



Report on the activities of the Open Dialogue Foundation for the year 2017

1. Basic information about the Foundation:

- a) Name: OPEN DIALOGUE FOUNDATION
- b) Seat, address: 00-580 WARSAW, AL. SZUCHA 11A/21
- c) Date of entry into the National Court Register: 12 April, 2010
- d) KRS: 0000353754, REGON: 060615226
- e) Basic information about members of the Board according to the current entry in the court register:

First name and surname:

Lyudmyla Kozlovska – President of the Management Board

- f) The Foundation's goal is to defend human rights and to support democracy and the rule of law through:
 - efforts aimed at the development of initiatives, movements and civil societies, in particular in countries of the former Soviet Union, based on the experience of the systemic transformation of the Republic of Poland as well as the values and standards of public life in the Member States of the European Union;
 - actions for building partnerships between the Republic of Poland and other states, in particular those set out in point 1, and also between citizens of these countries;
 - activities for cooperation and integration of initiatives, movements, civil societies and States, in particular those referred to in point 1, with other entities of international law;
 - actions for changes aimed at providing citizens, in particular the states referred to in point 1, with equal opportunities in their intellectual, professional, social and cultural development and full enjoyment of civil rights, including political activity;
 - measures aimed at guaranteeing security and public order, development of self-governance, education, culture and health care, and at improving access to other public services and improving the standards of operation thereof.

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

2.1 Scope of activities:

1. research and analysis into instances of violations of human rights, especially civil rights and the right to protection from persecution, as well as social phenomena, based on empirical data, their synthesis and collection in databases and their presentation in the form of studies, reports, presentations, infographics, media studies and other types of studies;
2. dissemination, especially among policy makers, state administrations and local governments, international organisations and opinion-forming environments, mass media and social media, in particular in the form of photographs, recordings and broadcasts, videos, statements, articles and interviews, of the issues mentioned in §7, as well as knowledge gathered by the Foundation, especially in the forms mentioned in point 1, and of the Foundation's achievements in the field covered by its statutory objectives;
3. organisation and conducting of training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences, in particular for individuals, businesses, government institutions, student governments, professional associations, employer organisations, trade unions, religious organisations, social

-
- movements, political groups and non-governmental organisations within the scope of the statutory objectives of the Foundation;
4. provision of consultation to individuals, businesses, state institutions and self-governance bodies, student governments, professional associations, employer organisations, trade unions, religious organisations, social movements, political groups and non-governmental organisations within the scope of the statutory objectives of the Foundation;
 5. organisation of public gatherings, including demonstrations, protest actions, charity events, auctions, exhibitions, openings, happenings, promotional and advertising actions, music concerts and other events within the scope of the statutory objectives of the Foundation;
 6. publishing activities;
 7. rendering of financial, material, legal and organisational assistance to enterprises, state institutions and local government bodies, labour self-governments, employer organisations, trade unions, religious associations, social movements, political parties, non-governmental organisations and individuals, including persons in need of humanitarian and medical aid, as well as organising medical and first aid training, delivered by qualified persons, within the scope of and in compliance with applicable laws;
 8. creating funds and scholarship programmes and funding scholarships for children, young people and university students who are particularly talented and socially active, for persons subject to oppression or persons in a difficult financial situation;
 9. organisation of observation missions, including election observation missions and study visits within the scope of the statutory objectives of the Foundation;
 10. purchasing equipment, devices, materials and services to be employed in pursuit of the Foundation's objectives, as well as their free-of-charge transfer or sharing with individuals and other subjects within the scope of the statutory objectives of the Foundation.

2.2 Process of pursuing the 2017 targets:

Relations Poland/EU–Ukraine, Polish–Ukrainian cooperation

The Foundation continued its previous activities to support Polish–Ukrainian Dialogue.

