



Proiect finanțat de
UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI



RESEARCH ABOUT CHERNIVSTI AREA

Summary of Research Findings

2009

NAP turism - Bucovina - Parcuri de turism activ in natura in Bucovina

RO 2006/018-449.01.01.10



Coordinator: Bucovina Tourism Association

INTRODUCTION.

TOURISM OFFER AND CHARACTERISTIC OF TERRITORY	3
1. NATURAL FACTORS OF THE OFFER.....	10
1.1 Place and surface of territory	10
1.2 Climate	10
1.3 Hydrologic information (sea, rivers etc.).....	12
1.4 Landscape, Fauna and Flora	12
1.5. Main sub-areas in Chernivtsi Region. General presentation	13
2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS	14
2.1. Structure of economy. Importance of different economic fields in Chernivtsi region	14
2.2 Demographic (Population in tourism, occupancy, structure).....	22
3. INFRASTRUCTURE.....	23
3.1 General infrastructure (water, gas, electricity etc.) in Chernivtsi.....	23
4. CULTURAL FACTORS OF THE OFFER	28
4.1 History.....	28
4.2 Traditions / local products / folklore / handicrafts	30
4.3 Monuments and tourism objectives	31
4.4 Tours in the area / main tours	40
4.5 Cultural events	43
5. SPORT/LEISURE OFFER	44
6. WELLNESS / TREATMENT OFFER.....	46
6.1 Diet and wellness in an ecological environment.....	46
6.2 Diseases cured.....	46
7. ACCOMMODATION OFFER	47
7.1 Indicators reflecting the structure of accommodation offer and the occupancy rate	47
7.2 Structure of accommodations by type in Chernivtsi area	48
7.3 Structure of accommodation in Chernivtsi area after stars/flowers	48
7.4 Offer of Agro-Tourism.....	49



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<i>7.5 Offer of Camping</i>	49
8. GASTRONOMIC OFFER	50
9. BUSINESS TOURISM OFFER	53

INTRODUCTION. TOURISM OFFER AND CHARACTERISTIC OF THE TERRITORY

Tourism in Ukraine

Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe and has its own territory, government, national emblem, flag and anthem. It borders on Russia, Byelorussia, Moldova, Slovakia, Roumania, Hungary and Poland on land and Russia, Georgia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Turkey on sea.



The territory of Ukraine is mostly a level, treeless plain, calls "steppe". There are the Crimean Mountains in the Crimean peninsula and the Carpathians in the west, but they are not very high. Mixed forests of pine and fir-trees, beeches, limes, oaks and elms cover the mountains, but the thickest woods can still be found in the northern part of the republic, in Volyn. Kiev and Cherkassy lie in the midst of Ukrainian southernmost pine forest. The main Ukrainian river is the Dnieper. It is one of the longest European rivers and one of the republic's main source of hydroelectric power. The Dnieper and its tributary the Ross had been the cradle of the Ukrainian and Russian people in time immemorial.

The climate of the country is moderate. Winter is rather mild, with no severe frosts but with regular snowfalls everywhere except the south. The rivers and lakes freeze in winter. The



average winter temperature varies -20 Centigrade in the north to -3-5 in the south. Summer is quite hot and dry, with occasional showers and thunderstorms. The fertile black soil is well watered in spring and autumn and gets plenty of sunshine in summer.

Due to favorable climatic conditions, Ukraine is traditionally an agricultural area. It grows wheat, maize, buckwheat and other corn, red and green vegetables, all kinds of fruit, melons and berries.

Ukraine is one of the world's main centers of sugar production. It produces sugar both for her own needs and for export.

The country is rich in natural resources, such as iron ore, coal, color metal, oil, gas, mineral salts, clay and potential water power. It has developed a varied industry, concentrated mostly in and around big cities, such as Kiev, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Dnyeprodzerzhinsk, Odessa, Kharkov, Lviv, Nickolayev and other. It produces planes and ships, lorries and buses, motorcars and locomotives, computer and electronic equipment, precision instruments and agricultural machines, TV and radioset, chemicals and textiles and various consumer goods. Odessa, Sebastopol, Nickolayev, Kherson and Kerch are main ukrainian ports.

Ukraine attracts more than 20 million foreign visitors every year (23.1 million in 2007).¹ Visitors primarily come from Eastern Europe, but also from Western Europe (6.3 million) and USA and also Canada.² The country is the 8th most popular tourism destination in the world.

Ukraine is a destination on the crossroads between central and eastern Europe, between north and south. It borders Russia and is not far from Turkey. It has mountain ranges - the Carpathian Mountains suitable for skiing, hiking, fishing and hunting. The coastline on the Black Sea is a popular summer destination for vacationers. Ukraine has vineyards where they produce native wines, ruins of ancient castles, historical parks, Orthodox and Catholic churches as well as a few mosques and synagogues. Kiev, the country's capital city has many

¹ Туристичні потоки (Ukrainian), State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

² В'їзд іноземних громадян в Україну за країнами, з яких вони прибули, у 2007 році (Ukrainian), State Statistics Committee of Ukraine



unique structures such as Saint Sophia Cathedral and broad boulevards. There are other cities well-known to tourists such as the harbour town Odessa and the old city of Lviv in the west. The Crimea, a little "continent" of its own, is a popular vacation destination for tourists for swimming or sunbathing on the Black Sea with its warm climate, rugged mountains, plateaus and ancient ruins. Cities there include: Sevastopol and Yalta - location of the peace conference at the end of World War II. Visitors can also take cruise tours by ship on Dnieper River from Kiev to the Black Sea coastline. Ukrainian cuisine has a long history and offers a wide variety of original dishes.

Since 2005 citizens of European Union, USA, Canada and Switzerland no longer require a visa to visit Ukraine for tourism purposes.³ Also, no visa has been required for citizens of Russia, and other CIS countries.

Popular tourist city destinations

- Kiev (Kyiv) - The historical capital of Kievan Rus' and modern Ukraine on the river Dnieper. Ancient churches, broad boulevards, beautiful landscapes and a variety of cultural facilities make it a fascinating destination.
- Lviv - old city in the west of country, with its medieval old town and unique architecture with Polish and Austrian influences. The top tourist destination in Ukraine, when it comes to architecture and culture.
- Odessa - a harbor city on the Black Sea with a mixture of different cultures, including Jewish, Armenian, German, and Greek cultures among with the native Ukrainian and Russian ones.
- Yalta - a health resort on Black Sea, where the peace conference took place.
- Sevastopol - a port city on the Black Sea coast of Crimean peninsula.
- Simferopol - the capital of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, on the Salhir River. It is a manufacturing, commercial, and transportation center located in a productive agricultural region.

³ Ukrainian Consulate General of Ukraine in New York - Nationalities with no Visa requirements



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- Chernihiv - medieval city.
- Kharkiv (Kharkov) - city's history started in the mid-17th century, when the kozaks created the Slobody settlements; and since then, the city has turned into one of the largest commercial and cultural centers in Ukraine with a population of over 1.7 million people. From December 1919 to June 1934, Kharkiv was the capital of Soviet Ukraine. The Ukrainian cultural renaissance commenced here in the years 1920-1930.
- Ivano-Frankivsk — western Ukrainian city that was recognized as the best city to live in Ukraine.⁴
- Izmail - a historic town near the Danube river in the Odessa Oblast (province) of south-western Ukraine.
- Chernivtsi - the capital of Bukovina offers Balkan atmosphere and fine classical Habsburg architecture in Central-European style, as it was part of Austrian empire (prior to 1918).
- Uzhhorod - the capital of Transcarpathia, one of the oldest cities in Ukraine, attracts tourists because its location close to the Carpathian Mountains.

Landscapes

- Crimea - tropical climate, famous bathing resorts and mountain landscapes.
- Carpathian Mountains - impressive mountain landscapes with skiing and hiking possibilities, spas with cold and hot springs. Ski resorts include Bukovel, Slavske, Verkhovyna, Vorokhta.
- Hoverla - the highest mountain of Ukraine. Hiking.
- Azov coast - bathing resorts.
- Dnieper - cruises.
- Dniester — canoeing, boat sailing
- Shatsk lakes - bathing, camping, hiking
- Sofiyivsky Park, located in Uman, Ukraine.

⁴ Найкращим українським містом визнано Івано-Франківськ (Ukr.)



Seven natural wonders of Ukraine

Winners of all Ukraine competition Seven natural wonders of Ukraine:

- Askania-Nova near Askania-Nova, Kherson Oblast
- Granite-steppe lands of Buh in Mykolaiv Oblast
- Dniester Canyon, Dniester
- Marble Caves in Crimea
- Tovtry Podillian Banks in Khmelnytskyi Oblast
- Lake Svitiaz part of a group of lakes near Shatsk, Volyn Oblast
- Lake Synevir near village of Synevirska Poliana in Carpathian Mountains

Medical tourism

Lately many modern dental clinics with high quality dentistry equipment, high quality materials and effective anesthetics were established in Ukraine. They provide patients with high quality dentistry services. But for all that, prices are much cheaper in comparison with Western and Russian clinics. A lot of tourists from USA, European Union and Russia provide a sort of dental tourism.

Other popular sort of medical tourism in Ukraine are spas, eye and plastic surgery, mud baths. Truskavets and Myrhorod are well known for their mineral springs.

Number of tourists visiting Ukraine

Statistics is based on data from State Statistics Agency of Ukraine.⁵

- 2000: 6.4 millions
- 2001: 9.1 millions
- 2002: 10.5 millions
- 2003: 12.5 millions

⁵ Tourist flows to Ukraine: State Statistics Agency of Ukraine

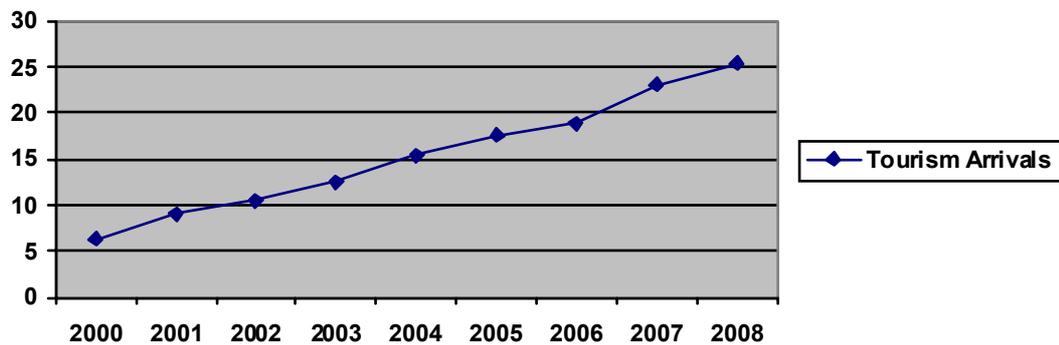


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- 2004: 15.4 millions
- 2005: 17.6 millions
- 2006: 18.9 millions
- 2007: 23.1 millions
- 2008: 25.4 millions



According to Weekly Digest The Day newspaper, no. 23, from Tuesday, 22nd of July 2008 the State Service of Tourism and Resorts of Ukraine and various civic organizations are launching a number of projects in Ukraine's tourism industry. Some projects are aimed at attracting foreign investments for hotel construction, assigning stars to rural estates, and publishing a tourist guidebook called *Traveling through Ukraine by Car*.

Experts believe that these measures will make Ukraine more attractive as a tourist destination and speed up preparations for Euro-2012. For example, after a number rural estates are evaluated by experts and assigned stars for quality, patterned after one,— two— or five-star hotels (certification to begin next year), tourists will be able to choose the location and price bracket of their rural vacations.

This system will also be a powerful stimulus to Euro-2012. More places will be created to accommodate soccer fans, and rural estate owners are ready and willing to welcome foreign guests.

