



# Gorshenin *Weekly*

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**Ukrainian court to soon receive case against ex-premier over alleged violations by United Energy Systems of Ukraine's corporation**

**A new criminal case which was launched against former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yuliya Tymoshenko will be submitted to a court in the near future.**

The Ukrainian news and analysis website Lb.ua cited Ukrainian President **Viktor Yanukovich** as saying in Davos on 27 January 2011 that the criminal cases over the corporation United Energy Systems of Ukraine (UESU), which had been opened against former Prime Minister **Yuliya Tymoshenko** would be submitted for a court's consideration in the near future.

According to the Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) parliamentary faction the government, as represented by the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), is speeding up submission of the new criminal case against Tymoshenko to a court because it fears that "the European Court of Human Rights will acquit Tymoshenko in the gas case within the next few months". This is exactly why "the regime urgently needs an expedited trial in the UESU case in order to leave Tymoshenko behind bars," a YTB statement said.

The former prime minister's lawyer, YTB MP **Serhiy Vlasenko**, explained that the European Court of Human Rights will consider the gas case against Tymoshenko by May 2012. If it rules that Tymoshenko is a political prisoner, the Supreme Court of Ukraine will be obliged to reconsider the case. He also said that Tymoshenko might face up to 12 years in prison if she is found guilty in the UESU case.

According to Vlasenko, if the court agrees with the logic of the accusations, then every Ukrainian businessman will be considered a potential criminal, even after he is no longer involved in the business sphere. Tymoshenko's lawyer quoted a prosecutor as saying that the article used to press charges against Tymoshenko envisages from eight to 12 years behind bars.

We shall remind you that on 22 January 2012, President **Victor Yanukovich** said in his address on the occasion of Ukraine's Sovereignty Day that the people who signed the gas contracts with Russia in January 2009 threatened the country's national security and that regardless of their posts and political factors, they should be held responsible to the people. Later, on January 27, in Davos, he said that the question of decriminalization of Article 365 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, under which former Prime Minister Tymoshenko is convicted, should be considered in Parliament.

On 20 January 2012, it transpired that the SBU had completed an investigation into the case launched against former Prime Minister Tymoshenko over alleged violations by the UESU corporation.

Earlier, on 23 December 2011, Kiev's appeals court confirmed the legality of the verdict delivered by the Pechersky district court, which jailed Tymoshenko for seven years for exceeding her powers when she signed gas contracts with Russia.

**Parliamentary Assembly of European Council adopts resolution on democracy in Ukraine**

**The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) adopted a resolution on the state of democracy in Ukraine at a session on 26 January 2012.**

The document discusses possible sanctions which might be imposed on Ukraine if the demands of the PACE regarding criminal persecution of the former government members are not satisfied. The resolution is intended to urge President **Yanukovich** to consider all legal means in order to free members of the former government and to allow them to take part in a parliamentary election.

Additionally, the PACE is concerned about the flawed law on elections in Ukraine which was recently adopted. In particular, it is uncomfortable with an increase in an electoral threshold to 5 percent and a ban on the setting up of electoral party blocs.

Earlier, on 23 January 2012, the PACE refused to back a proposal of the Ukrainian opposition to strip the Ukrainian delegation of its powers.

The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry said that the adopted resolution was “a victory for common sense” and expressed satisfaction that the PACE did not implement the opposition's proposal.

“The critical remarks contained in the resolution are generally intended to praise Ukraine for launching legal and political reforms... There is no doubt that Ukraine will meet in full its responsibilities to the Council of Europe in the foreseeable future,” a statement from the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry said.

In his turn, President Yanukovich said that the adopted resolution was useful for Ukraine.

Commenting on a potential imposition of sanctions against Ukraine, the ruling Party of Regions noted that this provision was not unanimously supported by the PACE. “But let us be frank here: 46 delegates supported the sanctions, 41 were against them and four more delegates abstained. There is no real majority here,” MP of the Party of Regions **Oleksiy Plotnikov** said.

At the same time, the Ukrainian opposition considers the adopted document as the ultimate warning to “an authoritarian regime.”

The deputy head of the YTB parliamentary faction, **Serhiy Sobolyev**, believes that “the demands to immediately free former Prime Minister **Tymoshenko**, to close the criminal case against her, to introduce a free trial, to restrict the powers of the prosecution and to put an end to political repression – this is the answer of 47 European countries belonging to the PACE to Yanukovich's dictatorial regime.”