In May 2017, representatives of the NGO Donbass SOS, acting for the protection of rights, information support and humanitarian aid for Ukrainian citizens who suffered during the armed conflict in the eastern part of the country, visited Warsaw, where on the initiative of the Open Dialogue Foundation they met with representatives of the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Legal Intervention Association, Caritas Polska, Pro Humanum Association, Free Word Association, Fu Shenfu Migrant Center, Euromaidan Warsaw, Salvation Foundation and United Nations Global Compact.

Despite the closure of the "Ukrainian World" centre in mid-2016, for the first few months of 2017, as part of assistance to Ukrainian immigrants, we provided free consultations on the legalisation of residence and work in Poland.

We also continued to support the development of bilateral economic relations as part of the Open Europe Group project, providing consultations to Ukrainian and Polish entrepreneurs in the field of, among others, recruitment of Ukrainian employees by Polish companies.

As Bartosz Kramek, Head of the Open Dialogue Foundation Board, pointed out in his article from April 2017, published on Forbes.pl: *“Economic integration with Europe is a process to which Ukrainian business is condemned. The winners will be those who take this step first. Ukraine may be hungry today, vulnerable and – until recently – almost incapable of organized defense, but there is potential in this neglect.”*

We have also intervened in cases of violation of the rights of Ukrainian citizens and commented on practical problems with visa procedures, bureaucracy and the functioning of border crossings on the pages of Polish media (including *Puls Biznesu*).

Unfortunately, the progressing radicalisation of the political situation in Poland, the constitutional crisis and the destruction of the rule of law by the ruling camp centred around the Law and Justice party significantly affected the prospects for Polish–Ukrainian relations, as well as our possibilities for activity in this regard.

Humanitarian aid for Ukraine

Basically, none carried out in the reporting year. The exception was the support of Ukrainian schools and individual needy people in the vicinity of Chernobyl implemented thanks to the initiative and financial support of The Farm 51 Group SA (initiated in 2016 due to wider cooperation aimed at developing the Chernobyl VR Project – a virtual museum of Chernobyl developed using virtual reality technology).

Support for reforms and protection of human rights in Ukraine

In the reporting year, the Foundation focused its efforts on monitoring changes in law enforcement and the judiciary in Ukraine. The main activities included the defense of Ukrainian civil reformers and political activists who, due to their anti-corruption activities, met with attacks from political and oligarchic structures, law enforcement bodies and security services in the state.

The Foundation acted in defense of, among others, leaders of the Anti-Corruption Center Vitaliy Shabunin and Oleksandra Ustinova, leader and members of the Self Reliance Andriy Sadoviy, Yehor Soboliev, Andriy Zhurzhiy, Oleh Lavryk and Victoria Voytsitska, and a number of opposition MPs on the Supreme Council of Ukraine: Svitlana Zalishchuk, Yehor Firsov and Mykola Tomenko, as well as members of the management of the Democratic Alliance (Демократичний альянс) – Max Cherkasenko in particular.

The most important development of the Foundation in this respect was the report published on 24 June 2017, entitled *Political persecution and harassment in post-Maidan Ukraine. How oligarchs undermine reformers' efforts*.

The involvement in the case of the Polish citizen Aleksandr Orlov, released from the detention centre in Odessa in 2016, was continued via monitoring the proceedings in his case (in particular those concerning the falsification of evidence against him).

In the context of the controversial case of businessman Vyacheslav Platon, the Foundation paid attention to the manner in which he was treated by the Ukrainian authorities, which – in violation of the fundamental rights and regulations – illegal extradited Platon to Chisinau in August 2017. In a very dubious way, they deprived him of Ukrainian citizenship, which at the same time set a precedent that then became a problem for Mikheil Saakashvili and his Georgian collaborators (anticipating them on the occasion of Platon's case). It should be noted that, while strongly supporting Ukraine against Russian aggression, we also strongly protest against politicisation, corruption, selective justice and numerous violations that remain the bane of local law enforcement agencies, security services and the judiciary.

