure of the new energy market, the regulator has developed a new standard version of a PPA that differs from the current template of a model agreement signed by a guaranteed buyer. It seems that business community and the regulator have come to a more or less mutual consensus over many of the conditions of the new PPA, although certain major points are still on the table.

**Entry into force.** The proposed draft makes it possible for a producer to conclude a PPA either after the commissioning of facilities and receiving the "green" tariff, or to conclude a so-called pre-PPA before the commissioning of the facilities and the receiving of the "green" tariff. In the first case, the PPA enters into force from the date of producer's introduction to the register of producers under the "green" tariff. In the second case, the agreement enters into force after certain suspended conditions are met. This means that a pre-PPA can be signed by both parties before the commissioning of the facilities, but that it will enter into force only after the commissioning of the facilities and the receiving of the "green" tariff by the producer. This formulation was not what investors were hoping to see in the draft. In this connection, they approached the regulator with the suggestion that the pre-PPA should enter into force after its signing, but that certain provisions concerning the obligation of the guaranteed buyer to purchase electricity under the "green" tariff should come into force only after the producer fulfills the above-mentioned obligations. The attitude of the regulator to this issue appears to be rather straightforward — such a suggestion is not acceptable to the regulator, as it contradicts the Law on the electrical energy market.

**Dispute resolution.** The draft dispute resolution clause stipulates that any business entity (both with foreign investments and without) can use either court procedures in Ukraine, or arbitration procedures. Such an amendment is rather questionable, as it contradicts a direct provision of Ukrainian law, according to which a dispute can be subject to arbitration only if at least one party is an entity with foreign investments. That is why, we may assume that under certain circumstances the same dispute may undergo both arbitration and court proceeding in Ukraine. In any case, this clause, being one of the major amendments to the PPA, is still subject to quite robust discussion between the regulator, the guaranteed buyers and the business community. Obviously, it will be further changed.

**Introduction of amendments to the PPA.** The draft stipulates that in the case of changes being made to the legislation and/or in model PPA, the guaranteed buyer shall post such changes on their website and notify the producer of such changes. If within one month after the changes have come into force the producer does not initiate the procedure to terminate the PPA, it is understood that the producer has given their consent to the amended conditions. Such automatic changes of conditions in the PPA creates the situation in which producers can enter into a PPA under conditions that may be changed in future without the producer's involvement. This uncertainty will make it more difficult for producers to access funding, although the regulator is making very visible efforts to accommodate most of the suggestions made by the business community.

It is clear that the regulator is, quite reasonably, unable to implement in the new typical PPA all of the most favorable conditions for business, but it can now certainly be said that there is greater understanding between the stakeholders.

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# Kobolev: Naftogaz ready to start taking renewables more seriously

Energy from page 5

## Untapped west

But there are other regions to invest in.

Ukraine's extensive Black Sea coastline, vast flat steppelands that receive months of steady sunshine, and its mountainous, windy Carpathian region are all seen by investors to be rich in untapped energy-generating potential.

Marina Petrov, the deputy head of the EBRD in Ukraine, said that Ukraine had added 500 megawatts of renewable output in the last nine months alone, compared to a total of 1,000 megawatts added over the past three years.

"Since 2009 the government of Ukraine has wanted to develop renewables because they realized that nuclear and coal-fire stations will soon be in need of replacement," she said. "The EBRD is cooperating closely with the government in this area, and we want Ukraine to move into even greener ways of extracting renewable energy."

Petrov said that the EBRD is working actively in Ukraine to build a sustainable renewable sector, and keep investors ahead of the market and informed about regulatory changes. She said that Ukraine is committed to being compliant with EU standards while also improving the openness of the electricity market.

Rodion Morozov, the head of the Ecological Projects Department for state-owned Ukrzazbank, said that his bank had funded two thirds of all of Ukraine's renewable projects since 2016, and was ready to put up



Roman Voloshchak, a power engineer, descends the stairs of one of the four wind turbines at the Eco-Optima wind farm, located near the western Ukrainian town of Staryi Sambir, on Feb. 21, 2017. (Yuliana Romanyshyn)

even more cash for green energy projects.

"We're ready to keep developing our renewable portfolio," he said.

"We have a lot of appetite for new projects and more cooperation... and the involvement of a state bank gives assurances to strategic part-

ners, who can know that their investment has protection."

According to Morozov, Ukrzazbank has funded 742 megawatts of renewable energy projects since 2016 at a cost of 436 million euros, resulting in a carbon dioxide emissions reduction of 715,000 metric tons annually.

Ukrzazbank alone has so far funded 97 solar farms, five wind farms, 12 biofuel stations and 18 hydropower stations.

"These 132 assets have saved Ukraine from burning 343 million cubic meters of gas," said the banking director.

Andriy Kobolev, the CEO of state oil and gas company Naftogaz, said that his company is ready to start taking renewables more seriously, while also moving ahead with the extraction of shale gas as well.

"We hope that the gas wars between Ukraine and Russia are drawing to a close," he said. "And Naftogaz is looking into renewables... We already have a few small solar projects in partnership with international investors... (and) we're looking at more options and meeting with possible investors in London this week."

Oleksander Buglak, head of Financial Institutions for state savings bank Oschadbank, said that he thinks the popularity of investing in renewables will continue to increase, but that the government has to set stable rules of the game.

"It's very trendy to own renewable assets in Ukraine right now," he said. "Every businessman wants to own something in this sector... but the

profitability in renewable energy is heavily driven by regulation and rates — so that uncertainty has to be removed."

William Coppoolse, CEO of ENGIE Ukraine, said French multinational ENGIE was eyeing more renewable acquisitions and investments in Ukraine.

"We're moving very strongly into renewables... globally, ENGIE will reach 11,000 megawatts of output by 2021 — that's Ukraine's total target before 2035," he said, adding that Ukrainian developers should be mindful of conserving the energy they have, and not just producing more.

In London, renewable energy is an area of prospective investment that has created palpable excitement at conferences this week.

Some investors pointed to opportunities linked to the expected growth in Ukraine's agricultural sector — farms will look to installing biofuel, wind and solar technology to reduce costs and maximize profits from rising output.

Investor confidence in the sector is also stronger than ever before, as Ukraine moves to pass new laws that streamline investor entry to the sector and protect businesses from any changes in energy tariffs.

"Investors can already seek arbitration under both international and Ukrainian law — through international energy treaties to which Ukraine is a signatory — if they encounter a dispute," said Anna Vlasjuk, a lawyer for Ukraine's National Investment Council. ■



## Chornobyl goes solar three decades after nuclear disaster

Visitors examine solar panels during the official opening ceremony of a new one-megawatt solar power plant next to the New Safe Confinement over the fourth block of the Chornobyl nuclear plant on Oct. 5, 2018. Ukraine has launched its first solar plant in the abandoned area around its former Chornobyl power station, the scene of the worst nuclear disaster in history. The new plant has about 3,800 photovoltaic panels installed across an area of 1.6 hectares, just a hundred metres from a giant metal construction sealing in the remains of the reactor that exploded in 1986. The one-megawatt solar plant, capable of powering 2,000 apartments, is a joint project by Ukrainian company Rodina and German Enerparc AG, and cost about \$1.2 million. (AFP)



Siemens Ukraine country manager Maciej Tomasz Zielinski speaks with the Kyiv Post in an interview on Oct. 2 from the company's national headquarters in Podil's modern Astarta Business Center. (Volodymyr Petrov)

# Siemens wants to power Ukraine through 21st century, including with more renewable energy

BY BRIAN BONNER  
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Siemens Ukraine sells everything that Ukraine acutely needs to become prosperous: more and cleaner energy, modern infrastructure, state-of-the-art manufacturing, efficient heating, cooling and lighting systems for all buildings; better diagnostic equipment for health care. The list goes on and on.

"Ukraine needs huge modernization in industry and infrastructure," Siemens Ukraine country manager Maciej Tomasz Zielinski told the Kyiv Post in an interview this month from the company's headquarters. "This is exactly what Siemens delivers. We create value chains for our customers in electrification, digitation and automation."

The German-based company's technological wizardry in 2017 earned \$83 billion in global revenue and \$6 billion in net profit with 376,000 employees.

In Ukraine, however, a rebounding business in 2017 earned only \$80 million in revenue — less than 1/10 of 1 percent — with 250 employees in five locations.

Still, the Polish citizen who has been in Ukraine for more than two years, said "things nowadays are going quite well" compared to 2015, when Siemens had to evacuate its Donetsk office, and 2016, the year that Zielinski arrived to a severe downturn in business, saw no working streetlights in parts of Kyiv and heard shooting on the outskirts of Mariupol during a business trip.

The hardships, of course, came in the aftermath of the EuroMaidan Revolution that drove Kremlin-backed President Viktor Yanukovich from power on Feb. 22, 2014, triggering Russia's military invasion and occupation of Crimea and parts of the Donbas, which continues today.

"Since then, things have changed a lot," Zielinski told the Kyiv Post from Siemens' modern 8th floor headquarters in the Astarta Business Center in the Podil neighborhood. "I have to say the last two years were very successful for the whole Siemens Ukraine team. When you talk about Ukraine, you don't have super big projects, but still, for such a country, projects of the volume of 10 million euros are not small projects."

## What does Siemens do?

Siemens has such a vast array of complex, high-tech products that it's hard to know where to begin.

But even in Ukraine, where Siemens does business on a smaller scale compared to other nations, the products and services are woven into everyday lives and the nation's economy.

In power supply, Siemens' software and hardware helps the nation's electrical grid deliver energy more efficiently. Also in energy, Siemens technology is used in oil and gas exploration as well as the budding renewable sector of wind and solar.

In factories, automation and drive systems modernize and improve production and efficiency.

In food and beverage, Siemens' technology is used in storage eleva-

tors and other infrastructure, as well as in production of such things as edible oil. It even is involved in burning waste from sunflower grain to produce steam that powers turbines.

Recently, Siemens signed a memorandum of understanding with Turboatom in Kharkiv to explore more business opportunities.

But Siemens could do much more, if the private and public sectors in Ukraine find the to invest.

Ukrzalyznytisia, the state railway monopoly with twice as many kilometers of track than Germany, "needs electrification" to deliver people and goods more quickly, efficiently and profitably, he said. Siemens specializes in electrical locomotives, which could replace more of Ukraine's aging diesel locomotives and rolling stock.

"We deliver equipment for signaling, electrification and rolling stock as well," he said. "We have the complete portfolio, not only in rail. When it comes to infrastructure, there's plenty to do in Ukraine... In Ukraine, this is about priorities."

Even before production takes place, Siemens — as the "biggest industrial software producer worldwide" — has visualization systems to great a "digital twin" prototype of the product under development.

"If something is wrong, you can change the features of the product. Nowadays, most (things under) productions have their own digital twin," he said. For example, computers can simulate the impact of crashes on car

## Real Estate in Kyiv: the best option for investment



Oleh Maiboroda,  
Chief executive officer,  
Ukrbud Development

The residential property market in Kyiv is demonstrating stability and growth. More than 1.73 million square meters of residential space was commissioned in 2017. That is more than 30 percent more compared to the previous year.

Earlier, only commercial property was of interest to international investors, but the situation has changed in favor of housing over the last two years. This has been due to there being reasonable prices for apartments, and relatively high rent rates. The increasing demand is for new property, as the

lifetime of old housing is coming to an end, as it now fails to meet modern requirements for comfort and security.

In 2018 the main foreign investors in Kyiv residential property were from Western Europe and Asia. For instance, citizens of Germany, Italy, Austria, France, Switzerland, Israel, China, India, Iran, Iraq invested in real estate constructed by UKRBUD corporation, which is one of the largest construction organizations in Kyiv. This list is increasing steadily, as satisfied foreign investors are encouraging other non-residents, who are at the stage of studying risks and benefits of future investments, to enter the market.

At the moment, Kyiv's new-built property market has wide range of offers for any kind of budget. If the main goal is to effectively invest money, it is better to put it into the early stage of construction when a minimum price per square meter is set by the developer. This price will rise with the progress of construction work, therefore a 100 percent payment at the start of construction will be the most profitable investment. Some 95 percent of apartments are usually sold out before the residential complex is put into operation.

Let's assume you bought a one-bedroom apartment at the groundbreaking stage at the cost of \$25,000, and the general expenditures on apartment remodeling with furniture and equipment amount to \$10,000 — its rental price will be Hr 15,000 per month, not including utilities costs. That will bring you more than \$6,000 in income per year. Besides, it is important to remember that the larger the apartment, the lower the cost of remodeling per square meter. Moreover, the cost of investment in residential property grows the closer it comes to being put into operation.

For instance, if you're ready to make investment at the start of construction and wait for two to three years, the value of one square meter will rise by 30-50 percent in national currency. Obviously, no bank deposits offer such a return. Furthermore, the return of an investment made at a right time will be even higher than you expect. The time before building companies increase their price per square meter is the best time to buy new-built property. It is not hard to determine this time, as construction companies usually warn about a future rise of prices. For example, a 10-percent average price increase is expected in the coming months. And if you invest in a new building now, still at the old price, the capitalization of the acquired apartment will grow by 10 percent.

Investments in property are safe and are not at risk of depreciation even in the case of a devaluation of the national currency.

However, it is important to take into account that modern customers don't want just ordinary apartments. They want a certain lifestyle consisting of many elements, together with high-quality construction. They want to be sure that their home is a safe place to live, and there is a good provider of utility services. It is also important to know if there is a way to decrease expenditures on utility payments.

With this purpose, UKRBUD corporation is the only development company in Kyiv to start installing a smart home system in every apartment in its residential complexes. This is a huge program implemented jointly with startup CLAP, which produces equipment that ensures security, comfort and savings. The system can also record and analyze figures from utilities meters and make payments automatically, saving time and predicting expenses for energy resources. It also can set limits on energy use, and make corrections depending on the time of the day to choose the best and most cost-effective option.

It has to be noted that any investment activity is risky. So you have to make sure that the chosen project will be completed. For this reason, a construction company's reputation matters a great deal, as well as the number and quality of the residential complexes it has built. It is also important to check if the company is able to stand the test of crisis. Of course, a project analysis is a must. However, the details of both approval permits and mechanisms of investment have to be researched, and you should consult your lawyer if necessary.