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Kyivites, too, are ready to show hospitality. A survey conducted by the Kyiv Institute of Tourism, Economics and Law indicates that 66 percent of residents in Ukraine's capital are prepared to house Euro-2012 fans in their homes, free of charge at that, while 33 percent will do this for a fee, for example, 20 euros a day, and 10 percent of those polled are ready to receive foreign guests for longer than two days.

Experts are optimistic about these figures because this set-up will partially solve the problem of where to house fans in the capital. According to the State Service of Tourism and Resorts, Ukraine is still short of about 20,000 hotel rooms, and 130 hotels need to be revamped. So hospitality alone will not solve this problem.

“Ukraine's main task today is to build a chain of first-class hotels,” said Yevhen Samartsev, chairman of the nationwide union of civic organizations Council for Tourism and Resorts of Ukraine. “So, on the council's initiative an investment committee comprised of about 20 national companies with an overall budget of more than one billion dollars has been created. Most of these funds will be used for building hotels. As you know, Ukraine has only seven five-star hotels, the type of accommodation preferred by foreign tourists. These hotels are operating at almost 90-percent capacity, whereas the occupancy rate at one — and two-star hotels has dropped to a mere 30 percent. In order to tackle all these problems at the legislative level, the council has also set up a civic organization that will be lobbying tourism-related ideas in legislative bodies,” Samartsev said.

To increase the influx of tourists well before the beginning of Euro-2012, there are plans to organize a number of tourism-related innovations, including a Visit Ukraine exhibit to be held in the fall as part of the Hospitality Industry forum. All aspects of Ukrainian tourism — domestic, inbound, and outbound — will be highlighted. Experts point out that tourism fairs have long been common practice in Western countries, because these are the best places to get detailed information on a country's tourism industry.

This problem may be partially solved by the guidebook *Traveling through Ukraine by Car* intended for motorists.



“This is Ukraine’s first publication for Ukrainian and foreign tourists, which offers 70 motor routes to various nooks and crannies of Ukraine,” said Ruta Malkienaite, head of the Baltia-Druk publishing house. “The guidebook contains information on restaurants, hotels, and rural estates where tourists can get overnight accommodations, as well as on historical and cultural monuments that represent one region or another. We are now preparing an English- language edition that will come out in early September and is intended for foreign tourists.”

In addition to the guidebook, Baltia-Druk has produced a tourist publication entitled *Ukraine* in nine languages, featuring information on Ukraine’s cultural, sports, and recreational facilities as well as natural resources. Experts note that it is too early to consider Ukraine’s tourist problems as being resolved because, according to the World Economic Forum Report on Travel and Tourism Global Competitiveness, Ukraine is ranked -78th in the world.



Chernivtsi Area. Tourism offer analysis. Tourist's motivation

1. NATURAL FACTORS OF THE OFFER

1.1 Place and surface of territory

Geographical position

The territory of the region is 8.100 square kilometers (1.3 % of the whole territory of Ukraine). The region borders on Ivano-Frankivsk region in the West, in the South on Ternopil region, in the North-South on Khmelnytsky and Vynytska regions, in the North it borders on Romania and in the East - Republic of Moldova.

The 404,4 km of state border lies on the territory of Chernivtsi region, including: Romania – 226.5 km, Republic of Moldova – 178 km. Customs inspection is handled at state border checkpoints of Vadul-Siret and Kelmentsy customs.

The length of public motor roads in the region is 2900 km. Railway lines provide passenger and transport traffic in the direction of the communication of Ukraine with the southern Europe (Romania, Bulgaria), the length the public railways is 423 km.

Chernivtsi region – is the land that is rich on recreation resources with the powerful economical potential which is favorable for interregional and international cooperation.

1.2 Clima

Ukraine is situated in two climatic zones — moderate (the plains and both the mountain ranges) and Mediterranean subtropics (the southern shore of Crimea).

Generally, Ukraine is one of the climatically comfortable countries. The number of hours of sunlight varies from 1700 in the north to more than 2400 in the south. The temperatures vary predominantly from the north to the south, in the Ukrainian Carpathians — from the

northwest to the southeast. The lowest temperature of January and February is $-7... -8^{\circ}\text{C}$ (on the plains of Crimea — 0°C , on its southern shore — up to $+3... +4^{\circ}\text{C}$). The highest average July temperature is $+17... +19^{\circ}\text{C}$ (north and northwest) and $+22... +23^{\circ}\text{C}$ (south and southeast). In the Carpathians it can go down to $+13... +14^{\circ}\text{C}$, and to $+16^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the Crimean Mountains.

The amount of rainfall decreases from the north and northwest to the south and southeast. Most of it falls during the warm time of the year (except on the southern shore of Crimea). The highest amount of rainfall is in the Carpathians (1500 mm) and in the Crimean Mountains (1000–1200 mm), whereas the least falls on the shores of Black and Azov seas (300–450 mm), in the western part of Ukraine (600–650 mm) and in the southwest (400–450 mm).

There is a clearly defined change of seasons during the year. The winters are long but relatively warm, with frost and snow. In the Ukrainian Carpathians it lasts 120–130 days, in the north of Crimea — 75–90 and not more than 85 days on in the far south and southwest (influenced by the warm air currents from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean).

Spring starts when the average temperatures cross 0°C , but frosts are still possible. Spring first touches the southwest and Crimea and it makes its way north from the south in approximately 37 days.



Spring in Carpathian mountains



The summer starts when the temperature reaches 15°C and is warm in most regions, hot in Crimea. The temperatures can reach +34... +39°C when the air currents from Africa reach Ukraine through the Mediterranean. The summer lasts from 120 to 150 days.

In the autumn the temperatures drop and some frosts are possible, the number of rains and fogs increases. Autumn lasts from 70 days in the southwest to 90 days in Zakarpattia. Rarely some very warm periods are possible.

The climate of large cities and seas can differ, in some aspects. For example, in winter Kyiv experiences some cyclones that cause unstable weather. Strong winds happen rarely and the lowest temperatures of -10°C and less fall on January and February. The autumns in Kyiv are predominantly warm, springs — sunny and rainy.

To conclude the weather conditions in Ukraine have positive influence on various industries and development of tourism and recreation.

Chernivtsi region is situated in three zones: forest-steppe (between the river Dnister and Prut, northern part of the region, average height – 230 m. above the sea level, the highest spot – 515 m.), foothills (between Carpathians and the river Prut, average height – 350 m. above the sea level, the highest spot – 537 m.) and mountain zones – Bukovinian Carpathians (average height of 900 m. above the sea level, the highest spot – 1575 m.). The climate of the region is temperate and continental, the average annual temperature is +8,9 C in the north-east and up to + 3, 5 C in the mountains.

1.3 Hydrologic information (sea, rivers etc.)

There are 4240 rivers in the region, the total length is 8966 km. 4130 of them are rivers, streams and water channels, the length of which is less than 10 km., and 109 rivers have the length of more than 10 km. The longest of them are: Dnister (290 km. on the territory of the region), Prut (108 km.), Siret (100km) and Cheremosh (80 km.). The deep-water Dnister basin is located in the north-south.



1.4 Landscape, Fauna and Flora

There are 243 territories and objects of natural and protected stock, including 7 preserves, 8 natural monuments, botanical and dendrologic parks of the Chernivtsi National University, Vyzhnytsya National Natural Park, Storozhynets dendrologic park which are of state significance. Chernivtsi regional landscape parks “Tsetseno”, “Valya Kuzmina” (beech primeval forest, aged 250-300; picturesque lake; rare plants; mineral springs) and also 136 natural monuments, 40 parks, which are the monuments of garden and park art; 39 protected holes of local significance.

The landscape of Chernivtsi region is diverse: mountain peaks of Carpathians and foothills which gradually become the wide plain, which is situated between the rivers Dnister and Prut. The water recourses: the rivers Dnister, Prut, Seret, Cheremosh. The soil is mainly forest-brown and caespitose-podzolic. Climate: warm, temperate and continental; the amount of precipitation is 650-750 mm. Mineral resources: the region is rich on building material deposits (gypsum, anhydride, marl, limestone) various types of sand, springs of mineral water. Recently found oil and gas deposits and manifestation of auriferous, copper-smelting and polymetallic pollution attracts much attention.

There are 303 kinds of spinal animals. One can find here inhabitants of Central European broad-leaved forests – fawn, European roe, marsh turtle, the representatives of the Mediterranean Sea – green frog, spotted salamander, and also the inhabitants of the Siberian forests – capercaillie, black grouse. There is also a number of endemics – Carpathian squirrel and triton. The brown bear wanders from the feet of the rivers to the subalpine bushes in summer. Among beasts of prey one can find here a martens, polecats, lynxes and wolves.

There are nearly 200 kinds of birds among forests, fields and ponds. The most of them are inhabitants of forests. These are numerous kinds of sparrows: woodpeckers and doves. Coots, stints, herons, storks inhabit the marshes. There are also wagtails, jays, pipits, capercaillies.



There are 50 types of fish in the rivers and ponds of the region. The most numerous of them are carps and perches.

Chernivtsi region is a prosperous land of diversified summer and winter mountain sport tourism, mass cognitive and curative recreation and balneological therapy. Here the picturesque mountain landscapes are combined with the forests of foothills, numerous rivers and the springs of curative mineral waters; the beauty of mountain meadows and forests rich on fauna, mushrooms and berries mesmerizes everyone. The samples of traditional national buildings and common crafts can not but fascinate.

1.5. Main sub-areas in Chernivtsi Region. General presentation

The region includes 11 administrative districts, 11 towns (including 2 towns of regional significance – Chernivtsi and Novodnistrovsk), 8 villages and 397 countries.

The numbers of councils: 11 district councils, besides 3 in Chernivtsi, 11 municipal, 8 village and 252 country councils.

- Raions:
 - Hertsa Raion (Ukrainian: Герцаївський район, translit. *Hertsayivs'kyi raion*)
 - Hlyboka Raion (Ukrainian: Глибоцький район, translit. *Hlybots'kyi raion*)
 - Kelmentsi Raion (Ukrainian: Кельменецький район, translit. *Kel'menets'kyi raion*)
 - Khotyn Raion (Ukrainian: Хотинський район, translit. *Khotyns'kyi raion*)
 - Kitsman Raion (Ukrainian: Кіцманський район, translit. *Kitsmans'kyi raion*)
 - Novoselytsia Raion (Ukrainian: Новоселицький район, translit. *Novoselyts'kyi raion*)
 - Putyla Raion (Ukrainian: Путильський район, translit. *Putyl's'kyi raion*)
 - Sokyriany Raion (Ukrainian: Сокирянський район, translit. *Sokyryans'kyi raion*)



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- Storozhynets Raion (Ukrainian: Сторожинецький район, translit. *Storozhynets'kyi raion*)
- Vyzhnytsia Raion (Ukrainian: Вижницький район, translit. *Vyzhnyts'kyi raion*)
- Zastavna Raion (Ukrainian: Заставнівський район, translit. *Zastavnivs'kyi raion*)
- Cities:
 - Chernivtsi (Ukrainian: Чернівці), the administrative center of the oblast
 - Novodnistrovsk (Ukrainian: Новодністровськ, translit. *Novodnistrovs'k*)

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

2.1. Structure of economy. Importance of different economic fields in Chernivtsi region

According to branch structure of production the region belongs to industrial and agricultural category.

Production of oil and natural gas processing equipment is dominant in machine building industry, in forestry and wood-working industry – production of saw-timber, furniture; in bulding materials industry – production of brick, tile, ceramics, metal-concrete constructions; in light industry – production of sewed and knitted goods, cotton fabriques; in food industry – production of sugar, bakery, liquor, butter, meat, milk, fruit and vegetable canning.

