



**Report on the activities of the
Open Dialog Foundation for the year 2015**

1. Basic information about the foundation:

- a) Name: OPEN DIALOG FOUNDATION
- b) Seat, address: 00-580 WARSAW, AL. SZUCHA 11A/21
- c) Date of entry into the National Court Register: 12.04.2010
- d) KRS: 0000353754, REGON: 060615226
- e) Basic information about the Foundation's Management Board members according to the current entry in the court register:

Name and surname:

Lyudmyla Kozlovska – President of the Management Board

Tomasz Czuwara – Member of the Management Board

f) Statutory goals of the Foundation:

- Humanitarian activities;
- Supporting activities for the development of civil society in Poland and in other countries developing democracy;
- Scientific, educational, and cultural activities related to social and economic movements, which care for the development of civil society;
- Supporting the development of education and culture;
- Conducting international election observation missions at various state levels;
- Promoting and implementing tested strategies and methods to support development at the local and international level;
- Carrying out activities aimed at building partnership between Poland and other countries;
- Promoting and supporting activities to support the integration of countries developing democracy with other entities of international law;
- Initiating, promoting and supporting actions conducive to the process of civilisational and cultural changes that help create equal opportunities in intellectual, professional, social and cultural development;
- Promoting and supporting student self-government development initiatives in Poland and abroad.

2. Rules, forms and scope of statutory activities; implementation of statutory objectives:

2.1 Scope of activities:

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1. Organising humanitarian aid;
 2. Promoting and popularising democratic ideas and civil society;
 3. Organising and using mass media;
 4. Organising and conducting trainings and workshops for enterprises, institutions, local government organisations, social movements and other non-governmental organisations;
 5. Organising and conducting consultations and coaching for persons representing enterprises, institutions, local government organisations, social movements and other non-governmental organisations;
 6. Organising events, conferences, seminars, exhibitions, advertising campaigns and concerts;
 7. Publishing activities.

2.2 Implementation of Our Objectives for 2015

Monitoring Mission and Actions in Ukraine

During the reporting year the ODF continued its previous years' efforts, also aimed at supporting Ukrainian civil society and the national transformation process triggered by the so-called Revolution of Dignity which led to the impeachment of President Victor Yanukovich and the rise of pro-European trends at the beginning of 2014.

In the first months of 2015, Agnieszka Górska, the ODF observer, continued her monitoring mission in the so-called Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) zone in the eastern regions of Ukraine.

Thanks to such efforts, we were able to report the situation to the media on an ongoing basis, and to deliver reports on the Ukrainian volunteer battalions: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6441,raport-bataliony-ochotnicze-geneza-dzialanie-kontrowersje>, the needs and problems faced by soldiers and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and providing effective humanitarian aid: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6427,raport-pomoc-dla-ludnosci-cywilnej-i-zolnierzy-w-strefie-ato>. We have also analysed the legal and factual situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs): <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6783,raport-zabezpieczenie-praw-osob-wewnetrznie-przesiedlonych-w-Ukrainie>.

Based on our knowledge and observations, we developed a special handbook for Ukrainian soldiers engaged in military operations concerning their rights, authorisations and privileges: <http://ua.odfoundation.eu/a/6298,pilgi-ta-garantivi-dlya-uchasnikiv-antiteroristichnovi-operaciyi>.

Publication of the brochure was co-financed by the Embassy of the Kingdom of Sweden in Ukraine and its printing was supported by the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Group.

The Foundation's observer handled and monitored the last supplies within the humanitarian aid programme held in January to June 2015. The mission was supervised by the Foundation's Branch Office in Kiev which commenced its operations in 2014. The mission was discontinued in June 2015 due to some financial issues faced by the Foundation.

The Foundation's Branch Office (formally known as: Hromadska Spilka "Vidkryty Dialoh") continued its previous year's operations. The Office supported foreign visits and missions when politicians, journalists and experts (mainly from Poland and other EU Member States) arrived in Ukraine in order to meet their Ukrainian counterparts and representatives of the civil society.

In June 2015 the Foundation co-hosted the European Days in Drohobych aimed at presenting and promoting European values and supporting Ukraine's integration with the EU:

<http://odfoundation.eu/a/6754,fundacja-otwarty-dialog-na-dniach-europy-w-drohobyczu>. The Foundation's task was to present Poland as a symbolic gate to the EU, and to underline the Polish support and solidarity with Ukraine.

We also supervised the process of reforms and transformations triggered by the success of Euromaidan. The ODF Office was supported both financially and materially by, for example, USAID and diplomatic representations of EU Member States (as well as by the EU itself). The USAID grant for co-financing education of the society in the field of legislation and auditing helped us to organise support (i.e. meetings, trainings and seminars) at a regional level.

Polish–Ukrainian Dialogue

In the reporting year, the ODF proposed that in order to commemorate Poland and Warsaw's solidarity with Ukraine and the two countries' mutual co-operation for the benefit of a pro-European Ukraine during the Revolution of Dignity, one of Warsaw's streets should be named after the "Heroes of the Maidan". The initiative was supported by a group of Polish celebrities and the petition submitted to the Municipality was signed by more than 250 supporters.

At the turn of June and July 2015, ODF's representatives took part in a conference entitled "Past as Prelude: Polish–Ukrainian Relations for the Twenty-First Century" hosted by the University of Cambridge. During the conference we presented the summary of our team's experience and observations regarding the development of Polish–Ukrainian relations following the Maidan events: <http://www.mml.cam.ac.uk/polish/news/future>.

In September 2015 our representative took part in the 7th Annual Polish–Ukrainian Meetings in Yaremche on the Prut, attended by experts from both countries: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6894,iaremzcze-viii-spotkanie-polsko-ukrainskie1>.

In this way the ODF tried to support Polish–Ukrainian dialogue aimed at fostering good neighbourly relations and strategic co-operation between the two countries, their experts and civil society representatives. Polish–Ukrainian dialogue became one of the most crucial contexts of media advocacy for the ODF's team.

Preventing media provocations and increasing social awareness of the relations with Ukraine and Ukrainian communities in Poland was pinpointed as the major challenge in the context of the information warfare perpetrated by Russia and its attempts to antagonise nationals of both countries.