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# Siemens says Ukraine has potential, but needs better PR and business climate

Siemens from page 9

bumpers, helping automobile manufacturers create "the right product." (It's not very applicable to Ukraine since fewer than 5,000 cars are produced in the country annually.)

In terms of investment, Zielinski is seeing a lot more activity in oil and gas production. He thinks the food and beverage industry is poised for growth. And he also believes that renewable energy will create more decentralization in that sector. Construction is back on the rise in Ukraine, he said, primarily in the residential sector, creating opportunities for Siemens' automated heat, lighting and safety systems.

In most hotels and modern office buildings in Kyiv, Siemens' sensors automatically control lighting, heat and fire alarm systems and let the customer change settings remotely.

On roads, Siemens' technology controls signal lighting systems to make traffic run more smoothly.

## Big and small customers

It's not surprising that big oligarch-owned private companies, as well as large state companies, are customers of Siemens Ukraine. They can afford the company's services.

The roster of clients includes Victor Pinchuk's InterPipe; Rinat

Akhmetov's DTEK and Metinvest; ArcelorMittal, the nation's largest steel mill; and UkrEnergo, operator of Ukraine's electrical power grid.

But Zielinski said that the majority of customers are medium-sized companies who need automation and better electrical equipment to improve their efficiency and optimize costs.

"Cost-cutting is not just about labor costs," Zielinski said. "It's about the whole value chain: to produce goods with quality and effectivity, you have to invest in production. We see people are investing more and more in modern technology."

Despite the small footprint that the Ukrainian outfit has in Siemens global sales, Zielinski said that the company has never considered closing the country office.

Its roots in Ukraine run very deep. "We have been in Ukraine 166 years. We have been involved in the electrification of the trams in Kyiv, the lighting systems in Kyiv, Lviv, and Odesa and the telegraph lines to Simferopol," Zielinski said. "The question is about developing and finding the business models that will be successful and sustainable in the longer-term perspective."

About 40 employees in Kyiv deliver services for other Siemens entities from its engineering hub.



Siemens engineer Danish Lars Birkmann works on a Siemens wind turbine on Nov. 6, 2015. (AFP)

Zielinski said Ukraine is ideally located for such an innovative hub for three big reasons: a highly educated workforce, reasonable costs and close proximity to European and other markets.

## What Ukraine needs

But for Siemens to develop its business, Ukraine needs to develop as a country.

"Ukraine has the potential," he said "It needs some PR as well," which investment promotion and branding initiatives such as Ukraine Now are helping.

Beyond PR, "it should have a transparent judicial system. It should fight corruption," Zielinski said. "If the country provides transparent and clear conditions for business, the business will come."

While ProZorro, an online system designed to make government purchases more competitive and transparent, is an improvement, Ukraine cannot "sit on its laurels and say we have ProZorro, so everything's fine. Someone has to control the processes in ProZorro, whether you give the same terms and conditions to all vendors."

Additionally, "what is needed is privatization of the public sector," Zielinski said. "There's no reason that some producers of some mechanical parts are still owned by the state. Then step-by-step the investors will be coming."

The outmigration of Ukrainian labor to such nations as Zielinski's native Poland, where up to 2 million Ukrainians live, is a problem that needs to be addressed by business and government. In the short term, he said, the exodus puts upward pressure on salaries, faster than the economy is growing.

## Educating workers

Besides providing jobs, Siemens is countering Ukraine's brain drain through education initiatives to help power Ukraine's digital transformation.

"We need to improve skills," he said. The start is a Siemens education center, a "digital laboratory, wholly equipped and designed by Siemens" at Lviv Polytechnic National University.

"This was our pilot project," he said, of the effort that will likely involve branching out into other institutes around Ukraine.

## Getting past controversy

Siemens has had to navigate political controversies, most seriously, from Ukraine's standpoint when the company's turbines ended up in Kremlin-occupied Crimea in violation of international trade sanctions in 2016. Siemens weathered the controversy, insisting that the turbines were meant for the Russian mainland, and weren't supposed to be transferred to the Ukrainian peninsula.

Many in Ukraine find the explanation implausible, but Zielinski said Siemens did nothing wrong, as CEO Joe Kaeser explained to Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin in person.

"Siemens took the legal action against the company that delivered the turbines and lost in court, but also took additional measures to prevent such situation in the future," Zielinski said, especially in working with state-owned energy companies in Russia. "This is how the things were."

Another dust-up came when Naftogaz head Andriy Soboloyev last year said that Siemens, under pressure from Russia, did not want to sell equipment to Ukraine's state-owned Naftogaz energy monopoly. "There were business reasons we didn't come to an agreement," Zielinski said. He said he "cannot even imagine" Siemens would not do business in one country because of pressure from another country.

Siemens, however, had a major scandal and paid large fines in the early 2000s after settling cases of alleged bribery. It led to a major transformation within the company.

"We are a company with the values of integrity," Zielinski said. "Our aspiration is to serve the customer the best we can. We are always compliant with rules and regulations. We have installed an ownership culture. If you feel yourself as the owner of the company, you never go for dirty business and you behave with responsibility. I can guarantee you we don't have any corruption issues in Ukraine. This is not a strategy or tactic. This is the foundation of our activities."

## Charter of Trust

Siemens and other companies globally are spearheading the Charter of Trust movement to improve awareness of the importance of having excellent cybersecurity, another service that the company provides. Some are high-tech solutions, while others are common sense: shutting down computers not in use and not writing down passwords.

"The charter of trust is to emphasize how important cybersecurity is and to set the measures with other companies to exchange knowledge and create standards," he said.

## First time in Ukraine

Zielinski, 44, who is also an elected member of the European Business Association, has a mechanical engineering background and had never worked in Ukraine before this assignment. But he's worked in Poland and Russia since joining the company in 2003.

He got a master's degree in business administration from Oxford Brookes University in the United Kingdom. He speaks, English, Polish, Russian and German. He is married with two children, enjoys running and listening to live music in his spare time. Since he travels a lot for his job, he prefers to spend weekends in Kyiv with friends and family.

From the architecture to culture, food and friendliness of people, "I like Kyiv a lot. It was a very positive surprise." ■

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<p><b>DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Domestic Distribution all over Ukraine to more than 520 consignees, "door to door"; from one box to full truck;</li> </ul>	<p><b>CUSTOMS BROKERAGE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All necessary services for import/export/transit procedures provided by Customs Brokerage Department</li> <li>- Consulting in Customs and bonded warehouse procedures</li> </ul>

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# Watchdog: 'Defense Ministry plagued by poor planning, overregulation, lack of accountability'

Zahoor from page 1

"Noteworthy to emphasize is that in previous years the number of Ukrainian Armed Forces units were reduced, so were military installations and separate territorial military camps, which created the conditions for Defense (Ministry) land and funds to be acquired illegally," Col. Oleksandr Motuzanyk, acting head of the ministry's communication and press management department, said.

Zahoor, owner and chairman of ISTIL Group, has called the Defense Ministry's efforts a "raider" attack and has vowed to fight to keep the property and the land on which it sits for which he paid some \$3 million to the city of Kyiv.

On Oct. 22, the Kyiv Economic Court of Appeal will hear Zahoor's case to reverse a lower court's ruling that invalidated the contract of sale and purchase of the land plot eight years ago in favor of the Defense Ministry.

The Pakistani-born investor says the properties were in a dilapidated state when they were purchased and that no construction was done there since 2001.

He retrospectively learned that a mysterious company registered in rural Rivne oblast had signed a contract in March 2017 with the Defense Ministry's construction authority to build a residential complex at the same address – two months before



Mohammad Zahoor, chairman of the ISTIL Group, speaks with the Kyiv Post on Sept. 27 in his headquarters on Taras Shevchenko Boulevard near Victory Square. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

he had registered land ownership upon completing five yearly installment payments to the city.

Three companies had bid for the Defense Ministry's proposal to build a residential complex on 24A Sichovykh Striltsiv Street. Founded in 2015 in the village of Horodok, Prombud-M won

despite having less than \$300 in charter capital and none of the required licenses from the State Architectural and Construction Authority.

The company, Prombud-M, had also challenged the land sale to Zahoor's Parker Plus firm with the economic court and included the

Kyiv City Council as a defendant. The Defense Ministry would later join as co-plaintiff.

Zahoor lost the initial land sale and purchase case on May 22 on the eve that the judicial mandate of the presiding judge, Vladyslav Demydov, was due to expire.

"We consider this decision as outrageous and illegal and appealed... it," Zahoor said.

## Property purchase

Before the land was bought, Zahoor first purchased the properties from a third party "that had all the necessary title documents and who had paid around \$1 million to the Ministry of Defense for this property," he said.

The Military Prosecutor's Office and Defense Ministry along with two private companies challenged the sale immediately. Zahoor eventually won all the court cases related to the properties, which culminated in a Dec. 24, 2009 Supreme Court ruling.

The third party company – Ukraine-Metal Ltd. – that had sold the properties to Zahoor was also sued. It was ordered to pay the equivalent of \$900,000 at that time to the Defense Ministry's construction authority in July 2009 as compensation.

"Overregulation" and the "lack of effective planning coordination" stimulates "subjective decision-making and unaccountability" at the Defense Ministry, said Lada Roslycky of the Independent Defense Anti-Corruption Committee (NAKO), a corruption watchdog that was established by Ukrainian activists and international experts. ■

Advertisement

## The ALLSEEDS GROUP: capitalization of trust and efficiency

Trust in founding shareholders and professional management, an efficient business model and good business practice have been converted into capital - the Dutch development bank (FMO) and Diligent Capital Partners (DCP) have become shareholders in Allseeds SA.

FMO and DCP have jointly acquired a 16% equity stake in Allseeds SA, providing financing to realize Allseeds' ambitious growth strategy, which includes the expansion of its oilseed crushing and transshipment capacities, as well as the addition of other value-added processing of vegetable oils and by-products. FMO and DCP will also work with Allseeds to enhance corporate governance and improve the company's environmental and social standards.

This equity investment will help position Allseeds as a leading agricultural commodities processing and transshipment hub in Yuzhny, Ukraine's deepest port, increasing the level of in-country value-add of agricultural commodities prior to export, and improving links to the largest global markets.

**Diligent Capital Partners (DCP)** is a private equity manager focused on food and agribusiness, export-oriented businesses, and the consumer goods and services industries, led by Dan Pasko and Mark Iwashko ([www.diligent.capital](http://www.diligent.capital)). DCP led the deal origination and structuring, and will be responsible for the management of the investment. Prior to the transaction, DCP worked with Allseeds on establishing its corporate governance system.

**Dan Pasko, DCP Co-Managing Partner**, who has joined the Allseeds Board of Directors, stated: "We thank Allseeds



founders Viacheslav Petryshche and Cornelis Vrin for their commitment to developing this partnership. Having followed the development of the company since its start-up in 2011, we were truly impressed with Allseeds' progress in becoming a regional leader in agribusiness processing and logistics, and look forward to contributing to future efforts to build upon their success to-date. We also thank our partners at FMO for their collaborative efforts in completing this transaction, and look forward to our future work together."

**FMO** is the Dutch development bank. As a leading impact investor, FMO supports sustainable private sector growth in developing countries and emerging markets by investing in ambitious projects and entrepreneurs. FMO believes that a strong private sector leads to economic and social development and has a more than 45-year proven track-record of empowering people to employ their skills and improve their quality of life. FMO focuses on three sectors that have high development impact: financial institutions, energy, and agribusiness, food and water. With a committed portfolio of EUR 9.2 billion spanning over 82 countries, FMO is one of the larger bilateral private sector development banks globally.

**Jorrit Dingemans, Manager Private Equity Funds & Corporates Asia/ECA**, stated: "We appreciate very much the fact that we were connected to Allseeds by DCP. We believe in the value of building local partnerships as a fundamental for making good investments, which create both economic growth as well as development impact. I was both impressed

as well as inspired by what the Allseeds shareholders accomplished, building an ultra-modern facility from scratch in a strategic location for the oilseed value chain. We are proud to have become part of the Allseeds team, and look forward to continue building the company, together with its founding shareholders and DCP. Growing Allseeds will be contributing to economic prosperity in the Ukraine and essentially to feeding the world."

**Allseeds** is one of the largest producers and exporters of vegetable oils and meals in Ukraine. The company operates a leading-edge multi-seeds oilseed processing plant with a capacity of 2400 MT/day for sunflower seeds (1800 MT/day for rapeseeds; 1500 MT/day for soybeans) in Yuzhny, Ukraine's deepest port. Allseeds also provides transshipment services for vegetable oils and oilseed meals via its own terminals in Yuzhny, where vessels with deadweights of over 100,000 MT and drafts of up to 14.6 m can be loaded to serve remote destinations such as China, India, and the Middle East. The company has the reputation of being a reliable and highly professional partner on the global agricultural markets.

**Viacheslav Petryshche, Allseeds CEO**, said: "We are pleased that FMO and DCP have recognized our accomplishments and demonstrated their belief in our potential by making this investment. We have ambitious growth plans and are open to building partnerships to realize those goals. We also thank DCP for helping Allseeds bring its corporate governance standards to the level of international best-practices, helping us attract such a reputable international investor as FMO."

Due-diligence and deal structuring support was provided by: **Avellum, Baker McKenzie, Allen & Overy, Deloitte, Roland Berger and CapEos.**



Oct. 19



Volodymyr Petrov

## The Hardkiss

Ukrainian band The Hardkiss has been recognized as the best local rock band by the YUNA music awards for the two last years in a row. The band broke through with the song "Make-Up" six years ago and has been constantly raising the bar ever since. Famous for their explosive energy and the impressive vocals of the lead singer Yulia Sanina, the band is getting ready to present their new album "Zalizna Lastivka" (Iron Swallow) at one of the biggest halls in the country, Palace of Sports.