Above 200 industrial enterprises represent the industrial potential of the region. Its volume of production is 0,4% of general state volume of production.

The food industry is particularly developed and has the considerable source of raw materials. Almost the quarter of total industry's staff is engaged there and the fifth of capital assets is concentrated there.



The food industry of Bukovyna is represented by enterprises which produce: meat products – 34,5% of total volume of production in the food industry, sugar – 12,4%, bread and bakery products – 9,9%, confectionery – 9,6%, drinks – 9,2%, milk products – 6,2%, fats – 4,1%, vegetables and fruits working – 9,4%.

The considerable part of the region's industrial complex is light industry. It takes the third place in the structure of industry's branches and creates the domestic consumer's market. The branch is represented by 23 enterprises. The priority-driven place in the light industry take enterprises in sewing of ready-made clothes, shoes production and the enterprises of textile industry.

The machine building industry, repair and assembling of machines and equipment are highly developed. The branch is represented by 13 enterprises which are mainly specialized in production of machines and equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, oil and gas, petrochemical, chemical equipment.

Forests are of great importance for economics and social development of the region. They are the source of wood and products of non-woody plants. The total area of forests is 25 800 ha. Spruce, beech, oak, hombeam, ash, birch are the basic forest-forming species. The average age of plants is 60 years. There are the annual works in renewal of forests on the area of 1,3 thousand hectares. It helps to increase the forest fund and forest's productivity. That's why the wood-working industry is widely developed and is one of the oldest branches. The branch takes the sixth place for volumes of industrial production and is represented by 36 enterprises that makes 15,8% of total quantity of the region's enterprises.

A considerable scientific potential is concentrated in the region. The following scientific research institutes are presently functioning: The Institute of Thermoelectronics of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Chernivtsi branches of The Institute of the World Economy and International Relations of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, The Institute of



Materialistics of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Chernivtsi branches of Land Management Institute and Kiyiv Institute of Automatics.

The higher education is offered in Chernivtsi Yuri Fedkovych National University, Bukovynian State Medical Academy, Chernivtsi College of Kiyiv University of Trade and Economics, Bukovynian Institute of Finances and Economics, Institute of Economics and Law, State Polytechnical University.

Such art industries and carpet, wooden articles production and decorative sewing are developed in Bukovyna.

For its geographical location, rich recreational resources and economic potential Chernivtsi oblast is an attractive region for development of interregional and international cooperation.

The export and import operations of the region's enterprises with the distant foreign countries predominate in the foreign economic connections. Foreign trade turnover of goods and services was 98705.29 thousand USD or 76.11% of total turnover of goods. Export of goods and services was 52675.97 thousand USD (72.17% of total export), import – 46029.32 thousand USD (81.20% of total import). Main trade partners from these countries are Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland . There is the increase of turnover of goods with Austria, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Romania, San-Marino, Slovenia, Hungary, France, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Israel, China, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Canada and the USA.

The volumes of turnover with the countries of CIS are 30975.39 thousand USD or 23.89% of total turnover of goods, export – 20318.11 thousand USD (27.83% of total export), import – 10657.28 thousand USD (18.80% of total import). There was the increase of volumes of foreign trade with such partners as Republic of Bilorussia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Republic of Moldova, Tadgijkistan, Turkmenistan.

The structure of export and import of goods influences the level and efficiency of foreign trade connections. There are such goods in the total structure of goods as : textile and textile products, wood and its products, machines and equipment, vegetable products, base metals and its products, meat and food sub-products. Such goods as textile and textile products,

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machines and equipment, mineral products, polymeric materials, plastic, base metals and its products are imported to the region.

Importance of different economic fields in Chernivtsi region

Services – 35 %

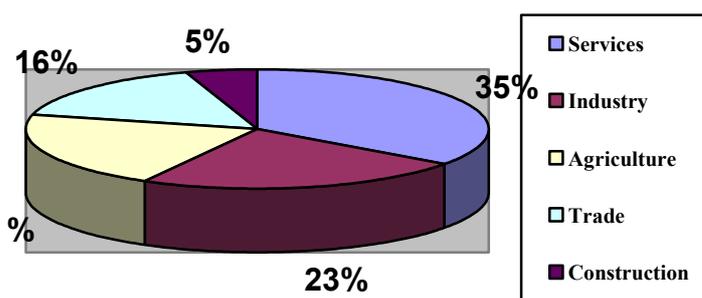
Industry – 23%

Agriculture – 21%

Trade – 16%

Construction – 5%

55 % of all the enterprises of the region are concentrated in Chernivtsi.



The structure of the industrial production

Food industry and the recycling of agricultural production – 36%

Metallurgy and metal working – 16%

Light industry – 14%

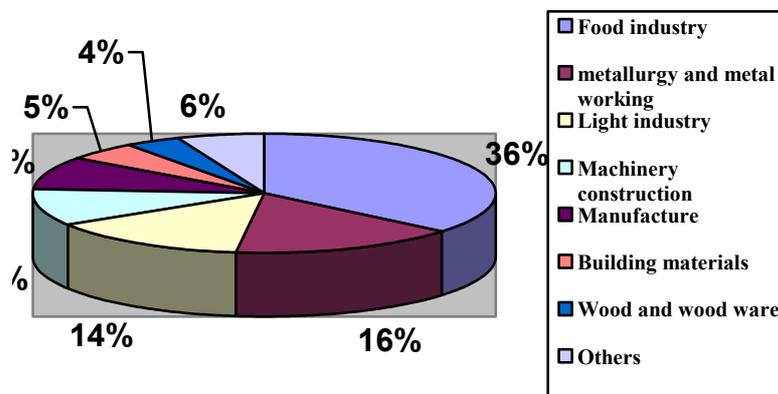
Machinery construction – 10%

Manufacture and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water – 9%

Building material and glass ware – 5%

Wood and wood ware – 4%

Others – 6%



Socio-economic situation of Chernivtsi Region in January – March in 2009.

Industry.

The index of industrial production in January – March in 2009 comparing with the corresponding period in 2008 is 80.3%. The level of production of January – March in 2008 is not reached in all types of extractive and processing industries.

The growth rate of industrial production in the extractive industry comparing with January – March in 2008 is 43.3%.

The index of industrial production of January – March in 2009 comparing with the corresponding period of the previous year is 61.7%.

The growth rate of industrial production at the enterprises of food, drinks and smokables production in January – March comparing with 2008 is 72.5%. The reduction of beef and veal production to 73.2%, pork to 37.8%, sausages to 30.7%. However the production of flour, mineral water, rolls and buns was increased 16.7%, 9.6%, 3.3% correspondingly.

The index of industrial production in the light industry in 2009 is 69.6%. The index of production at the enterprises of wood working and wood ware production in 2009 is 68.9 %. The production of sawed and split wood, which is thicker as 6 mm to 42,7%; planks and friezes for parquet or floor to 12.6%.



The growth rate in pulp and paper industry and in publishing activity is 78.7%.

In the chemical and petrochemical industries in January – March in 2009 the growth rate is 58.6%, including the enterprises of chemical industries - 22%, rubber and plastic ware – 74,6%.

At other enterprises of non-metal mineral production the growth rate comparing with 2008 is 82.4 %. The production of concrete was reduced to 37,6%, ceramic refractory bricks - 13,8%. At the enterprises of metallurgy and production of metal ware the index of production is 25,8%.

The index of production in machinery construction in January – March in 2009 comparing with the previous year is 92,5%.

At the enterprises of the manufacture and distribution of electrical energy, the production was increase in 1.6 times. 337 mlm. kW hour of electrical energy was manufactured.

In 2008 30 enterprises of Chernivtsi region are occupied with innovative activity (16.9% of all examined enterprises).

The most innovatively active enterprises are in light industry (40% of all the enterprises in this industry), machinery construction (30%), manufacture and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water (29,4%).

21 enterprises innovated their manufacture (in 2007 - 23), including 6 introduced new technological processes, the number of which is 11, 7 of them are low-waste resource-saving; 16 enterprises introduced 79 innovative types of production, 25 of which are machines, equipment, devices, appliance etc.

Organizational and marketing innovations were achieved by 6 and 8 industrial enterprises correspondingly.

Agriculture

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In January – March of the current year the total agricultural production was reduced to 1,4% comparing with 2008. 74,3 % of all the production was manufactured by household. During January – March of 2008 12.600 tons of meat, 52.100 tons of milk and 70.4 mln. of eggs were manufactured by all the categories of farms. Comparing with the previous year the output of meat was increased to 0.9%, eggs to 24.2%. Due to the reduction of the number of cow livestock, there is a decrease in the milk production (4.4%).

On April 1 2009 the farms of all the categories keep 141.100 of cattle (76.700 cows), 173.700 pigs, 61,900 goats and sheep and 3 mln. poultry head. Comparing with April 1, 2008 there was an increase in poultry to 11.6% (311.600 head). However the number of cattle was decreased to 4.6% or 6.800 head, including cows – 7.9% (6.600 head), pigs – 7% (13.000 head), goats and sheep – 1% (700 head)

During January – March of 2009 the agricultural enterprises realized the agricultural products in the sum of 109.3 mln. hrn. which is in 1.6 times bigger than in previous year. The average prices of the agricultural products in January – March of 2009 comparing with the same period in 2008 were increased by 1,5%, including cattle products to 11.6%, crop production was reduced to 35.3%.

Capital investments.

During 2008 the development of regional economy was invested by 4.5 billion hrn. of capital investments, including – 3.7 billion hrn. investments to capital assets which is 125.5% until 2007.

838.8 mln. hrn. of state budget was invested to capital assets which is 22.5% of the whole sum.

The increase of investments to capital assets was achieved in 8 districts of the region. The largest rate are observed in Putyla district – in 4.4 times, Gertsia district – in 3.4 times, Vyzhnytsya – in 2.4 times, in Kelmentsi and Kitsman districts – in 1.5 times.

In Chernivtsi and Novodnistrovsk the amount of investments to capital assets were increased by 5.2% and in 2.2 times. Almost the half (52.5%) of all the investments to capital assets was assimilated.



Almost the third part of all the investments (32.4%) was directed to capital assets, their amount, comparing with the previous year, was increased in 1.7 times.

The social and cultural sector (housing, education, health protection, relief payments, cultural and sports activity, recreation and entertainment) was invested by 978.5 mln. hrn. or in 9% bigger than in 2007, including culture, sports, entertainment and recreation – 26.3 mln. hrn., or in 1.7 times; health protection and relief payments – 77.4 mln. hrn. or 12.5%; housing – 791 mln. hrn. or 9.8%. The investments to the sector of education were reduced to more than a quarter (28.2%) – 83.7 mln. hrn.

Foreign economic activity

The amount of exported goods in the period from January – March of the current year is \$14.3 mln., import - \$10.9 mln. Comparing with the previous year, export was reduced by 1.5 times, import – twice. During the last 2 months one can trace trade surplus in the amount of \$3.4 mln.

The subjects of economic trade performed operations with partners from 52 countries of the world.

31% of all the goods was exported to the countries of CIS, to the countries of EU – 57.1% (in January – March 2008, correspondingly – 40% and 48.4%). The major trade partners, as compared with the corresponding period of time in 2008, Romania (the export was increased to \$ 0,5 mln.), Byelorussia (\$0.3 mln.), Poland (\$0.2 mln.), however the export was reduced to the Russian Federation (\$2.1 mln.), Italy (\$1.3 mln.) Azerbaijan (\$0.9 mln.) and Turkey (\$0.7 mln.)

9.4% of all the goods was imported from CIS and EU – 64% (in 2008 – 12.2% and 70% correspondingly).

Comparing with the previous period, the import deliveries from Germany, Italy, Russian Federation, Poland and Turkey were sufficiently reduced, but there is an import increase from Hungary, Taiwann and Estonia.