In autumn 2017, the Foundation became involved in the defense of a political refugee from Kazakhstan – journalist Zhanara Akhmetova, who had been threatened with extradition to her country of origin. The extradition was stopped and Zhanara Akhmetova has been seeking asylum on the territory of Ukraine.

Polish–Ukrainian medical programme

The Polish–Ukrainian Programme for the Development and Training of Healthcare Workers of Ukraine headed by Dr Ruslan Romanyshyn (in cooperation with the Ministry of Health Care of Ukraine) was completed at the turn of 2016/2017.

Ukrainian political prisoners in Russia

This area – activities for the liberation of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Russian Federation imprisoned in connection with Russia's aggression on Ukraine and the occupation of Crimea – has remained one of the main directions of the Foundation's activity since 2014.

These activities were carried out as part of the international Let My People Go campaign initiated by the Center For Civil Liberties/Euromaidan SOS and supported, *inter alia*, by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group for Human Rights, Euromaidan Press, People in Need, Euromaidan Warsaw, and the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the reporting year, several reports were devoted to this subject, including raising awareness of, among others, the persecution of lawyers and other people involved in the defense of and support for political prisoners detained in the territory of Russian-occupied Crimea. The Foundation acted, *inter alia*, in defense of the Crimean Tatars and, as one of the most drastic cases (due to age and severe health), handled the case of Pavlo Hryb, a Ukrainian citizen who was abducted from the territory of Belarus.

In February 2017, the Foundation organised a debate in the European Parliament entitled *Ukrainian political prisoners in Russia and the occupied Crimea*. The event was crowned by the screening of a film by Oleg Sentsov, the Ukrainian director and political prisoner detained in Russia. The meeting was organised in cooperation with the Mission of Ukraine to the EU, the Center for Citizens' Freedoms and Members of the European Parliament Julie Ward (S&D, Great Britain) and Marju Lauristin (S&D, Estonia), with the participation of Petras Auštrevičius (ALDE, Lithuania), Anna Fotyga (ECR, Poland) and Tunne Kelam (EPL, Estonia). The debate underlined the need for an urgent response from the European Parliament and EU Member States to impose additional sanctions on Russia for human rights violations against Ukrainian citizens. Attention was also paid to the special importance of implementing the so-called Magnitsky sanctions at the European level and joint actions by all EU Member States in this area.

Defence of the rule of law in Poland

In the face of the erosion of the rule of law in Poland, after firmly siding in favour of the independence of the judiciary and thus against the violation of the constitution, in July 2017 the Open Dialogue Foundation became the object of unprecedented attacks by the Polish government administration and broader right-wing blocks (pro-government and extreme, nationalist right wing organisations). This caused the need for unprecedented defense of the Foundation and its activists, *inter alia*, in the area of image protection (struggling with massive propaganda and disinformation), maintaining control of the organisation, pressure on team members and, finally, the physical threat of attacks incited by the hate speech present in pro-government and extreme right-wing media, including social media.

These events were initiated by the Foundation's statement dated July 21, 2017, in which – referring to the situation in Poland – we justified the need to take a strong position:

The Open Dialogue Foundation is an apolitical non-governmental organisation. The domain of our activity is the post-Soviet countries. By acting on the international arena, we strive to support those social activists coming from these countries, including activist-reformers and human rights defenders, as well as persecuted opposition politicians and opposition sponsors, independent journalists and people associated with them.

We have never officially taken an official voice on the internal situation in Poland (and we naively thought that we would never have to). In Poland, which was usually a model and inspiration for those who want to change our eastern neighbours and other post-Soviet states. Poles have shown tremendous solidarity with others many times, and our country was a safe haven for political refugees.

While struggling with our own problems and obligations, we can not, at the same time, remain passive towards current governmental attempts to assassinate the rule of law and democracy in Poland. This is not about politics (though on the same side of the barricade today there are not only many civic organisations, but also opposition politicians), this is about principles and – however pathetic it may sound – the basic values and future of our country and the future of Poland as a liberal, western democracy. A safe, stable EU and NATO member state.