Another of the Foundation's objectives was to eliminate barriers and problems that are being faced by Ukrainians in their dealings with Poland and Polish administrative authorities. Having detected a series of problems, in December 2012 the ODF intervened with the headquarters of the Border Guards and Customs Service with the aim of addressing the outrageous conditions at Polish–Ukrainian border check points (i.e. poor quality service, low throughput, contemptuous treatment of Ukrainians by border guards).

Humanitarian Aid

Our previous experience in supporting internally displaced individuals was exploited in the discussion devoted to *Tackling Internal Displacement in Ukraine* at the 7th Europe–Ukraine Forum in Łódź (the event was hosted by the Foundation Institute for Eastern Studies in February 2015). The debate was moderated by Lyudmyla Kozlovska, President of the ODF.

During the reporting year the Foundation continued its fundraising campaigns based on the applicable

regulations (i.e. consents issued by the Minister of Administration and Digitisation) in order to provide its humanitarian aid in Ukraine (i.e. campaigns No. 2015/237/OR – Support of the victims of the armed conflict in Ukraine and No. 2015/546/OR – Support of the Ukrainian society and state in the face of the armed conflict in Ukraine) and also, since May 2015 – co-finance the Ukrainian World Centre (campaign No. 2015/1814/OR – Let’s save the Ukrainian World!).

Due to certain organisational constraints we discontinued our charitable collections of tangible items.

Considering the fact that the humanitarian crisis slowly persisted (for e.g. due to smaller influx of internally displaced persons), and our financial resources were quite scarce, we gradually decreased our support activities. Also in 2015 various state institutions started to be more interested in offering humanitarian aid. The beneficiaries of such aid still remained the same and included: broadly understood defence units, healthcare services and civic movements in charge of redistributing/providing aid.

The Foundation paid particular attention to the problems faced by the Crimean Tartar community of Drohobych (i.e. Lviv oblast).

The humanitarian aid was suspended (and then gradually discontinued) in July 2015, which was formally announced by the ODF on its website: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6676,co-dalej-z-pomoca-humanitarna>. For the comprehensive summary of the humanitarian aid in 2015 please visit: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/7845,podsumowanie-pomocy-humanitarnej-przekazanej-przez-fundacje-otwarty-dialog-w-2015-roku>.

The details of the humanitarian aid offered to Ukrainian soldiers were also published at: www.kuloodporni.org and www.bronezhylety.com (currently the website contains aggregated data concerning the aid provided in the years 2014–2015).

The Ministry of Interior’s Licence No. B-088/2014 for trading in specific articles used by military or police forces obtained by the Foundation in 2014 was practically unused during the analysed reporting year. Trading in such commodities (i.e. helmets and bulletproof vests) was carried out in a manner not requiring this type of licence i.e. outside the territory of the Republic of Poland.

The total amount of aid funds raised and expended in 2015 was PLN 206,136.94, of which PLN 92,884.29 was officially collected in the course of public fundraising.

The reports on public fundraising campaigns were submitted to the Ministry of Administration and Digitisation in April 2016 and can be viewed at the Public Fundraising Website: <http://zbiorki.gov.pl/zbiorki/index>.

The reports do not take into account any in-kind donations offered to Ukrainians by natural persons, companies, organisations and other institutions whose value, in most cases, was difficult to measure. A noteworthy exception to the rule was the most famous aid convoy project co-organised by the Foundation, Solaris Bus & Coach SA, and the correlated Green Dachshund Foundation – “To Help the Harmless”. As part of the project, internally displaced persons in Sloviansk (Eastern Ukraine) were offered 10 tonnes of commodities worth ca. PLN 100,000. The project was launched by Ms Solange Olszewska, a co-owner of the Solaris company and supported by its employees and business partners.

In the course of providing humanitarian support for Ukraine, the ODF co-operated with its strategic partner in Poland, i.e. Euromaidan-Warsaw.

Public Assemblies & Related Events

In the reporting year the ODF organised, participated in, or supported (in co-operation with the

Ukrainian community in Warsaw) numerous public assemblies to express its solidarity with the people of Ukraine facing Russian aggression and occupation of part of their national territory. Such gatherings were typically accompanied by fundraising projects.

Just like in 2014, the ODF also took part in a number of similar events and public meetings, and carried out fundraising campaigns across the country (and was also invited to do so by local authorities and representatives of the Association of Ukrainians in Poland and other pro-Ukrainian societies), also including Ukrainian cultural festivals, concerts and exhibitions. Nevertheless, the amount of resources collected in the course of fundraising and intended for humanitarian aid decreased substantially.

In consideration of the changes in the social and political situation (including, among others, the intense influx of Ukrainian immigrants to Poland, the European refugee crisis, revival of historical discourse in Poland, anti-Ukrainian provocations and incidents in Poland, and information warfare masterminded by Russia against Ukraine, Poland and the EU), all actions and communications aimed at eliminating threats and reinforcing Polish–Ukrainian bonds have become of topmost importance. Over time, this issue has become one of the crucial objectives and themes of public presentations and leading motifs of demonstrations and other events.

The Foundation’s strategic partner supporting such types of activities was Euromaidan-Warsaw.

The Ukrainian World Centre

The Foundation maintained the operations of the Ukrainian World Centre in Warsaw at ul. Nowy Świat 63. The Centre’s premises were leased for use by the ODF at no charge by the Warsaw District of Śródmieście as part of its support for the Ukrainian community in Warsaw.

In 2014 the Centre continued to operate its helpdesk where Ukrainian or Russian-speaking foreigners (i.e. not only Ukrainians, but also Belarusians or Russians) could get basic information and voluntary support regarding residence permits, official issues, accommodation, children’s education, foreign language classes and psychological counselling and also, though to a limited extent, welfare (i.e. financial and material) support. The Centre gradually closed its two collection points for donations for Ukraine/Ukrainian citizens in Poland. Meanwhile, as compared to 2014, it became more involved in organising Polish, English, German and Ukrainian classes. Moreover, the Centre also maintained an updated notice board and databases of employers and accommodation venues (i.e. flats, hostels, etc.), as well as career consultancy services, legal support, psychological counselling, post-traumatic therapies, marital arts courses (i.e. Ukrainian Combat Hopak). Moreover, the Centre’s beneficiaries (e.g. job-seekers) were also allowed to use its IT equipment free of charge.

Since support in the field of obtaining residence/work permits, and finding jobs became the most practical and topical, we started an ongoing cooperation with Ternopilska Foundation, which had much expertise in this area.