**The Hardkiss. Palace of Sports (1 Sportyvna Sq.) Oct. 19. 7 p.m. Hr 700-2,200**

### Friday, Oct. 12

#### Classical music

**Rachmaninoff, Prokofiev. Symphonic Orchestra.** National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 180-400

#### Live music

**Tribute to Russian rock group Splean by Maxi Jam** (rock). Docker Pub. 10 p.m. Hr 125-1,400

#### Clubs

**Worn Pop: Magic Island** (electronic DJ sets). Closer. 8 p.m. Hr 200

**Low: Manfredas** (electronic DJ sets). Closer. 11:55 p.m. Price to be announced. Visitors must be over 21

#### Miscellaneous

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free

**Freedom vs. Empire** (paintings, graphics about the French Revolution of the 18th century). The Khanenko Museum. 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Hr 7-27

**MixTape** (installation by Taras Makar combining songs and graphics created to depict them). Nebo Art Gallery. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Free

**Women. Equality. Politics** (image exhibition by Ukrainian and foreign artists exploring gender equality and access to politics for women). America House. 12-9 p.m. Free. Bring ID

**Leisure and Entertainment** (paintings and graphics by Volodymyr Yershynin deriding the mediocrity of modern society). Art 14. 12-7 p.m. Free

**On the Other Side of Civilization** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Astian Rey portraying our ancient ancestors as full of knowledge and wisdom). Dom. 2 p.m. - 2 a.m. Free

**Nothing** (paintings by Nina Denysova expressing her love for the art of painting). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

**Ukrainian Trans-Avantgarde** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyn Sirenko). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

**Dreamcatcher** (graphics by Ukrainian artist Pavlo Bedzir). Dukat Gallery. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

#### Shows

**Attila** (metalcore, nu metal). Bingo. 8 p.m. Hr 750-1,000

**Ionnalee** (synth, dream, indie pop). Bel Étage. 8 p.m. Hr 850-2,499

**Rachel Therrien** (jazz, trumpet). Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 350-1,000

**Zhadan & Sobaky** (ska, punk, metal). Atlas. 8 p.m. Hr 250-500

#### Movies

**All These Sleepless Nights** (drama in Polish with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 11:20 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 7:05 p.m. Hr 50-90

**Victory Day** (documentary in German, English, and Russian with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 11:25 a.m., 3:05 p.m., 7:55 p.m. Hr 50-90

**Now You See Me** (thriller). America House. 6:30 p.m. Free. Bring ID

#### Theater

**Madama Butterfly** (opera in Italian). National Opera. 7 p.m. Hr 50-600

**Taking the Stage** (mini-festival of British drama). Dovzhenko Center. 6 p.m. One day entrance - Hr 70

### Saturday, Oct. 13

#### Live music

**National Capella of Bandurists** (Ukrainian folk songs). National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-250

**Bohdan Sovyk and Woodstock** (60s-70s rock covers). Docker's ABC. 10 p.m. Hr 100-750

#### Clubs

**Boiler Room x Cxema** (electronic DJ sets by Stanislav Tolkahev, Voin Oruwu, Wulffius and others). Former Tetra Pak Plant. 11 p.m. Online ticket - Hr 340, ticket at the entrance - Hr 450

**Wordless** (electronic DJ sets by Steevio & Suzybee, Yone-ko, Borys, Timur). Closer. 11:55 p.m. Hr 250-330. Visitors must be over 21

#### Miscellaneous

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free

**Freedom vs. Empire** (paintings, graphics about the French Revolution of the 18th century). The Khanenko Museum. 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Hr 7-27

**MixTape** (installation by Taras Makar combining songs and graphics created to depict them). Nebo Art Gallery. 1:30-3 p.m. Free

**Leisure and Entertainment** (paintings and

graphics by Volodymyr Yershynin deriding the mediocrity of modern society). Art 14. 12-7 p.m. Free

**On the Other Side of Civilization** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Astian Rey portraying our ancient ancestors as full of knowledge and wisdom). Dom. 2 p.m. - 2 a.m. Free

**Nothing** (paintings by Nina Denysova expressing her love for the art of painting). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

**Ukrainian Trans-Avantgarde** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyn Sirenko). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

**Ukrainian Coat Days and Accessories Market** (by Ukrainian brands). Vsi Svoi D12. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

**Ulichnaya Eda. BBQ** (wings, ribs, shashlik and other food and drinks market). Platforma Art Factory. 10 a.m. - 11 p.m. One-day entrance - Hr 100. Free for people with disabilities, war veterans, children under 15, families with three or more children and people who have a birthday on any of the festival days

#### Shows

**Cooper Phillip and Chaz Mason** (pop). Caribbean Club. 7 p.m. Hr 180-880

**Max Tovsty** (blues). MK Music Space. 8 p.m. Hr 100

#### Movies

**Victory Day** (documentary in German, English, and Russian with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 11:50 a.m., 3:05 p.m., 7:55 p.m. Hr 50-90

**All These Sleepless Nights** (drama in Polish with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 12:10 p.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:05 p.m. Hr 50-90

**Bad Times at the El Royale** (thriller, mystery). Zhovten. 3:25 p.m. Hr 80-100. Multiplex (SkyMall). 6 p.m. Hr 105-210

#### Theater

**Julie** (drama, naturalism, theater recording). Multiplex (Lavina Mall). 3 p.m. Hr 190-240

**La Dame aux Camélias** (ballet). National Opera. 7 p.m. Hr 50-600

**Taking the Stage** (mini-festival of British drama). Dovzhenko Center. 6 p.m. One day entrance - Hr 70

### Sunday, Oct. 14

#### Live music

**Khoreia Kozatska Ensemble** (Ukrainian songs, music, poems). National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-250

**Way Station: In Space** (rock). Kyiv Planetarium. 7:30 p.m. Hr 200-400

**Opera Under the Starry Sky.** Kyiv Planetarium. 7:30 p.m. Hr 200-400

#### Miscellaneous

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free

**Freedom vs. Empire** (paintings, graphics about the French Revolution of the 18th century). The Khanenko Museum. 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Hr 7-27

**MixTape** (installation by Taras Makar combining songs and graphics created to depict them). Nebo Art Gallery. 12-3 p.m. Free

**On the Other Side of Civilization** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Astian Rey portraying our ancient ancestors as full of knowledge and wisdom). Dom. 2-11 p.m. Free

**Ukrainian Trans-Avantgarde** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyn Sirenko). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

**Ukrainian Coat Days and Accessories Market** (by Ukrainian brands). Vsi Svoi D12. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

**Ulichnaya Eda. BBQ** (wings, ribs, shashlik and other food and drinks market). Platforma Art Factory. 10 a.m. - 11 p.m. One-day entrance - Hr 100. Free for people with disabilities, war veterans, children under 15, families with three or more children and people who have a birthday on any of the festival days

#### Movies

**Victory Day** (documentary in German, English, and Russian with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 12:35 p.m., 3:05 p.m., 7:55 p.m. Hr 50-90

**All These Sleepless Nights** (drama in Polish with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 10:50 a.m., 2:25 p.m., 7:05 p.m. Hr 50-90

#### Shows

**Carpenter Brut** (electro-wave). Bingo. 7 p.m. Hr 700-1,400

**Inaia** (pop). MK Music Space. 7 p.m. Hr 200

**Big Green Bag** (southern rock). Docker Pub. 8 p.m. Hr 100-1,050

**Digital 21 and Stefan Oldsal** (electronic, alternative, rock). Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 690-1,590

**Pouya** (rap, hip hop). Atlas. 8 p.m. Hr 650-1,150

### Monday, Oct. 15

#### Miscellaneous

**Nothing** (paintings by Nina Denysova expressing her love for the art of painting). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

**Ukrainian Trans-Avantgarde** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyn Sirenko). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

#### Movies

**Victory Day** (documentary in German, English, and Russian with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 11:50 a.m., 3:05 p.m., 7:55 p.m. Hr 50-90

**All These Sleepless Nights** (drama in Polish with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 12:10 p.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:05 p.m. Hr 50-90

**Bad Times at the El Royale** (thriller, mystery). Zhovten. 3:25 p.m. Hr 80-100

### Tuesday, Oct. 16

#### Classical music

**Stravinsky. National Symphonic Band.** National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-300

#### Miscellaneous

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free

**Leisure and Entertainment** (paintings and graphics by Volodymyr Yershynin deriding the mediocrity of modern society). Art 14. 12-7 p.m. Free

**Nothing** (paintings by Nina Denysova expressing her love for the art of painting). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees

#### Movies

**Victory Day** (documentary in German, English, and Russian with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 12:40 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 7:55 p.m. Hr 50-90

**All These Sleepless Nights** (drama in Polish with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 12:50 p.m., 3 p.m., 7:05 p.m. Hr 50-90

**Bad Times at the El Royale** (thriller, mystery). Multiplex (Lavina Mall). 5 p.m. Hr 95-190

#### Shows

**Coolio** (rap). Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 590-2,099

#### Theater

**The Merry Wives of Windsor** (comedy, theater recording). Kyiv Cinema. 7 p.m. Hr 190

**Swan Lake** (ballet). National Opera. 7 p.m. Hr 50-1,000

Oct. 17- Dec. 2



## 'Kurbas: New Worlds'

Mystetskyi Arsenal puts on a display of the worlds created by the 1920s avant-garde director Les Kurbas in his Kyiv and Kharkiv theater plays. Kurbas used the actors' movement to represent an explosion at a factory, experimented with cinema to display the characters' thoughts, and to transform them into mere images onstage. A big part of the Kurbas experience were also the cubist and futuristic theater sets, and music closely tied to the live action. Sets, costumes, photographs, and recordings of Kurbas' plays can be seen in the art complex until Dec. 2. **"Kurbas: New Worlds." Mystetskyi Arsenal (10-12 Lavrska St.) Oct. 17. 6:30 p.m. Oct. 18 - Dec. 2. Tue-Sun. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 40-80. Free for children under 12, people with disabilities, veterans and any museum employees.**

**Wednesday, Oct. 17****Classical music**

**Arkadiy Vynokurov** (violin). National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-300 ●

**Live music**

**Interstellar** (organ show). Kyiv Planetarium. 7:30 p.m. Hr 200-400 ●

**Miscellaneous**

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free ●

**Freedom vs. Empire** (paintings, graphics about the French Revolution of the 18th century). The Khanenko Museum. 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Hr 7-27 ●

**Leisure and Entertainment** (paintings and graphics by Volodymyr Yershynin deriding the mediocrity of modern society). Art 14. 12-7 p.m. Free ●

**Nothing** (paintings by Nina Denysova expressing her love for the art of painting). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free ●

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees ●

**Kurbas: New Worlds** (exhibition dedicated to outstanding Ukrainian theater director Les Kurbas reconstructs sets, costumes, sketches and posters of his plays, as well as features photographs and recordings of plays). Mystetskyi Arsenal. 6:30-9 p.m. Hr 80. Hr 40 for retirees, school and university students. Free for children under 12, people with disabilities of the 1st, 2nd group, veterans and any museum employees ●

**Movies**

**Victory Day** (documentary in German, English, and Russian with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 12:40 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 7:55 p.m. Hr 50-90 ●

**All These Sleepless Nights** (drama in Polish with Ukrainian subtitles). Zhovten. 12:50 p.m., 3 p.m., 7:05 p.m. Hr 50-90 ●

**7 Days** (drama in Italian). Kyiv Cinema. 7 p.m. Hr 50 ●

**Shows**

**Season of Melancholy and Bad Pit** (metal, alternative, grunge). Docker Pub. 8 p.m. Hr 100-1,050 ●

**Slaves** (punk rock). Atlas. 8 p.m. Hr 890-1,590 ●

**Theater**

**Julie** (drama, naturalism, theater recording). Multiplex (SkyMall). 7:30 p.m. Hr 190 ●

**Faust** (opera in French). National Opera. 7 p.m. Hr 50-600 ●

**Thursday, Oct. 18****Live music**

**Jazz, Pop, Rock** (orchestral show). Kyiv Planetarium. 7:30 p.m. Hr 200-400 ●

**Silent Movies and Jazz** (music from silent movies). Cinema House. 8 p.m. Hr 175-250 ●

**Miscellaneous**

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free ●

**Freedom vs. Empire** (paintings, graphics about the French Revolution of the 18th century). The Khanenko Museum. 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Hr 7-27 ●

**Leisure and Entertainment** (paintings and graphics by Volodymyr Yershynin deriding the mediocrity of modern society). Art 14. 12-7 p.m. Free ●

**Nothing** (paintings by Nina Denysova expressing her love for the art of painting). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free ●

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees ●

**Iron Endurance** (exhibition of abstract paintings by Ukrainian war veteran Andriy Baranovsky to mark Ukraine's Defender's Day). America House. 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Free. Bring ID ●

**Kurbas: New Worlds** (exhibition dedicated to outstanding Ukrainian theater director Les Kurbas reconstructs sets, costumes, sketches and posters of his plays, as well as features photographs and recordings of plays). Mystetskyi Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 80. Hr 40 for retirees, school and university students. Free for children under 12, people with disabilities of the 1st, 2nd group, veterans and any museum employees ●

**Movies**

**Transit** (drama in German). Kyiv Cinema. 7 p.m. Hr 80 ●

**Shows**

**Kaia** (Georgian ethno jazz). Docker Pub. 8 p.m. Hr 125-1,400 ●

**Theater**

**Julius Caesar** (ballet). National Opera. 7 p.m. Hr 50-600 ●

**Friday, Oct. 19****Live music**

**Basel Men's Choir**. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-300 ●

**Classics Under the Stars** (Spanish serenades). Kyiv Planetarium. 7:30 p.m. Hr 200-400 ●

**Clubs**

**Closer 5 Years Anniversary: Day 1 with Residents** (electronic DJ sets). Closer. 11:55 p.m. Price to be announced ●

**Miscellaneous**

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free ●

**Freedom vs. Empire** (paintings, graphics about the French Revolution of the 18th century). The Khanenko Museum. 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Hr 7-27 ●

**Leisure and Entertainment** (paintings and

graphics by Volodymyr Yershynin deriding the mediocrity of modern society). Art 14. 12-7 p.m. Free ●

**Nothing** (paintings by Nina Denysova expressing her love for the art of painting). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free ●

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees ●

**Iron Endurance** (exhibition of abstract paintings by Ukrainian war veteran Andriy Baranovsky to mark Ukraine's Defender's Day). America House. 12-9 p.m. Free. Bring ID ●

**Kurbas: New Worlds** (exhibition dedicated to outstanding Ukrainian theater director Les Kurbas reconstructs sets, costumes, sketches and posters of his plays, as well as features photographs and recordings of plays). Mystetskyi Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 80. Hr 40 for retirees, school and university students. Free for children under 12, people with disabilities of the 1st, 2nd group, veterans and any museum employees ●

**Shows**

**The Hardkiss** (progressive pop, rock). Palace of Sports. 7 p.m. Hr 700-2,200 ●

**Vasyly Popadyuk** (classical, world music, jazz). Ukraine Palace. 8 p.m. Hr 200-2,000 ●

**DaKooka** (indie, pop). MonteRay. 8 p.m. Hr 250-450 ●

**Tabula Rasa** (rock). Docker's ABC. 10 p.m. Hr 125-1,400 ●

**Luiku** (world music, dance). Docker Pub. 10 p.m. Hr 100-750 ●

**Theater**

**The Children of the Night** (ballet). National Opera. 7 p.m. Hr 100-2,500 ●

**Saturday, Oct. 20****Live music**

**The Usafe Band: Glenn Miller Show** (jazz). National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 100-600 ●

**Godwin Louis** (jazz, saxophone). Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 250-1,000 ●

**Eric Clapton Tribute** (blues). Docker-G Pub. 9 p.m. Hr 100-125 ●

**Ethno Under the Stars** (Victor Verba). Kyiv Planetarium. 7:30 p.m. Hr 200-400 ●

**Clubs**

**Closer 5 Years Anniversary: Day 2 with Andrés** (electronic DJ sets by Andrés, Roman K, SE62). Closer. 11:55 p.m. Price to be announced ●

**Miscellaneous**

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free ●

**Freedom vs. Empire** (paintings, graphics about the French Revolution of the 18th century). The Khanenko Museum. 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Hr 7-27 ●

**Leisure and Entertainment** (paintings and graphics by Volodymyr Yershynin deriding the



Oct. 16

(Coolio/facebook)

**Coolio**

The coolest 90s rapper (as suggested by his stage name) will turn Kyiv's Caribbean Club into a "Gangsta's Paradise" for a change. Known best for this Grammy-winning hit, Coolio will visit Ukraine for the first time. Now in his mid-50s, the artist tours around the world performing his collaborative and solo songs with a live band.