Therefore, in connection with the circumstances, we would like to express our official support for the civil movement of opposition to the anti-constitutional activities of the Law and Justice government and support for independent courts.

We strongly encourage everyone to participate in daily actions and demonstrations. At the same time, we believe that protests alone may not be enough. But that does not mean that we can surrender and accept the unlawful seizure of the Supreme Court and common judiciary by party nominees.

That is why we provide the following study and we call for broad cooperation to stop the dismantling of the rule of law. In the study, Bartosz Kramek gathered our activities (one of the most important was the Ukrainian Revolution of Dignity 2013/2014) and reflections; they may prove valuable and useful in resistance. We are aware we may be accused of anti-state radicalism, but we believe that one can not underestimate the assassination of the foundations of the Third Republic of Poland. This is the way to the East (even if we are still at the initial stage), and the place of Poland is in the West.

Poland has not perished yet!

Publishing the statement, we assumed that it would be a total hypocrisy if we continued to aspire (as we have done so far) to transmit the Polish experience of political transformation to others, closing our eyes to breaking the Constitution and dismantling the tripartite separation of powers in the Third Republic of Poland. We are also convinced that the statement of the Foundation, dated July 21 2017, presents our motives and the background of contemporary events in a clear way, and, as such, it is justified to quote it in this report.

This statement – and refusal to remove it (due to the publication of the text by Bartosz Kramek on civil disobedience) – became the subject of a dispute with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, on 28 August 2017, filed an application to the District Court for the Capital City of Warsaw in Warsaw, 12th Commercial Division, *For the suspension of the Board and the establishment of a compulsory administrator in the Open Dialogue Foundation with its registered office in Warsaw*. The case was submitted in the court under reference symbol Wa XII Ns Rej KRS 73508/17/997. The legal referendary, sharing the position of the Foundation, by the decision of 7 December 2017, accepted the position of the Foundation and dismissed the application.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs (Witold Waszczykowski at that time) acted – as the minister competent in the scope of the Foundation's activities – based on the procedure provided in the Act on Foundations, indicating that in his opinion the activities of the Foundation's Management Board seriously violated the provisions of law.

In connection with the letter of the Minister Coordinator of Special Affairs Mariusz Kamiński addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Witold Waszczykowski, the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked the Chamber of Fiscal Administration in Warsaw to initiate a "comprehensive fiscal inspection" in the Open Dialogue Foundation.

On 7 August 2017, a custom and tax audit was instituted at the Open Dialogue Foundation, formally regarding "the reliability of the declared tax bases and the correctness of calculation and payment of corporate income tax for 2014, 2015 and 2016. According to our accountants and tax advisors, taking into account the nature and scale of the Foundation's activities, the audit was carried out in an unprecedented way in terms of, among others, the number of tax officials participating in the inspection, its intensity and the scope of information requested in its course. Seven auditors took part in securing the accounting records in the office of the accounting office. Inspection activities (such as calls for further explanations

and hearings) in the reporting year were conducted very intensively. All accounting documents, financial settlements, fixed assets records, and transactions history on bank accounts were handed to the controllers. The inspection created problems for our organisation's daily work.

In the reporting year, TVP – public television controlled by the ruling party – launched a massive disinformation-defamatory campaign directed against the power-independent civic initiatives critical of it. It was seriously aimed at in the Open Dialogue Foundation (alongside the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, Citizens of the Republic of Poland, Action Democracy).