Moreover, the Centre also hosted a number of events of a social, political and artistic nature (i.e. exhibitions, concerts, festivals, meetings with artists), press conferences and briefing sessions. The most widely known of them was the meeting with Mikhail Saakashvili, the former President of Georgia and Head of Odessa Oblast. The Ukrainian World still hosted (thanks to Ternopilska Foundation’s support) the Maidan Museum and library where several thousand books written in Ukrainian or devoted to Ukrainian issues (the ‘Maidan Library’) were kept, as well as a gallery of caricatures by Yuriy Zhuravel, memorials of the Heaven’s Hundred Heroes, ATO soldiers, etc.

In the reporting year (December 2015), the Centre hosted a large scientific conference launched by the Institute of European Studies of the University of Warsaw. In light of its function as the host and its

experience, the ODF became the event's partner. During the conference its participants tried to categorise definitions describing the problem of refugees and the relevant provisions of international law. They also tried to describe the global migration trends in the context of civilisational changes and growing mobility of people. Some experts wondered whether the EU was capable of handling crises, pointing out the inadequacy of EU policies, as well as the Schengen area and Dublin system crises. They also tried to decide what reforms should be carried out by the EU to prevent the crisis, and what integration strategies should be adopted by specific Member States. A separate discussion panel was devoted to the Polish refugee policy, refugee allocation, roles of NGOs and the media, as well as the most probable integration obstacles: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/7105,uchodzczy-czy-kryzys-przerasta-europe>.

The Centre was extensively used by, for example, Euromaidan-Warsaw, other organisations and informal groups. On average, in 2015 the Centre was visited by about 100 people a day. As a result, the level of visitors' and beneficiaries' interest in the Centre remained virtually unchanged as compared to 2014.

In consideration of its financial obstacles reported after the first half of the year, the ODF launched a number of initiatives aimed at securing extra funds for the Centre. Its campaign "Save the Ukrainian World!" consisted of online crowdfunding projects. Apart from the social media, the projects were executed via Jillion, a charity auction service.

In May 2015, in co-operation with the Smolna Inhabitants Society, the ODF launched a series of daily concerts where Chopin grand piano pieces were played. As a result, the Centre's cultural offer largely expanded and the concerts, whose audiences (e.g. foreign tourists) were asked for donations, complemented the ODF's fundraising efforts.

Until October 2015, the ODF's cultural mediators supported foreigners in their dealings with Polish authorities, including, in particular, interviews with applicants for the refugee status (in co-operation with the Office for Foreigners, Mazovian Voivodeship Office and Border Guards).

In August 2016 the ODF obtained the Municipality of Warsaw's "small grant" which helped it to subsidise its psychological counselling unit. Due to financial shortages, the unit discontinued its operations in October 2015.

In 2015 the Centre's operations became a subject of interest not only of the Polish and Ukrainian media, but also of media based in other EU Member States, both in the Americas and the Near East, such as the New York Times, The Guardian, Deutsche Welle, Süddeutsche Zeitung or Al Jazeera. The publishers most often referred to the ODF's actions and situation in Poland in the context of the European refugee crisis. The Ukrainian World Centre was perceived as a good example of social efforts contributing to a well-balanced integration of foreigners:

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/13/ukraines-refugees-find-solace-in-poland-europes-most-homogenous-society>,

<http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/31/world/europe/ukrainian-migrants-fleeing-conflict-get-a-cool-reception-in-europe.html? r=0>,

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2015/8/23/poland-integrates-invisible-refugees-east-ukraine.html>.

In autumn 2015 we witnessed a number of security incidents at the Centre. On 10th September 2015 during an evening grand piano concert, a small improvised explosive device was detonated. Even though no one was hurt, the building had to be evacuated. Law enforcement officers (including a team of pyrotechnics) ended their intervention after several hours:

<http://warszawa.wyborcza.pl/warszawa/1,34862,18753898,ladunek-pirotechnicznv-w-siedzibie-ukrainskiego-swiata.html>.

In the evening of 10th October 2015, an aggressive group of a dozen or so extreme right activists appeared at the Centre. They threatened a female voluntary worker of Ukrainian origin who was at that time present at its premises (calling her offensive names and demanding she leave Poland) and destroyed the list of signatures affixed under a petition for naming one of Warsaw's streets after the Heroes of the Maidan:

<http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/1,114871,19035936,weszlo-ich-kilkunastu-krzvkneli-do-recepcjonistki-ty-banderowska.html>.

During the reporting year the Centre's external signage and its visual identifiers were also vandalised (e.g., billboards posted on the door were torn off or destroyed).

We also witnessed a number of assaults by mentally disturbed people and one attempt to steal a donation box.

In view of the above, the Centre implemented a number of safeguards such as a monitoring system and the support of a security company. We took some extraordinary measures such as meeting with representatives of the Department of Security and Crisis Management of the Municipality of Warsaw, police forces and Municipal Guards. As a consequence, the Centre was given ongoing 24-hour police surveillance.

All these incidents were immediately reported to the law enforcement agencies. Their occurrence also spurred a public debate on hate speech and the violence of radical factions' supporters, both on the Internet and in the mass media.

The ODF also took efforts to defend Marcin Rey, a Polish activist who suffered retaliations for helping to identify the members of radical groups who had perpetrated the attacks at the Ukrainian World Centre.

Supporting Reforms and Transformations in Ukraine

The ODF focused on sharing the Polish experience of the political transformation in the field of political vetting and education of the Ukrainian society taking advantage of our USAID grant (as part of the Fair Justice Project).

The project had been launched in 2015 included the preparation of informational tools and a series of meetings and seminars (concerning vetting laws) held in various cities across Ukraine. The Foundation implemented the project together with the Social Auditing Committee, Auditing Department of the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice, and the Social Auditing Board at the Ministry of Justice. The ODF's experts also supervised the vetting process in the case of judicial workers (in connection with the law on restoring confidence in Ukraine's legal system) by, for example, by participating in working groups and civil advisory bodies at state institutions. Thanks to these efforts, a number of opinions and recommendations concerning implementation of the new legislation were issued.

In 2015 the ODF, supported financially by the Ukrainian division of the USAID, hosted a week-long study visit of representatives of the Ukrainian government, social organisations and journalists dealing in the subject of auditing processes in Warsaw. The visitors participated in meetings with Polish MPs, directors and experts of the Institute of National Remembrance, the Central Anticorruption Bureau, the mass media and the Ukrainian community: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6099,o-lustracji-na-ukrainie-spotkanie-z-udzialem-tetiany-kozachenko>.

