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Olimpiysky National Sports Complex

Pechersk, Kiev, Respublikansky Stadion, Ukrainian Cup

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Olimpiysky National Sports Complex

Olympic Stadium Kiev

The Olympic Stadium during reconstruction for Euro 2012

UEFA Elite Stadium (after reconstruction)

Former names	see *Previous names*
Location	Kiev, Ukraine
Coordinates	50°26′0.38″N 30°31′19.61″E
Opened	12 August 1923
Renovated	1941, 1999, 2011
Expanded	1966, 1978
Owner	State Company "Olimpiysky"
Surface	Grass
Construction cost	$500-550 million
Architect	L.V.Pilvinsky (1923) Mykhailo Hrechyna (1936-41) GMP (Germany)
General Contractor	Kyivmiskbud [1][2]
Capacity	none *69,004 planned* (football)
Field dimensions	104m by 72m
Tenants	
None, while renovations are taking place	

The **Olimpic National Sports Complex** (also known as **Olympic Stadium**, **Republican Stadium** or **Central Stadium**; Ukrainian: Національний спортивний комплекс "Олімпійський", *Natsional'nyĭ sportyvnyĭ kompleks "Olimpiys'kyĭ"*) is a multi-use sports facility in Kiev, Ukraine, located on the slopes of city's central Cherepanov Hill, Pechersk Raion. The stadium is the premier sports venue of Ukraine and one of the world's largest. The complex also features several other sports facilities and designed to host Olympic games. The stadium is expected to host the final match of Euro 2012.

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Previous names

For most of its history the stadium was known as the Republican stadium.

- 1923 - Red Stadium of Trotsky
- 1924-1935 - Red Stadium
- 1936-1938 - Republican Stadium of Kosior
- 1938-1941 - Republican Stadium (capacity 50,000)
- 1941 - Republican Stadium of Khrushchev
- 1941-1943 - All-Ukrainian Stadium
- 1944-1962 - Republican Stadium of Khrushchev
- 1962-1979 - Central Stadium (capacity 100,000 in 1967)
- 1980-1995 - Republican Stadium
- 1996–present - Olympic NSC[3] (capacity 83,450 in 1999)

Overview

After Ukrainian independence in 1991, the stadium was given national status in 1996 and renamed again as the "Olympic" National Sports Complex. Kievans still commonly refer to it as the *Tsentralny* (Central) or *Respublykanskyi stadion* (Republican Stadium), and the nearby metro station is also called Respublykanskyi Stadion.

In 1997–99 the stadium was reconstructed again in accordance with FIFA guidelines, and its capacity was reduced to 83,450. The stadium continued to be the home ground of Dynamo with the Lobanovsky stadium serving as a training ground. Sometime after 1998 big changes took place as the stadium was not efficient to be kept and maintained. Dynamo decided to reconstruct its Lobanovsky Dynamo Stadium as its primary ground due to the fact that the attendance rarely exceeded 10,000 spectators. Since that time Olympic was used primarily for football international matches and was being lent to FC Dynamo Kyiv for high-profile home games when a high turnout is expected. However, it is not the official home ground of Dynamo or any other Kiev club, as they all have smaller home stadiums and training bases. The stadium is an official home ground of the Ukraine national football team and was the official venue of the Ukrainian Cup final until 2008. Since 2008 Olympic was under a major reconstruction in preparation to the continental championship.

Euro 2012

July 2010

On 18 April 2007, Poland and Ukraine were chosen to co-host Euro 2012, the finals of the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship,[4] with the Olympic set to host the final.[5] The reconstruction of the stadium involves the demolition and rebuilding of the lower tier, a completely new west stand with a two-level press box (or luxury boxes) between the two tiers, the addition of a 13-story high rise building to the west, and the addition of a new roof covering the entire seating area. The capacity of the stadium after this reconstruction will be 69,004.[3]

On 1 December 2008, reconstruction began when a winner of countless tenders held was announced. It is expected to be finished in 2011.