The campaign, which was widely spread in pro-government media, was based on manipulations, half-truths, and claims that grossly contradicted reality. The targeted organisations were accused of artificially provoking protests to defend the courts and the Constitution and manipulating public opinion with money coming abroad. The image of an external enemy was created, and the leading representatives of the Foundation (the President of the Management Board Lyudmyla Kozlovska and the Head of the Foundation Board Bartosz Kramek) were presented as agents of foreign states, traitors of the Homeland, the puppets of foreign forces and governments (including George Soros, Russia, and even Germany and the Brussels elite). Projects aimed at submitting the Foundation and other NGOs to special supervision, including control by special services, restrictions on their access to funding from abroad, and methods to counteract their influence were propounded and publicly discussed, including by the key ministers of the Polish government. We were ascribed the intention to trigger a bloody revolution and a forceful overthrow of the government in order to implement the interests of foreign states and other foreign actors. Contemporary Prime Minister of the Polish government Beata Szydło and the Minister of National Defense Antoni Macierewicz participated in this.

The Foundation previously dealt with the export of non-lethal military protective equipment to Ukraine, including bulletproof vests and helmets; for this purpose, it obtained a special license required by law from the state authorities. For this reason, the Foundation was accused of "arms trading", which allegedly served to provoke a Polish "Maidan". The effect of the wave of hate speech was, among others, verbal attacks on activists, and even people maintaining contacts with the Foundation's activists (often against xenophobic and anti-Ukrainian backgrounds). In relation with this phenomenon manifesting itself, *inter alia*, through punishable threats, the prosecutor's office was notified about the suspicion of so-called hate crimes being committed.

Due to the circumstances, the representatives of the Foundation's leadership conducted very intensive media communication aimed at the defense of the rule of law, civil rights, civil society organisations and the Foundation's personal assets.

On 13 September 2017, at the National Stadium in Warsaw, as part of the international conference Human Dimension Implementation Meeting 2017 being a project of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) OSCE, we organised a discussion panel entitled *Attack on the rule of law and civil society in Poland*. It was one of the largest and most important events organized by the Foundation in the reporting year. The discussion was opened by Lyudmyla Kozlovska, and the debate was led by Anna Dryjańska from the editorial office of the *Natemat.pl*. Stanisław Zakroczyński from *Kontakt Magazine* presented problems with the rule of law in Poland after double elections in 2015. Krzysztof Łoziński (Committee for the Defense of Democracy), Wojciech Kinasiewicz (Citizens of the Republic of Poland), Maciej Ślusarek (County Council of Lawyers in Warsaw), Bartłomiej E. Nowak (Nowoczesna), Dagmara Chmielewska (Pulse of Europe), Anna Karaszewska (Association of Women's Congress) and Bartosz Kramek (Open Dialogue Foundation) were guests of the panel discussion on the conflict with the authorities and challenges of Polish civil society. Despite the invitations, there were no representatives of government structures, including the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Interior and Administration and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among others, opportunities and methods of civil disobedience to unlawful actions of the authorities and cooperation between various types of initiatives, organisations and institutions critical of the assassination of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland were discussed.

Delegates of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the international coalition of non-governmental organizations Civic Solidarity Platform performed in defense of non-governmental organisations critical towards power and civic initiatives in Poland, including the Open Dialogue Foundation, in the reporting year.

In November 2017, the Foundation, along with 27 other civil society organisations and initiatives to defend the rule of law in Poland, supported the initiative and an open letter under the slogan #FreeCourtsFreeElectionsFreePoland against the bills on the National Council of the Judiciary and the Supreme Court, grossly contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

Analytical and information activities

Traditionally, these were the core of the Foundation's activities in other areas.

The main topics of the Foundation's reports and other studies in 2017 included:

1. violations of human rights in Kazakhstan (with an emphasis on the situation of political prisoners);
2. the case of Kazakh businessman and leader of the opposition movement Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan Mukhtar Ablyazov and a number of people associated with him (extradition and refugees cases in EU countries; persecution on the part of Kazakhstan, in cooperation with Russia and Ukraine);
3. the matter of the Interpol reform (in order to increase the protection of refugees and other people persecuted for political reasons) and the cases of people being prosecuted for political reasons by undemocratic states;
4. Let My People Go campaign – the situation of the growing number of Ukrainian political prisoners in Russia;
5. Ukrainian civil reformers and political activists who, due to their anti-corruption activities, met with attacks from political and oligarchic structures, law enforcement and security services in the state;
6. persecution of human rights defenders and other representatives of civil society, as well as opposition politicians and independent journalists in Moldova;
7. the case of a prisoner Vitaliy Buntov, who was subjected to severe torture in a Russian prison;
8. the condition of the rule of law and attacks on civil society in Poland in the face of protests in defense of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, which was broken by the parliamentary majority, the government and the President, who is originally of the Law and Justice party.