“If these demands are not satisfied, then sanctions will be imposed,” Sobolyev stressed.

According to the deputy head of the Fatherland party and former deputy prime minister, **Hryhoriy Nemyrya**, “the PACE monitoring committee will visit Ukraine again as early as in March of this year in order to discuss the results of implementing or not implementing the resolution passed at the PACE session in April.”

**Criminal case launched against former premier's husband who was granted asylum in Czech Republic**

**Ukrainian prosecutors have reopened a criminal case against Julia Tymoshenko's husband over the activity of the United UESU.**

In particular, on 10 January 2012, a court declared legal an order of 12 October 2011 on the launch of a criminal case against **Oleksandr Tymoshenko** over the activity of the UESU corporation.

Oleksandr Tymoshenko said that the reopening of the case against him was provocation and a continuation of terror against Yuliya Tymoshenko's family.

It is well known that the Czech Republic granted political asylum to Oleksandr Tymoshenko's husband in January.

Oleksandr Tymoshenko has served as the head of the UESU corporation since 1997. Prior to this, in 1995, former ex-premier Tymoshenko had been at the helm of the corporation.

In 2001, Oleksandr Tymoshenko was arrested on charges of alleged embezzlement of state property worth 800,000 dollars and gas smuggling when he was UESU chief.

Criminal cases were launched against the former prime minister, her father in law **Hennadiy Tymoshenko** and three UESU managers.

Oleksandr Tymoshenko was released in August 2001. In November 2005, the Supreme Court of Ukraine ruled that the closure of all the criminal cases against the mentioned individuals was legal.

However, at the end of 2011, the Ukrainian law-enforcement agencies returned to these cases.

**Ukraine among leading violators of human rights**

**Ukraine occupies the third place in the rating of human rights violators among 47 countries which fall under the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).**

According to an annual report on human rights violations published by the ECHR, Turkey tops the list of the countries with the biggest number of verdicts which violate the European Convention on Human Rights. It handed down as many as 159 of them in 2011. Russia is the second on the list with 121 court judgments violating the convention in 2011. Ukraine follows it with 105 verdicts, accompanied by Greece who had 69 verdicts, Romania with 58 verdicts and Poland with 54 verdicts.

**European Social-Democrats do not rule out splitting with the Party of Regions**

**The ruling Party of Regions might lose its European partners.**

A Social-Democratic member of the European Parliament, **Hannes Swoboda**, said that the politically motivated trials of the opposition leaders and, in particular, of former Prime Minister Yuliya Tymoshenko, might become an obstacle to the cooperation between his faction and the Party of Regions.

“Yanukovych made a huge mistake by the way he conducted Tymoshenko's trial: he considered the imprisonment of his political rival a personal matter of the utmost importance. The Social-Democratic group is not interested in having special relations with those who violate democratic principles. This is exactly why I do not rule out that an agreement on the cooperation between European Social-Democrats with the Party of Regions will be annulled within the next few days,” he stated.

**Ukrainian energy monopoly continues to borrow money to pay for Russian gas**

**The Ukrainian state-run oil and gas trader Naftohaz Ukrayiny has sold bonds worth 907,000 dollars with the obligation to buy them back.**

The company is obliged to purchase the bonds back for the amount of 939,000 dollars. It is well known that Naftohaz Ukrayiny regularly sells bonds in order to pay Gazprom for imported Russian gas.

It is worth noting that the 2012 state budget envisages 1.5bn dollars for an increase in Naftohaz Ukrayiny's statutory funding through the issue of bonds.

**Ukrainian Foreign Ministry: the date of initialing an association agreement with the EU depends on the consensus**

**The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry has said that Date of initialing association agreement with EU depends on legally agreeing on text in free trade area section.**

"I cannot give you specific dates at present since this depends to a considerable extent on the European Commission and precisely on the consideration of the FTA section," Deputy Foreign Minister **Pavlo Klymkin** said on 25 January 2012.

He noted that the European Commission and the Ukrainian Economy Ministry were working at the moment to complete this process.

"Only after the text goes through the internal judicial agencies of the European Commission and passes through the corresponding procedures here, will we be able to initial it after a certain period of time," he said.

At the same time, the deputy foreign minister added that the European Commission normally takes two-three months to complete this process.