**Coolio. Caribbean Club (4 Petliury St.) Oct. 16. 8 p.m. Hr 590-2,099**

**Sunday, Oct. 21****Classical music**

**Masterpieces of Chamber Music** (Beethoven, Schubert, Frank, Donizetti). National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-250 ●

**Live music**

**Jimi Hendrix Experience Tribute** (rock, blues). Docker-G Pub. 9 p.m. Free ●

**Mystery of Sound** (flute, duduk). Kyiv Planetarium. 7:30 p.m. Hr 200-400 ●

**Miscellaneous**

**Democracy Anew?** (mixed exhibition by international artists exploring the modern transformation of democracy). Pinchuk Art Center. 12-9 p.m. Free ●

**Freedom vs. Empire** (paintings, graphics about the French Revolution of the 18th century). The Khanenko Museum. 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Hr 7-27 ●

**My Planet** (paintings by Ukrainian artist Valentyna Zasutka depicting her world - people, traveling, passions and everything around). Kyiv History Museum. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Regular ticket - Hr 45. Hr 30 for school and university students, retirees ●

**Kurbas: New Worlds** (exhibition dedicated to outstanding Ukrainian theater director Les Kurbas reconstructs sets, costumes, sketches and posters of his plays, as well as features photographs and recordings of plays). Mystetskyi Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 80. Hr 40 for retirees, school and university students. Free for children under 12, people with disabilities of the 1st, 2nd group, veterans and any museum employees ●

**Kurazh Bazar Birthday. Flashback to 90's** (charity flea market, food, drinks and entertainment). VDNH. 11 a.m. - 11 p.m. One-day entrance - Hr 100. Free for veterans, people with disabilities, children under 12, pregnant women, retirees and those who have a birthday on one of the market days ●

**Raion Block Party. Fall** (market of both old and new goods, music and entertainment aiming to raise money for the development of Reitarska Street). Reitarska Street. 12-10 p.m. Free ●

**Movies**

**The Young Karl Marx** (biography, drama in German). Kyiv Cinema. 7 p.m. Hr 70 ●

**Shows**

**Inaia** (pop). MK Music Space. 7 p.m. Hr 200 ●

**Wildways** (emo, hardcore). Atlas. 7 p.m. Hr 350-600 ●

**Nizkiz** (rock, alternative). MonteRay. 8 p.m. Hr 180-300 ●

**Mad Heads UA** (rock, ska). Docker's ABC. 10 p.m. Hr 125-1,400 ●

**Theater**

**The Children of the Night** (ballet). National Opera. 7 p.m. Hr 100-2,500 ●

**Samson and Delilah** (opera recording in French). Multiplex (Lavina Mall). 7:55 p.m. Hr 190-240 ●

**Movies**

**Nureyev: All the World His Stage** (documentary). Kyiv Cinema. 3 p.m. Hr 190 ●

**Shows**

**Jenia Galich** (rock). Docker Pub. 8 p.m. Hr 150-1,750 ●

**Theater**

**Teulis** (shadow play). National Music Academy. 1 p.m., 4 p.m., 7 p.m. Hr 190-650 ●

**Raion Block Party. Fall**

The second Raion Block Party. Fall will turn Reitarska Street into the most festive and loud street in the capital. The festival was organized by the owners of the enterprises located at Reitarska Street, with the first Block Party held on July 21. Featuring various exhibitions, music, as well as a market of both old and new goods, Raion Block Party also aims to raise money for the development of Reitarska Street.

**Raion Block Party. Fall.**

**Reitarska Street. Oct. 20. 12-10 p.m. Free**

Oct. 20



Raion Block Party/ facebook

**Venues****Classical Music**

● National Philharmonic of Ukraine (2 Volodymyrskyi Uzviz St.) +38044 278 6291

● Kyiv Planetarium (57/3 Velyka Vasylykivska St.) +38044 338 1991

**Live Music**

● Caribbean Club (4 Petliury St.) +38067 224 4111

● Docker-G Pub (13/5 Ihorivska St.)

+38095 280 8340

● MK Music Space (57B Bohdana Khmelnytskoho St.) +38095 179 3834

● Cinema House (6 Saksahanskohoho St.) +38044 287 7557

**Clubs**

● Closer (31 Nyzhnoiurkivska St.) +38067 250 0308

● Former Tetra Pak Plant (82 Mezhyhirska St.)

**Miscellaneous**

● Pinchuk Art Center (1/3-2 Velyka

+38044 590 0858

● Vsi Svoi D12 (12 Desiatymna St.) www.facebook.com/vsi.svoi

● America House (6 Mykoly Pyromonka St.) +38063 343 0119

● Art 14 Gallery (14 Mykhailivskyi Ln.) +38044 461 9055

● Ya Gallery (49B Khoryva St.) +38044 492 9203

● Dom Music Bar (10/5A Petra Sahaidachnoho St.) +38096 011 0515

● VDNH (1 Akademyka Hlushkova Ave.) +38067 824 1631

● The Khanenko Museum (15-17 Tereshchenkivska St.) +38044 235 3290

● Nebo Art Gallery (14 Drahomyrova St.) +38099 964 7396

● Platforma Art Factory (1 Bilomorska St.) +38044 461 8810

● Kyiv History Museum (7 Bohdana Khmelnytskoho St.) +38044 520 28 25

● Dukat Gallery (8B Reitarska St.) +38044 279 5788

● Mystetskyi Arsenal (10-12 Lavrska

St.) +38044 288 5225

● Bel Étage Music Hall (16A Shota Rustaveli St.) +38066 971 2666

● Docker's ABC (15 Khreshchatyky St.) +38050 440 1525

● Docker Pub (25 Bohatyrska St.) +38050 358 5513

● Atlas (37-41 Sichovykh Striltsiv St.) +38067 155 2255

● MonteRay Live Stage (8 Prorizna St.) +38093 323 0644

● Bingo (112 Peremohy Ave.) +38067 329 6580

● Ukraine Palace (103 Vasylykivska St.) +38044 247 2476

● Palace of Sports (1 Sportyvna Square) +38044 246 7405

**Theater**

● National Opera of Ukraine (50 Volodymyrska St.) +38044 234 7165

● Dovzhenko Center (1 Vasylykivska St., Stage 6) +38044 201 6574

● National Music Academy of Ukraine (1-3/11, Arkhitektora Horodetskoho St.) +38044 279 1242

# Manafort's dirty work financed by oligarchs

Manafort from page 1

From then on, Manafort would work for the Party of Regions, burnishing the image of then-Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in Ukraine and in Western capitals while running errands for the party's wealthy backers around the world.

Documents from the court cases that have dogged Manafort since then, and interviews with those who encountered him during this period, tell a markedly different story about his time in Ukraine than has previously been portrayed. He comes off as a man intimately acquainted with post-Soviet dealmaking, leading him to break the law in running an illegal pro-Western lobbying campaign to convince the European Union to sign an Association Agreement with Ukraine.

Manafort pitched the campaign to Yanukovich in practical terms — “to ensure that you never have to deal with a 2004 scenario again” — a reference to the Orange Revolution, which saw Yanukovich lose in a repeat second-round presidential vote to Viktor Yushchenko.

Manafort pleaded guilty to failing to register as a foreign agent in September after being convicted of tax and bank fraud in an August trial. He has agreed to cooperate with the investigation of Special Counsel Robert Mueller, appointed to investigate Russian meddling in the 2016 U.S. presidential election.

## The big three

While court documents and trial testimony show that six Ukrainian oligarchs and public officials financed Manafort's work, three people stand out as playing the biggest roles



Former Yanukovich Presidential Administration Chief Serhiy Lovochkin (R) looks on quizzically at a panel at the 2015 YES Conference, seated next to former Polish President Aleksandr Kwasniewski. Lovochkin funnelled money into and Kwasniewski took part in a covert, international lobbying campaign to convince the European Union to overlook the imprisonment of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and sign an Association Agreement with Ukraine. (Volodymyr Petrov)

during his time in Ukraine.

They are Akhmetov, Yanukovich Presidential Administration Chief Serhiy Lovochkin, and billionaire gas trader Dmytro Firtash.

Each has his own distinct interests, shaped by their separate backgrounds.

## Akhmetov

Akhmetov emerged from the bloody world of Donetsk in the 1990s as the billionaire head of System Capital Management — a steel and ener-

gy conglomerate spanning all of Ukraine, but with a focus in the country's east.

With huge cash flows, Akhmetov began to invest in politics, supporting the candidacy of Viktor Yanukovich in the 2004 presidential election.

Yanukovich lost in a runoff election to Viktor Yushchenko, after mass voting fraud provoked protests known as the Orange Revolution.

It was in this tumult that Manafort first came to Ukraine, arriving in December 2004 ostensibly to work

on a potential IPO for SCM.

But in a 2010 memo to Yanukovich, Manafort himself says that his work for SCM was a front.

“As we did in the early days, with SCM being my technical client while I, in fact, focused on your program, we would find another client (preferably not SCM since they have had this burden already), who would pay for my services under a multi-year contract,” Manafort wrote.

An Akhmetov spokesman denied the veracity of Manafort's statement

in the memo, saying that SCM had not worked with Manafort since 2005.

Prosecutors accused Manafort in his first trial of operating undisclosed shell companies in Cyprus to receive money from his Ukrainian clients, supposedly on the advice of former deputy Prime Minister and Akhmetov ally Borys Kolesnikov.

Kolesnikov disputed the notion that Manafort would have needed help.

“So Paul Manafort, arriving in Ukraine after 80 election campaigns in 20 countries of the world, needed someone's advice???” Kolesnikov wrote in a Facebook message.

“It's as ridiculous as the black ledger,” he added, referring to the handwritten ledger of secret payments alleged to have been made by Yanukovich's Party of Regions, found after the former president fled Ukraine.

## Lovochkin

The vast majority of Manafort's payments — in the order of around \$40 million — ended up coming from Lovochkin, a tall, well-connected Kyivan who came out of the country's political elite.

His father, Volodymyr, was a long-time official in Ukraine's Interior Ministry. Volodymyr Lovochkin worked as director of the prison service's punishment enforcement department at the same time that his son was scaling the Kyiv political ladder — a useful position in a world where Yanukovich, a convicted felon who served time in Soviet prisons, was playing a kingmaker role in

more Manafort on page 15

# WORLD in Ukraine: Turkey

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# Manafort's illegal lobbying campaign raises new questions about EuroMaidan

Manafort from page 14

Ukrainian politics.

The younger Lovochkin entered politics in the 1990s through the banking sector, before becoming an aide in the Kuchma government and an advisor to then-Donetsk Oblast Governor Yanukovich.

Lovochkin quickly earned himself a reputation as a dealmaker. According to Opposition Bloc Member of Parliament Nestor Shufrich, a former Party of Regions member, "in December 2004, and at the end of November, the 'Orange' protesters had access to Kuchma precisely through (Lovochkin)." The two sides "reached an agreement through Lovochkin," he added.

By 2006, Lovochkin had become an official in Yanukovich's Cabinet of Ministers, while the Ukrainian press began to link him with oligarch Firtash.

## Firtash

From a small village in Ukraine's west, Firtash began to pop up in the early 2000s as a businessman delivering gas from Turkmenistan while buying up fertilizer plants.

His empire metastasized throughout the decade, culminating in RosUkrEnergo: a middleman company formed to move gas from Russia, through Ukraine, to Western Europe that later dissolved amid accusations of mafia involvement and price inflation.

The RosUkrEnergo case drew the attention of the U.S. government, while Firtash continued to play a kingmaking role in the Party of Regions specifically, and in Ukrainian politics as a whole.

Firtash and Lovochkin control the Inter TV channel, one of Ukraine's most influential media sources, and a

useful tool for their political projects.

Narodnyi Front Member of Parliament Serhiy Vysotsky told the Kyiv Post last month that Lovochkin would provide access to Firtash in exchange for financing.

"Lovochkin guaranteed entrance to the necessary offices... under Yanukovich or (Viktor) Yushchenko, and Firtash worked out the business schemes. And through the business schemes he bought influence, through Inter, the Party of Regions, and later the Opposition Bloc," he said.

## Turning to EU

Manafort worked with the above-mentioned three up through the 2010 presidential election, which saw Yanukovich beat Yulia Tymoshenko in a runoff.

In a meeting with U.S. Ambassador John Tefft in the runup to the election, Manafort purportedly said that he had "a double-digit lead" against Tymoshenko, who was "moving to discredit the election process as the only means of stopping Yanukovich."