During January – March of the current year \$2.2 mln. of foreing customer's raw materials was imported and \$4.7 mln. of production was manufactured.



Retail and restaurant business.

The amount of retail (here is also included the retail trade turnover of the retail enterprises) in the period of January – March is 1332.8 mln. hrn., which is 11.1% less than in 2008. Registered and non-registered markets of retail occupy 33.4%.

The amount of restaurant business in the period of January – March in 2009, comparing with 2008, was reduced by 7.2% and is 42.7 mln. hrn.

Income of the population

The amount of average monthly (accrued) wage for one average staff member in 2009 is 1334 hrn., which is 12.6% higher as compared with 2008.

There is also a sufficient differentiation of wages among towns and districts of the region. Only in three of them the wage exceeded (34.5%) the average regional wage: in Novodnistrovsk – 1794 hrn. Chernivtsi – 1449 hrn. Sokyryany district – 1387 hrn. The lowest wage rate (16.4% - 14.8%) was observed in Novoselytsya (1115 hrn.), Glyboka (1126 hrn.) and Khotyn (1137 hrn.) districts.

The index of real wages (taking into an account an increase of consumer prices) in January – March of the current year, as compared with 2008, was reduced by 7.1%.

Labour market

1.500 unemployed citizens addressed the State Employment Service of Ukraine during March in 2009, which is 64.2% higher than in February, but 27.1% lesser than in March in 2008. 70.7% of all the people who addressed received the status of unemployed.

In the beginning of April in 2009 17.100 people were registered as unemployed by the State Employment Service, which is 2.7% lesser than in March. 98.6% of the above mentioned citizens received an official status of unemployed.

The rate of the registered unemployment in general in April is 3.1% of the amount of the active working age population. However, a sufficient differentiation of this index in the districts of the region is observed: from 1.8% in Novoselytsya district to 7.6% in Zastavna district.



The public register of enterprises and organizations of Ukraine.

16191 subjects were present in the list of the public register of enterprises and organizations of Ukraine on April 1, 2009, including 94.4% of them have the status of legal persons.

In January – March of 2009, 205 subjects of economic activity were registered by the public register of enterprises and organizations of Ukraine, 68 of them were crossed off the register.

The most market share are private enterprises (20.3%), limited liability companies (16.6%), organization and offices (15.1%) and collective enterprises (6.6%)

On April 1 2009 almost the half of all the enterprises and organizations were concentrated in the following four economic activities: communal and individual services, culture and sport (19.2%), trade; cars and household appliances repair (16.9%), industry (11.1%), agriculture, hunting, forestry (10%).

The largest number of the subjects is concentrated in Chernivtsi (55.4%), Kitsman district (5.4%), Novoselytsya district (5.2%), the smallest number is in Novodnistrovsk and Gertsya district (1.4% and 1.8% correspondingly).

2.2 Demographic population in tourism, occupancy, structure

The representatives of nearly 70 nationalities live on the territory of the region, the most numerous of which are Ukrainians – 75%, Romanians – 12.5%, Moldavians – 7.3%, Russians – 4.1% and others – 1.1%. The number of urban population is 373.100 (40%), rural – 545.400 people (60%). According to the gender population: males – 430.000 (47%), females – 488.500 (53%). The share of the region in the total population of Ukraine is 1.94%.

In March in 2009 903.800 people lived in the region, 377.400 of them lived in the towns, while 526.400 - in the villages. During January – February the population of the region was reduced by 253 people, which is 1.7 person for every 1000 people.

The population of the region is reduced exclusively naturally – 338 people, however the migratory population increase is also observed (85 people).

The natural population reduction is recorded in the majority of the districts of the region except Gertsya, Putyla, Glyboka and Storozhynets districts. The natural population reduction is



recorded in Chernivtsi (65 people), while in Novodnistrovsk – a natural population increase (6 people).

The migratory population reduction in January and February is recorded in all the districts. Its level was the highest in Vyzhnytsya district (7.1 person for every 1000 people). At the same time the migratory population increase was observed in Glyboka, Kitsman and Stotozhynets districts (0.3 person for every 1000 people). In Chernivtsi and Novodnistrovsk the migratory population increase was recorded (9.2 and 7 person for every 1000 people.)

3. INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 General infrastructure (water, gas, electricity etc.) in Chernivsti area

The situation of the physical infrastructure

The infrastructure is the sum of the technical-material base elements, within the components are produced all the exchanges and transfers of the resources: materials, human resources, services and information in the proper time. These elements are described by the following components:

- Roadway and railway transport, as well as other kind of transport (airways, waterways, etc.)
- Telecommunication services, television, radio, etc.
- Dwelling utilities and structure
- Social infrastructure.

Utility infrastructure

The utility infrastructure includes: water supply services, sewerage and waste water, treatment, methane gas distribution network, heating supply system and electric energy supply network.



Transport infrastructure

Chernovtsy region has an advantageous transportation infrastructure and geographical location, a dense network of railways, highways, pipelines, and power lines. The regional center has convenient railway transportation.

Railways infrastructure

The length of general-use railways is 414 km. The length of railways owned by enterprises and organizations is 188 km.

The territory of Chernivtsi region is covered with 30 operating railway stations opened for cargo. These are being used by two railways – Lvovskaya and Yugo-Zapadnaya (Southwestern).

Public transport in Chernivtsy region

Chernivtsi's public transport system consists of trolley buses and buses. Tickets cost 0,75 UAH (2008) and can be bought in advance from kiosks or directly from the driver or a conductor who is usually on the vehicle. When changing the bus, a new ticket has to be bought. Nevertheless, a useful bus is number 3, which among others serves a route between the train station and the bus station via the city centre.

Taxi companies:

There are 5 radio-taxi services with over 600 vehicles. Telephone numbers where you can order a taxi - 050,051,052,056,058. All the numbers begins with the country number : 0038

Taxi “Lider” – 059

Taxi “Ptestige” – 065

Cargo taxi – 065

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RO 2006/018-449.01.01.10



Taxi “Bravo” – 585-085

Taxi “Bravo-Zahid” – 585-999

Taxi “Eurotrans” – 585-111

Tvoe taxi – 083

Vashe taxi – 51-55-75

Euro taxi – 084

Taxi “Vojage” – 51-51-51

Taxi “Elit” – 54-54-54

Taxi “Novyj prestige” – 085

Taxi “Favorit” – 55-66-77

Taxi “Chernivtsi” – 55-91-91

Taxi “Shanson” – 57-77-77

Maps

http://www.city.cv.ua/data/files/city_center_map.jpg

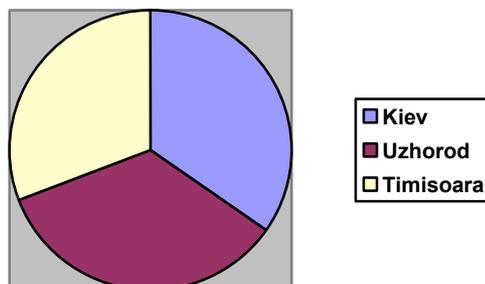
<http://www.maplandia.com/ukraine/chernivetska/chernivtsi/>

Air transport infrastructure

Chernivtsi has its own small airport serving flights to Kiev, Athens, Istanbul and Naples among others. Other nearby airports are Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Lviv and Suceava (Romania).

Most popular destinations from Chernivtsi:

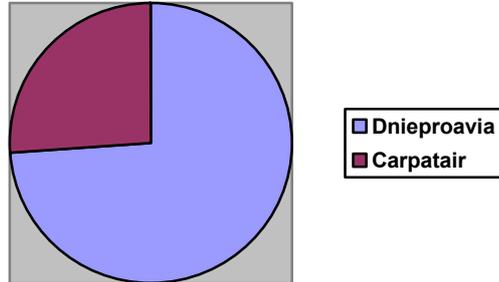
1. Kiev (34.62 %)
2. Uzhhorod (34.62 %)
3. Timisoara (30.77 %)





Top airlines (percentage of departures and arrivals):

1. Dnieproavia (70.59 %)
2. Carpatair (29.41 %)



Top Flight Routes

- from Chernivtsi

- Chernivtsi - Cluj-Napoca
- Chernivtsi - Brussels
- Chernivtsi - Cologne

- to Chernivtsi

- Venice - Chernivtsi
- Salzburg - Chernivtsi
- Mallorca - Chernivtsi

Carpatair flight connections from and to Chernivtsi :

Carpatair offers daily flights **from Chernivtsi**

To ROMANIA: Timisoara, Bucharest-Otopeni, Bacau, Cluj-Napoca, Constanta, Craiova, Iasi, Oradea, Sibiu, Suceava

To ITALY: Ancona, Bari, Bologna, Florence, Milan-Bergamo, Rome-Fiumicino, Turin, Venice, Verona

To GERMANY: Dusseldorf, Munich, Stuttgart

To GREECE: Athens

To AUSTRIA: Vienna

To REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: Chisinau

In UKRAINE: Lviv, Odessa, Kiev

Carpatair offers daily flights **to Chernivtsi**

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From ROMANIA: Timisoara, Bucharest-Otopeni, Bacau, Cluj-Napoca, Constanta, Craiova, Iasi, Oradea, Sibiu, Suceava

From ITALY: Ancona, Bari, Bologna, Florence, Milan-Bergamo, Rome-Fiumicino, Turin, Venice, Verona

From GERMANY: Dusseldorf, Munich, Stuttgart

From GREECE: Athens

From AUSTRIA: Vienna

From REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: Chisinau

From UKRAINE: Lviv, Odessa, Kiev

Air Flight Ticket Offices

No.	Name	Address	Telephone Code- 380372
1.	"Navkolo svitu"	Central square, 7,8	585295 (non-stop)
2.	"Cruise-2000"	Prospect Nezalezhnosti, 50	547688
3.	"Cruise-2000"	Holovna Str., 21	584352
4.	"Cruise-2000"	Chkalova Str., 30	(2)40332
5.	"Aerotour"	Holovna Str., 40	515408
6.	"Aviatour"	Holovna Str., 128	(2)42538
7.	"Aviaservice"	Theatrical Square, 2	513550

Train Stations:

The train station was built in 1908. Long distance trains serve routes to Moscow (32 h) and Sofia (23 h) as well as to Lviv (6 h), Kiev (15 h), Odessa (17 h), Ivano-Frankivsk (4 h) and Uzhgorod (15 h). Many local destinations can be reached by electric trains (elektrichki).

Chernivtsi's train station is situated at the northern side of the town centre in vul. Gargarina. Train tickets can also be bought at the train booking office at Holovna 128.

Website: <http://www.uz.gov.ua/>



4. CULTURAL FACTORS OF THE OFFER

4.1 History

History of the region

Chernivtsi is a modern city filled with the thousands of faces of its citizens. In its beautiful natural setting are buildings of fine architecture, many sculpted monuments, green parks and inviting squares.

Chernivtsi continues to hold a prominent position among other Ukrainian and Eastern European cities. The city's ancient beginnings and significant history add to its charm and attraction for those interested in the Bukovynian Region.

It's said that in the beginning it was built as a fort at the southern border of the Halych-Volyn Knighthood on the left bank of the Prut River and was called CHERN or "a black town." The use of the name was because of the black color of the fortress walls made of oak and for the dark rich, fertile surrounding soil.

The early fortress was completely destroyed by the Mongol conqueror Burundai and its citizens moved to the right bank of the river in autumn 1259. From 1359 the town became part of the Moldavian State.