Transportation

The stadium is located right in the center of Kiev city on the right bank of Dnieper river. The stadium could be approached mainly by either vulytsya Velyka Vasylkivska (Grand Vasylkiv Street) or bulvar Lesi Ukrainky (Lesya Ukrainka Boulevard). Both streets southern ends connect to the which is known at that part of the city as bulvar Druzhby Narodiv (Friendship of Nations Boulevard). However the main arena of the complex does not have a direct access to the mentioned streets and could only be reached through several smaller streets such as vulytsya Fizkultury, vulytsya Saksahanskoho, vulytsya Shota Rustavelli, vulytsya Esplanadna, and perevulok Hospitalny. The main bridge that connects Kiev with Boryspil is the Pivdennyi Bridge which supports both an automobile as well as a subway traffic.

Kiev Metro

"Palats sportu" subway station

There are couple of subway stations within a walking distance: "Respublikansky Stadion" (~300 metres (0.19 mi)) and "Palats Sportu" (~400 metres (0.25 mi)). Currently there is no direct subway connection with the Boryspil Airport. The closest to the airport subway station "Boryspilska" is about 18.5 kilometres (11.5 mi) away. In December 2010 Kiev City State Administration renamed the subway station "Respublikansky Stadion" into "Olimpiysky".[6] The airport could be reached by the newly built *Kiev - Boryspil Highway* (see Roads in Ukraine for more info) which west of Kharkivska ploshcha (Kharkiv Square) is called vulytsya Mykoly Bazhana (Mykola Bazhan Street). The street is, however, adopted to a highway several interchanges along the way. After crossing the Dnieper river the highway is called vulytsya Promyslova (Industrial Street).

Water transportation

There is a river port right in the center of the city, known as the Kiev River Terminal. There is a substation Poshtova ploshcha which is part of the Kurenivsko-Chervonoarmiyska Line of Kiev Metro and, through which, it is connected with the "Respublikansky Stadion" station.

Landmarks

- Cherepanov Hill
- National University of Physical Education and Sport
- Hotels: "Rus", "President-hotel Kyivsky"

Web cameras

Top view [7] Side view [8]

References

[1] http://www.kyivmiskbud.ua/index.php

[2] Kyivmiskbud's owner is Pechersk Raion State Administration of Kiev city (http://www.smida.gov.ua/reestr/?kod=23527052).

[3] History of the stadium (http://nsc-olymp.com/en/history)

[4] *Poland and Ukraine host Euro 2012* – BBC News, 18 April 2007 (http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport1/hi/football/europe/6562527.stm) Accessed: 28 August 2007

[5] Ukraine Government Portal (http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/publish/article?art_id=83686335) 25 June 2007 Accessed: 28 August 2007

[6] In Kiev a subway station was dedicated to "Olimpiysky". (http://ukraine2012.gov.ua/publication/news/top/27461.html)

[7] http://video.untc.net/euro-2012/en/cam2/high/

[8] http://video.untc.net/euro-2012/en/cam3/high/

External links

- Journal of reconstruction «Olympic» NSC (http://www.nsc-olymp.com/)
- **(Ukrainian)** Financial overview of construction (article) (http://www.pravda.com.ua/articles/2010/12/6/5648714/)
- **(Russian)** Location of the stadium on the META maps (http://map.meta.ua/kiev/#zoom=14&lat=50.4348&lon=30.5231&base=B00)

|}

Pechersk, Kiev

Pechersk Raion Печерський район
— Raion of Kiev —
 Coat of arms

Country	Ukraine
City Municipality	Kiev
Main neighborhoods	
Government	
- Mayor	Serhiy M. Suschenko (OU)
Area	
- Total	27 km^2 (10.4 sq mi)
Population	
- Total	126200
- Density	4674/km^2 (12105.6/sq mi)
Time zone	EET (UTC+2)
- Summer (DST)	EEST (UTC+3)
Landmarks	President's office, Parliament building, Cabinet of Ministers, Lobanovsky Stadium, Pechersk Lavra
Metro stations	Dnipro, Arsenalna, Khreshchatyk, Teatralna
Website	[1]

Pechersk Raion (Ukrainian: Печерський район) is a larger administrative district (*raion*) of the city which lies majorly within the historical neighborhood, while also including some other historical areas. **Pechersk** (Ukrainian: Печерськ, *Pechers'k*) neighborhood is located on the hills adjoining the right bank of the Dnieper River. The two geographic entities are often confused together. Pechersk Raion can be considered as the very heart of Ukraine.