The Foundation's compilations were presented and discussed as part of the lobbying activities presented below.

All reports and studies are available on the Foundation's website: <http://odfoundation.eu/> (website maintained in Polish, English, Russian and Ukrainian).

The Foundation also conducted intensive communication in Polish and foreign media and social media, in which it uses the official profiles on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ODFoundation/>, <https://www.facebook.com/ODFUKR/> (profile addressed to the Eastern reader) and Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ODFoundation>.

Lobbying (advocacy)

In addition to the activities resulting from attacks on the Foundation in Poland in connection with its performances in defense of the rule of law in our country, the advocacy activity was, as in previous years, the area of our team's greatest involvement. This activity was a natural extension of the work of the analytical team and, as such, was focused on corresponding priorities.

These activities were coordinated by the Foundation's offices in Brussels and – in particular with regard to the situation in Poland – in Warsaw. Its main instrument was cooperation with parliamentarians from EU countries and members of the European Parliament. The Foundation also had intensive relations with a number of EU institutions, other international organisations and diplomatic missions.

Representatives of the Foundation participated in the most important sessions and meetings of a number of international institutions in Brussels/Strasbourg (European Parliament), Strasbourg (Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe), Vienna (Parliamentary Assembly of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe) and Geneva (UN – as part of the session of the Human Rights Council), as well as the national parliaments of European countries.

The Foundation continued to monitor the situation regarding respect for human rights in the post-Soviet region, as well as – through the preparation of publications and organisation of events and meetings – advocacy at the European and international level to draw attention to general problems and respective (most often individual) cases of violations (many of which particularly related to the deteriorating situation in Kazakhstan). These included, among many others, the cases of Zhanbolat Mamay, Ramazan Yesergepov, Amin Eleusinov, Nurbek Qushaqbaev, Mukhtar Dzhakishev, Sanat Dosov, Maks Bokayev and Talgat Ayan. One repercussion of the situation in Kazakhstan was the further defense of the milieu of the oppositionist Mukhtar Ablyazov (including people formerly associated with Ablyazov) – people persecuted with the use of Interpol's arrest warrants and extradition requests outside Kazakhstan.

The actions for human rights and the rule of law in Moldova, in which numerous contacts were made with representatives of the national civil society, have intensified considerably. The Foundation acted in defense of, among others, attorneys Ana Ursachi and Eduard Rudenco, businessman and philanthropist Alexandru Machedon, activist Grigore Petrenco, judges Domnica Manole, Dorina Munteanu, and Marina Anton, a driver carrying equipment for an anti-government protest Alexei Alexeev, postal officer Serghei Cebotari, journalist Ghenadi Brega, television Jurnal TV, and many other people and initiatives critical of the regime of Vlad Plahotniuc, who exercises the actual power in the country. In the defense of human rights in Moldova, we have cooperated, among others, with the French organisation Destination Justice.

The report *The Captured State: Politically Motivated Prosecution in Moldova and Usurpation of Power by Vladimir Plahotniuc* and the event organised in May 2017 in the European Parliament *Moldova at the Crossroads*, which was attended by the most involved social and political activists from Moldova: opposition leaders Andrei Nastase and Maia Sandu, journalist Natalia Morari and the above-mentioned Alexandru Machedon and Ana Ursachi arose lots of interest.