The first written record about Chernivtsi was found in manuscripts of the Moldavian master Olexandr Dobryi (the Good), given to merchants from Lviv on October 8, 1408. Each year this date is officially celebrated as Chernivtsi's City Day. The town was situated on the crossroads of Northern-Western Europe, and the Balkans and Turkey. In 1457, it became a great marketplace and administrative center for the whole region. The town was destroyed several times, under the Osman Empire, and from 1774-1918 the Austrian Empire ruled it. From 1918-1940 the region was part of Romania. In 1774 there were about 290 families who lived in the town and suburbs and three wooden churches existed.

The city began to flourish in 1778 when Knight Karl Von Enzenberg was appointed as chief of the Military Administration of Chernivtsi. He invited many merchants, craftsmen and business people to help develop trade and other businesses. St.Peter's Fairs (July 1-15) had given a new vibrant impulse to the market development from 1786.

From the middle of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century many architectural monuments were built and brought honor to the city: the Ratusha (the City Hall) (1848); the Telegraph (1855); the Armenian Cathedral (1875); the Jewish Synagogue (1877); the Drama Theater (1905); the Palace of Justice (1906); and the Train Station (1908).



The most precious thing in the treasury of famous architectural monuments in Chernivtsi - are the buildings that currently house the Chernivtsi State University, a masterpiece made by the

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RO 2006/018-449.01.01.10



Czech architect Josef Hlavka in 1875. They were originally the former residence of the Bukovynian metropolitans. Its Romanesque and Byzantine architecture is embellished with motifs of Ukrainian folk art, for example, the tile roof patterns duplicate the geometric designs of Ukrainian weavings.

The city became self-governing in March of 1864 when the community elected its first members of the city council.

The Council elected Mayor Yakiv (Jacob) Von Petrovych, as its first independent mayor of Chernivtsi in 1864-1866.

Mayor Anton Kochanovskyi Von Stavchan was famous for his political deeds, which made Chernivtsi a recognized European city in 1866-1874 and 1887-1905. During that time a number of different industries increased and Chernivtsi became an international transport center. The grocery stock exchange was opened, the water and sewer systems installed, the electric power plant was opened and an electric public transportation system was completed.

A new period of city development began in 1964-1972; when Mayor Vasyl Tolmach devoted his efforts to start the electronic and instrument-making industries, change the public transportation system. He also made many other innovative changes.

Mayor Pavlo Kaspruk (1985-1991) was the first to try more democratic changes during the difficult times in the 1980's. The Chernobyl accident, the pollution of the Dnister River and other ecological and economic problems were very challenging to the people of the region during this time. Mayor Kaspruk started the Sister-Cities Partnership Programs and Salt Lake City, Utah, USA was chosen as the first sister city.

Mykola Fedoruk was the first mayor in the history of Chernivtsi elected by its citizens in 1994. In 2002 he was reelected for the third time.

Contemporary Chernivtsi is a regional center, which is situated on the picturesque banks of Prut River and occupies an area of about 150 square km (85 square miles). The distance from



Kiev is about 650 km (490 miles). The city of Chernivtsi borders on Moldova and Romania, the cities of Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil and the Khmelnytskyi region (oblast) of Ukraine.

4.2 Traditions / local products / folklore / handicrafts

Culture and Traditions

Ukrainian culture is richly embedded in ancient traditions. Even today many historical songs such as the dumy and the playing of the kobza – which was popular during the 16th century – is still enjoyed. However, music has also come a long way since then and Polissia magic pop and Kolomiya rap tend to be most popular. The culture scene has also seen a resurgence of Cossack songs and song poetry. There are also a number of cultural festivals such as the Tavriya Games which are most popular.

The Ukrainian people also enjoy their culture in the form of traditional dances and dance games. Many of these originated in rural Cossack villages and some of the oldest dances can be traced back to ancient cults. Traditionally many of these dances were performed only by males or females, but today all people sometimes mix and enjoy the dance together. Appreciation for these dances is usually kept alive by Ukrainian dance troupes.

Many people do not know that the tradition of the Easter egg had its beginnings in the Ukraine. In times gone by (and still sometimes today) these eggs were drawn on with wax to create patterns. Dye was then added to give the eggs their delightful colors – the dye not affecting the wax coated parts of the egg. Once the whole egg was dyed, the wax was removed leaving only the colorful pattern. The tradition is thousands of years old and predates the arrival of Christianity in the country. While Christian interpretations of this practice abound, many Ukrainians still believe that the egg has immense power and releases the earth from the restraints of winter. Even the designs have meaning and the eggs are usually given as gifts or used as decorations.



Various distinguished figures of Ukrainian, Romanian, German, Polish and Hebrew national cultures lived and worked on the territory of Chernivtsi region: Yury Fedkovych, Sydir Vorbkevych, Stepan Smal-Stotsy, Omelyan Popovych, Ilary Karbulytsky, Olga Kobylanska, Mykhai Eminescu, Aurel Onchul, Chiprian Porumbesku, Ielezer Shtaneberg, Paul Tselan, Rosa Auslender, Volodymr Ivasiuk, Nazary Yaremchuk, Ivan Mykolaichuk.

Various monuments of culture (I-II century BC), which are found in more than 150 spots prove that northern Bukovyna was a Slavic land. The monuments Bukovynian archaeology and architecture, which include Slavic (IX-X century) and Old Russian (XII-XII century) sites of ancient settlement, monuments of cultic architecture.

4.3 Monuments and tourism objectives

Architecture

There are many places which attract citizens of Chernivtsi and the visitors: Drama Theatre, Regional Philharmonic Society, Organ and Chamber Music Hall, puppet-theatre, Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy, Museum of Fine Arts, Bukovynian Diaspora Museum, Museum of Folk Architecture and Way of Life, memorial museums of writers, 5 cinemas, 41 libraries, the Central Palace of Culture, 17 clubs, 4 music schools, fine arts school, 2 recreational parks.





The Neo-baroque Chernivtsi Railroad Station, constructed during the Austro-Hungarian period.

The city of Chernivtsi has a lot of architecturally important buildings. Many historic buildings have been preserved, especially within the city's center. However, after years of disrepair and neglect, the buildings are in need of major restoration.

As Chernivtsi was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it was closely related to the empire's culture, including architecture. Main architectural styles present within the city include Vienna Secession and Neoclassicism, Baroque, late Gothic architecture, and fragments of traditional Moldavian and Hungarian architecture, Byzantine architecture as well as Cubism.^[14] The city is sometimes dubbed Little Vienna, because its architecture is reminiscent of the Austro-Hungarian capital Vienna.^{[2][3]}

The main architectural attractions of the city include: the Chernivtsi Drama Theater (1905); the Chernivtsi University — a former residence of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna (1882); the Regional Museum of Fine Arts — the former savings bank (1900); the Regional Council — former Palace of Justice (1906); and the Chernivtsi Palace of Culture — former Jewish National House (1908); among many others. The magnificent Moorish Revival Czernowitz Synagogue was heavily damaged by fire in 1941, the walls were used to create the "Chernivtsi" movie theater.

Chernivtsi's Theatre of Music and Drama was named after Olga Kobylianska, a famous Ukrainian writer. A statue of her stands just in front of the main entrance. The theatre was built between 1904 and 1905 by the Viennese architects Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer. The exterior includes Renaissance style elements, whereas the interior is kept in Baroque style. The outside side niches around the building contain marble busts of famous composers.

The Theatre of Music and Drama stands at the western end of the Theatre Square (Ploshcha Teatralna).



New Synagoge. In the early 20th century more than 30 % of Chernivtsi's population was Jewish and the city was called "Jerusalem on the river Prut". Before World War II Chernivtsi was home to more than 70 synagoges. Nowadays there is only one active synagoge in the city. It was built in the early 20th century by Chasidics from Sadora, a suburb of Chernivtsi. The New Synagoge can be found on Kobylytsia 53, a residential street in the south eastern part of the city centre.

The orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Spirit is dominated by a large cupola which reminds on the St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg. The neo-classical cathedral was built between 1844 and 1864 after designs of architect Anton Roell. Inside the cathedral the late 19th century murals and frescos, which were painted by Austrians are well worth seeing. The Cathedral of the Holy Spirit can be found between the streets O. Kobylianska and Holovna, just about 300 m south of the City Hall.

Address:

Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Holovna 85, Chernivtsi

The monument to Paul Celan. The famous poet Paul Celan was born in Chernivtsi in 1920, when it belonged to Romania. His family was of German-speaking Jewish origin and his original name was Paul Antschel. A monument with the bust of Paul Celan commemorates him as one of Chernivtsi's most famous citizens. When it was erected in June 1992, it was the first non-soviet monument in the city.

The Monument to Paul Celan can be found at the intersection of the streets Holovna and Kobylytsia, which is near the Park Shevchenko (former: Volksgarten).

The St. Paraskeva Church was constructed between 1843 and 1862 after designs of the local architect A. Pavlovsky. It was Chernivtsi's first stone Orthodox church. At the beginning of 1864 this church was the place where nationally minded Ukrainian students met for a funeral mass for the famous Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko. Directions:

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RO 2006/018-449.01.01.10



The St. Paraskeva Church stands at the corner of Zankovetska and Holovna streets, right in the heart of the city centre.

St. Nicholas Church. Chernivtsi is home to two St. Nicolas churches. The newer orthodox St. Nicolas Cathedral was finished just before World War II in 1939. It was designed by the Romanian architect Ion Nanesus and consists of 5 bright blue domes. Due to its twisted turrets, the cathedral is often nicknamed "Drunken Church".

The St. Nicolas Cathedral can be found at Ruska Street 35, which is near the eastern end of Chernivtsi's city centre.

Address:

St. Nicolas Cathedral, Ruska 35, Chernivtsi

The second of Chernivtsi's two St. Nicolas Churches is the wooden St. Nicolas Church, which is the city's oldest church. It was built in traditional Bukovinian block construction in 1607. After a recent fire the church had to be completely rebuilt.

The St. Nicolas Wooden Church is located about 5 minutes on foot east of the St. Nicolas Cathedral. Both churches are situated at the eastern end of Chernivtsi's city centre.

Address:

St. Nicolas Wooden Church, Sahaidachnovo 89, Chernivtsi

The Heart of Jesus Church. Nowadays the former Jesuits Heart of Jesus Church serves as the regional archieve. The history of the neo-Gothic style building dates back to 1894 when its construction was finished. The Heart of Jesus Church can be found at Shevchenko street 2, just at the southern end of Chernivtsi's city centre. Its location used to be the place where cattle markets were held.



Address:

Heart of Jesus Church, Shevchenko 2, Chernivtsi

The Czech architect Josef Hlavka designed, in 1875, the buildings that currently house the Chernivtsi State University. They were originally the former residence of the Bukovynian metropolitans. The Romanesque and Byzantine architecture is embellished with motifs of Ukrainian folk art; for example, the tile roof patterns duplicate the geometric designs of traditional Ukrainian embroidery.