"Currently, the political part is legally verified and there is a translation into the Ukrainian language," Klymkin stressed.

It is noteworthy that Swedish Foreign Minister **Carl Bildt** said in Davos on 26 January 2012 that Ukraine left the path to European integration and is at the crossroads.

**Ukraine says Russian gas consumption drops, while Gazprom says opposite**

**Ukraine has significantly reduced the consumption of Russian gas and will continue on this path.**

"We made a decision – a very tough one – on the issue of energy efficiency and energy saving... Diversifying energy deliveries and switching from gas to other energy sources are very important. The corresponding program was approved and it is being implemented," President **Yanukovych** said in Davos on 27 January 2012.

At the same time, he stressed that the gas situation in Ukraine has the signs of threatening national security. The president expressed confidence that Russian gas was the most expensive in the world for Ukraine.

"Ukraine continues to make routine statements that the consumption of Russian gas is decreasing and that the volumes of import this year will not exceed 27bn cu.m. Yet, factual data states the opposite. Quite the contrary, recently, Naftohaz Ukrainy has noticeably increased daily consumption of gas. At present, it is around 115m cu.m.," Gazprom's representative **Sergey Kupriyanov** said on 25 January 2012. At the same time, he added that "such consumption speed strictly complies with the obligation 'take or pay' of the annual contract amount of 52bn cu.m. and calculated for a year, it represents a minimal annual amount for 2012 – 41.6bn cu.m."

Earlier, on 23 January 2012, Gazprom's chief **Aleksey Miller** said that Ukraine will honor in full its obligations laid out in the gas contracts with Russia. "If we talk about 2012, then the Ukrainian party confirmed that it will honor in full its contractual obligations," he noted.

Regarding the statements made by Ukraine about its intention to cut gas consumption, Miller said that no one annulled the "take or pay" provision.

It is well known that Ukraine and Russia are currently negotiating a review of the gas price. In the opinion of Ukrainian Prime Minister **Mykola Azarov**, the only way

out of the situation is the setting up of a consortium for the joint use of the Ukrainian gas transportation system.

Gorshenin Institute's Vice-President **Oleksiy Leshchenko** believes that for all the years of its independence, Ukraine could not find a transparent algorithm for energy security and is extremely dependent on Russian gas at present. "Even such highly developed sectors in the country as metallurgy and the chemical industry, which build Ukraine's reputation on the world market, depend significantly on energy deliveries from Russia," he opined.

At the same time, the expert noted that the energy dependence between Ukraine and Russia is reciprocal. "Currently, Ukraine is the largest importer of Russian gas. Prior to the launch of Nord Stream, 75 percent of all exported gas which goes to Europe passed through our territory. At the same time, Ukraine has the lowest transit fee," Leshchenko noted. "This is a mutual co-dependence of the major supplier and the major consumer," the Gorshenin Institute vice-president explained.

The other factor which affects the Ukrainian energy security is the large amount of energy required by the country's GDP. "Ukraine is in 10<sup>th</sup> place when it comes to gas consumption, while our economy is only in 30<sup>th</sup> place. Ukraine uses as much raw material as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia taken together. Ukrainian energy consumption is double average energy consumption in the world. This has a substantial impact on our security and that of European countries, in general," Leshchenko concluded.

**Gazprom, Naftohaz Ukrayiny take steps to set up joint company to develop Black Sea shelf. Brazil might join them**

**Ukraine and Russia have taken steps to speed up the extraction of gas from the Black Sea.**

The agency for Gazprom's international projects, Gazprom International, said on 18 January 2012 that the Russian gas giant has agreed with the Ukrainian state-run oil and gas trader Naftohaz Ukrayiny to intensify the process of setting up a joint company for the development of the shelf structure in the Ukrainian Black Sea. It also mentioned plans for implementing the project in 2012.

It is noteworthy that Ukraine and Brazil also launched preliminary talks to establish cooperation in the field of developing the Black Sea shelf. "For now, the negotiations are held between Naftohaz Ukrayiny and the Brazilian company Petrobras to determine the major parameters of such cooperation and the areas of possible work on this shelf," Ukrainian Foreign Minister **Kostyantyn Hryshchenko** said.

