

## **IMPORTANT ADDRESSES IN KIEV**

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## **CONTACTS**

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## **Twinning Project**

*“Development of new statistical methodologies and indicators in selected areas of statistics in line with EU statistical standards”*

**Mission Guide**

October 2012

## **Purpose of the project**

The objective of the Project is to contribute to an upgraded performance of official statistics in Ukraine, both at development of new statistical series and improvement of users' confidence in statistics through a better system of dissemination policy and marketing of statistical data, with a view to meeting the international and EU standards.

## **BEFORE THE MISSION**

### **Terms of reference (ToR)**

A key element for having a successful mission is the ToR, which gives an idea of “who”, “what”, “when” and “why”. The ToR - agreed in advance of the mission - contains information on the background and purpose of the mission, type of activities, related project benchmarks, and the expected outcome. The ToR should also contain information on short-term experts, their counterparts, date and venue of the mission and reporting requirements. A detailed agenda with time schedule for the mission should be enclosed.

### **Preparation**

Study the ToR carefully: Who are the counterparts, what is expected of the experts, which benchmark needs to be achieved during the mission etc.

The working method is based on dialogue with the local experts so the experts are not expected to fill in a whole week of presentations and lectures. The short-term experts are in Ukraine to make consultations and advise on ways to solve the problems SSCU are facing. Twinning projects are a joint exercise with both sides being mutually responsible for the successful outcome.

The first meeting should include a short presentation of yourself, your area of expertise and a discussion of the ToR in order to assure a common understanding of the purpose of the mission and the expected activities and results.

### **Check-list before departure**

Before leaving for the mission make sure that:

- Terms of reference and agenda for the mission are agreed upon;
- The time and place of the first meeting is clear to you;
- You saved your presentations and other documents on your computer and a USB-stick
- A hotel is booked;
- The flight ticket is booked and your itinerary is confirmed;
- You have your passport (valid at least 6 months after the mission), credit cards, some cash and a portable computer.

## **DURING THE MISSION**

### **Entry to Ukraine**

Danish and all EU nationals do not need visa to enter Ukraine. You will arrive at Borispol Air Port from where you can take a pre-booked taxi to the hotel.

## **Getting to the hotel**

We can arrange a taxi from the airport to your hotel or to SSSU if you need to go directly. The fee is around 25 EUR or 250 Ukrainian Hryvnya. You can withdraw the local currency UAH (1 EUR=10.4 UAH) from the ATM machine at the airport.

## **Accommodation**

We recommend you to stay in the Hotel Rus which is within 10 minutes walking distance from SSSU. The hotel will be booked by RTA team. The address of Hotel Rus is 4, Hospitalna Street, 01601 Kiev, tel: +380 44 256 4000. If Hotel Rus is fully occupied another hotel could be booked. In addition, a rent of an apartment on daily basis in approximation to the SSSU could be arranged as well.

## **Dress code**

The dress code in SSCU is like most offices around the world. Dress formal. Men wear jacket and tie, while women wear jacket/shirt/blouse and skirt/pants. Blue jeans are not recommended.

## **Code of conduct**

- Women do as such not shake hands with anybody but will be polite to shake your hand if you hand it out.
- Respect your counterpart. Diplomacy works better than open criticism. Remember it is cooperation between two equal partners.
- Ukraine is a hierarchical society which means that you should be careful commenting the ideas of those higher up in the hierarchy.
- If you are invited as a guest to someone's home it is custom to bring chocolate, something to drink or flowers

## **Drink and food**

Although the quality of water in Kyiv is good, we strongly recommend you to buy and drink bottled water. It could be found at any shop and small kiosks around the city, including 24h shops.

You can eat in numerous restaurants in the city downtown, but the prices varies considerably. The closest, reasonably priced and Ukrainian-style restaurants located not very far from the SSSU are 'Varenichnaya' on Esplanadna Str., 'Pervak' on Rognidynska Str., 'Puzata Hata' on Bessarabska Square, 'Kobza' on Kreshchatyk Str.

## **AFTER THE MISSION**

### **Mission report**

It is of most importance that you discuss your recommendations and conclusions with your counterparts on the last day of your mission. These recommendations and conclusions are to be included in your mission report. Submit the final mission report to the MS Deputy Project Leader a maximum of two weeks after your mission. The

mission report templates can be obtained from Statistics Denmark's home administration.