After Yanukovich's election, Manafort turned his sights on the government's foreign outreach. In a memo to Yanukovich two weeks after his victory, Manafort laid out a strategy in which he would be the "manager" of "a plan to manage strategy, public relations and international affairs for President Yanukovich."

The document calls for the government to "develop advocates within the diplomatic and political communities of Europe and the United States" in order "to ensure that you never have to deal with a 2004 scenario again."

A big part of the campaign was managing Ukraine's move towards signing an Association Agreement



Members of the Berkut attack and arrest student protesters on the morning of Nov. 30, 2013. The violent crackdown helped catalyze huge protests that eventually brought down ex-President Viktor Yanukovich (UNIAN)

and trade agreement with the EU.

Caught by a mixture of geography, history, and politics between Russia and Europe, Ukraine would use the deal to edge towards EU accession and away from Kremlin influence.

Memos released by prosecutors after Manafort's plea deal show him masterminding a covert lobbying campaign in favor of Ukraine taking a European path.

In one June 2012 memo to associates Konstantin Kilimnik, Rick Gates, and Alan Friedman, Manafort said it was necessary "to aggressively promote Ukraine's compliance with (Western) demands and make the case that Ukraine is committed to building a democratic society."

Officials working in Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the time told the Kyiv Post that the government's main priorities were tamping down criticism of the 2011 prosecution and imprisonment of Tymoshenko, vetting a new criminal code written by Presidential Administration aide Andriy Portnov, and portraying the 2012 parliamentary elections as free and fair.

"We should make the case that if the West is serious about helping to

build a rule of law society, it should stop attacking Ukraine and begin to work with the government to train and assist in the implementation of the new laws," Manafort wrote in the memo, adding that he intended "to assemble a small group of high-level European highly influential (sic) champions and politically credible friends who can act informally and without any visible relationship to the Government of Ukraine."

The campaign continued through 2013, with most of the financing coming from Lovochkin. A report in BNE Intellinews shows that Manafort flew around Europe for the campaign on Lovochkin's aircraft.

By the time the November 2013 EU summit in Vilnius came around, Brussels was ready to ink the agreement. But Yanukovich, susceptible to buyouts, was not — he refused to sign the deal, sparking protests on Kyiv's Maidan Nezalezhnosti Square.

The protests started small, with students huddled on Maidan. But in the early morning of Nov. 30, a Berkut unit brutally attacked the students, sparking huge demonstrations the next day which later snowballed into a revolution that took down

Yanukovich.

It's not clear who ordered the catalyzing attack on the students, but one theory — supported by Interior Minister Arsen Avakov and oligarch Ihor Kolomoisky — holds Lovochkin responsible for the attack.

Lovochkin denies the accusation, telling the Kyiv Post in a statement "let me remind you that I submitted my resignation because of President Yanukovich's decision to refuse to sign the (free trade agreement with the EU) at the Eastern Partnership Summit in Vilnius in November 2013, and (because of) the use of force against peaceful protesters in Kyiv following it." His press service said investigators had found no evidence of his involvement.

Investigations have focused on two officials who allegedly gave direct orders for the purge — one is Vladimir Sivkovych, a former KGB agent who worked with the Davis Manafort firm in Kyiv, and the other is then-Kyiv City Administration Chairman Oleksandr Popov.

In a leaked phone call with

more Manafort on page 16

## ON THE MOVE

Advertisement



Peter Latos

### Peter Latos

KPMG in Ukraine is pleased to announce the appointment of Peter Latos as Head of Advisory. Having successfully expanded the Deal Advisory practice in Ukraine over the last twelve months, Latos will concentrate on further developing our Management Consulting and Risk Consulting capabilities in Ukraine.

"It's a privilege to be appointed as Head of Advisory. We are seeing a rapidly changing business environment in Ukraine, where companies are having to address an increasingly complex range of issues. We have built a team of advisors with

the breadth and depth of experience required to help clients solve their most critical business challenges. I'm thrilled to be leading our Advisory practice during this period, and helping clients to shape the future of their businesses," says Peter.

Peter joined KPMG in 2001 to focus on advising clients on corporate transactions. His experience includes mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, carve-outs and public market transactions, for corporate, private equity and public sector clients in the UK, Europe, Asia, North and South America, and since 2012 in the CIS. Peter can draw on his extensive experience to advise clients on all aspects of deal execution, including strategy, negotiation support, and when required, dispute resolution.

Outside of Deal Advisory, Latos is responsible for KPMG's global alliance with Microsoft in Ukraine and the CIS. The alliance focuses on data & analytics, artificial intelligence, cloud transformation & compliance, and Dynamics CRM & ERP solutions. Peter is also a member of the KPMG's technology and innovation leadership team in the CIS.

Prior to his latest appointment, Peter held the positions of Head of Private Equity in the CIS, and Head of Deal Advisory in Ukraine.

"Advisory is one of the key priorities for KPMG in Ukraine, and I have full confidence that Peter will significantly strengthen our advisory practice in Ukraine," says Andriy Tsymbal, managing partner of KPMG in Ukraine.



Olivia Allison

### Olivia Allison

KPMG in Ukraine is pleased to announce that Olivia Allison has been promoted to the position of Partner, Head of Forensic & Risk Consulting KPMG in Ukraine.

"I have enjoyed my time in Ukraine, helping to build up a large local team and working with Ukrainian and international businesses to help them to manage risk and improve compliance. Our growth in Risk Consulting — and in Advisory as a whole — is testament to the development that of the business culture in the country," says Olivia.

Olivia heads the Forensic and Risk Consulting teams at KPMG in Ukraine. She joined KPMG's Forensic practice in London in January 2011. In 2016 she moved to Ukraine to set up the Forensic team, after living and working in several CIS countries and leading numerous complex international engagements. Before joining KPMG, Olivia worked as a journalist and researcher, and then worked in international business risk consultancy in the former Soviet Union, Africa and the Middle East.

She specializes in helping clients to assess and manage risks, conduct due diligence on counterparties, and leading internal investigations and preparing expert witness reports for use in international litigation and arbitration.

"Olivia's promotion to partnership is a credit to her personal achievements and our recognition of her extensive expertise in fraud investigations, anti-bribery services, anti-money laundering and forensic technology in the international and local markets. I have full confidence that Olivia will continue successful development of our Forensic and Risk Consulting practice," says Andriy Tsymbal, managing partner of KPMG in Ukraine.



Oksana Olekhova

### Oksana Olekhova

KPMG in Ukraine is happy to announce that Oksana Olekhova has been promoted to the position of Partner, Tax & Legal, KPMG in Ukraine.

"I am pleased to join the Partners' team and anticipate there being numerous opportunities ahead for KPMG's International Tax Team in Ukraine. Having broad managerial experience and strong team, I'm looking forward to supporting our clients in achieving their goals, as well as implementing measurable changes and results," says Olekhova.

Oksana has had over 15 years of professional experience in tax consulting. She has participated in a number of engagements for the companies in various sectors, including energy, banking, FMCG, manufacturing, and agriculture, using her broad expertise and industry-specific knowledge to find the most tax efficient solutions.

Oksana obtained some of the unique experiences in the course of provision of tax and legal services within recent intergovernmental projects in energy, infrastructure and construction. Within the scope of these engagements, Oksana and her team provided support for tax planning/structuring of projects, representation of the client before the tax authorities, leading negotiations, and drafting and successfully passing specific tax legislation.

"We are very pleased with the continued growth of our Tax & Legal practice in Ukraine, and I am confident that Oksana's promotion will have a significant impact on continued development of Tax & Legal practice in Ukraine," says Andriy Tsymbal, managing partner of KPMG in Ukraine.



## Manafort's time in Ukraine: from Donetsk to prison



Source: Kyiv Post, court documents



National Security Council Secretary Andriy Klyuyev, former Vice Premier Vladimir Sivkovych, and Kyiv City Administration Chief Oleksandr Popov talk in Kyiv in October 2013. One month later, Sivkovych and Popov would stand accused of ordering a violent dispersal of student protestors on the morning of Nov. 30, 2013, in the early days of the EuroMaidan Revolution that ended Viktor Yanukovich's presidency. (UNIAN)

## 'Blood money' of oligarchs flowed from Ukraine to US through banks in Cyprus

Manafort from page 15

Bloc of Petro Poroshenko Member of Parliament Mustafa Nayyem, Kolomoisky called Popov "Lovochkin's," adding "I think there's a question. Who owned Popov?"

Shufrich, the former Party of Regions member of parliament, said in December 2017 that "it couldn't have happened without Lovochkin and Sivkovych."

Concrete details of who ordered the attack — and whether Manafort had any role or knowledge of it — remain unknown. Those directly involved have scattered. Sivkovych fled to Russia in 2014, while Popov was fired over the beatings in December 2013, before being exonerated.

But an excerpt of hacked texts from Manafort's daughters have lent more credence to the theory that the attack could have figured in a broader political campaign.

"To send those people out and get them slaughtered," wrote one of Manafort's daughters to the other. "Do you know whose strategy that was to cause that Revolts (sic) and whatnot?"

"As a tactic to outrage the world and get focus on Ukraine."

She later called money her father had made in Ukraine, "blood money."

### Cops on the take

Yulia Tymoshenko was sentenced to seven years in prison after Kyiv Judge Rodion Kireyev found her guilty of abusing her authority on Oct. 11, 2011.

The international community condemned the verdict, with observers at the time seeing it as a major step away from accepting the legal norms required for eventual EU accession.

Manafort sprang into action, bringing in prestigious U.S. law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher, & Flom to write a report whitewashing the prosecution. Heading the team

was a former White House Counsel to Barack Obama, Gregory Craig.

Manafort's plea agreement reveals, however, that Skadden was involved much more deeply than was previously known, and that an unnamed oligarch financed many of the firm's activities.

The firm "was retained to represent Ukraine itself, including in connection with the Tymoshenko case and to provide training to the trial team prosecuting Tymoshenko," Manafort's plea agreement reads.

A lawsuit filed by Tymoshenko against Firtash in New York City claims that Firtash financed the Tymoshenko report; he contested the claim in court.

At the same time, Andriy Portnov was working on updating Ukraine's criminal code from the 1962 Soviet version on which it was then based.

Ukrainian diplomats were faced with the task of convincing European bodies like the European Commission and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe that the legal changes were legitimate and in line with European principles.

Manafort sent Portnov — who fled to Russia after EuroMaidan, before receiving residency in Austria — to Washington D.C. in February 2013. In a memo to Lovochkin about the visit, Manafort wrote "(the tone) was genuinely positive, open-minded, constructive, and did not focus on (Yulia Tymoshenko)."

Portnov continues to use his mastery of the country's criminal code to defend Ukrainians from afar.

"He knows how to use the criminal code — he created it," said Kyiv political analyst Volodymyr Fesenko.

### The enablers

None of this — neither Manafort's mass movement of undeclared cash into the United States nor the lobbying campaign to legitimize Yanukovich — would have been pos-

sible without the help of rich, politically connected Westerners.

The Hapsburg Group was conceived specifically to wield the influence that such people — in this case former Polish President Aleksandr Kwasniewski, former Austrian Chancellor Alfred Gusenbauer, and former Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi — could provide.

A section of one February 2013 memo to Yanukovich — entitled "back-channel diplomacy" — describes the Hapsburg Group's efforts to "finalize the (EU Association) agreement."

Manafort wrote in the memo that the Hapsburg strategy had been successful in dispelling concerns over Tymoshenko's prosecution and other issues, because "the participants are significant European leaders who are viewed as objective regarding Ukraine. This has allowed them to make their points without any apparent self-interest, thus giving their comments more weight and impact."

On the U.S. side, Skadden's Greg Craig is under investigation for failing to register as a foreign agent as part of his engagement, U.S. media reports indicate.

He left the law firm in April 2018 amid the investigation. Skadden refunded the Ukrainian government \$567,000 in June 2017 over payment issues from the \$4 million report.

Craig was warned by people he interacted with at the time that the case could turn out to be a problem.

"I told Craig: 'this is a corrupted case!'" Tymoshenko attorney Serhiy Vlasenko told the Kyiv Post in August 2016.

That month, Manafort would resign from the Trump campaign amid reports that \$12.7 million was earmarked for him from the Party of Regions's "black ledger." Two years later, he was convicted on tax and bank fraud charges. ■

# Pifer: Putin doesn't have long-term strategies, 'panicked' over Ukraine

Relations from page 2

## Crimea

Pifer said he expected that after the 2014 Sochi Olympics, Russians would "settle scores with countries that were getting too close" to the European Union. But he was thinking the pressure would be economic, not military invasion.

"There's no doubt in my mind given the way that the Russians executed the operation that the Russians had a plan... and that plan has been sitting in the shelf or safe somewhere for a number of years," Pifer said.

On Feb. 20, 2014 the pro-Russian rallies started in Crimea and, several days later, the Russian military took over the peninsula.

Pifer is not sure of Putin's grand strategy. "I don't have the feeling that Putin has long-term strategies," he said. "I think he reacts to events and I think he kind of

panicked when he saw what was happening here."

## Lack of experts

Pifer agrees that the U.S. should have had a better understanding of events in the post-Soviet world.

"It shouldn't be a surprise that the assets devoted to Russia say in 2000s or in 2014 were a lot less than what were devoted with the Soviet Union back in 1980s," he said. "The Russia desk was much smaller than the Soviet desk was at the State Department. But even with the smaller size beginning probably after the (Russian presidential elections) in 2012 people were beginning to say: 'Hey, there's something you've got to watch in Russia.'"

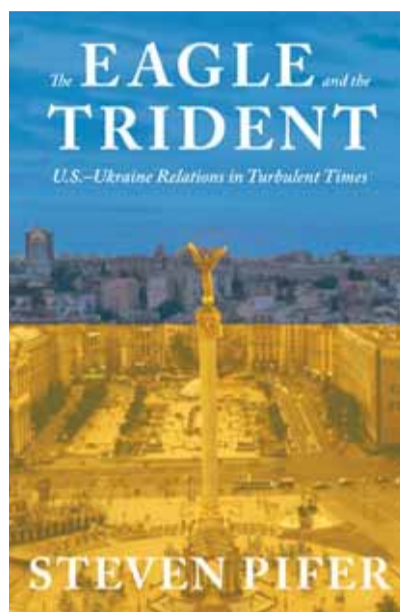
## More Obama criticism

Obama never visited Ukraine during his eight years in office, the first president not to visit the territory since U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

"But Joe Biden was here what, six times? So you know that balances it out."

