Editorial

One day changed everything: when Russia invaded neighbouring Ukraine on 24 February 2022, Libereco responded immediately. Within hours, we digitally mobilised to share tasks and coordinate both requests for help and offers of support, which, from then on, reached us every minute via emails, calls and messages on social media.

In the weeks and months that followed, we continuously expanded our Ukraine aid. The occupation and the fighting have left massive destruction and suffering in large parts of the country: bombed-out houses, destroyed infrastructure and traumatised people. Especially in the east and south of Ukraine, people lack medical care, clean drinking water and a continuous supply of electricity. For us, it was clear from the beginning: We want to help as many people in need as possible!

Just a few days after the start of Russia’s large-scale invasion, Libereco volunteers, members and staff set off for the Ukrainian border. Our first own aid delivery reached Ukraine in mid-March, and then things went quickly, thanks to our networks established since 2014.

Despite the focus on Ukraine last year, we did not lose sight of Belarus. The regime of dictator Alexander Lukashenko has now imprisoned approximately 1,500 people in prisons in Belarus for political reasons. These people had peacefully campaigned for democracy, the rule of law and human rights. Among the political prisoners is the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Ales Bialiatski, who was sentenced to ten years in prison in early 2023.

Other innocent detainees are regularly sentenced to draconian prison terms for political reasons in unfair and often secret trials. In prison, they are defenceless against further harassment, physical and psychological torture, and ill-treatment. To support them directly and indirectly, we have expanded our godparenthood campaign for political prisoners. So far, 325 MPs from 21 European countries have already "adopted" a Belarusian political prisoner (as of 28 February 2023).

But in addition to the violent repression of its own population, which has been going on for years, the Lukashenko regime also supports Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine. It provides Russia with deployment areas and bases for attacks on neighbouring Ukraine. This situation complicates our work, which in 2022, even more than in previous years, had to turn to third countries such as Poland, Lithuania, or Georgia, where many people from Belarus and Ukraine have fled.

Russia’s war and the repression of the Lukashenko regime put the civil societies of Belarus and Ukraine under enormous pressure. But activists, volunteers, human rights defenders, and many citizens are not intimidated even by massive threats. Libereco continues as resolutely as possible to stand by all those affected people. This was and is thanks to the support of thousands of donors.

Let us therefore continue to help together where help is needed, and human rights are being violated!

Malwina Gebhardt
Chairwoman

Marco Fieber
Executive Director
1. Internal development

1.1 Establishment and expansion of professional structures

Due to our response to the war in Ukraine, not only our Ukrainian partners but also Libereco itself has grown enormously in 2022. The number of members has increased, and for the first time ever we were able to directly employ full-time staff outside of externally funded projects to provide our aid for Ukraine to the extent that it required. We further professionalised our structures. It was an advantage that strategic plans for these steps were already in place, but the war in Ukraine accelerated the development considerably.

Our staff members Imke Hansen and Ira Ganzhorn were in Ukraine, sometimes for months at a time, to support our partner organisations on the ground, coordinate Libereco’s humanitarian aid, identify needs and expand our networks. Together with other NGOs, Imke Hansen also participated in two monitoring missions to formerly occupied territories (see 2.10) and gave trauma-informed training and therapy sessions in different parts of Ukraine, especially in the cities of Kyiv and Dnipro.

Libereco currently (as of 28 February 2023) employs four full-time and two part-time staff in Germany, plus three part-time staff in Switzerland and two dozen staff from the FENIKS team. FENIKS is a joint programme by Libereco and our long-standing Ukrainian partner organisation Vostok SOS for psychosocial support in times of war and crisis (see 4.1).

1.2 Transparent Civil Society Initiative

Libereco Germany joined Transparency International Germany’s “Initiative Transparente Zivilgesellschaft” (Transparent Civil Society Initiative) in June 2022. In doing so, we commit ourselves to making our work transparent to the public and our donors.