### **Documentation**

Latvian should send original boarding passes, flight tickets, itinerary and signed time sheet and mission certificate to Charlotte Juul Hansen at Statistics Denmark.

Experts from Statistics Denmark will send all of the above, in addition to invoices and documentation of costs to Kenneth Thomsen, who will take care of the travel accounts.

### **HOMEPAGE**

You can access more information about this project including information on missions and mission reports at this homepage [www.dst.dk/ukraine](http://www.dst.dk/ukraine).

### **Public transport**

Kyiv has a highly developed system of public transport, including the metro underground, which is especially convenient for getting around the central area. Kyiv metro has three lines – green, blue and red.

After EURO2012 all station names are written both in Ukrainian and in English, so you will be able to read which stations you need.

Quite often though the names of stations correspond to the name of the street or square they are placed on – such as Maidan Nezalezhnosti and Khreshchatyk, or a famous landmark or building located right next to it, like Zoloti Vorota. You can also easily cross from one line to another in the center. For example, you can cross from Maidan (blue line) to Kreshchatyk (red line). To get to the green line, you'll just need to ride one station further on either of the lines – Maidan is followed by Lva Tolstoho Square, from where you can cross to Palats Sportu (Sports Palace). Khreshchatyk is followed by Teatralna, from where you can cross over to Zoloti Vorota.

Also be attentive when exiting the station. Some of the stations have several exits on either end of the platform. Khreshchatyk has three exits, two of which are a considerable walk from one another.

### **Taxis**

If you prefer to get around by taxi, here are few useful facts. Taxis in Kyiv are not all yellow, like in many European cities. In fact, very few of them are. Many different types of cars are used as taxis – just watch for taxi-like signs on the top. Meters are, unfortunately, not in widespread use for calculating fares – so it pays to learn the prices. All of the numerous private taxi companies operating in Kyiv have its own tariffs. But, on average, the cost is Hr 1.5 to Hr 2 per kilometer. If you order a taxi by phone, you'll be told the price of your trip right away.

But if you stop a taxi in the street, you'll have to negotiate with the driver. Be sure to do it before you get in the car. First tell your destination and agree on a price. Seeing that you're a foreigner, the driver may name a ridiculous amount. But the average cost for going a relatively short distance is Hr 30.

### **Keeping it safe**

Kyiv has its pickpockets, like all big cities. Foreigners, naturally, are targeted for special attention by criminals. So, whenever you are in a popular tourist area or anywhere with a lot of people around, make sure all your important stuff is hidden away. Keep the bag in front of you, your money and your documents in the inner pockets of a jacket or deep down in the front pockets of your jeans. Be especially careful in the metro.

Foreigners are also inviting targets for numerous scams. A typical one involves a wallet or a transparent bag filled with money that is obscurely dropped in the path of the targeted victim. Then a casual passerby suddenly appears, lifts the bag and offers the would-be victim to split the money.

Don't take it! If you do, a second person will immediately show up claiming the money is his and demanding to check your wallet – to empty it out, of course. The scammers always work in pairs and, at times, one of them poses as a police officer. Advice: Just walk away and, in general, don't engage in conversations on the street with people you don't know.

### **Emergency and medical treatment**

In case of emergency and need of medical treatment/hospitalization during your mission to Ukraine we kindly ask you to call immediately Ms Irina Bernstein, RTA or Mr Volodymyr Kuzka, RTA Assistant (cell phone numbers indicated on the last page).

You can also reach a representation of your insurance company in Ukraine (you should bear in mind to find its contacts before your arrival to Ukraine) or reach directly private or public ambulances in Kyiv. As a rule, the staff of private hospitals speaks English.

**Municipal ambulance:** 103 from mobile phone

***Private hospitals in Kyiv:***

Medicom: Tel.: +380 44 503 00 00

Boris: Tel.: °380 44 238 00 00

### **A BIT OF HISTORY**

According to legend, Kyiv was founded by three brothers – Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv – and their sister Lybid. Archaeology tells us that the first settlements on the territory of modern Kyiv began to appear in 5th-6th centuries, and by the end of 9th century it became the capital of Kyivan Rus, the first developed East Slavic state. Unfortunately, it was destroyed by the Mongols in 1240 and for the next few centuries Kyiv was controlled by its stronger neighbors – first the Duchy of Lithuania, and then Poland and the Russian Empire. The city regained its official capital status only in 1934, when it was named the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the Soviet Union. It was again largely destroyed during World War II, but quickly rebuilt and was the third largest city of the mighty Soviet state.