Biden's visits to Ukraine have been sometimes used against the former vice president saying that he was promoting his son Hunter Biden's interests. The former Washington lobbyist is on the supervisory board of Burisma Holding, one of Ukraine's largest natural gas companies that is owned by Mykola Zlochevsky, who was accused of money laundering and approving extraction licenses for his company while he was the ecology minister under ousted former President Viktor Yanukovich.

But Pifer considers the connection to be too far of a stretch.



Steven Pifer's book "The Eagle and the Trident" looks at U.S.-Ukraine diplomatic relations from 1992-2004. (Courtesy)

"It feels a little bit awkward for the vice president to have his son on a board like that, but I don't think that was the hook," Pifer said. "I had a chance to spend some time actually with a small group talking to the vice president back in 2015 about Ukraine, and I think he genuinely feels sympathy and support for Ukraine, so it was something he chose to engage in, whether or not his son was

working (in Ukraine)."

Pifer doesn't expect Trump to visit Ukraine "He doesn't seem to like to travel very much, so I wouldn't hold my breath about President Trump being here." U.S. Vice President Michael Pence has also yet to visit Ukraine.

## Unified Congress

Pifer says that Ukraine always had strong support in U.S. Congress.

"One asset that Ukraine has is that if you go back 25 years, I think in Congress you see solid support for Ukraine, and it's on both sides of the aisle," Pifer said. "And I don't see any sign of that changing."

## Election interference

The U.S. is worried about Russian interference in Ukraine's upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections in 2019. "It will be through cyber, through the social media, through money and it will be through agents of influence," Pifer said.

One way to counter Russia is the establishment of independent agencies that monitor TV media channels and their content and issue prompt warnings.

## Oligarch grip

Pifer remains concerned about the power of Ukraine's oligarchs in politics and business. "The problem that bothers me and that bothers a lot in the West is that they outsized political influence either through control of certain assets like media or simply because they have connection to people in power." ■

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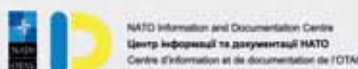
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## City Life

WITH ARTUR KORNIENKO  
KORNIENKO@KYIVPOST.COM

### Ultimate guide to Kyiv's 1-euro bars

What can 1 euro buy in a bar? In some of the Kyiv bars, anything.

A new craze for 1-euro bars, where all or most items on the menu cost just around Hr 30, is sweeping the capital, with new venues popping up around the city center.

#### Bilyi Nalyv

Kyiv's first cider house can be recognized by the long queue of customers on Khreshchatyk Street patiently waiting to place an order. The line usually moves fast though, because the orders are processed quickly.

Most of its beverages are based on apples, hence the name Bilyi Nalyv – a popular apple variety in Ukraine similar to the White Transparent. The bar's specialty is apple cider made by a Ukrainian manufacturer in Cherkasy Oblast.

The bartenders pour cider from the barrels hanging from the wall one meter away from the glasses. This way, the bar claims, the cider becomes saturated with oxygen, enriching its flavor. For colder seasons, Bilyi Nalyv serves up home-made-style apple liqueur and hot apple punch with cinnamon and anise.

The food menu has regular and vegan hot dogs seasoned with caramelized onions and apple chips. There are also apple pies and chicken pies. The most gourmet item on the menu are oysters, which come from Ukraine's Kherson Oblast. They are served with a slice of lemon.

The bar is part of the Gastro Family chain by the well-known Kyiv restaurateur Dmytro Borysov.

Bilyi Nalyv has about 50 indoor seating places and several high bar tables shaped like barrels for standing outside. It's pet-friendly, but doesn't take reservations.

*Prices: apple cider, liqueur, punch – Hr 29; regular and vegan hot dogs, apple and chicken pies, oysters – Hr 29 apiece.*

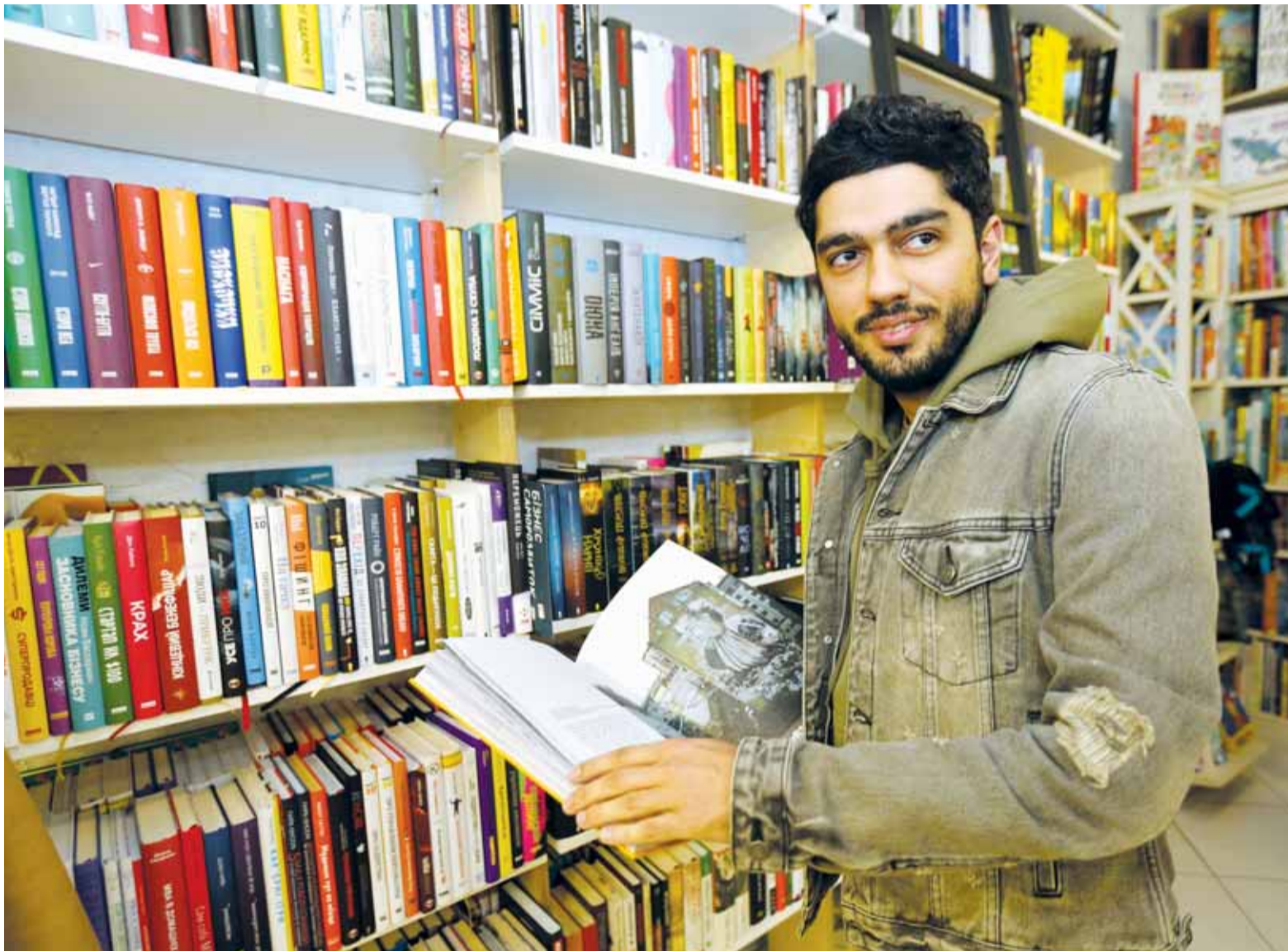
*Bilyi Nalyv. 23A Khreshchatyk St. 10 a.m. – 11 p.m. (10 a.m. – 2 a.m. on Fri, Sat) +38098885 8744*

#### Dogz & Burgerz

Although not a classical bar, Dogz & Burgerz has all the drinks and food available at Bilyi Nalyv plus two kinds of burgers. The street food venue is also part of the Gastro Family chain.

more Bars on page 22

# Stylish new book features 80 works of street art in Kyiv



Ukrainian director Geo Leros, the author of the "Kyiv Street Art Vol. 2" book that features over 80 murals created on the streets of Kyiv, shows the book to the Kyiv Post at the My Bookshelf store in Kyiv on Oct. 9, 2018. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

BY TOMA ISTOMINA  
ISTOMINA@KYIVPOST.COM

With the Art United Us project, which brought dozens of artists to Kyiv to create murals, having come to an end last year, a new book has been published featuring the works the project produced – 80 murals that now adorn the streets of the capital.

"Kyiv Street Art Vol. 2" as the name suggests is the second, extended edition of the book published in 2017. It features photographs of the murals and the artists who creat-

ed them, as well as provides short descriptions of the ideas behind each piece.

Apart from the murals that were created as part of the project, the book introduces readers to other street art in Kyiv.

Ukrainian director Geo Leros, 29, the founder of Art United Us and the co-author of the book, says that compiling a book was a nice way to round off the project. However, he also wanted to include other artworks created on Kyiv's streets in recent years.

"I wanted to focus on the city and

the identity that it has acquired," Leros told the Kyiv Post.

The 341-page book will cost from Hr 900 and more, depending on the bookstore. It is now available for pre-order and is expected to hit the stores next week.

#### Art United Us

Leros encountered street art in the United States when he was shooting a film there four years ago.

He says that he met U.S. artists, and visited the Wynwood district of Miami and the Soho neighborhood in New York, both

famous for their many outstanding murals.

"I was inspired by the powerful messages they put into the art, and in which quantities it is made."

Leros was so inspired by what he has seen in the United States, that he decided to try doing something like it in Ukraine.

When he came back, the director launched the City Art initiative and contributed to the creation of 15 murals in central Kyiv, as well as installing artsy benches in var-

more Book on page 20

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Kyiv Post

# 'Animative' backpack startup raises \$150,000 on Kickstarter

BY DARIA SHULZHENKO  
SHULZHENKO@KYIVPOST.COM

Few people, if any, have dreamed of being able to play the game of Tetris on their own backpacks.

But Kyiv-based company Pix wants people to do just that — they are about to produce a backpack with a built-in digital display. The display on the backpack will be suitable for playing simple games, showing animated designs, images, and even scrolling messages.

The backpack already looks to be a hit.

Starting their campaign on the U.S.-based crowd-funding platform Kickstarter in August, Pix planned to raise only \$35,000 to produce an initial batch of what they call "animative" backpacks.

However, the company raised over \$150,000 from almost 600 backers from all over the world, and has already created a buzz internationally.

The company's co-founder Sergii Iezdrin, 26, says that the main idea behind what Pix calls its "animative" backpack is to give people an opportunity to share their emotions, feelings and preferences in real life, with the help of the same tools used for online communications, such as Emojis and other symbols.

"The original goal was to give people an opportunity to do offline the same things as they do on social networks — to share something they like, and to stand out from the crowd," Iezdrin says.

## How it works

The backpack's display has 320 pixels. For comparison, an iPhone screen has over 1 million. But the number is enough to create 16.5 million combinations in various colors.

The backpack is powered by a rechargeable battery that can keep the display going for up to 12 hours continuously, is well provided with secure interior pouches for laptops and tablet computers. It comes in gray, yellow, purple and blue.

Using a smartphone app for iOS or Android linked via Bluetooth to the Pix, users can choose from a library of animated pictures and images, or design their own images, and display them on their backpack. They can also custom design an image with the app, including a scrolling message. In future, cyclists will be able to use a special widget within the app to display turning and stopping indications on their backpack as they cycle.

The animative backpack from Pix has now developed into a sleek-looking product, lightweight and waterproof, which at first appears to be a stylish if minimalist accessory — until the user switches on its screen.

"We took an ordinary backpack and placed a screen in it, to make it look completely different from what people are used to seeing," Iezdrin says.

## The beginning

Although Pix was established in January, the idea of creating an animative backpack originated two

Sergii Iezdrin and Margaret Rimek, the co-founders of Pix, show off their animative backpacks during an interview with the Kyiv Post in Kyiv on Oct. 9, 2018. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)



years ago, when the company's founders all had different jobs.

"We were elaborating this idea for about a year, spending all our free time on developing the electronics and doing research work. It was mostly like a part-time job," Iezdrin says.

The first prototype of the animative backpack was created in 2016, and looked completely different from the current one: the screen was made up of eight small monochrome displays glued to backpack's front pocket.

"It looked ugly and fun at the same time," Iezdrin laughs.

The company's co-founder Margaret Rimek, 25, says the first prototype was designed in 36 hours to be presented during the 2016 Lviv Maker Fair, an annual festival for inventors, engineers, startups and artists held in Lviv, a city 540 kilometers west of Kyiv.

The company's founders then spent two years refining their idea, created around 15 prototype versions, before settling on the current animative backpack. Develop expenses came mainly from their own pockets.

"Now we've already reached the point that we have a full-fledged display inside a backpack, created to match all our needs perfectly. However, at the beginning it was all handcrafted and held on glue," Iezdrin explains.

"It has evolved so much."

## Raising money

Since the beginning of the year, Pix has produced over 40 animative backpacks: not for sale, but to get some publicity, sending samples to various YouTube bloggers and news outlets and explaining what animative backpacks are.

In order to start mass production, the company launched a 45-day

Kickstarter campaign on Aug. 22, aiming to raise \$35,000.

However, on Oct. 6, with orders from 597 backers, Pix successfully finished its campaign, having raised \$150,000 or four times more than the company had aimed for.

"During the Kickstarter campaign we had no idea what results to expect, but we worked a lot trying to make the backpack better and telling people about the project," says Rimek.

The company expects to have about 800 orders placed via Kickstarter from all over the world, mainly from the United States and Japan, and will start mass production of their animative backpacks in January 2019.

The animative backpack from Pix costs \$260, with a fixed price of Hr 6,500 for Ukrainians, which makes it quite an expensive product for the domestic market.

However, Rimek says that there are people from Ukraine who are interested in purchasing animative backpacks, even despite its price.

"Those people who are interested in Pix backpacks in Ukraine see that they can be used in completely different ways: some will take it to various exhibitions or events, in order to stand out from the crowd, and others want to create their own logos, or display the logos of their companies and therefore use a backpack to advertise," Rimek says.