In April 2015 the Foundation also co-organised a similar visit in Prague.

The auditing process in Ukraine was also the topic of a seminar held in April 2015 in Brussels in co-operation with a local branch of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The seminar was attended by a number of deputies to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, i.e. Olena Sotnyk, Victoria Ptashnyk, Nataliia Agafonova, Nataliia Katser-Buchkovska, Alex Ryabchyn and Alona Shkrum: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6159,w-brukseli-o-walce-z-korupcja-lustracji-i-reformach-na-ukrainie>.

The ODF started its co-operation with Kalmanem Mizsei, Head of the Mission, as well as other experts of the European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine which hosted a debate on the vetting processes. The debate held in May 2015 was moderated by Lyudmyla Kozlovska and attended by a number of experts from Ukraine and other countries, lawyers and deputies from the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: <http://www.euam-ukraine.eu/en/public information/news/392/?vear =2015&month= 12>.

The ODF also monitored the power structures, both military (in the framework of the so-called ATO) and those operating in civilian security and justice sectors. It kept an eye on the transformations of the General Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary in co-operation with local Ukrainian organisations and deputies to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The outcomes of such observations were summarised in a report on the condition of the General Prosecutor's Office a year after the Euromaidan: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6022,osiagniecia-vitaliya-yaremy-efekt-dzialania-prokuratury-generalnej-ukrainy-rok-po-euromajdanie>.

The Foundation's experts took part in the work of the social coalition of Ukrainian NGOs – Reanimation Package of Reforms.

In June 2015 the Foundation raised the issue of Ukrainian power structures and Polish–Ukrainian co-operation in the field of security, during an international conference entitled “The consequences of the armed conflict in Ukraine for European security in the twenty-first century” hosted by the Institute of International Relations of the National Defence University.

During the reporting year, the ODF's contribution to expert works and public debates devoted to decentralisation reform in Ukraine was quite limited (as compared to the previous year). In November 2011, ODF representatives acted as speakers at a conference summarising the support of the Association of Polish Cities offered to the Ukrainian local authorities in connection with preparation of the self-government reform. One of the presentations delivered at the conference was devoted to the issue of internally displaced persons, and their support and integration at a local level.

In October 2015, the Foundation and the Polish branch of the United Nations Global Compact co-hosted a debate on reforms in Ukraine, which took place in Sopot within the framework of the European Forum for New Ideas of the Polish Confederation of Private Employers Lewiatan. The debate was summarised in an article available at: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/7085,publikujemy-opracowanie-debaty-w-ramach-efni-2015-jakich-reform-potrzebuje-ukraina-by-splnic-swoie-europejskie-aspiracje-czlonkostwa-w-ue>.

It was co-financed by the European Exchange/Kiev Dialogue, a joint initiative of the International Renaissance Foundation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Germany.

Actions supporting Ukrainian entrepreneurs and Polish–Ukrainian business relations

The signing of the EU–Ukraine Agreement in 2014 and worsening of the economic co-operation between Ukraine and Russia made the Foundation concerned about supporting Ukrainian businesses in the process of tightening their co-operation with Poland and other EU markets. In order to encourage Ukrainian entrepreneurs to start co-operation with their Polish counterparts, the ODF tried to establish relations with Ukrainian law offices and entrepreneurs' associations. The newly established connections resulted in organising a series of business missions and study visits by representatives of Ukrainian SMEs

in Poland. The Foundation supported the process of sharing knowledge on business transactions and operations in the EU and finding business partners in Poland. One such event was organised for Ukrainian furniture manufacturers and owners of a small retail sales network near Lviv: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6367,europa-szansa-dla-ukrainskich-przedsiębiorców-własci-ciele-sieci-chumak-w-polsce> and included an open meeting with the Ukrainian community:

<http://odfoundation.eu/a/6300,biznes-po-maidanie-stare-problemy-i-nowe-szanse>.

The above question, highlighting the need for close co-operation between Poland and Ukraine and Poland's support for joint business ventures was raised by the ODF in the Polish media, such as Forbes: <http://www.forbes.pl/silna-ukraina-jest-w-interesie-polskiego-biznesu,artykuly,194663,1,1.html> and the Ukrainian Truth: <http://www.eurointegration.com.ua/experts/2015/04/10/7032822/>.

In September 2015 the ODF started co-operation with the Family Business Initiative Association (FBIA). Shortly, and afterwards both organisation co-hosted a debate entitled 'Will the experience of Polish SMEs be useful for Ukrainian entrepreneurs?': <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6986,o-sile-firm-rodzinnych-i-grup-zakupowych-biznes-na-ukrainie-i-w-polsce> at the Ukrainian World Centre. The event was attended by Marcin Świącicki, MP, Pavlo Kostenko, a deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Professor Andrzej Blikle, Alex Tokarev, a Ukrainian entrepreneur and manager, and moderated by Michał Broniatowski, Forbes' Editor-in-Chief. The event was part of the FBIA project "Let's Buy Together" aimed at transferring Polish SMEs' knowledge in setting up and operating joint purchasing groups to Ukraine. The project was subsidised by development funds of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In order to separate such types of activities from the ODF's structures, the Open Europe Group project was established in co-operation with Silk Road Biuro Analiz i Informacji Sp. z o.o. Its mission was to foster business ties between Ukrainian, Polish and EU entities. In consideration of the growing interest demonstrated by Polish employers, in the framework of the Foundation's statutory economic activities we started to deal in the recruitment of employees coming from Ukraine or other eastern countries. Through its operation, the ODF tried to make the labour market more 'civilised' by educating both employers and employees, preventing illegal employment practices and intervening if Ukrainian employees were subjected to wage discrimination or lacked their obligatory insurance.

Finding new business partners and engaging in certain business activities was intended to help the Foundation to diversify its incomes and gain new financing sources.

Medical Programme

On the initiative of Ruslan Romanyshyn, a WHO expert, in August 2015 the Foundation started its co-operation with the National Foundation for Preventing Lifestyle Diseases. As part of this programme, the premises of the Ukrainian World Centre were made available for meetings and classes in Polish medical language offered to Ukrainian physicians and medical students interested in extending their medical knowledge in Poland. The Foundation also engaged in providing organisational and legal support to the Polish-Ukrainian Programme of Development and Training of Ukrainian Healthcare Professionals which, during the reporting year, was supported by the Polish and Ukrainian ministries of health: <http://odfoundation.eu/projekt/45,program-medyczny>.