**Ukraine looking for new gas suppliers**

**One of the European countries might start to deliver gas to Ukraine.**

Ukrainian Prime Minister **Mykola Azarov** said that Ukraine was considering the possibility of purchasing gas from a European country.

"One of the proposals on alternative sources of gas deliveries to Ukraine is precisely purchasing gas from a European country," Azarov noted. According to him, this proposal is being analyzed at the moment from the economic and technical standpoints. At the same time, the prime minister did not specify the name of the country.

We shall remind you that on 26 January 2012, an expert from the Norwegian Oil and Energy Ministry, **Ingmar Sundstrom**, said that his country was considering the possibility of interrupted gas supplies to Ukraine as an alternative to Russian gas deliveries.



Earlier, the mass media circulated the information that Ukraine was holding talks on gas deliveries from Turkey and Romania.

## **Ukraine refuses to construct overground facility for liquefied natural gas**

### **Ukraine has refused to construct an overground terminal for liquefied natural gas, choosing a "floating plant" Instead.**

"There are new technologies which do not require a big infrastructure. There is such a concept as floating plants which are simply loaded and liquefy gas by themselves. By approaching a bank, they dilute gas, connect to a pipeline and pump it into a gas transportation system. The day before yesterday, we discussed this issue with ExxonMobil. We can do without the construction of an expensive infrastructure and without a two-year period for its development. We are not turning down a terminal. It will be but it will be in a simplified form, which will allow us to launch it faster," Ukrainian Energy and Coal Industry Minister **Yuriy Boyko** said on 21 January 2012.

Earlier, Ukrainian news and analysis website Lb.ua reported that on 18 January 2012, the Ukrainian government approved a draft contract with Azerbaijan on cooperation in the arrangement of liquefied gas deliveries to Ukraine. There are plans to sign it during the Davos forum in January.

A preliminary blueprint for the construction of a liquefied natural gas terminal envisaged the delivery of the first batches of 2bn cu.m. of liquefied natural gas per year up to 2014 and an increase in the delivered volumes to 5bn cu.m. per year in 2015 and 10bn cu.m. in 2017. However, experts note that such volumes are only possible when there is an overground terminal. You can read the news from Comments.UA on the Facebook and Twitter social networks.

It is noteworthy that President Yanukovich said in Davos on 26 January 2012 that Ukraine and Azerbaijan were preparing to sign two documents on cooperation in the energy sphere. The first agreement concerns the setting up of a joint company for delivering liquefied natural gas from Azerbaijan to Ukraine. The second agreement has to do with the volumes of delivery of liquefied natural gas. Earlier, the Ukrainian government said that they will be signed during the World Economic Forum in Davos on 25-27 January 2012.

## **Ukraine, IMF resume negotiations, although no results achieved**

### **On 24 January 2012, a Ukrainian delegation visited Washington DC to hold negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).**

Deputy Prime Minister and Economy Minister **Andriy Klyuyev** represented Ukraine during the talks in the US capital.

Later, on 26 January 2012, Deputy Prime Minister and Social Policy Minister **Serhiy Tyhypko**, who also took part in the negotiations, said that the talks were fruitless. "We agreed to continue these negotiations in two-three weeks," he added.

According to Tyhypko, an increase in gas tariffs for households was the only unresolved issue with the IMF.

The Ukrainian news and analysis website Lb.ua reported that on 26 January 2012, Ukrainian Prime Minister **Mykola Azarov** and IMF Managing Director **Christine Lagarde** held a meeting in Switzerland to discuss the Ukrainian economic situation. The parties agreed to continue in the near future active dialogue between the Ukrainian and IMF expert teams.

The IMF reported earlier that Ukraine's debt payments for 2012 reached 3.7bn dollars.

The former deputy head of the National Bank of Ukraine, **Serhiy Yaremko**, believes that Ukraine will be forced to agree to debt repayment although an agreement on debt restructuring will have to be reached first. Commenting on an increase in the gas tariffs for households, the financial expert noted that the country's authorities will not agree to take such an unpopular step before the parliamentary election in the autumn of 2012.