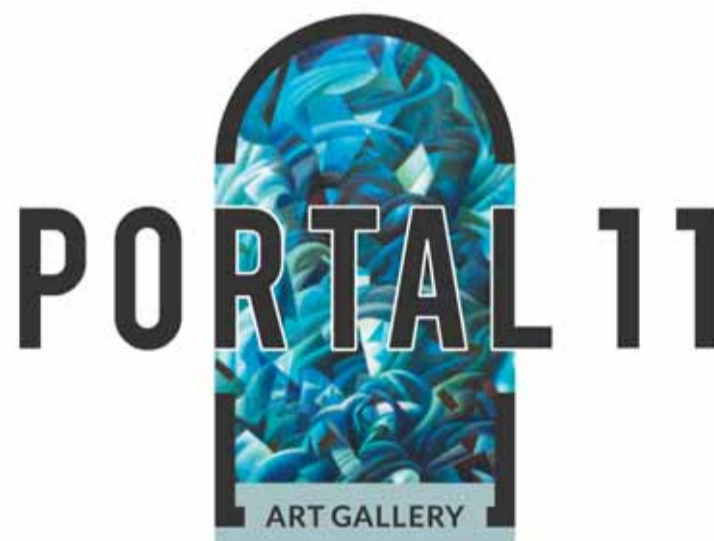
The only problem with such an original product is how to explain to potential customers what they are and how they can be used, Rimek says.

"This is the first animative backpack in the whole world — that's why people don't understand what it is," she says.

"The Pix backpack is not an ordinary backpack, as its owner can always change the way it looks. Our

idea was to help people express themselves all the time, showing their mood, emotions and thoughts,

by changing the image on a screen. Pix gives you the opportunity to create something new, every day." ■



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# Stylish new book features 80 works of street art in capital

Book from page 18

ious forms and colors in the city's Shevchenko Park.

He says that City Art aimed to attract tourists to Kyiv. However, the 15 murals didn't have a great impact on the touristic image of the city.

"That is why we decided to make a lot more."

And so a new, bigger project, Art United Us, was born.

The project's team, which consisted of a couple of volunteers who joined Leros, worked on receiving permissions from Kyiv City State Administration to create murals, collected signatures of approval from building residents, contacted artists, and raised funds.

Leros says that creating each mural cost \$2,000–4,000 on average, and numerous companies, organizations and persons voluntarily financed the project.

"This is (their) gift to the city."

Over 2016–2017, Art United Us brought to Kyiv over 50 artists from

North and South America, Africa, Europe and Australia.

Leros says that the team looked up ratings, blogs and media that focus on street art, and invited some of the best internationally acknowledged artists to work in Kyiv.

"There were no criteria, the message the artist wanted to deliver was what was important."

The director says that the artists didn't receive any payments, as the project couldn't afford it. However, the freedom to pick topics and the large walls on which to create their art appealed to them.

"Street art is on the edge of legal and illegal. Every artist that goes outside decides what to do by themselves," Leros says.

### Bigger book

After the project ended in 2017, Leros decided to transform the results of their work into a book. There are many books depicting street art of New York, London, Berlin and Copenhagen, and he believes that Kyiv shouldn't be an exception.

"Kyiv Street Art Vol. 2" will be published in a print run of 1,500 copies.

The heavy 341-page edition has large photos that depict the murals, the process of their creation and the artists who painted them.



"Kyiv Street Art Vol. 2" is the biggest book about street art in the Ukrainian capital. The book offers photos of over 80 murals and explains the ideas behind them. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

Stylish and heavy, the book also provides descriptions of the artists' backgrounds and experience, as well as explaining the ideas they embodied in their works.

The murals themselves were created in various styles and with different techniques.

Some of the artists, like Nevercrew – a Swiss duo of Christian Rebecchi and Pablo Togni – produced a work that continued their own long-term themes.

The duo aims to attract people's attention to the issue of global warming and the extinction of animal species, so in Kyiv, they painted a semi-inflated balloon in the form of a whale, whose movement is burdened by fixing ropes.

Other muralists created works reflecting subjects sensitive in Ukraine.

Street artist MTO from France, who prefers to remain anonymous, painted a house facade and a large

object in the form of heart hitting the house and smashing it. He called the mural "From Russia with Love" showing the fakeness of Russia's claims that it wants to protect Ukrainian people while invading Crimea and unleashing the war in the country's east.

The murals were painted all over the city, and a number of tour agencies now offer tours around the street artworks.

Apart from that, Kyiv's new murals are now among the lists of best street artworks compiled by foreign media and blogs, including the I Support Street Art and Street Art Today websites.

Leros believes that there are at least 20 murals in Ukraine that are among the best examples of street art around the globe.

Although there were only 13 Ukrainians among the 50 artists who painted for the project, Leros says that Art United Us triggered the development of street art in the country, as some of the young artists got a chance to assist more famous muralists, while others were inspired by their works.

"The city is developing rapidly in terms of art, muralists are also developing, and talented artists are appearing," Leros said. ■

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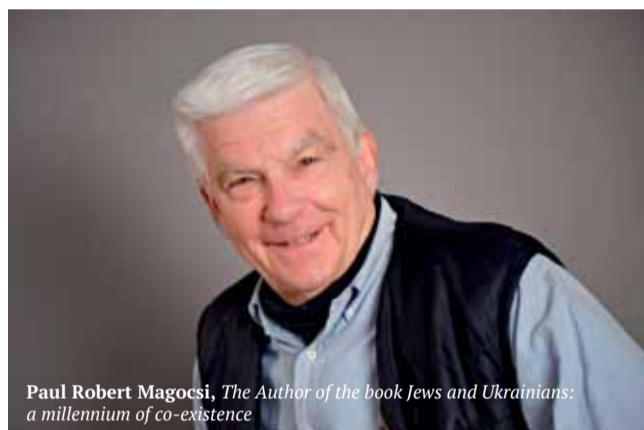
### OUR SUPPORTERS



# JEWES AND UKRAINIANS

Conversations about books constitute the essence of the liberal arts. And it is a book that brings us together at this panel here in Rivne, Ukraine.

The book in question, *Jews and Ukrainians: A Millennium of Co-Existence*, is long-awaited and in real demand. It is unique, since it provides answers to some of the crucial questions facing all of us who work in the humanities in the twenty-first century. At the expense of repetition, may I say again that the book is long-awaited. Why? Because it makes each of us not to mention the entire intellectual community – reflect upon the question put forth by Professor Magocsi: why is it that conflicts, wars, confrontations, and destructions attract more attention from researchers than do periods of relative well-being? Why do analysts and scholars tend to focus on such topics? Why, finally, are these topics more interesting for readers? I believe that these are questions for each of us to think about throughout our lives. When reading this book I, too, asked those questions of myself.



Paul Robert Magocsi, The Author of the book *Jews and Ukrainians: a millennium of co-existence*

What *Jews and Ukrainians* offer us is: firstly knowledge, and secondly the possibility to overcome stereotypes through knowledge. The book tells us about the millennial history of coexistence, cooperation, empathy, and co-creation. To my mind, these phenomena can be measured in two ways.

*Jews and Ukrainians* provides a look at both the geopolitical and geocultural dimensions of the topic. The book talks about the history, economic life, everyday culture, language, and literature over the course of a thousand years. It is noteworthy that the life of Ukrainian and Jewish communities in both the Russian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire is described synchronically. In other words, if we take the nineteenth century, what was the life of the Ukrainian community on the territory of tsarist Russia and on the territory of Austria-Hungary during the 1850s? Or, during in the interwar period of the twentieth century, what changes occurred in the life of Ukrainian and Jewish communities at that time? What, for example, was the difference between the life of the Jewish community in Austrian- and later Polish-ruled Galicia (I mean central Europe, of course), and the life of the Ukrainian community in the Russian Empire and later the Soviet Union?

For me, it is this very synchronization that is unique. Such an approach allows us to go beyond certain frameworks and established practices, and it forces us to leave our comfort zones. Yet, at the same time it provokes a powerful expansion of the horizons of cognition.

The book *Jews and Ukrainians* reveals many aspects that I could discuss for hours on end. Let me begin by addressing one aspect of particular importance to me as both a humanitarian and a citizen of Rivne. I wish to look at that aspect as it pertains not only to Rivne but to the Volhynia region as a whole. We know that for centuries there existed numerous small Jewish market towns called *shtetls*. Actually, the *shtetls* were a particular world defined by religion and culture that was expressed in two ways. The first was the category of humanity, an environment that allowed a person to find psychological and economic support during times of crisis or of well-being. The life of the Jewish community in the *shtetls* was based on three phenomena: the home, the synagogue, and the market place. The market, by the way, was not just a place to exchange goods, it was also a place of intense interaction between different peoples. This book gives extremely interesting, colorful, and very convincing depictions of ethnic interaction.

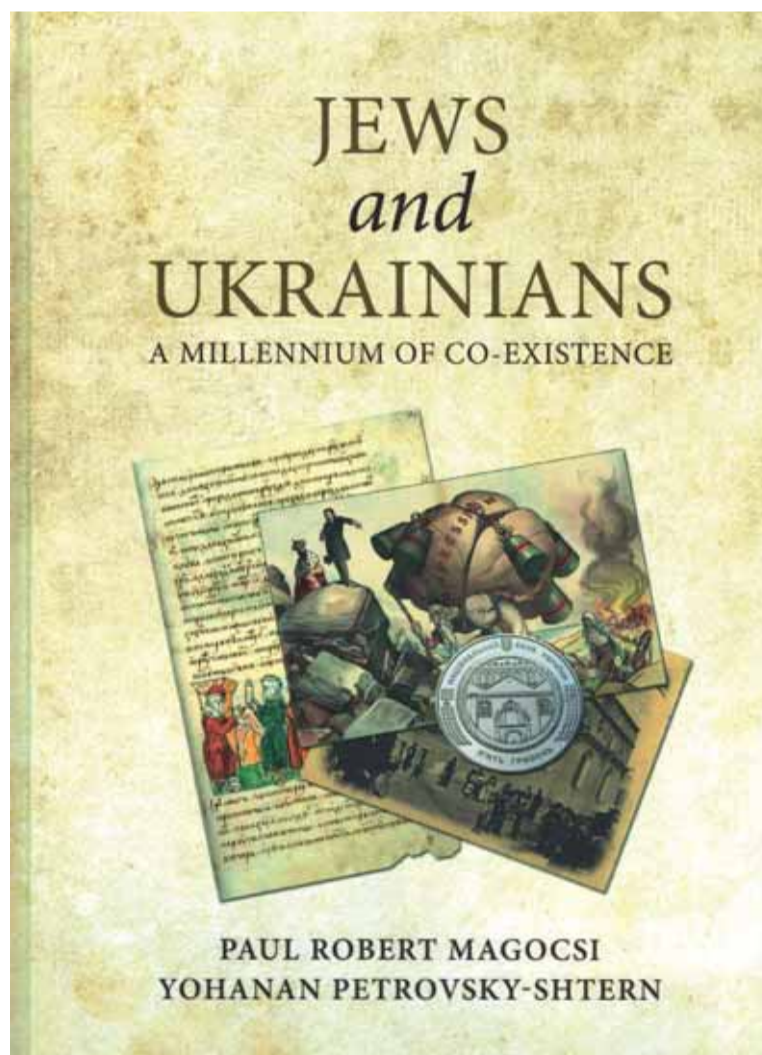
As a philologist, I cannot help but recall that this humanistic environment (so close to Ukrainian culture) was immortalized first by Sholem Aleichem and later by Vasili

Grossman, Leonid Pervomaiskyi, and other artists, who are mentioned in *Jews and Ukrainians*. The book rightly focusses on two key points. Much attention is given to examples of mutual support. And why should it not do this? One fact that most particularly impresses itself upon the reader is the following: the almost 800 years of Jewish and Ukrainian co-existence without conflict. That alone makes this book worthy of our attention, since it forces us to think about humanist strategies as a whole and about the quality of education in our country and the need to change its goals.

I was especially impressed with how Professors Magocsi and Petrovsky-Shtern described both the high points in the life of the Ukrainian and Jewish communities as well as the moments of tragedy and confrontation. Consider, for example, the 1920s, that albeit brief period of extremely powerful intellectual growth which Iurii Lavrinenko has called "Executed Renaissance." That was a time when Ukrainian culture spoke to the world directly, and a time when Ukraine's culture helped to re-create a Ukrainian collective identity.

And just how did that happen? There was a unique All-Ukrainian State Jewish Theatre operating in Kharkiv, where the world-class Jewish director Solomon Mikhoels worked and collaborated with the ingenious Ukrainian director Les Kurbas. This creatively fertile collaboration is something that we today should explore further. Most importantly, the 1920s represented a time when writers of Jewish origin appeared as part of Ukrainian culture. To a large extent, they made an anti-imperial choice, as the literary historian Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern noted several decades later. Among other such writers at that time were Leonid Pervomaiskyi and Raisa Troianker. Today, another writer, Moses Fishbein, has been inspired by those very same sources.

*Jews and Ukrainians* is at the same time a book that deals with the greatest trials in the life of the Ukrainian and Jewish communities in the twentieth century. This was the era of the Holodomor (Great Famine) and the Shoah (Holocaust). Those of us today who believe in the stereotypical view that the Holodomor was caused by Jews – that they are to blame while the Ukrainians were the victims – are not likely to be



dissuaded from their beliefs by this book. Nevertheless, *Jews and Ukrainians* does draw our attention to some other important matters about which I can mention only few. The book reminds us of the figures like Vasili Grossman and Ivan Dziuba. Grossman, whom I consider to be undeservingly underrated, was truly worthy of consideration for the Nobel Prize. He was the first to say that the death of Ukrainian children during the Holodomor is as much a tragedy as the death of Jewish children during the Holocaust. And it was Ivan Dziuba who at a Babyn Yar commemoration pro-

nounced the prophetic words: "Let Ukrainians learn about Jewish culture, and let Jews learn about Ukrainian culture." Professors Magocsi and Petrovsky-Shtern provide in their book many such parallels among several other influential figures.