### **Sightseeing**

You can begin your acquaintance with the city of Kyiv at Maidan Nezalezhnosti (Independence Square), the heart of the city's center. It was the main stage of the 2004 Orange Revolution rallies that overturned the rigged presidential election of Nov. 21, 2004. The square still remains a popular site for various rallies and protests, as well as a major venue for outdoor concerts, including ones performed by Elton John and Paul McCartney in recent years.

The square was renovated at the end of 1990s and, though many citizens regard the new design as tasteless, it remains a popular hangout and tourist destination. Kyiv's central street, Khreshchatyk, runs through the middle of the square, cutting it in two. One of the sides is dominated by the Independence Monument – you can't miss the tall column with a figure of a Ukrainian girl on top. On the other side, you'll see fountains and blue glass cupolas protruding from the ground. That marks the location of the Globus (Globe) shopping mall under Maidan. Also you'll notice Pechersk Gates with Archangel Michael, the city's protector, on top. The Central Post Office stands on Maidan. There you can make international phone calls, send faxes and use the Internet, although patience with the service helps a little.

From Maidan, many good choices await sightseers. You can walk along one of several streets – Sofiyska, Mala Zhytomyrska or Mykhaylivska – leading up from the square (on the Post Office side). After a five-minute walk, you'll reach Mykhaylivska and Sofiyivska Squares, where Saint Michael's Golden-Domed Cathedral and Saint Sophia Cathedral proudly stand. This area is a spiritual center of Kyiv.

My suggestion is to first turn left and visit St. Sophia. It is no longer a functioning cathedral, but a museum. So you'll need to purchase tickets to enter the territory. Founded in the 11th century, the Byzantine-style St. Sophia Cathedral is recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, along with Kyiv Pechersk-Lavra, another majestic monastery and cathedral complex. Inside the main building you can see remains of its ancient foundation, mosaics and frescoes, as well as the sarcophagus of Prince Yaroslav the Wise (978 – 1054), the Grand Prince of Kyiv and Novgorod.

To get an English-language tour of the place, you need to order it a day in advance. But even without a guide, you can get some useful information about the history of Kyiv and the Cathedral itself from inscriptions in Ukrainian and in English on the walls of the building here and there.

If you walk away from Sofiyska Square, past the Cathedral, you'd soon reach Zoloti Vorota or the Golden Gates, the ancient gates to the city that were named and designed after Constantinople city gates. Another legend behind the name is that all the riches and exotic goods were brought into the ancient Kyiv through this gate.

Its construction is first mentioned in the chronicles of 1037, but it's also known that, in the 17th century, the gate was ruined and soon buried underground. It's only in the 19th century that archaeological excavations of the Golden Gates began. To keep the excavated ruins from being completely destroyed, scientists decided to raise a pavilion above it resembling the original design of the gate. Now the Golden Gates building houses a museum open to visitors.

Opposite Sofiyska Square is Mykhaylivska Square and St. Michael's Golden Domed Cathedral, the most prestigious church in Kyiv. The famous and powerful people of the country like to hold their wedding ceremonies and christenings, and attend important religious services there. It was apparently the first church with golden domes to appear in Kyivan Rus, hence the name. The cathedral was built in 12th century by Prince Svyatopolk Izyaslavych, while other buildings, including the Refectory, Economic Gates and Belltower were added in the 18th century. The exterior of the church was rebuilt in Ukrainian Baroque style, but the interior remains Byzantine. The building was destroyed in 1930s by the Soviets but reconstructed in 1990s.

Right behind the Cathedral spreads the picturesque Volodymyrska Hirka Park, a wonderful site to admire the views of the Dnipro River flowing below, far-off buildings on the left bank and a fragment of the oldest Kyiv area, Podil, located in the lower part of the city.

Right next to St. Michael's Cathedral is the huge grey building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kyiv Funicular station – it can quickly take you down to the river station in Podil and back up.