**European Bank for Reconstruction and Development lowers forecast for Ukraine**

**European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has lowered an estimated growth of the Ukrainian GDP to 2.5 percent in 2012.**

Earlier, in October 2011, the bank reported that the growth rate will reach 3.5 percent and 4.5 percent in July. The bank analysts forecast that Ukraine's economy would grow by 5 percent in 2011. "Within the next few months, processes in the EU will remain an important factor for the country's economic growth and economic stability," a report released by the EBRD in January stated. At the same time, the EBRD estimated the level of country risk for Ukraine at 921.8 points, which is slightly lower than its October estimate (982.8 points) but a bit higher than in other countries of the region. For example, the level of country risk for Hungary is at 686.3 points and for Croatia it is 555.3 points.

At the same time, EBRD expert **Oleksandr Pyvovarsky** noted that the Ukrainian economy was among the most fragile ones given the EU crisis.

**The situation with freedom of speech in Ukraine is improving, according to Reporters Without Borders, while experts believe the assessment is subjective**

**In 2011, the freedom of speech situation in Ukraine somewhat improved.**

In the rating compiled by the international organization Reporters Without Borders, Ukraine's place improved by 15 places and the country is now ranked number 116 among 179 states.

At the same time, the organization noted that its rating does not reflect the situation in Ukraine in an absolutely objective manner.

"I am not happy with this rating which does not reflect the actual state of affairs. One cannot take it as a confirmation that the situation with the freedom of speech improved in Ukraine. There are too many countries in the rating this year and African states, in particular, which were fighting for the last places. They pushed Ukraine up," the head of the Reporters Without Borders bureau for Europe and ex-USSR countries, **Johann Bihl**, said.

In her turn, the acting head of the Ukrainian parliamentary committee for freedom of speech and MP of the Party of Regions, **Olena Bondarenko**, said that "one should treat such ratings with great caution." "When representatives of some non-governmental organization once again try to tell you what the situation with freedom of speech is like in our country, I always ask this question: on what basis do they do that?" she said.

We shall remind you that at the end of December 2011, Reporters Without Borders representative Oksana Romanyuk said that the number of censorship cases in Ukraine was up in 2011.

**Constitutional Court of Ukraine says government has right to reduce welfare payments**

**The Constitutional Court of Ukraine (CCU) has ruled that the government has the right to decrease welfare payments for the population.**

The CCU also declared that courts considering cases over welfare benefits for citizens may apply government acts issued on the basis of the Budget code and the law "On the state budget" for the corresponding year. This ruling was



publicized on 26 January 2012.

Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister and Social Policy Minister **Serhiy Tyhyhko** believes that the CCU ruling is intended to improve social justice and that it does not aim to reduce the welfare payments which have been already made.

“The ruling clearly states that not a single welfare payment which has been already made... should not be cut. There will be no restrictions on welfare payments which are made at present... The ruling of the Constitutional Court clearly links all the welfare payments with the size of the budget. Welfare payments which are not envisaged by the country's budget cannot be made,” he noted, adding that after the adoption of this court decision, judges will be practically unable to rule in favor of a welfare benefit worth this or that amount.

A number of mass media outlets believe that the CCU ruling in effect deprives the population of the possibility to receive all the payments envisioned by legislation and to defend their human right to welfare benefits in court.

Also, on 20 January 2012 the Ukrainian Constitutional Court ruled that collecting, storage, use and dissemination of confidential information about an individual without his/her approval committed by the state, local government authorities, legal or natural person constitutes an act of intrusion into the individual's private and family life and can be acceptable only in cases provided by the law and only in the interests of national security, economic well-being and human rights.

**Protests against reduced social benefits resurge in Ukraine**

**On 25 January 2012, a group of the Chernobyl cleanup workers started an indefinite strike in Kharkiv.**

“We will be coming here every day apart from weekends despite the freezing weather. We will be coming here until the authorities return to the legal field and start implementing court rulings. We demand that political repression of Chernobyl cleanup workers with the use of prosecutor's offices, police and financial inspectorates be ended,” one of the campaign organizers, **Valeriy Belyakov**, said. The resolution adopted by the protest participants lists, among the mentioned demands, the demand for no amendments to the currently enforced “Provision on the examination system to establish a causal link between diseases, disability and death and the effect of ionizing radiation and other hazardous factors as a result of the accident on the Chernobyl nuclear power plant” and the end to medical documentation checks conducted by employees of financial inspectorates.

It is noteworthy that the results of a sociological survey carried out by Gorshenin Institute suggest that almost half of the Ukrainian population (45.3 percent) is willing to participate in protests.