A list of the monuments is presented in the next tables:

The monuments of town planning and architecture in Chernivtsi region

№	The name of the monument	Dating	Location
Chernivtsi			
1.	The residence of the Bukovynian metropolitan	1863-1882	2 Kotsubynskogo Str.
2.	Mykolaiv's church	1607	87-a Sagaidachnogo Str.
3.	Assumption church in Kalichanka	1783	2 Novouspenska Str.
4.	Virgin Mary church in Gorechi	1767	1 Troyanivska Str.
5.	Spyridon church	1715	8 Tolyati Str.
6.	Ascension church	XVII century	13 Boryspilska Str.
7.	Armenian church	1869-1875	30 Ukrainka Str.
8.	Town theatre	1905	1 Teatralna Square
9.	Town Hall	1847	1 Tsentralna Square
10.	Administrative building	1901	10 Tsentralna Square
11.	Palace of justice	1906	1 Grushevskogo Str.
12.	Central Square Complex	XIX-XX century	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 Tsentralna Square
13.	Theatre Square Complex	XIX-XX century	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9



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			Tsentralna Square
14.	The house of the regional government	1871-1873	2 O. Popovycha Str.
15.	The complex of Chernivtsi museum of architecture and customs	XVII-XX century	Moskovska Olimpiada Str.
Vyzhnytsya district			
16.	John Suchavsky church	1792	Vyzhnytsya
17.	Mykolaiv's church	1783	Voloka
Gertsya district			
18.	Spyrydon church	1807	Gertsya
19.	Virgin Mary church	1646	Bairaky
20.	Dmitry's church	XVIII century	Bukivka
21.	Assumption church	1794	Velyka Buda
22.	The Annunciation church	1772	Krupyanske
23.	Dmitry's church	1757	Lukovytsya
24.	All saints church	1818	Mala Buda
25.	Assumption church	XVIII century	Mogylivka
26.	Christ church	1561	Pidbalne
27.	Mykhailo church	1663	Petrashivka
28.	Dmitry's church	1811	Ternavka
29.	Archangel's church	1796	Tsurin
Glynoka district			
30.	Kozmodemyaniv church	XVIII century	Bila Krynytsya
31.	Assumption temple	1900-1908	Bila Krynytsya
32.	Christ church	1790	Verkhny Synivsti
33.	Mykolai's church	1618	Polyana
34.	Assumption church	1718	Turyanivka
Zastavna district			
35.	Virgin Mary church	1835	Vasyliv
36.	Assumption church	1794	Verenchanka
37.	Zota palace	1809	Vikno

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38.	John's church	1826	Vikno
39.	Virgin Mary church	1797	Zvenyachyn
40.	Assumption church	1779	Kulivtsi
41.	Intercession church	1791	Repuzhyntsi
42.	Ivaniv church	1765	Khreshyatyk
Kitsman district			
43.	Mykolaiv's church	1786	Beregomet
44.	Assumption church	1778	Valyava
45.	Assumption church	1786	Glynytsya
46.	Assumption church	XVII century	Dubivtsi
47.	Virgin Mary church	1794	Ivankivtsi
48.	Ascension church	1453-1455	Luzhany
49.	Mykolaiv's church	1794	Nyzhni Stanivtsi
50.	Assumption church	1850	Orshivtsi
51.	Kostyantynivsk church	1779	Oshykhliby
52.	Christmas church	1812	Shypyntsi
Khotyn			
53.	Khotyn fortress	XIII-XIX century	
54.	Oleksandr Nevsky church	1835	

Historical monuments

No	The name of the monument	Dating	Location
Chernivtsi			
1.	The house where O. Kobyljanska lived	XX century	Dmytrova Str.
Putyla district			
2.	The cave where Oleksa Dovbush resided	XVIII century	Pidzakharychi
<i>Archeological monuments</i>			
Glyboka district			
1.	Settlement	early Iron Age	Molodiya
2.	An ancient burial ground	aneolith	Ostrytsya
Zastavna district			
3.	Site of ancient settlement	Kyiv Rus	Vasyliv
4.	Site of ancient settlement	Kyiv Rus	Gorishni Sherivtsi
5.	An ancient burial ground	Kyiv Rus	Gorishni Sherivtsi
6.	Site of ancient settlement	early Iron Age	Kadubivtsi
7.	Settlement and an ancient burial ground	early Iron Age	Maly Kucheriv
8.	Sanctuary and the site of ancient settlement	Kyiv Rus	Rzhavyntsi
Kelmentsi district			
9.	Trayaniv banks fortifications	Roman times	Grushivtsi, Voronovytsya
Kitsman district			
10.	Settlement	early middle ages	Bila
11.	Settlement	Roman times	Borivtsi
12.	Settlement	Roman times	Klivodyn
Novoselytsya district			
13.	Trayaniv banks fortifications	Roman times	Nesvoja
14.	An ancient burial ground	Kyiv Rus	Chornivka
Sokyryany district			
15.	Trayaniv banks fortifications	Roman times	Grubna



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GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI

Storozhynets district			
16.	Settlement	Roman times	Mykhalcha
Khotyn district			
17.	Trayaniv banks fortifications	Roman times	Khotyn

Historical and cultural reserves

№	The name of the monument	Location	Date of foundation
1.	State historical and cultural reserve “Khotyn fortress”	Khotyn	12.10.2000



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GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI

4.4 Tours in the area/Main tours

City tour of Chernovtsi – Olymp Travel Agency



The city was founded in the 12th c. as a fortress to protect the Galytske-Volyn principality from the nomadic tribes. It has a very rich history closely connected with the history of neighbouring Rumania and Moldavia . To-day it is an administrative, cultural and economic centre of Northern Bukovyna - the land of the beech woods picturesquely covering the Carpathian mountains. The population of the city is over 260,000.

While touring the city you will be impressed by the harmoniously combined old and modern architecture. The tourists visit the former residence of the Bukovynian and Dolmatsian Bishops (1864-82, built by the Czech architect Y.Hlavka). It consists of three separate buildings, all the architectural details are characterised by perfection of form and structural harmony. During World War II the fire destroyed the right wing; Marble, Red and Blue halls suffered damages. The residence has been restored and to-day it houses the Yuriy Fedkovych University).

One of the highlights of the city is Olga Kobyljanska Theatre of Music and Drama (1904-1905, built by the Viennese architects F.Felner and H.Helmer).The facade is embellished with sculptural compositions based on ancient Greek mythology. Side niches contain the marble busts of famous Ukrainian and world culture representetives).

Rather interesting are the buildings of the Philharmonic Concert Hall (1876) where Enrico Caruso (Italy) and Solomiya Krushelnytska (Ukraine) once sang, and the Armenian Church (1869-1975, architect Y.Hlavka). Since 1922 the church with its excellent acoustic hall has been used for concerts of classical and chamber music. Places of interest are: the Holy Spirit Cathedral (built in 1844 after Roel), Assumption Church (19th c.), Central Square, Town Hall (1843-47), Palace of Justice (1904-06), Victory Monument, monument to Olga Kobyljanska (an Ukrainian novelist).



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GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI

*Museums to visit:*⁶

- *Literary-Memorial museum of O.Kobylianska (1863-1942) - the famous Ukrainian writer, author of the world known novel "The Land".*
- *Literary-Memorial museum of Y.Fedkovych (1832-1888) - the Bucovynian writer-enlightener.*
- *Museum of Local Lore - unique collection of Easter eggs ("pysankas") and national costumes.*
- *Museum of Arts represents a rich collection of local artists (19th-20th c.c.) as well as an exhibition of the modern artists. Some halls are devoted to the original applied arts of Bucovina.*
- *Bucovina Diaspora museum - the only one of such kind in Ukraine. Here one can get acquainted with the history of all waves of emigration from this land, with the life and activities of the Bucovinians by origin and their descendants who live now abroad, their ties with the Historic Motherland.*
- *Heritage village museum - one can get acquainted with local ethnography, mode of life, original village architecture of Bucovina.*

CARPATHIAN PATERNS – MEEST TOUR (Tour Operator)

KYIV. *Arrival to Kyiv. Kyiv is the magnificent capital of Ukraine. After checking in hotel "Tourist" we will take to the main street, famous Khreshchatyk.*

KYIV. *City tour includes St.Sophia Cathedral, Golden Gates, St.Michael's Cathedral, St.Andrew's Church, Volodymyrsky (St.Volodymyr's) Cathedral. In the afternoon, we will visit the Kyivo-Pecherska Lavra (Kyiv-Cave Monastery) and in the evening we will take you to T.Shevchenko Opera House.*

⁶ Olymp Travel Agency



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GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI

KYIV - KANIV - KYIV. *On this day, we are going to have one-day tour to Kaniv to visit the burial place of T.Shevchenko and the Museum.*

KYIV – CHERNIVTSI. *As we drive to Chernivtsi we stop at Kamyanets-Podils'ky to visit Fortress - a monument of military architecture of the feudal era. Hotel "Cheremosh"*

CHERNIVTSI. *Observation excursion through the town with visiting Chernivtsi University - the Former Residence of the Bukovynian Metropolitans.*

CHERNIVTSI – IVANO-FRANKIVSK. *On our way to Ivano-Frankivsk we are going to stop at city of Kolomyia. Visiting the ethnographic museum "Hutsulshchyna". Check in hotel "Ukraina".*

IVANO-FRANKIVSK. *Ivano-Frankivsk sightseeing includes all the most important and famous places.*

YAREMCHA. *A day trip to Yaremcha sightseeing and visiting the souvenirs markets. In the afternoon, we are going to Vorokhta where Cable Car will take you up to the mountains and you will enjoy the beautiful panorama of the Carpathian Mountains.*

IVANO-FRANKIVSK – UZHGOROD. *As we drive to Uzhhorod we will stop at Yablunetsky mountain-pass. Check in hotel "Zakarpattia".*

UZHGOROD. *Tour of Uzhgorod will include visit to Castle-Fortress – 10th –16th century built, Cathedral, Mykolayivska Church and Museum of Folk Architecture and Folkways.*

UZHGOROD-LVIV. *We drive to Lviv, a stop at Mukachiv to visit Palanok Castle 14th –17th century. Arrive to Lviv. Check in hotel "Dnister".*

LVIV. *Lviv sightseeing includes St. George Cathedral, Prospect Svobody (Freedom Avenue), Opera House, Lychakiv Cemetery. As we visit the old city, we will take you to Rynok Square. In the evening, if you wish to enjoy the opera you may go to the Opera House.*

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RO 2006/018-449.01.01.10



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LVIV. One-day excursion: Lviv-Olesko-Pidhirtsi-Zolochiv.

LVIV. A visit to museum-park "Shevchenkivsky Hai".

LVIV. Morning departure.



4.5 Cultural events

Ukrainians celebrate a number of holidays, namely Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, New Years and Ivana Kupala (St John's Eve). They also hold a festival every autumn to celebrate the end of the harvest. While some of these festivals are celebrated world wide, Ukrainians have their very own way of observing them. The Ukrainian culture is very interesting and there is so much to say on the matter that it cannot be discussed fully here. The best way to find out more is to visit the country and learn from the locals.

Chernivtsi celebrates the day of the City on October 8. It is this date that we find in the first known written mention about it that dates to 1408. The name of the town appears in a missive written by the Moldavian ruler Alexander the Good. Though the city will celebrate its 600th anniversary, there is a little doubt that it is much older. But any celebration is a welcome event, particularly when the autumnal gloom comes.

Another recent celebration held in Chernivtsi was that of the 134th anniversary of the Chernivtsi National University, which is named after Yury Fedkovych, a prominent poet, playwright, translator, folklorist, and public figure in the Land of Bukovyna in the second half of the nineteenth century. The university was founded in October 1875 and at present it has fifteen departments and is considered to be one of the leading schools in Western Ukraine.

The one hundredth anniversary was celebrated in October 2005 by the Opera Theatre which had been designed by the Austrian architects Felner and Helmer. The money for the construction was provided by the theatre-loving community of Chernivtsi. In the words of a German journalist who wrote soon after the unveiling of the theatre, it was “a fairy tale of gold and plush.” The theatre remains one of the remarkable architectural landmarks of Chernivtsi.

Within the year before the celebration of the Day of the City, buildings in a number of streets were renovated, the handsome building of an old school in an old suburb had been restored, Ploshcha Filarmoniyyi (Philharmonic Society Square) was given a new appearance. The old



Hotel Bristol was given much more than a face-lift — it was renovated and refurbished; the square acquired a bed of flowers, and pretty kiosks. The Day of the renewed Square was a festive occasion, which brought together many people who danced waltz to the wonderful music of Strauss.

The Day of the City was also full of music — symphony orchestras, bards, amateur and professional rock and pop musicians entertained the festive crowds. Mariya Mykolaychuk, a well-known singer who performs folk songs, presented her new album, Bukovyno. The songs collected on the new disc reflect both the soul of the singer and that of the nation.