In the field of human rights defense in Russia (apart from the so-called Kremlin hostages – Ukrainian citizens deprived of liberty after Russian aggression on Ukraine in 2014), the most important case that the Foundation dealt with was the case of Vitaliy Buntov. Vitaliy Buntov became a victim of cruel treatment and torture during his stay in Russian penitentiary centres, which were intensified in retaliation for the complaint he filed against the Russian authorities to the European Court of Human Rights. The case of Buntov was described in the report: *The Case of Vitaliy Buntov: A Prisoner who won the case against Russia at the ECHR continues to be subjected to torture* dated January 20, 2017. We tried to publicise his case on the international stage. At the moment, the trial against is still going on.

The Foundation cooperated with Russian lawyers involved in the defense of human rights – *inter alia*, Dmitry Sotnikov and Ilya Novikov.

One of the priority and universal directions (unrelated to the situation in a specific country) of our activity remained the use of Interpol's mechanisms by authoritarian states. In this area, the Foundation committed to, among others, the defense of representatives of civil society from Azerbaijan (Leyla and Arif Yunus, Ferid Yusub) and a very wide range of Turkish citizens being prosecuted internationally by the Recep Tayyip Erdogan regime after an unsuccessful attempt at a military revolution in July 2016.

The most important events organised in 2017 by the Foundation included:

-
1. 28 February 2017, European Parliament: *Ukrainian Political Prisoners in Russia and Crimea* with a screening of the film by the Ukrainian director and prisoner of the Kremlin, Oleg Sentsov. The event was organised in cooperation with the Mission of Ukraine to the EU, the Ukrainian organisation Center for Civil Liberties, and Members of the European Parliament Julie Ward (S&D, Great Britain) and Marju Lauristin (S&D, Estonia);
 2. 12 April 2017, European Parliament: *Moldova at the Crossroads*; an event co-organised with MEPs Anna Fotyga (ECR, Poland), Ms Ramona Nicole Mănescu (EPP, Romania), Renate Weber (ALDE, Rumania) and Rebecca Harms (Greens/EFA, Germany);
 3. 27 June 2017, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE): *Tackling politically motivated actions against reformers in Ukraine and Moldova*. The event organised in cooperation with the Monitoring Committee and PACE members: Serhiy Kiral (Ukraine; EC) and Kristýna Zelienskova (Czech Republic; ALDE);
 4. 13 September 2017, Human Dimension Implementation Meeting OSCE/ODIHR (OSCE) 2017, Warsaw: *Attack on the rule of law and civil society in Poland*;
 5. 15 September 2017, Human Dimension Implementation Meeting OSCE/ODIHR (OSCE) 2017, Warsaw: *Reform of INTERPOL: Don't Let it be Stopped Halfway*;
 6. 21 September 2017, Human Dimension Implementation Meeting OSCE/ODIHR (OSCE) 2017, Warsaw: *Human Rights and Political Persecution in Russia, Ukraine, Moldova and Kazakhstan*,

and a series of meetings at the PACE forum with the participation of representatives of Polish initiatives acting in defense of the Constitution and the rule of law in Poland. The situation in Poland, and problems of the Foundation and its activists incidental to it, also became a permanent point at numerous human rights meetings that we also participated in concerning authoritarian countries.

Summary

In 2017, the fundamental – as recorded over the years – the directions of the Foundation's activity remained unchanged since last year and previous years. The Foundation's financial resources remained at a level comparable to the previous year.

The exception in this aspect was the completely new circumstances (presented in the above sections of this report) related to the unprecedented situation in Poland, which began to significantly affect the activities of the Foundation. They also caused a strong commitment by the Foundation to the defense of the rule of law and the independence of non-governmental organisations and, directly, the need to take action in our own defense.

Detailed information about its activities was published by the Foundation on: www.odfoundation.eu.