**President's office audits Ukrainian Foreign Ministry**

**A comprehensive audit of the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs started on 17 January 2012.**

The audit has been initiated by the Ukrainian president's administration. Ukrainian media report that an interdisciplinary audit commission shall “assess the status of implementation of president's instructions and resolutions by the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs”. It is planned that the audit will last till 31 January.

According to the ministry's long-term employees, there has never been an audit

like this since the time the ministry was established.

As you know, recently a comprehensive audit took place at the Ministry of Finance.

**Fedir Yaroshenko**, who used to chair the Finance Ministry till 18 January 2012, tendered his resignation to President **Yanukovich**. The resignation request was satisfied.

**Ukraine requests  
restoration  
membership in Kyoto  
protocol**

**Ukraine submitted an application to restore the status of compliance with Kyoto protocol requirements.**

The application was published on the website of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change on 25 January 2012.

A preliminary review of the application is scheduled at 10 February 2012.

A reminder that in November 2011 the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change suspended greenhouse gas quotas trade for Ukraine because of the comments that international experts made to the Register of emissions of greenhouse gases for 1990-2008.

On 9-20 January 2012, Gorshenin Institute conducted a sociological survey on the topic “Ukraine's modern students.” As many as 1,200 university students were interviewed in those cities with a population of more than a million people (Kiev, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Odessa and Lviv). The maximum margin of sampling error is +/-2.9 percentage points.

**1. Could you please explain what the concept of success means to you?**  
*(you can select several options as your response)*

1. Self-fulfillment – 65.4%
2. Money, financial well-being – 50.3%
3. Career, professionalism – 48.9%
4. Stability – 44.2%
5. Love, friendship – 43.3%
6. Independence, freedom – 28.4%
7. Good marriage – 25.1%
8. Other – 5.2%
9. No answer – 1.6%

**To what degree are you satisfied with the following?**

	Completely satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather dissatisfied	Completely dissatisfied	No answer
<b>2. Relations with your parents</b>	61.2%	25.4%	5.2%	3.4%	4.8%
<b>3. Relations with your friends</b>	45.1%	39.8%	7.1%	3.5%	4.5%
<b>4. Romantic relationships</b>	25.3%	19.6%	22.8%	13.4%	18.9%
<b>5. Financial situation</b>	19.7%	34.6%	27.1%	10.1%	8.5%
<b>6. Plans in personal life (marriage, family, etc.)</b>	24.4%	30.5%	16.7%	9.9%	18.5%
<b>7. Job and career opportunities</b>	15.8%	36.9%	25.7%	9.1%	12.5%
<b>8. Housing</b>	32.6%	29.1%	24.5%	11.7%	2.1%
<b>9. Recreation, free time</b>	33.8%	45.3%	13.3%	6.5%	1.1%

**10. What do you value the most in the professional area?**  
*(you can select no more than three options for your response)*

1. High pay – 75.8%
2. Prospects for career growth – 60.7%
3. Creative self-fulfillment – 45.4%
4. Friendly co-workers – 36.7%
5. Work corresponds to training – 28.3%
6. Social benefits – 16.2%
7. Good management – 15.1%
8. Job prestige – 14.3%
9. Company's prestige and reputation – 12.2%
10. Flexible work schedule – 10.4%
11. Manageable work intensity – 4.8%

- 12. Proximity of work to home – 3.5%
- 13. Other – 3.2%
- 14. No answer – 1.5%

**11. How do you normally spend your free time?**  
*(you can select several options as your response)*

- 1. Meet friends – 75.6%
- 2. Read newspapers, magazines, books – 50.3%
- 3. Play video games, surf the Internet – 48.6%
- 4. Listen to music, radio – 48.2%
- 5. Go to movies – 47.2%
- 6. Take a stroll down the street, in a park, etc. – 40.1%
- 7. Take care of household chores – 39.4%
- 8. Go out to cafes, bars, restaurants – 35.1%
- 9. Go to the theatre, concerts, exhibitions – 33.8%
- 10. Work out – 30.7%
- 11. Go clubbing, dancing – 28.1%
- 12. Watch TV at home – 26.9%
- 13. Advance my skills (courses, private classes, improve them by myself) – 25.2%
- 14. Have hobbies, do creative art – 22.4%
- 15. Go to church, participate in the life of a religious community – 10.7%
- 16. Other – 2.6%
- 17. No answer – 1.3%

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