Chernivtsi's mayor contributed a lot to the general progress in well-being that the city has been making in recent years, and to the success of the celebrations.

5. SPORT/LEISURE OFFER

Chernivtsi region has good conditions for the tourism development. The network of cultural, educational and sports establishments and facilities is well-developed in Chernivtsi:

- 3 horse clubs with all additional services
- 1 golf-club in Chernivtsi
- 1 boating station in Chernivtsi
- 2 tennis clubs
- 11 stadiums, athletic complexes
- 7 fitness clubs, shaping, aerobics
- 5 billiard clubs
- 2 bowling-clubs
- 5 attraction centers
- 4 parks of culture and rest, gardens
- 8 cinemas and concert halls and studios
- 1 circus studio
- 4 clubs on interest



- 3 cultural centers
- 7 dance schools, studios

Currently 7,950 inhabitants are members of sport clubs in 30 different kinds of sports and more than 50,000 people are involved in different sports activities.

117 trainers work in 14 children's specialized sport schools. The most popular are football school, field hockey and arching schools. There are also 28 students with the International Sports Master title and 87 Sports Masters of Ukraine (these titles are given for achievements in international and national competitions). Every year 6-8 International Sports Masters and 20-25 Sports Masters of Ukraine have been trained in these schools.

160 sport events are held in the city annually in different kinds of sports. Children's Football League (CFL) was established in Chernivtsi for the first time in Ukraine. 45 teams of four age groups participate now in the 6th Championship and CSL Cup and Super-Cup competitions.

Baseball and hockey teams as well as Football Club "BUKOVYNA" are the participant of the national Ukrainian championships in these kinds of sports.

The most developed and popular kinds of sports are arching, judo, field hockey, karate, power-lifting and orienteering.

8 sportsmen are the members of national teams in different sports and 12 - Ukrainian youth national teams.

Chernivtsi region is also a favourable region for multi-profile summer and winter mountain sport tourism, recreational and health activities and a balneological recovery center.

For its geographical location, rich recreational resources and economic potential Chernivtsi oblast is an attractive region for development of interregional and international cooperation.



Youth Policies in Chernivtsi

The youth is a very important social factor in the city. About 70,000 young people under the age of 28 which comprise 25% of the entire population. The majority of the youth population (59,088) are high school and college students.

The bodies of state executive power, state establishments and organizations, Chernivtsi City Council as well as youth non-government organizations and charity foundations carry out the youth policies in the city.

The YOUTH Municipal Programme, which comprised the fundamentals and directories of youth policies, had been approved by the Chernivtsi City Council on February 17, 2000. Coordinating Board on Youth Policies is an important instrument of cooperation between different bodies of state and local powers in community.

- Youth Centre for Social Services
- Youth Housing Construction
- Youth NGOs

There are many places in Chernivtsi where children and adults spend their days off and holidays. The Central park offers its facilities in summer for visitors and residents of the city. They can visit children's playgrounds, cafes, bars, dance ground, modern summer theatre, tennis courts etc.

For those who is fond of night entertainment there are many discos, night clubs "Sova (owl)" (248 Russka St.), "Coliseum" (16 Russka St.), "Astarta", casino "Fortune" (96 Independence Ave. [Prosp. Nezalezhnosti]), solarium and fitness-centres "Titan" (111 Independence Ave. [Prosp. Nezalezhnosti]), "Lagoon" (109 Independence Ave. [Prosp. Nezalezhnosti]).



6. WELLNESS / TREATMENT OFFER

6.1 Diet and wellness in an ecological environment

The nature of Bukovinian Carpathians in comparing to other regions got less losses and in many places saved the primitive state.

Comparatively high ecological strength security and presence of large supplies of mineral waters for treatment of radiation diseases predetermine a requirement in creation in Chernivtsi region wide network of the specialized health-resorts for a population.

Now there are 14 ecological organization which operate in Chernivtsi region

6.2 Diseases cured

Naturally resource and historical and cultural potential of region in combination with advantageous geographical position is ponderable enough pre-condition of development of the system of sanatorium-resort treatment, tourism and rest, oriented both to the internal user and on maintenance of foreign tourists. More than 80 healthy sources, 5 of which have world meaning, are discovered in Chernivtsi region.

There are 4 resort hotels and sanatoria, 22 medical centres and a hospital of the reconstruction treatment regional in Chernivtsi region.

More about the hospital of the reconstruction treatment. The village of Brusnytsya has a great potential as there are unique natural sources with high healthy properties. The location of 3 types of balneological waters in the same region is very rare and enables to treat in the same time different kinds of human sickness linked to locomotive system, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal tract, nervous system, gynecology (sterility in particular), skin diseases etc.

The medical effectiveness of the mineral waters of Brusnytsya deposit is 94,8 %. The water's stocks of the deposit are really very big – 195 cubic meters a day. It gives opportunity to treat 2000 people every day.



7. ACCOMMODATION OFFER

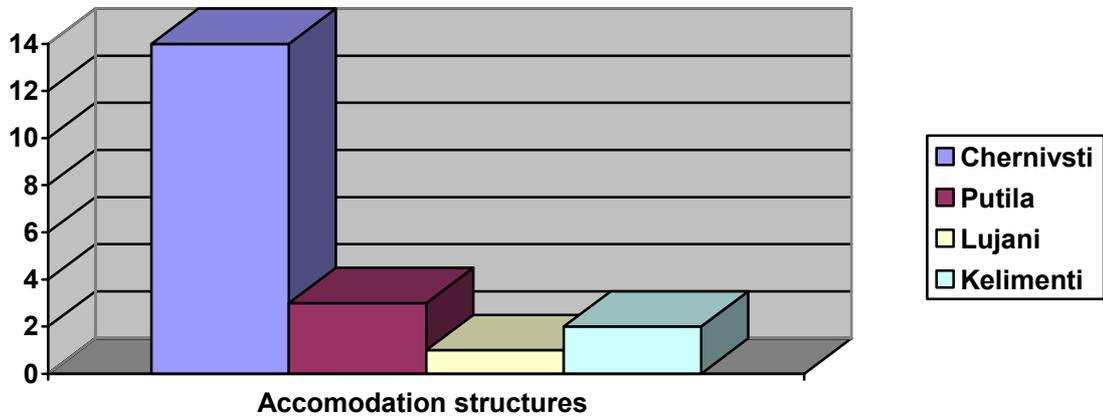
The investigation in the Chernivtsi Area registered full description of 67 structures. From this 16 are accommodation structures, 5 campings, 11 museums, 13 churches and monasteries, 2 conference halls, 17 gastronomy structures, 3 tennis fields.

7.1 Indicators reflecting the structure of accommodation offer and the occupancy rate⁷

The infrastructure of hotel services in the city was improved for last years. It is easy to hire rooms for VIP as well as tiny and cosy rooms. Besides large and noisy hotel complexes like “Cheremosh” (13-A Komarova St.), “Tourist” (184 Chervonoarmiyska St.) and “Bukovyna” (141 Holovna St.), which are situated far from the historical downtown, there are many small private hotels (some have several rooms) in the centre of the city (18/9 28 Chervnia St., 8/11 Central Square, 4 Chervonoarmiyska St. and others).

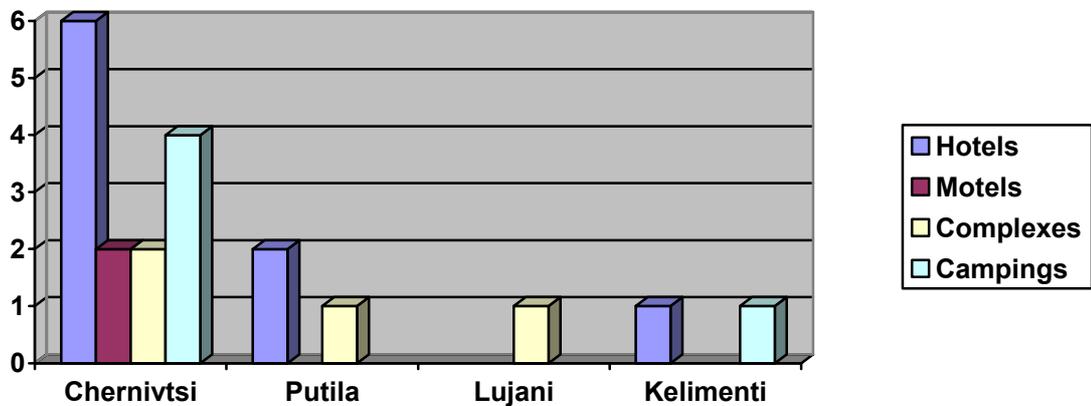
The average price (which depends on variety of conveniences and services) is \$10-100 for room.

⁷ We mention that the study reflects only the results on the territory, and only the data filled by the company owner/responsible. Some of the managers could not participate to the study. A list of the Accomodation places and tourism objectives is included in this study separately.



The research findings in Chernivtsi area describe 14 accommodation places in Chernivsti, 3 in Putila, 1 complex in Lujanî and 2 accomodation structures in Kelimenta.

7.2 Structure of accommodations by type in Chernivtsi area



Chernivtsi – 6 hotels, 2 motels, 2 house complexes, 4 campings

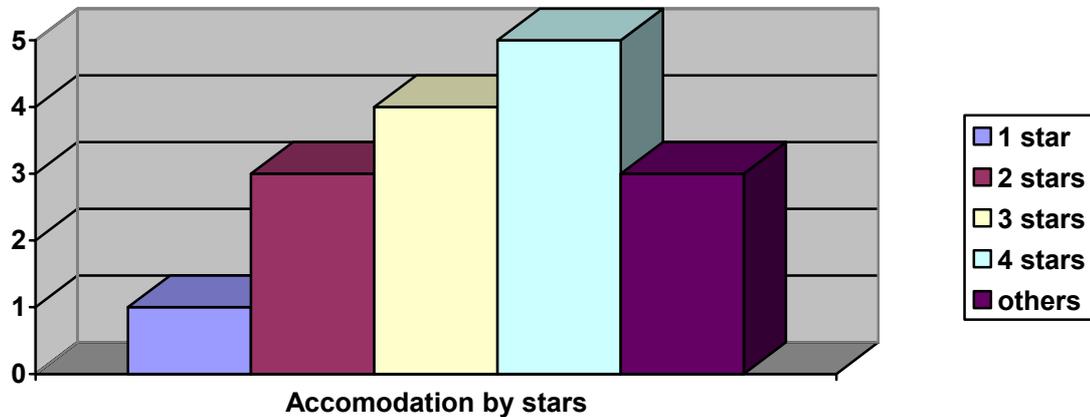
Putila – 2 hotels, 1 houses complex

Lujanî-1 spa complex

Kelimenta – 1 hotel, 1 camping

7.3 Structure of accommodation in Chernivtsi area after stars/flower

We have to mention that in Ukraine there is **no official classification system**. The category – stars is given by the manager-owner of the accommodation structure.



7.4 Offer of Agro-Tourism

There is a network of farmhouses and agro-tourism pensions offer a comfortable, yet realistic view of village life and gastronomy. Tourism is not the main activity of the hosts.

Here can be found the rural accommodation networks, described by many as a place untouched by time. Villagers live without the conveniences of industry and technology. Farm tools, clothing, and shoes are all made by hand.

7.5 Offer of Camping

There are 4 campings in Chernivtsi, 1 camping in Kelimenți.

8. GASTRONOMIC OFFER

This typical Ukrainian restaurant features a rustic interior reminiscent of traditional dining situations in Ukraine. Rough-hewn dining furniture, wooden decorations, folk crafts, and clean, white table linens will be found in restaurants that convey a traditional Ukrainian dining atmosphere. The foods served at these restaurants will be traditional Ukrainian dishes that make your mouth water and leave your taste buds satisfied.