The Polish-Ukrainian Programme of Development and Training of Ukrainian Healthcare Professionals was addressed to representatives of the Ukrainian medical community. The aim of the programme was to enable the highest possible numbers of participants (mainly physicians and medical students) to visit Polish hospitals, medical universities, health insurance providers and healthcare administration centres, as well as medical science institutes in Poland. In the course of the programme we established new ties with a number of Polish hospitals and medical universities. The study visits to Poland supported by our

Foundations in the second half of 2015 included several hundreds of participants.

We also started negotiations concerning systemic support in the area of international recognition of academic degrees and employment of Ukrainian physicians, nurses and midwives in Poland, as well as schooling of Ukrainian students at Polish universities.

The shortage of properly qualified medical professionals is one of the toughest challenges facing the Polish healthcare system.

Although the programme, which was co-ordinated by Ruslan Romanyshyn, extended the ODF's mainstream activity, it was implemented due to its obvious social utility and sufficiency of organisational resources.

Ukrainian Political Prisoners in Russia

The ODF continued its extensive advocacy aimed at obtaining the release of so-called "hostages to the Kremlin" i.e. Ukrainian political prisoners who were detained by the Russian Federation in connection with the Russian assault on Ukraine and its occupation of Crimea.

In most part, such activities were carried out within the framework of the Let My People Go campaign launched by the Centre For Civil Liberties/Euromaidan SOS and supported by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Euromaidan Press, People in Need, Euromaidan-Warsaw and the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://odfoundation.eu/kampania-letmypeoplego>.

The Foundation published a series of subsequent reports devoted specifically to Nadiya Savchenko's case: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/5725,the-report-the-case-of-nadiya-savchenko> and:

<http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/6506.report-the-case-of-nadiya-savchenko-the-trial-of-the-ukrainian-political-prisoner-may-be-held-in-voronezh>, by Oleg Sentsov and Oleksandr Kolchenko: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/6867,report-the-case-of-crimean-terrorists> and, in co-operation with the Centre for Civil Liberties, started preparation of reports devoted to all known prisoners.

These types of activities became the leading trend in the Foundation's international lobbying, or advocacy efforts. The above topics were raised at a number of events held by the Foundations, for example, at OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting 2015 in Warsaw and correlated discussion at the Ukrainian World Centre: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/6993.13-hostages-of-putin-how-can-we-release-them-debate-in-the-ukrainian-world-in-warsaw-poland> attended by Harii Tildo, Ambassador of the Republic of Estonia, Valeria Lutkovska, a Ukrainian Ombudsman, Olexandra Matviychuk, an initiator of the Let My People Go campaign, Yuriy Yatsenko, a Lviv activist released from a Russian prison, and Mark Feygin, Nadiya Savchenko's attorney. The debate was co-financed by the European Exchange/Kiev Dialogue.

The Savchenko List gradually became one of the key instruments of pressure upon the Russian authorities: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/savchenko-list>. The list was developed and presented for the first time by the Foundation's representatives at a press conference in Kiev on 13th February 2015. The List contained the names of individuals who took part in abduction, imprisonment, counterfeiting evidence, the trial and disinformation campaigns surrounding Savchenko's case, including President Vladimir Putin and representatives of top Russian authorities, against whom personal sanctions were demanded.

The Foundation continued its co-operation with Savchenko's attorneys. However, in the case of the majority of other prisoners, starting such co-operation turned out to be quite problematic.

In the case of a trial of Oleg Sentsov, a Crimean film director, we also started co-operation with Polish

filmmakers and members of the Directors' Guild of Poland. As a result of such co-operation, the filmmakers issued their appeal for solidarity and support of Ukraine in the face of the Russian assault: <http://apelfilmowcow.pl/>.

Analyses and Reports

During the reporting year, the ODF team published 54 reports, as well as a number of smaller publications. The main themes of such reports and analyses published in 2015 included:

1. Violations of human rights in Kazakhstan (taking into account the situation of the media, prisoners and victims of torture following the violent suppression of the workers' strike at Zhanaozen);
2. The case of Vladimir Kozlov, an imprisoned leader of the Kazakh political opposition (i.e. the former leader of Alga!);
3. The case of Mukhtar Ablyazov, a Kazakh businessman and oppositionist and number of people related to him (i.e. extradition requests filed with EU Member States, refugee issues, persecutions by Kazakhstan in co-operation with Russia and Ukraine);
4. Reforming Interpol (in order to improve protection of refugees and other victims of political persecutions) and the cases of people prosecuted for political reasons;
5. Let My People Go campaign – the case of Nadiya Savchenko and a number of other Ukrainian political prisoners detained by Russia;
6. The case of Aleksandr Orlov, a Polish citizen and a long-term prisoner held at a pre-trial detention centre in Odessa;
7. Reforms and transformations in Ukraine (anti-reform actions, audits, General Prosecutor's Office, power structures);
8. The ATO zone and humanitarian issues (i.e. volunteer battalions, internally displaced persons, provision of humanitarian aid, ATO participant status);
9. Reinforcing international mechanisms (including Draft Principles and Guidelines of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention) and initiatives aimed at monitoring observance of human rights (e.g. the Global Magnitsky Act).

The Foundation's reports were presented and discussed in connection with its advocacy efforts presented below.

All reports and analyses can be viewed at the Foundation's website: <http://odfoundation.eu/>. (the website content is provided in the Polish, English, Russian and Ukrainian versions.)

The Foundation was also active on Polish and international social media via its official Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/OpenDialogFoundation/>, <https://www.facebook.com/ODFUKR/> (i.e. Kiev branch of the ODF), <https://www.facebook.com/UkrainskiSwiat/> (i.e. Ukrainian World Centre) and Twitter profiles: <https://twitter.com/odfoundation>.

Lobbying and Advocacy

The ODF devoted most of its efforts to advocacy, which was co-ordinated by its Brussels branch (except for its actions in Poland and Ukraine, which were managed by its local units). The lobbying included, in most cases, co-operation with parliamentarians representing various EU Member States and members

of the European Parliament. Moreover, the ODF also maintained close co-operation with a number of EU institutions, other international organisations and diplomatic missions. Such efforts gave rise to numerous parliamentary questions and queries, appeals, statements, resolutions and monitoring missions.