History

Pechersk is one of the most important cultural areas of Kiev, the location of the legendary Kiev Pechersk Lavra (Kiev Monastery of the Caves), from which it received its name (*Pechera* is the Ukrainian for "cave"). The settlement near the *Lavra* has formed sometime in the 12th century. It was reformed out of the historical Berestiv royal estate (Kniazhe selo) that was adjacent to the Kiev Golden Gates (Zoloti Vorota). The settlement was renamed into the town of Pechersk sometime in the 16th-17th centuries. It is worth of noting that *Berest* in the medieval Rus had a special meaning and value (see Brest, Belarus). It is a local name of the type of a elm tree the bark of which at that time was utilized in making of shoes as well as used as the writing medium (see Novgorod Codex).

In 18th century through mid-20th century Pechersk as a settlement became the administrative center of Kiev city when there was erected the Old Kiev fortress which has been a major military stronghold of the Russian Empire and later Soviet Union. Because of that new neighborhoods and areas were added to its direct administration. When in the 1840s, the New Kiev fortress was built Pechersk incorporated the settlement of *Vasylkivska Rohatka* (Vasylkiv's Fork) that was founded in 1706. The Vasylkiv's Fork was located in the vicinity of Citadel street where the Vasylkiv's gates once stood (today's address at 3 Citadel street).

In January 1918 the neighborhood was the center of the Arsenal Factory Uprising which later after its extinguishing led to defeat of the Ukrainian National Forces surrendering the city of Kiev to the Russian Soviet forces which were led by Colonel Mikhail Muraviov. The rebellion gave the name to one of the streets in the neighborhood during the Soviet times to give the impression of pride for the support of the Bolshevik regime.

Later many administrative, educational, research and cultural institutions were founded in the neighborhood, such as the Central Election Commission, two universities and several theaters. Many important streets run across the raion such as Bank Street (also known as Bankova) where the Presidential Administration of Ukraine is located; Khreschatyk Street or simply Kreschatyk which is widely associative with the downtown of Kiev; and many others.

Political center

Since 1930s, Pechersk is also considered the political center of the city and the phrase "Pechersk Hills" became an euphemism for the Ukrainian government and/or political elite. This refers to many branches of the Government of Ukraine such as the Verkhovna Rada (parliament), the office of the President, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (formerly the Ukrainian SSR cabinet), the Supreme Court of Ukraine situated close to each other.

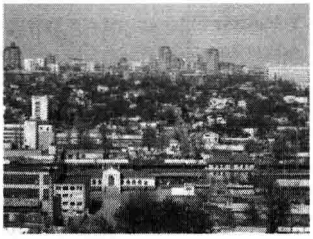
However, this "political area" is in fact the *Lypky* historical neighborhood within Pecherskyi Raion, not the Pechersk neighborhood itself. Lypky is also notable by its consistent and distinctive Soviet architecture, purposely designed for an elite quarter of government buildings and highest statesmen' residence.

Pechersk Raion

Administrative Pechersk Raion (erroneously called simply *Pechersk*) besides the historical Pechersk includes several other smaller distinct historical neighborhoods of Kiev, among major are:

- Pechersk
- Lypky
- Klov
- Zvirynets
- Telychka
- Chorna Hora

The raion is located on the west bank (Right Bank) of Dnieper river.



Southern outskirts of *Pechersk Raion* (view northwards). *Kiev-Moscow* railway station and *Chorna Hora* neighborhood on the foreground; luxury apartment blocks of *Pechersk* seen on the background.

Places of interest

Many other historical and architectural monuments are situated here. Here is located the Askold burial which was depicted by Taras Shevchenko on his painting of 1846. Around the burial was created the *Askold Grave Park* and was built a wooden church that later was reconstructed into the brick one designed by Andriy Ivanovych Melensky. The church's name is the Saint Nicolas the Miracle-worker Church or Rotonda. There are large residential, industrial, healthcare and military areas in the raion, as well as a few picturesque parks and sports venues like the Lobanovsky Dynamo Stadium. Many administrative and educational facilities are situated in the district.