Borsch is popular all over Eastern Europe, but Ukraine is perhaps most famous for this beet soup. There are as many recipes as there are *babushki* who make it. Borsch can be served hot in the winter and cold in the summer, may contain meat and a variety of vegetables, and is commonly served with a generous dollop of sour cream.

Ukraine is also famous for salo. Salo is smoked, salted fat or lard that may also be flavored with spices. While its popularity may have grown out of lean years when meat was expensive or unavailable, salo is still eaten today.



Although Chernivtsi has not high density of population (about 1900 chel./èi apt.), many food shops are counted in the town.

There are 1 cash and carry shop (METRO cash and carry Ukraine), 13 supermarkets and 76 food-shops in Chernivtsi.

For the last ten years many private restaurants, cafes, bars have been established. These establishments will satisfy visitors' different tastes. One can taste here both to traditional Ukrainian, Romanian, Italian, German and extravagant dishes of the Georgian, Armenian, Chinese and Korean cuisine.

We attach a list of restaurants/café bars/ from the area to support the study, some of them not being available to answer to the questionnaires:

Chernivtsi Restaurants and Cafes

Nº	Name	Address	Telephone
1.	"Peking"	Sholom-Aleichem str.,1	+38 0372 51-21-47
2.	"Slava"	O.Bohomolets' str.,2	+38 0372 23-52-14
3.	"Vokzal'niy" ("Railway station")	Yu. Gagarin str., 38	+38 0372 59-22-69
4.	"Delta"	A.Gaydar str., 3	+38 0372 24-43-10
5.	"Kyiv"	Holovna str., 46	+38 0372 52-58-81
6.	"Chernivtsi"	Holovna str., 141	+38 0372 58-56-33
7.	"Quartz"	Holovna str., 256	+38 0372 24-28-25
8.	"Pal'mira"	Entuziastiv str., 2-ZH	+38 0372 51-14-86
9.	"Dnister"*	O.Kobylians'ka str., 5	+38 0372 52-70-71
10.	"Vatra"	O.Kobylians'ka str., 5	+38 0372 57-57-24

11.	"Chernivchanka"	O.Kobylians'ka, 11-13	+38 0372 52-58-61
12.	"Cheremosh"	V.Komarov str., 13-A	+38 0372 24-75-18
13.	"Diana"	V.Komarov str., 9-A	+38 0372 51-35-40
14.	"Tovstiy Mel'nyk"	V.Komarov str., 28-G	+38 0372 24-33-37
15.	"Hard Rock"	Theatre sqr., 6	+38 0372 51-94-32
16.	"Ratusha"	Central sqr., 1	+38 0372 51-08-35
17.	"Astarta"	Rus'ka str., 244-A	+38 0372 58-43-04
18.	"Vodohray"	Rus'ka str., 267	+38 0372 26-08-05
19.	"Savannah"	I.Stasiuk str., 5-A	+38 0372 51-40-23
20.	"Stare misto"	I.Franko str., 7	+38 0372 52-60-77
21.	"Charm"	Chervonoarmiys'ka str., 5	+38 0372 58-19-19
22.	"Tourist"	Chervonoarmiys'ka str., 184	+38 0372 24-39-17

Cafes, bars, fast food restaurants

23	"Vynniy pohrib" cafe-bar	Sholom-Aleichem str.,11	+38 0372 57-75-29
24	"Raduga" cafe	V.Bilousov str., 19	+38 0372 57-22-02
25	"Boulevard" cafe	Heroiv Stalingradu blvrd., 11-A	+38 0372 52-24-07
26	"Hnom" cafe вЂ“ bar	M.Vatutin str.,1	+38 0372 55-11-68
27	"Mario" cafe	M.Vatutin str., 4	+38 0372 51-00-17
28	"Melange" cafe	I. Vil'de str., 15	+38 0372 54-63-07
29	"Taverna Fregat" cafe	O.Koshoviy str.,12	+38 0372 55-56-85
30	"Keiser" bar	Yu. Gagarin str., 51	+38 0372 53-87-62
31	"Viterets" bar	Halyts'kiy Shliakh str.,4	+38 0372 52-95-15
32	"Tsymes" cafe-bar	Hakman str., 3	+38 0372 58-56-02
33	"Karuzo" cafe	Holovna str. , 26	+38 0372 51-22-26
34	"Mal'va" bar	Holovna str., 44	+38 0372 52-31-55
35	"Koleso" bar	Holovna str., 53	+38 0372 51-16-78
36	"Ukrains'ki stravy" canteen	Holovna str., 55	+38 0372 52-23-84
37	"Try tovstuny" fast food restaurant	Holovna str., 63	+38 0372 52-44-31
38	"Reflection" cafe-bar	Holovna str., 66	+38 0372 52-66-82
39	"Pizza-park" cafe	Holovna str., 77	+38 0372 58-38-25
40	"Myslyvs'kiy" cafe-bar	Holovna str., 96	+38 0372 51-66-69
41	"Parkova vezha" cafe	Holovna str., 98	+38 0372 55-74-68
42	"Sphera" cafe	Holovna str.,130-A	+38 0372 57-35-77
43	"Tornado" cafe	Holovna str., 140	+38 0372 55-54-02
44	"Europa" cafe	Holovna str. , 156	+38 0372 51-46-26
45	"Liudana" cafe	Holovna str., 175	+38 0372 57-47-27
46	"Corona" cafe	Holovna str., 205	+38 0372 57-14-34
47	"Robinzon" children's cafe	Holovna str.,216-A	+38 0372 51-94-61
48	"Victoria" bar	Holovna str.,227-A	+38 0372 54-29-09



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49	"Kartoplina Khata" ("Potato house") cafe	M.Zan'kovets'ka str.,11	+38 0372 58-52-39
50	"Alinka" bar	M.Zan'kovets'ka str., 18	+38 0372 52-61-27
51	"Zatyshok 3000" bar	Zelena str., 6	+38 0372 54-75-00
52	"Oscar" bar	Zaporiz'ka str., 1-A	
53	"Deja vue" bar	Entuziastiv str., 2-A	+38 0372 53-79-53
54	"Cleopatra" bar	Entuziastiv str., 2-D	+38 0372 24-43-22
55	"Andinna" bar	U.Karmeliuk str., 78	+38 0372 53-83-94
56	"Videns'ka caviarnia" ("Wiener cafe ") cafe	O.Kobylians'ka str., 49	+38 0372 52-28-21
57	"Pans'kiy" cafe	O.Kobylians'ka str., 42	
58	"Vse dlia domu" cafe	O.Kobylians'ka str., 49	+38 0372 52-39-35
59	"Ukrayina" cafe	V.Komarov str., 1	+38 0372 24-00-31
60	"Mama Mia" pizza bar	V.Komarov str., 13-B	+38 0372 24-22-31
61	"Roksolana" cafe	Moskovs'koyi Olimpiady str., 6	+38 0372 54-51-13
62	"Strimko" fast food restaurant	Soborna sqr., 5	+38 0372 57-92-02
63	"Utah" cafe	Theatre sqr., 2	
64	"Blues dvoye" cafe	Theatre sqr., 6	+38 0372 52-54-56
65	"Panda" bar	F.Poletayev str., 6-B	+38 0372 51-30-87
66	"Holos" theatre-cafe	O.Popovych str., 4	+38 0372 55-16-13
67	"Phito Bar" bar	O.Popovych str., 6	+38 0372 52-60-25
68	"Muz-bar" bar	O.Popovych str., 6	
69	"Diva" cafe	Nezalezhnosti ave., 72	+38 0372 53-13-66
70	"Mario" cafe	Nezalezhnosti ave., 82	+38 0372 52-61-76
71	"Duet" cafe	Nezalezhnosti ave., 111	
72	"Do-re-mi" cafe	A.Onchul str., 6	+38 0372 52-35-04
73	"Grill" bar	Rus'ka str., 12	+38 0372 53-83-64
74	"Diana" cafe	Rus'ka str., 200	+38 0372 57-57-58
75	"Equator-plus" fast food restaurant	Rus'ka str. , 205	+38 0372 57-58-94
76	"Lito" cafe	Sadova str., 1	+38 0372 53-62-13
77	"Pizza-park" bar	Sahaydachniy str., 2	+38 0372 58-38-25
78	"Faberge" cafe	Starokostiantynivs'ka str., 14-B	+38 0372 57-04-15
79	"Hilton" cafe-bar	I.Stasiuk str., 2	+38 0372 58-40-37
80	"Equator" fast food restaurant	I.Stasiuk str., 11	+38 0372 51-57-65
81	"Smachna khata" cafe-canteen	I.Stasiuk str., 14-A	+38 0372 24-35-83
82	"Palermo" bar	I.Stasiuk str., 14-A	
83	"Zolotiy Fazan" bar	I.Stasiuk str., 18-A	+38 0372 51-82-19
84	"Bar-2000" cafe	Storozhynets'ka str., 113-A	+38 0372 51-65-78
85	"2000" cafe	Tkachuk str., 20	+38 0372 59-32-97
86	"Karpaty" cafe	M. Thorez str., 194	+38 0372 57-15-68

NAP turism - Bucovina - Parcuri de turism activ in natura in Bucovina

RO 2006/018-449.01.01.10



87	"Maestro" cafe	Ukrayins'ka str., 30	+38 0372 52-81-47
88	"Sorbonne" cafe	Universytets'ka, str.21-A	+38 0372 57-89-87
89	"Izograf" bar	Universytets'ka str., 7-A	+38 0372 51-23-11
90	"Coral" bar	Fastivs'ka str., 30-V	+38 0372 56-29-40
91	"Vid" cafe-bar	Yu.Fed'kovych str., 4	+38 0372 53-57-16
92	"Vechirnye rendez-vous" cafe	Yu. Fed'kovych str., 16	+38 0372 58-57-07
93	"Ephes" cafe	I.Franko str., 13	+38 0372 51-76-77
94	"Grig" bar	I.Franko str., 20	+38 0372 52-43-72
95	"Autograph" bar	I.Franko str., 29	+38 0372 520-835
96	"Prut" cafe	Khotyns'ka str., 2-G	+38 0372 52-94-23
97	"Versaille" cafe-bar	Khotyns'ka str., 45-B	+38 0372 54-27-54
98	"Knaus" bar	O.Khudiakov str., 4	+38 0372 51-02-55
99	"U tata" cafe	B.Khmel'nyts'kiy str., 61	+38 0372 51-10-26
100	"Vavilon" cafe-bar	Chervonoarmiys'ka str., 2-A	+38 0372 51-42-83
101	"Paradizo" cafe	Chervonoarmiys'ka str., 16	+38 0372 52-61-76
102	"Pizza Chelentano" cafe	Chervonoarmiys'ka str., 71	+38 0372 58-35-74
103	"Piramida" bar	Chervonoarmiys'ka str., 71	+38 0372 55-68-12
104	"Nectar" fast food restaurant	Chervonoarmiys'ka str., 176	+38 0372 53-65-45
105	"Taj Mahal" fast food restaurant	Chernihivs'ka str., 1	

9. BUSINESS TOURISM OFFER

A favorable environment for development of business is a good base for development of business tourism in Chernivtsi region

For today development of this type of tourism restrains temper the insufficient amount of hotel complexes, equipped conference halls with necessary equipment and concomitant services. The undeveloped system of communications does not assist development of business tourism, improper level of development of international air-port in Chernivtsi. There is only 1 business-centre and 8 centers of business-training, seminars.

Potential uses and events: exhibitions, balls, prize awarding, receptions, movie projections, parties for companies, conferences, concerts, products presentations.