The Foundation strongly focused on the co-operation of democratic states (including EU Member States in particular) with authoritarian regimes, postulating the need to reform Interpol, harmonising standards of protection of political refugees and limited trust in diplomatic guarantees provided by third countries.

On 17th February 2015, based on an invitation of the Saragossa Bar Association (Spain), together with Muratbek Ketebayev and Alexandr Pavlov, Kazakh political refugees, Jędrzej Czerep, an ODF analyst, took part in a conference entitled “The human rights situation in Kazakhstan. The right to asylum”. The participants debated the abuses of Interpol’s assistance by Kazakhstan and the need for urgent reform of that institution. They also presented examples of extradition processes initiated directly or indirectly by Kazakhstan in Spain, the Czech Republic, France and Poland.

In February 2015 the ODF presented its report entitled “Interpol system calls for reforms” to a group of German parliamentarians at the Bundestag in Berlin: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/5985,open-dialog-foundation-presented-its-report-on-the-need-of-the-interpol-system-reform>. The event was hosted by Frank Schwaabe, an SPD deputy.

In May 2016 the Foundation’s representative took part in a debate and hearing by the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe devoted to the politically motivated use of Interpol in Erevan. As a result of these actions, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a report calling for Interpol to be reformed. In the same month, a legal analysis of the most desirable changes of Interpol operations in the context of abuse of Red Notice mechanisms was developed by Wojciech Mądrzycki, the Foundation’s counsel-at-law: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6113,analiza-prawna-kierunkow-pozadanych-reform-interpolu-w-zakresie-zapobiegania-naduzyciom-mechanizmow-red-notice>.

On 3rd July 2015 in Lyon (which is home to the Interpol General Secretariat), Lyudmyla Kozlovska, President of the ODF Board and Jędrzej Czerep, an ODF analyst specialising in protection of political refugees, took part in the first meeting of the Interpol Working Group for the Processing of Information (GTI): <http://odfoundation.eu/a/26674.fundacja-otwarty-dialog-bierze-udzial-w-pierwszym-posiedzeniu-grupy-roboczej-ds-przetwarzania-informacji-gti-majacej-za-zadanie-dokonanie-przeglądu-mechanizmow-nadzorczych-interpolu>.

In November last year, the Interpol General Assembly ordered the working group to review the organisation’s supervisory mechanisms. Based on the Foundation’s recommendations, first relevant changes have been made such as, e.g., adopting of the Refugee Policy aimed at ensuring that all individuals who have been offered international protection, such as refugee status, by an Interpol member country must not be included on the Red Notice list, and therefore cannot be detained when travelling to another member country.

In July 2015, parliamentarians representing 57 countries took part in the 24th Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. The session was also attended by delegates representing the Open Dialog Foundation. As a result of the co-operation among the parliamentarians coming from Europe, the US, Canada and Central Asia, the 2015 Declaration of Helsinki was adopted. During the session, a number of meetings were held with delegates to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, members of diplomatic missions and permanent representations of the OSCE member countries, as well as representatives of the Finnish civil society. The topics of such meetings included abuse of Interpol mechanisms by nondemocratic states, problems of political prisoners in Russia and Kazakhstan and the Ukrainian reform

process. Apart from the 2015 Declaration of Helsinki, the delegates also adopted two resolutions in the case of persistent violations of its OSCE obligations and international standards by the Russian Federation, and Ukrainian citizens who had been abducted and were being illegally detained in Russia. The Foundation took part in the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the invitation of several national delegations and Isabel Santos, Chairperson of the Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and a Portuguese parliamentarian: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/6683.open-dialog-foundation-participated-in-the-osce-pa-annual-session-in-helsinki-1>.

In September 2015, within the framework of the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, the Foundation led a discussion devoted to reforming Interpol in connection with its politically motivated abuse by nondemocratic states. The discussion focused on specific cases of such abuses and actions previously taken in support of such reforms by the OSCE, EU and Council of Europe, as well as recommendations regarding the prevention of further abuses: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6883.o-reformach-interpolu-na-konferencji-obwe>.

A new and notable example of an abuse of the Interpol system that was handled by the ODF during the reporting year was the case of Pavel Zabelin, a Russian entrepreneur linked to Yukos and Mikhail Khodorkovski. The Russian law enforcement agencies had been attempting to force him to testify against the Yukos CEO since 2003. Despite the fact that after he had left Russia, Zabelin was awarded refugee status and the right to stay in Estonia (and implicitly, in other EU Member States) and both Germany and Estonia refused to extradite him to Russia, Interpol insisted on retaining his details in the Red Notice register.

Finally, thanks to the commitment of the ODF and efforts taken by its counsel-at-law, the relevant extradition alert was cancelled in September 2015. Zabelin's case has been described in a report available at: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6717.interpol-wykorzystywany-przez-rosje-w-sprawie-jukosu-i-chodorkowskiego-przesladowanie-pavla-zabelina>.

In 2015 another Russian businessman and activist, Nicolai Kobliakov, was deleted from Interpol's list.

The Foundation's key partner in its struggle towards reforming Interpol in 2015 was Fair Trials International. The ODF also co-operated with Bill Browder, the former employer of Sergey Magnitski, a lawyer murdered in a Russian prison.

The ODF monitored compliance with human rights in Kazakhstan and intervened in a number of individual cases including the cases of: Vladimir Kozlov, a political prisoner and participant of the Zhanaozen strike; Maksat Dosmagambetov, a torture victim; Vadim Kuramshin, an imprisoned defender of prisoners' rights; and many others. In June 2015 the Foundation published its comprehensive report on the persecution of the civil society in Kazakhstan: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/6629,report-the-harassment-of-civil-society-in-kazakhstan> as well as recommendations for the Kazakh authorities and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The important issues in this field were related to the deteriorating position of the media (e.g. bearing in mind the new legislation and penal liability for "disseminating false information"): <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/7148,kazakhstan-searches-of-independent-journalists-premises-and-criminal-prosecutions-for-spreading-false-information> and the need to encourage European politicians to exert pressure upon the Kazakh authorities.