The famous Art nouveau House with Chimaeras and gigantic statue of Mother Motherland are also located in Pechersk Raion (Lypky and Zvirynets respectively).

After the declaration of Ukrainian independence in 1991, Pechersk Raion retained and developed its role also becoming a luxury residential area. The few large industrial companies located in the district are considering to move elsewhere, pocketing a significant profit from the real estate they hold from the times of the Soviet Ukraine (*see Kiev Arsenal factory*).

The Lobanovsky Dynamo Stadium entrance.

The gardens next to the House with Chimaeras. On the background is the building of the Presidential Administration.

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Landmarks

- Volodymyr Hill (monument to Volodymyr the Great)
- Askold Burial (Church of Saint Nicholas)
- Uhorske urochyshche (on the territory of Askold Burial)
- Lypky

The 18th century building of the Kiev Arsenal.

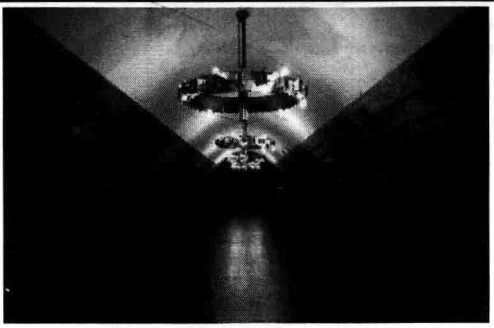
External links

- **(Ukrainian)** pechersk.kiev-city.gov.ua [1] - Pecherskyi Raion Administration website
- **(Ukrainian)** Печерськ [2] in *Wiki-Encyclopedia Kiev* [3]

References

[1] http://www.pechersk.kiev-city.gov.ua/
[2] http://wek.kiev.ua/wiki/index.php/%D0%9F%D0%B5%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA
[3] http://wek.kiev.ua/

Respublikansky Stadion

Respublikansky Stadion Kiev Metro station	
 The Station Hall	
Station statistics	
Coordinates	50°25′56″N 30°30′58″E
Lines	2 Kurenivsko-Chervonoarmiyska Line
Structure	underground
Levels	1
Platforms	2
Tracks	2
Other information	
Opened	1981-12-19
Electrified	Yes
Owned by	Kiev Metro
Services	

Preceding station	Kiev Metro	Following station
Palats "Ukrayina" *toward Vasylkivska*	Kurenivsko-Chervonoarmiyska Line	Ploshcha Lva Tolstoho *toward Heroiv Dnipra*

Respublikansky Stadion (Ukrainian: Республіканський Стадіон; Russian: Республиканский стадион) is a station on Kiev Metro's Kurenivsko-Chervonoarmiyska Line. The station was opened on December 19, 1981, and is named after Kiev's Republican Stadium. It was designed by A.S. Krushynskyi, T.A. Tselikovska, A.S. Andriienko, and Y.M. Sharanevych.

The station is located deep underground and consists of a central hall with arcades in the walls. The walls have been covered with grey marble and the lighting comes from chandeliers. On a wall at the end of the central hall,are the Olympic rings, commemorating the 1980 Summer Olympics. The station is accessible by passenger tunnels on the Velika Vasyl`kivska and another street.

External links

- Kyivsky Metropoliten [1] — Station description and photographs **(Ukrainian)**
- Metropoliten.kiev.ua [2] — Station description and photographs **(Russian)**

References

[1] http://www.metro.kiev.ua/?q=node/172
[2] http://www.metropoliten.kiev.ua/station/station.php?lang=1&station_id=28

Ukrainian Cup

Ukrainian Cup

Founded	1992
Region	Ukraine
Number of teams	32 (explanation)
Current champions	Tavriya Simferopol (1 title)
Most successful club	Dynamo Kyiv (9 titles)
Website	New website [1] Wep-page at FFU website [2]
2010–11 Ukrainian Cup	

The **Ukrainian Cup** (Ukrainian: Кубок України) is a national knockout cup competition in Ukrainian football, run by the Football Federation of Ukraine. The winner of the competition is awarded a qualification to the UEFA Cup (prior to 2000 to the UEFA Cup Winner's Cup), under special circumstances the finalist also may enter. Since the 2003/04 season the Cup winner qualifies for the newly established competition the Ukrainian Super Cup. From 2007/08 season and until 2011/12 season inclusively, this tournament's official name is *DATAGROUP – Football Ukraine Cup*.