If you pass the ministry on the left and keep on walking, you'll soon find yourself on Andriyivsky Uzviz or Descent – one of the most ancient streets of Kyiv. In the beginning of 20th century, this cobble-stoned street became a popular cheap place for living among artists, writers and students. Andriyivsky is now the most bohemian area, with many art galleries, some of them belonging to several generations of artists or gallerists, as well as the major art and souvenir market of Kyiv. At the outdoor market, you can find all possible kinds of souvenirs, jewelry, handmade accessories and clothing items, as well as artworks and paintings, sometimes sold by the artists themselves.



The street also houses several important buildings. One of them is the museum of writer Mikhail Bulgakov (author of masterpieces “Master and Margarita” and “Heart of a Dog” among others) located in Building No. 13, where he once resided. Another is the 19th century building nicknamed “Richard The Lion’s Heart Castle,” due to its gothic architecture. It’s surrounded with a mysterious aura. This is all because, as legend has it, the underpaid builders put egg shells in the chimney for revenge, creating ghostly moaning sounds on windy nights. The “Castle” has remained uninhabited for as long as the current generations of Kyivans can remember.

But the most remarkable sight of the descent is Andriyivska Church, built in the mid-17th century and designed in baroque style by legendary Italian architect Bartolommeo Rastrelli. He was in charge of all the fancy Russian Empire Buildings at the time. The church stands on a high platform from which opens a beautiful panorama of Podil.

A good starting point for sightseeing in another part of the center would be Arsenalna metro station. It’s one stop from the central Khreshchatyk station. From Arsenalna you can go right – towards Mariyinsky Park, or left towards Park Slavy and Pecherska Lavra.

In the center of Mariyinsky Park stands Mariyinsky Palace, the ceremonial residence of the Ukrainian president. Also designed by Rastrelli, the construction of the palace began in 1744 upon the order of Russian Empress Elisabeth the Great. It took eight years to complete. At the start of 19th century, the palace was largely destroyed by fire. But, in 1870, Tsar Alexander II had it reconstructed and named it in honor of his wife Maria. The park was then created upon her wishes. Right outside the park stands the building of Verkhovna Rada (the Ukrainian parliament) and the Cabinet of Ministers. From Maryinsky Park you can also walk over towards Druzhby Narodiv Arch – located next to Yevropeyska Ploshcha. From the platform next to the arch, you can enjoy another picturesque panorama of Podil and the Dnipro quay.

If you go left from Arsenalna metro, you’ll soon reach the Park Slavy or Park of Glory which will lead you straight to the grounds of Kyiv Pechersk Lavra monastery surrounded with high walls.

Lavra, also known as Kyiv Monastery of the Caves, was founded by the Greek Orthodox monk Antony, who settled in a cave in a mountain overlooking the Dnipro River in the early 11th century. His disciples, Antonite monks, then founded a monastery that was built by Byzantine architects. Now the main monastery buildings include the golden domed Great Lavra Belltower which is almost 100 meters high, the Gate Church of Trinity located on the top of the Holy Gates – the entrance to the territory of the monastery and Church of the Savior at Berestove constructed by Prince Volodymyr Monomakh (1053-1125).

His children – son Oleg and daughter Eufemia – are buried in it, and so is Prince Yuri Dolgoruki (1090-1157), the founder of Moscow. However, the special attraction of the Lavra is its caves – a complex network of narrow underground passages that used to

house numerous living quarters of monks and chapels. Now the caves house a great many remains of monks and saints – their preserved bodies are covered with cloth and placed in coffins with glass tops.

Going back to Kyiv's most central street Khreshchatyk, it runs from Yevropeyska (European) Square, through Maidan Nezalezhnosti and up to Bessarabska Square. The street was mostly destroyed during World War II, thus most buildings standing on it belong to Stalinist architecture. Bessarabska Square houses the historical Bessarabsky Market selling meat, vegetables and other groceries. It's a famous tourist trap due to its high prices, but worth a visit, nevertheless.

# KIEV · KYIV · КИЇВ

METRO	
<span style="color: red;">█</span>	Sviatoshyns'ko-Brovars'ka
<span style="color: blue;">█</span>	Kurenivs'ko-Chervonoarmijs'ka
<span style="color: green;">█</span>	Syrets'ko-Pechers'ka
<span style="color: yellow;">█</span>	FAST TRAM
<span style="color: grey;">█</span>	FUNICULAR

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