2.3. Legal events with financial consequences – no data available.

3. Information on business activities according to the entry in the Register of Entrepreneurs (KRS):
In the reporting year, the Foundation conducted business activities in the form of training services (including language training) and consulting services. Foundation's income of the title is PLN 131 212.34.
4. Resolutions of the Board of the Foundation: in 2017, the Management Board adopted one resolution – attachment no. 1
5. Information on the amount of income earned:
Total revenue – PLN 884 617.25, including:
 - a. Funds obtained from:
 - grants: PLN 0.00

- donations: PLN 727 727.12

- b. Financial income: PLN 116.82
- c. Other income (including in-kind donations): PLN 0.00
- d. Other income: PLN 25 560.97
- e. Paid statutory activities: PLN 0.00
- f. Business activities: PLN 131 212.34

1. Information on costs incurred:

Total costs – PLN 971 037,16, including:

- a. Cost of conducting statutory activities (cash benefits): PLN 725 846,18
- b. Administration expenses: PLN 97 901.87
 - Consumption of materials and energy: PLN 0.00
 - Outsourced services: PLN 96 189.61
 - Taxes and fees: PLN 1 712.26
 - Salaries and social insurance: PLN 0.00
- c. Other costs (including costs carried over from the previous year): PLN 0.00
- d. Financial expenses: PLN 2 924.15
- e. Other costs: PLN 144 364.96

7. Data on the Foundation's activities in the field of:

- a) number of employees – in the reporting year, the Foundation employed 1 person:
Lyudmyla Kozlovska – The coordinator of Eastern projects;
- b) the total amount of salaries paid by the Foundation – PLN 83 903.20;
- c) total annual remuneration paid in to members of the Board and other bodies of the Foundation – PLN 0.00;
- d) expenditure on remuneration under civil law contracts – PLN 181 825.22;
- e) loans granted by the Foundation – none;
- f) amounts deposited in bank accounts – the Foundation did not have bank deposits; the balances of current accounts at Alior Bank on the last day of the year amounted to PLN 0.00; 0.00 \$ and 0.00 €, and the current account balance at Raiffeisen Polbank – PLN 0.00 and 0.00 €;
- g) the value of purchased bonds and the size of shares or acquired shares – the Foundation has not acquired any bonds; holds no shares or stocks in commercial partnerships or companies;
- h) acquired property – the Foundation did not acquire any real estate;
- i) other acquired assets – the Foundation did not acquire any assets;
- j) total assets at the end of the year were equal to the Foundation's total liabilities and amounted to: PLN 233 133.98;
- k) information about the Foundation's settlement of incumbent tax liabilities – as of 31 December, 2014, the Foundation was liable to pay the tax office: income tax (PIT-4) in the amount of PLN 0.00, corporate income tax (CIT-8) in the amount of PLN 0.00 tax on goods and services (VAT-9M) in the amount of PLN 0.00 and Social Insurance contributions in the amount of PLN 63 491.78;
- l) the Foundation submitted the following statements: CIT-8; VAT-9M; VAT-8; IFT-2R; PCC-3; PIT-4R; NIP-2.

8. In the reporting period, the Foundation did not execute commissions for state or local government entities.

9. In the reporting period, the custom and fiscal audit regarding the "reliability of declared tax bases and the correctness of calculating and paying corporate income tax for 2014, 2015 and 2016" carried out by the Łódź Customs and fiscal Office in Łódź, began in the Foundation.

The audit was the result of a request submitted by the Minister for Special Services Mariusz Kamiński, then Minister of Foreign Affairs Witold Waszczykowski, after which the Foreign Affairs Ministry chief

asked the Chamber of Fiscal Administration in Warsaw to initiate a "comprehensive fiscal control" in the Open Dialogue Foundation.

In the Foundation's opinion, the control activities carried out were another element of a series of various types of politically motivated repressions directed against the organisation by the Polish authorities after July 2017.

Signature of the President of the Management Board:

Lyudmyla Kozlovska

Open Dialogue Foundation

11 a Szucha Avenue, office 21
00-580 Warsaw
Poland

Brussels, December 31, 2018