In response to the legal steps taken by the Kazakh law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities against independent Kazakh media operating in third countries, the Foundation began co-operation with the US-based Electronic Frontier Foundation. The Kazakh government tried to suppress the publication of information about the counterfeiting of documented evidence in the case of Mukhtar Ablyazov and

its true purpose in taking certain legal measures (based on the allegations concerning illegal disclosure of such information) against, for example, the Respublika website. Considering the actual location of Respublika's host servers, the claim in which Kazakhstan demanded, among others, that "illegal" content be deleted and the website be locked was pursued by a US court. In June 2015 the Electronic Frontier Foundation issued a declaration in support of Respublika and provided them with legal protection. Ultimately, the Kazakh demand was dismissed by the court.

During the reporting year, the ODF continued its efforts aimed at protecting individuals related to Mukhtar Ablyazov, a Kazakh businessman and oppositionist, and Ablyazov himself. Actions against those individuals were carried out not only by Kazakhstan, but also by Russia and Ukraine. Similar persecutions also commenced against Syrym Shalabayev when requests for extradition were filed by Kazakhstan and Ukraine with the Lithuanian authorities: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/6857,report-political-persecution-of-syrym-shalabayev>.

The Ukraine's General Prosecutor's Office remained one of the most politicised and corrupt institutions in that country. A substantial body of documented evidence of the politicised and corrupt collaboration between the authoritarian Kazakh government on the one hand, and Russian and Ukrainian law enforcement agencies on the other, was publicised in the years 2014–2015: <http://en.odfoundation.eu/a/6869.report-analysis-of-documents-in-the-case-of-ablyazov>.

By the end of the reporting year a number of requests for extradition of the members of the so-called 'Ablyazov criminal group' were rejected by the Czech Republic, Spain, the UK, Austria and Lithuania, and all people connected to Ablyazov (or accused of having such connections by Kazakhstan) were awarded the status of political refugees in such countries as: Poland (Muratbek Ketebayev and Igor Vinyavski), the Czech Republic (Tatyana Paraskevich), Spain (Alexander Pavlov), Italy (Alma Shalabayeva), Austria (Artur Trofimov), Lithuania (Kuanysh Nurgaziyev) and the United Kingdom (Igor Kononko).

The central case (that of Mukhtar Abalyzov himself) in France had remained unsettled for over two years (despite numerous violations and illegal pressures upon the French courts and authorities). The ODF played active roles in all the aforementioned cases (by documenting violations, encouraging the international community and public opinion to act, and monitoring court trials).

The ODF was supported in its support initiatives focused upon Kazakhstan by the Kazakh International Office for Human Rights and Rule of Law headed by Yevgeniy Zhovtis.

The Foundation's major initiatives in Ukraine still focused on releasing Ukrainian political prisoners detained in Russia. The most intense advocacy efforts were taken at the European Parliament (e.g., the Subcommittee on Human Rights – DROI), Parliamentary Assemblies of the Council of Europe and the OSCE.

The ODF invariably and consistently insisted upon maintaining and tightening sanctions against Russia in connection with its assault on Ukraine, and appealed for the most far-reaching support of Ukraine in its struggle retain independence and territorial integrity (also including military support), reforming efforts and integration with the EU. The most important issues, from the ODF's point of view, included liberalisation of the EU–Ukraine visa regime and support of the Ukrainian civil society. As in the previous year, the Foundation tried to ensure that all reforming processes and anti-corruption measures taken in Ukraine were duly monitored. It realised that visible developments in those areas were conditioned upon the pressure exerted by international institutions and Western governments upon the Ukrainian authorities.

The report on the operations of the ODF Brussels Branch in the years 2013–2015 can be found at: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6658.informacje-wprowadzajace-na-temat-miedzynarodowej-dzialalnosci-fundacji-otwarty-dialog-na-rzecz-praw-czlowieka-w-latach-2013-2015-koordynowanej-przez-biuro->

[fundacji-w-brukseli](#) and covers the period until 31st May 2015.

The most energetic campaigns conducted by the ODF during the reporting year in Poland included, firstly, its protest against entry of the Night Wolves motorcycle group into the Polish territory (an intense campaign carried out in April 2015 in the media and on social media combined with issuing requests to the Polish authorities; as a consequence the Night Wolves were refused entry in accordance with the ODF's demands). Secondly, there was the defence of Aleksand Orlow, a Polish citizen imprisoned in Ukraine. The Foundation received requests for support in the Orlow case from representatives of the Polish bar association and Hanna Machińska, the Head of the Council of Europe Office in Warsaw in March 2015. Orlow, a former journalist and activist in a local community organisation in Odessa was the longest foreign-detained Polish citizen. (He had been detained for over 4 years at the time that the ODF took action in this case.) He was arrested in highly ambiguous circumstances and accused of possession of illegal drugs and ordering a homicide.

Nearly 100 court trials were held in his case and, according to observers, court proceedings were intentionally extended. The European Court of Human Rights also took a stance against Orlow's long-term arrest.

Most probably, the actual reasons for the persecution of Aleksandr Orlow were either his journalistic and social activities, including in the field of investigating corrupt practices, or it was an attempt to protect the actual perpetrators of the crimes that had been attributed to him.

The Foundation highlighted the issue both in Poland and Ukraine. As a consequence, the Polish Sejm sent its mission (composed of deputies Małgorzata Gosiewska and Marcin Świąćicki) and the very subject became one of the leading issues in Polish–Ukrainian relations in the second half of 2015.

The first visible outcome of such a commitment was the improvement of conditions at the detention facility where Orlow, who faced some health issues, was being kept. A number of interventions concerning the Orlow case took place in Odessa and Kiev (i.e. the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Presidential Administration). A very important partner procured by the ODF to act as Orlow's attorneys-at-law was Ario, a reputable Ukrainian law office based in Kiev. The law office provided its support at absolutely no charge. This support largely contributed to the case progressing more favourably.

The Orlow case has been covered by the following reports: <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6769,sprawa-aleksandra-orlowa> and <http://odfoundation.eu/a/6842.raport-sprawa-a-orlowa-zarzuty-kanie-dla-polskiego-obywatela-na-ukrainie>.

The ODF's vast and varied experience gained during the reporting year and previous years have been reported in a paper entitled "Open Dialog Foundation comments and suggestions to the WGAD Draft Principles and Guidelines worked out by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention" containing a number of recommendations concerning the principles of the so-called arbitrary detentions developed by the UN working group: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/DraftBasicPrinciples/March2015/OpenDialogFoundation10.03.2015.pdf>.