Format

The format of this competition consists of four rounds and the final game. The first round starts with the Round of 32 which involves clubs of the Premier division (16) with another 16 clubs of lower divisions that qualify through some preliminary rounds. There were some variations to this format throughout the history of the competition, yet most of the time that one is being used most often. The first editions involved a home-away type of elimination, but in course of history it changed to a single game per round. In the latest editions a replay game was introduced to avoid case of a penalty shootout.

A draws may be conducted for two consecutive rounds, but usually it is done for the preliminary rounds. Also usually the lower division teams are awarded the home-field advantage or the first leg on their home turf in case of two-leg round. The final round consists of a single match that traditionally takes place at the national stadium, Olimpiysky, however due to the preparation to the European championship 2012 that tradition has been suspended during the stadium's renovations.

Qualifications

Mainly the competition is limited to the professional level clubs. Initially the cup was open to the cup winners of all Ukrainian regions (oblasts) or their best representative (at the very least), but eventually it was *simplified*. It was done to prevent the last minute withdrawals from the competition which most often was the case with amateur clubs. Recently beside the professional league participants only the winner of the Ukrainian Amateur Cup (administrated by the Ukrainian Football Amateur Association since 1998) is allowed to compete. At one point for couple of years this competition included a sub competition which was called as the Ukrainian Second League Cup involving only the clubs of the Ukrainian Second League. During that time only the clubs of the Ukraine Premier League and Ukrainian First League along with the best clubs of the Ukrainian Second League Cup competed in the Ukrainian Cup competition. Since the introduction of the Ukrainian Second League Cup in 1999 the participation of amateur clubs became more restricted.

From the Round of 32 (1/16th of final) which considers to be officially the first round of competition, it is being administrated by the Premier League (created in 2008). Prior to that, the qualification rounds are under the administration of PFL Ukraine. Until the organization of the PFL in 1996 this tournament as well as the league competitions was administrated by the Football Federation of Ukraine. The very first edition of the tournament started from the Round 16 when the former Soviet Top League participants (6) entered it. There also was one experimental season which started with the Round of 64, but that format was discontinued.

History

The All-Ukrainian Cup competitions started back in 1937 at first involving the best clubs in the nation such as Dynamo Kyiv. However, after the World War II the following editions of the national Cup were downgraded to a regional cup competitions limiting to amateur clubs mostly participating in the what was known as KFK (clubs of fitness collectives). The KFK competitions were intermediate regional amateur competitions and administrated by the respective republican federation where they have taken place. For example the KFK competitions in Ukraine were administrated by the Football Federation of the Ukrainian SSR. Those competitions included the Cup of Ukrainian SSR as the supplemental elimination tournament along with league competitions.

The first Cup competition in the independent Ukraine brought as much surprises as the championship of 1992. The main contender, Dynamo Kyiv, settled in a draw in its first game at home against, what used to be an amateur club in Soviet times, Skala Stryi and in the next round, quarterfinals, was defeated by the FC Torpedo Zaporizhia. Eventually that season was won by Chornomorets Odessa. Nevertheless, since then Dynamo Kyiv continues to dominate not only in the amount of the gained championship titles, but in amount of the Cups won as of today.

Monday, on May 5, 2008 the Football Federation of Ukraine signed an agreement with the company *DATAGROUP*[3] that agreed to act as the main sponsor of the tournament. The contract was signed for four years and scheduled to expire after 2011/2012 season. DATAGROUP introduced its new version of the cup trophy,[4] the first winner of which became Shakhtar Donetsk.[5] The rain showers that accompanied the final match on May 7, 2008 and stretched way past it did not spoil the holiday spirit of the *Miners* who during the award ceremony were handed the trophy by the President of Ukraine. In 2010 there was an attempt to launch an independent website for the competition, which was active for only couple of months.