Speaking of parallels, I cannot help but draw your attention to yet another exceptional study, the recently published book by an American journalist-historian and Pulitzer Prize winner, Anne Applebaum – *Red Famine: Stalin's War on Ukraine*. To my mind this is the most powerful study that has appeared during last half century of studying the Holodomor. Particularly impressive is how the author Anne Applebaum carefully presents the stories of Jews saving Ukrainians during the Holodomor. We could also speak about examples of mutual help, cooperation, and humanity during the Holocaust. That is precisely what is lacking in most of the existing historical literature: examples of humanity, kindness, and overcoming the forces of evil. Fortunately these qualities are what the book *Jews and Ukrainians* teaches us.

I am convinced that with *Jews and Ukrainians* Professors Magocsi and Petrovsky-Shtern have made a giant step toward helping us be stronger than the forces of evil and hatred. I would disagree what the authors say toward the end: that "this book cannot overcome the abyss of loneliness." I also thought of these words, and I feel very grateful for the image of an abyss, which is profoundly important for me as a philologist. So what is it, this abyss of loneliness? Where does it start? Well, it starts where there is lack of knowledge, where we feel comfortable in our stereotypes, and where the language of hatred, hostility, and the need for an enemy is our only resource. It seems to me, however, that the book *Jews and Ukrainians* provides us with liberation from our solitude.

That is truly a unique achievement.

Finally, to my second key point. When reading *Jews and Ukrainians* I reflected on how others would understand the book? It was especially interesting for me to apply the book's descriptions to the experience of a specific territory, let us say Rivne and the region around it. I was reminded about how little we know about our own region. Would we be able to write the same millennial history of co-existence in our particular region?

*Jews and Ukrainians* also reminds us of the fascinating topic of writers and the phenomenon of multiple languages. For example, the Jewish authors Joseph Roth wrote in German, Bruno Schulz wrote in Polish, and Ilya Ehrenburg wrote in Russian. In other words, Jewish literature is multilingual. I, too, have been advocating the same conceptual understanding of Ukrainian literature. Alas, the reaction of my academic colleagues frequently takes the form of fierce resistance, but please hear me out. Ukrainian literature is multilingual, Ukrainian literature is Polish-language literature, German-language literature, Russian-language literature as well as Ukrainian-language literature. It is true that such an understanding is somewhat unconventional. The book by Professors Magocsi and Petrovsky-Shtern clearly reminds us of the value of looking at our history through the polyphony of languages and cultures. This is a chance to see ourselves in other people.

The existence of the Canadian-based organization, the Ukrainian Jewish Encounter, is of great significance. Why? Because the Ukrainian Jewish Encounter embodies, in fact, an encounter throughout an entire the millennium. This is the kind of interaction that we need so much. Aside from the past, the Ukrainian Jewish Encounter allows us to look into the future in a new way.

In the end, the basic thrust of the book by Professors Magocsi and Petrovsky-Shtern is that it is aimed at the future. Its intention is not to preach to anyone. Yet it does extend the horizons of cognition as well as our own personal horizons. For this we are all deeply grateful to the distinguished authors and their sponsors, the Ukrainian Jewish Encounter.

Professor Iryna Zakharchuk  
Rivne State University of the Humanities (June 8, 2018)

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# Cheap-and-cheerful bars in Kyiv serve up drinks, food for just 1 euro

Bars from page 18

Most items on the menu also cost Hr 29. Its double-patty beef burgers, however, are Hr 39. There are burgers in a classic bread bun, and breadless ones with two patties wrapped in lettuce.

Dogz & Burgerz is located in the food court inside the Globus Mall under Maidan Nezalezhnosti. Its owners call it a perfect location to get lunch or grab a bite before a party.

Prices: apple cider, liqueur, punch – Hr 29; regular and vegan hot dogs, apple and chicken pies, oysters – Hr 29; regular burger and lettuce-wrapped burger – Hr 39.

Dogz & Burgerz. 1 Maidan Nezalezhnosti (food court at the Globus Mall). 10 a.m. – 10 p.m. [facebook.com/dogz.and.burgerz](https://www.facebook.com/dogz.and.burgerz).

## Flowers Mafia

Spring is ever-present in Kyiv bar Flowers Mafia, which is housed inside a flower shop. Everything in Flowers Mafia costs Hr 28. In addition, every female customer gets a small flower as a present.

Besides coffee and tea, the bar

offers white and rose wine from Zakarpattia Oblast, cherry liqueur and three types of cider: apple, grapefruit and a cider of the day which could be one of a variety of flavors. One can also buy a variation of Aperol Spritz with tonic for Hr 28, and the real thing with Prosecco wine for double the price.

For food, Flowers Mafia has a classic American hot dog and a Dutch hot dog with herring. However, the bar plans to develop its food menu with vegetarian rolls and snacks. For the cold season, Flowers Mafia will also add mulled wine.

Another addition for the cold season will be some 40 seating places on the bar's second floor. Currently, Flowers Mafia has around 100 seats outside with small tables, barrels for standing and chaise lounges for extra comfort. Pets are welcome.

Prices: apple, grapefruit cider, cider of the day, white and rose wine, Aperol Spritz with tonic – Hr 28; Aperol Spritz – Hr 56; American hot dog, Dutch hot dog with herring – Hr 28.

Flowers Mafia. 69 Volodymyrska St. 9 a.m. – 11:30 p.m. (10 a.m. – 11:30 p.m. on Sat, 12 p.m. – 11 p.m. on Sun) +38066517 0144



Clients relax at Flowers Mafia bar in Kyiv on Oct. 10, 2018. The bar's specialty is Aperol Spritz, of which it has two kinds: a classic version and one with tonic instead of Prosecco wine. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)



Customers wait in line to place an order at Bilyi Nalyv cider house in Kyiv on Oct. 10, 2018. The bar is located on the central Khreshchatyk St. and offers seats both inside and outdoors. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

## Rozkovbas

The newest 1-euro bar opened on Kyiv's central Khreshchatyk Street just last week. Almost all of its dishes and beverages cost Hr 29, except for one cocktail – a crazy alcohol party mix for Hr 79. It fits the essence of this bar, which is reflected in the name Rozkovbas – an untranslatable word with a meaning close to “partying very hard.”

The bar offers Belgian-style wheat beer with a hint of coriander and citrus peel, produced by a craft brewery in Kyiv. Other alcoholic drinks are cherry punch, mulled wine and Jägermeister.

The food menu offers regular and vegan hot dogs, three-piece shrimps, slices of margarita and pepperoni pizza. For snacks, Rozkovbas has rye rusks and fries. Visitors can also treat themselves to cheesecake for dessert.

The bar has 30 indoor seating places and three tables for standing. It doesn't take reservations, but welcomes people with pets.

Prices: wheat beer, cherry punch, mulled wine, Jägermeister – Hr 29; regular and vegan hot dogs, shrimp (3 pcs), margarita and pepperoni pizza, rye rusks, fries, cheesecake – Hr 29.

Rozkovbas. 27A Khreshchatyk St. 10 a.m. – 11 p.m. (10 a.m. – 2 a.m. on Fri and Sat) +38067474 7557

## The Drinkery

This minimalistic bar inspired by the bar culture of Poland and the Czech Republic has light drinks and liquor shots for Hr 30. There are brand spirits for Hr 80 a glass and imported wines for Hr 500 a bottle. All food items cost Hr 60.

The bar has three kinds of beer, regular and mulled wine, vodka, and

liqueur. But its specialty are shots, of which it has 10 kinds. With names like “Beast Master,” “Profit Troll” and “Squid Dreams,” these can enliven almost any party.

The food menu has a variety of meat snacks, deep fried cheese, toasts, and vegetables. For the especially hungry, the Drinkery offers zurek, a Polish sour rye soup, and rice pilaf with pork, all for Hr 60 a portion.

The Drinkery has about 70 indoor seating places, and offers reservations.

Prices: beer, wine, vodka, liqueur, a variety of shots – Hr 30; beer snacks, zurek, pilaf – Hr 60; brand spirits – Hr 80; imported wine – Hr 500.

The Drinkery. 6 Sofiyivska St. 12 p.m. – 11 p.m. (2 p.m. – 2 a.m. on Sat, 2 p.m. – 11 p.m. on Sun.) +38066901 2296 ■

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Please send your CVs in English and Ukrainian with a cover letter and list of three references to [omaydan@internews.org](mailto:omaydan@internews.org) before COB October 26, 2018. Please indicate the position you are applying to in the subject line of your message. Only short-listed candidates will be invited for interviews.



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For more detailed information about applying procedure, please visit our web-site: <http://edge.in.ua/vacancies/>

Finland' Support to Ukrainian School Reform is a development program funded by Finland. We are active in teacher in-service and pre-service training, education promotion, new learning materials and electronic portals in the Education sector. The duration of the Program is four years. The Program is implemented by FCG International.



**We are currently looking to employ a qualified and reputable Office Manager on a full-time contract in our Program Office in the central Kyiv.**

**The responsibilities and tasks include but are not limited to:**

- ensuring that the Project Office runs smoothly
- coordinating meetings and travel arrangements
- welcoming visitors and answering to various enquiries
- interpreting and translating when needed
- preparing different documentation for meetings, procurement, etc.
- taking care of the documentation of the Project.

**Desired qualifications:**

- applicable university degree
- at least five years' experience in similar positions
- experience in working with international organizations
- excellent command of English and Ukrainian
- willingness to upskill when required.

**We are currently looking to employ a qualified interpreter on a full-time contract in our Program Office in the central Kyiv.**

**The responsibilities and tasks include but are not limited to:**

- interpreting (English and Ukrainian)
- participating in various Program activities in all parts of Ukraine where interpretation is needed, ability to frequent travel is required
- translating documents (English and Ukrainian)
- helping in other office duties and activities when needed.

**Desired qualifications:**

- university degree in the English language
- at least five years' experience in similar positions
- experience in simultaneous interpreting
- familiarity with modern concepts related to teaching and learning
- willingness to upskill when required.

**We are currently looking to employ a qualified and reputable Accountant on a full-time contract in our Program Office in the central Kyiv.**

**The responsibilities and tasks include but are not limited to:**

- after appropriate training, handling financial issues, such as cash book and bank book management
- cash management
- maintaining the filing system and documentation for the office
- treating information confidentially, specifically in the areas of finance
- interpreting and translating when needed
- helping in other office duties and activities when needed.

**Desired qualifications:**

- applicable university degree
- at least five years' experience in similar positions
- experience in working with international organizations
- excellent command of English and Ukrainian
- willingness to upskill when required.

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Suitable and qualified candidates are requested to send their CV along with a cover letter, in English via email to Chief Technical Advisor Mr. Arto Vahtokari ([arto.vahtokari@helsinki.fi](mailto:arto.vahtokari@helsinki.fi)). **Deadline for receiving applications is 19 October 2018.** Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.



The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) is a non-profit organization working to strengthen democracy worldwide.

NDI-Ukraine is currently seeking a Regional Program Coordinator for its Women's Political Participation Program, who will be based in Dnipro.

Interested applicants should submit CVs and motivation letters in English by email to the following email address:

[ukraine@ndi.org](mailto:ukraine@ndi.org)

**Deadline:**

The deadline for the submission of the required documents is by close of business on **October 28, 2018.**

Only selected candidates will be invited for written and oral **tests on November 2 and for an interview on November 8-9, 2018.**

Full text of the advertisement can be viewed here: <https://www.kyivpost.com/classifieds/jobs/regional-program-coordinator-3>



Eurasia Foundation (EF), implementer of USAID and UK aid funded Transparency and Accountability on Public Administration and Services (TAPAS) program is seeking for:

- **Communications Manager;**
- **Social Media & Communications Associate**

**How to apply:**

Please send Motivation Letter and Resume in English to [jobs-ua@eurasia.org](mailto:jobs-ua@eurasia.org)

**Application deadline: open until filled.**

Full version of the vacancy announcement available at our site: <http://eurasia.org/CareerOpportunities>.



The Kyiv Post is expanding and hiring for the following vacancies:

- **Lifestyle editor**
- **Social media editor**
- **Legal affairs reporter**
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For consideration, please send CV and letter of interest to Brian Bonner, chief editor, at [bonner@kyivpost.com](mailto:bonner@kyivpost.com)

- **Business reporter**
- **Infographic designer (data analysis and visualization)**

For consideration, please send CV and letter of interest to Ilya Timchenko, business editor, at [timchenko@kyivpost.com](mailto:timchenko@kyivpost.com)



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### Turkish CEOs in Ukraine gather for breakfast with Privatbank CEO Engin Akçakoca

The Turkish Business Community's guest was the chairman of the board of directors of Privatbank, Engin Akçakoca, at a breakfast at the Intercontinental Kyiv hotel on Oct. 9 organized by the International Turkish Ukrainian Business Association(TUID). The legendary Turkish banker Engin Akçakoca was the president of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Turkey after the Turkish economic crises in 2001. Under his leadership, the banking sector recovered so well in Turkey after the 2008 global financial crisis that not even one Turkish bank went bankrupt or had to be nationalized – a unique situation in all of Europe. The event was sponsored by Turkish renewable energy company Emsolt.

1. CEO of Credit Europe Onur Anlıtamer is very happy doing business in Ukraine.
2. Board member of Emsolt Investment Alper Tuncer, CEO of Lifecell, the largest Turkish investor in Ukraine, İsmet Yazıcı, and chairman of the Turkish Bank Creditwest Adnan Anaçalı.
3. Engin Akçakoca is not only a serious banker: he has a great sense of humor. Here he is together with Evyap Country Director Bülent Eksin and the chairman of TUID, Burak Pehlivan.
4. CEO of Turkish road construction giant Onur Construction Emre Karaahmetoğlu assesses Ukraine's infrastructure sector.
5. The country director of the only Turkish pharmaceutical company in Ukraine, Cem Demirci, shares his opinions on the country's health sector reforms.
6. Chairman of TUID Burak Pehlivan: "Turkey became one of the top three investors in Ukraine after the EuroMaidan Revolution."
7. Burak Pehlivan, Country Director of Turkish Airlines Dinçer Sayıcı, and CEO of Arlogic Ukraine Ayhan Akbaba.
8. Chairman of Creditwest Bank Adnan Anaçalı, Country Director of Otokoç Murat Gürünlü, and chairman of the Azerbaijani-Ukrainian Business Association Ali Aliyev.
9. The Turkish business community's opinion about further investments in Ukraine is very positive.
- 10.Engin Akçakoca receives an appreciation plaque from Burak Pehlivan for his steady and special contribution to the Turkish business community in Ukraine.
11. Event group photo.