Summary

The main challenge faced by the ODF during the reporting year was financial shortages caused by a substantial decrease in revenue as compared to the previous year. Although the Foundation continued all its mainstream actions, due to its more limited resources it had to clearly define its priorities, taking

into account both the actual needs and the effectiveness of its interventions. In consideration of the above, the Foundation was subjected to ongoing reorganisation and restructuring processes resulting in, for example, reduction of its headcount and suspensions or cancellations of its subsequent projects and activities. A number of actions aimed at improving this state of affairs were taken but their success during the accounting year was only moderate.

During the reporting period, the situation in Ukraine did not change substantially.

The issue of protection of Kazakh political refugees across the EU still remained in the ODF's focus (despite subsequent extradition refusals) which largely determined the scope of its lobbying activities.

One of the major successes reported by the ODF in 2015 was its considerable contribution to reforming Interpol. Apart from systemic changes, thanks to the efforts taken by the ODF team and its counsels-at-law, a number of politically persecuted individuals were deleted from Interpol's lists.

While the Foundation's contributions in certain areas (both within the territory of Poland and Ukraine) were restricted, it nonetheless managed to sustain, or even intensify, its advocacy activities. Moreover, the ODF retained its limited capacity to engage in new interventions. One of the most famous cases of that kind was the long-term detention of Aleksandr Orlov. No such interventions would have taken place, had it not been for the high efficiency and quality of work of the Foundation's analysts whose reports paved the way for lobbying activities.

The Foundation remained a target of persistent attacks, such as hate speech, unlawful threats, slander and false accusations in the media and on social media. Some such reports concerned alleged associations with Russian intelligence agencies: <http://www4.rp.pl/artykul/l177855-Putin-bije-mediami.html> and <http://www4.rp.pl/artykul/l180437-nastraszyc-Otwarty-Dialog.html>.

Nevertheless, it was the first time ever that the ODF had faced physical attacks, which were mainly targeted at the Ukrainian World Centre. The Foundation consistently reported all its suspicions of criminal deeds and offences to law enforcement authorities, including national security agencies, and tried to enforce its rights before civil courts as long as it was well-founded and viable.

In the course of its activities (i.e. humanitarian aid, pro-Ukrainian advocacy) the Foundation co-operated with a number of new Ukrainian and pro-Ukrainian initiatives across the globe. ODF representatives participated in assemblies of the Ukrainian World Congress (Madrid, September 2015) and the youth federation of Ukrainian organisations (Odessa, August 2015).

2.3 Legal events affecting the financial situation:

- PLN 1,600: the amount misappropriated by volunteer workers (disclosed in the Financial Statements as a balance sheet item 2.d. The relevant judicial proceedings have been instituted in the case.)
- PLN 18,386: the amount misappropriated by volunteer workers (disclosed in the Financial Statements as a balance sheet item 2.d. The relevant judicial proceedings have been instituted in the case.)

3. Business operations conducted in accordance with the relevant entry into the National Court Register:

In the reporting year the Foundation carried out business operations consisting in providing language classes for foreigners. The revenue attained from these activities amounted to PLN 50,465.00.

4. Resolutions adopted by the ODF Board: In 2015, no resolutions were adopted by the ODF Board.

5. Revenues:

Total revenues: PLN 1,441,964.12 including:

a) co-financing:

subsidies: PLN 8,849.56

donations (including contributions in kind in the amount of PLN 3,837.72): PLN 1,149,444.31

- b) financial revenue: PLN 1,247.19
 - c) other revenues (insurance indemnification): PLN 870.36
 - d) other revenues (financial result for 2014): PLN 208,832.65
 - e) statutory services provided at a charge: PLN 22,255.05
 - f) business operations: PLN 50,465.00
6. Costs incurred: Total costs: PLN 1,485,279.00 including:
- a) costs of statutory operations (payments): PLN 1,298,544.47
 - b) administrative expenses: PLN 174,579.83 including, e.g.
 - consumption of materials and energy: PLN 1,858.63
 - third-party services: PLN 165,286.68
 - taxes and levies: PLN 7,268.95
 - salaries and social insurance: PLN 155.00
 - c) other expenses: PLN 4,779.50
 - d) financial costs: PLN 7,375.20
7. Details concerning the Foundation's activities:
- a) number of employees: in the reporting year the Foundation employed 2 individuals:
 - Lyudmyla Kozlovska: Eastern Projects Coordinator, and
 - Zhanar Kassymbekova: Eastern Communication Specialist
 - b) total amount of base salaries paid by the Foundation: PLN 90,048.54
 - c) total annual remuneration paid in favour of members of the ODF Board and other executive bodies: PLN 0.00
 - d) amounts paid under civil law contracts: PLN 284,376.79
 - e) cash loans extended by the Foundation: none
 - f) amounts deposited on bank accounts: The Foundation did not have any bank deposits, and the balance on its current accounts at Alior Bank as per 31.12.2015 amounted to PLN 1,933.55; USD 93.37 USD and EUR 5.26
 - g) value of acquired bonds, shareholding or purchased shares: The Foundation did not purchase any bonds, nor hold any shares in commercial companies
 - h) acquired real properties — the Foundation did not purchase any real properties
 - i) other fixed assets acquired – the Foundation did not purchase any fixed assets
 - j) total amount of assets at the end of the year was equivalent to the amount of the Foundation's liabilities i.e. PLN 100 373.59

k) settlement of the Foundation's liabilities by virtue of taxes: as per 31st December 2015 the Foundation had the following unsettled liabilities in favour of the inland revenue office:

income tax levied on natural persons (PIT-4): PLN 9,739.00

corporate income tax (CIT-8): PLN 2,438.00

goods and services tax (VAT- 9M): PLN 742.00

national insurance premiums: PLN 15,076.18

l) The Foundation filed the following tax returns: CIT-8; VAT-9M; VAT-8; EFT-2R; PCC-3; PIT-4R

8. In the accounting year the Foundation did not complete any works assigned by state-owned entities.

9. In the accounting year the Foundation completed one assignment commissioned by a self-government unit:

1) Project entitled "Improving integration of migrants with traumatic past with the local community in Warsaw", co-financed by the Municipality of Warsaw.

10. During the reporting period, no state treasury audits were carried out at the ODF

Signed by ODF Board Members:

Lyudmyla Kozlovska: President of the Management Board

Tomasz Czuwara: Member of the Management Board

Warsaw, 19th December 2016