Finals

Year	Venue	Winner	Score	Runner-Up
1992 Final	31 May 1992 19:00 (LST) *Kiev - Republican Stadium* Attendance: 12,000	**Chornomorets Odessa** Ilia Tsymbalar ⚽ 107'	**1 - 0** (0 - 0) **(aet)**	**Metalist Kharkiv**
1992-93 Final	30 May 1993 ? (LST) *Kiev - Republican Stadium* Attendance: 47,000	**Dynamo Kyiv** Victor Leonenko ⚽ 23' Dmytro Topchiyev ⚽ 64'	**2 - 1** (1 - 0)	**Karpaty Lviv** Ihor Plotko ⚽ 89' (Pen)
1993-94 Final	29 May 1994 17:00 (LST) *Kiev - Republican Stadium* Attendance: 5,000	**Chornomorets Odessa**	**0 - 0** (0 - 0) **(aet)** **5-3 (penalties)**	**Tavriya Simferopol**
1994-95 Final	28 May 1995 ? (LST) *Kiev - Republican Stadium* Attendance: 42,500	**Shakhtar Donetsk** Ihor Petrov ⚽ 78'	**1 - 1** (0 - 1) **(aet)** **7-6 (penalties)**	**Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk** Aleksandr Zakharov ⚽ 23'
1995-96 Final	26 May 1996 ? (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 47,000	**Dynamo Kyiv** Serhiy Rebrov ⚽ 27' Yuri Maximov ⚽ 59'	**2 - 0** (1 - 0)	**Nyva Vinnytsia**
1996-97 Final	25 May 1997 ? (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 26,000	**Shakhtar Donetsk** Serhiy Atelkin ⚽ 36'	**1 - 0** (1 - 0)	**Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk**
1997-98 Final	31 May 1998 ? (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 43,500	**Dynamo Kyiv** Andriy Shevchenko ⚽ 1' Andriy Shevchenko ⚽ 30'	**2 - 1** (2 - 0)	**CSKA Kyiv** Vasyl Novokhatsky ⚽ 54'
1998-99 Final	30 May 1999 ? (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 71,000	**Dynamo Kyiv** Andriy Shevchenko ⚽ 18' Valentin Belkevich ⚽ 19' Andriy Shevchenko ⚽ 67'	**3 - 0** (2 - 0)	**Karpaty Lviv**
1999-00 Final	27 May 2000 ? (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 45,500	**Dynamo Kyiv** Aliaksandr Khatskevich ⚽ 45'	**1 - 0** (1 - 0)	**Kryvbas Kryvyi Rih**
2000-01 Final	27 May 2001 ? (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 55,000	**Shakhtar Donetsk** Serhiy Atelkin ⚽ 78' Serhiy Atelkin ⚽ 119'	**2 - 1** (0 - 1; 1 - 1) **(aet)**	**CSKA Kyiv** Ruslan Kostyshyn ⚽ 7'
2001-02 Final	26 May 2002 19:00 (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 81,000	**Shakhtar Donetsk** Serhiy Popov ⚽ 10' Serhiy Atelkin ⚽ 81' Andriy Vorobei ⚽ 99'	**3 - 2** (1 - 1; 2 - 2) **(aet)**	**Dynamo Kyiv** Valentin Belkevich ⚽ 31' Maksim Shatskikh ⚽ 50'
2002-03 Final	25 May 2003 17:00 (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 71,000	**Dynamo Kyiv** Aliaksandr Khatskevich ⚽ 56' Diogo Rincón ⚽ 90+'	**2 - 1** (0 - 1)	**Shakhtar Donetsk** Andriy Vorobei ⚽ 18'
2003-04 Final	30 May 2004 17:00 (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 60,000	**Shakhtar Donetsk** Oleksiy Byelik ⚽ 1' Anatoliy Tymoschuk ⚽ 90+'	**2 - 0** (1 - 0)	**Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk**
2004-05 Final	29 May 2005 17:00 (LST) *Kiev - NSC "Olimpiyskiy"* Attendance: 68,000	**Dynamo Kyiv** Diogo Rincón ⚽ 11' (Pen)	**1 - 0** (1 - 0)	**Shakhtar Donetsk**

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