As part of the Transparent Civil Society Initiative, we publish key data about the organisation on our website – in addition to our annual reports such as this one – and keep it constantly up to date. The ten points listed there show how Libereco works, who the key decision-makers are, where our funds come from and how we use them.

1.3 Friends of Libereco

To be able to plan for the long term, regular recurring donations help us a lot – regardless of the amount, whether monthly or an-
nually. Therefore, in April 2022, we created Friends of Libereco, which interested parties can join with just a few clicks to support us and our work in Belarus and Ukraine in an even more targeted way.

Friends of Libereco do not enter into any obligations with their regular donations. The donations – like other donations and membership fees – are tax-deductible in Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. And Friends of Libereco automatically receive a donation receipt in January of each year.
2. Ukraine

Libereco has been providing humanitarian aid in Ukraine since 2014. However, the scale became completely different in 2022. Last year, over 25,500 people supported our work in Ukraine with a combined total of 4.4 million euros (see 6.3 for detailed figures on the use of donations). Right at the beginning of Russia’s large-scale invasion, we appealed for donations for humanitarian aid in Ukraine and were very successful due to our quick response.

We were able to offer quick and unbureaucratic help thanks to our excellent networks within Ukrainian civil society. While it was relatively laborious to collect donations for small projects in the past years, thanks to the many donations in 2022 we are now able to provide urgently needed aid and support partner organisations and projects on the ground, quickly and according to needs.

Together with our long-standing partner organisation Vostok SOS and new allies such as Help Kharkiv, Help People, and Angels of Salvation, we have specialised in evacuations, sheltering people in need of care (see 2.4), humanitarian aid for marginalised groups and psychosocial support during 2022. We operate primarily where the major aid organisations and the Ukrainian state are hardly active or not active at all – away from the major cities, in areas that are difficult to access and in insecure regions where there is a threat of shelling.

Since the beginning of Russia’s large-scale attack, Libereco has been active in 12 of the 27 regions of Ukraine (24 oblasts, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol, and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea).
2.1 Humanitarian and medical aid

Based on our many years of expertise and solid partnerships, we provide direct, sustainable, needs-based, and competent aid with private and in-kind donations as well as third-party funds. We use all funds as efficiently and economically as possible. To achieve this, we are continuously working with our partners to find practicable solutions. From March to December 2022, Libereco Germany and Libereco Switzerland organised aid deliveries, including the following:

- **March:** In close cooperation with the German football club Borussia Dortmund, the Klinikum Dortmund and the aid organisation German Doctors, a medical aid delivery was sent directly to the Ukrainian Ministry of Health just a few weeks after Russia’s invasion began. Another delivery, this time together with German Doctors and DB Schenker, brought medicines to the hospital in Uzhgorod (Transcarpathian Oblast) in the summer of 2022. The hospital had exhausted its supply of medicines due to the massive movement of internally displaced persons (I.D.P.s) into western Ukraine.

- **April:** Libereco purchased a defibrillator for an ambulance from a Polish initiative so that the ambulance’s emergency team can continue to save lives in Ukraine. We also bought over 4,000 packs of nappies of various sizes and the same number of packs of wet wipes in Germany and shipped them to Ukraine. There, the hygiene products were distributed to I.D.P.s who have babies and young children.

- **May:** Libereco members brought two vans formerly used by Swiss Post and drove them filled with medical supplies to Uzhhorod. The vehicles then remained in Ukraine as donations in kind, where they are now being used for evacuations in the east of the country (see 2.2).

- **September to November:** To evacuate sick and bedridden people and to equip care facilities in Ivano-Frankivsk and Dnipro, we procured stretchers, rescue sheets, incontinence products, and a hundred wheelchairs in Germany and Switzerland and handed them over to Vostok SOS.

2.2 Vehicle transfers

In total, Libereco Germany and Libereco Switzerland provided 19 vehicles to our Ukrainian partner organisations in 2022: eight coaches, minibuses and vans were donated to Libereco Switzerland by PostBus Switzerland and Post Company Cars, while the remaining vehicles were purchased pre-owned.

Through great personal effort by Libereco members and volunteers, these vehicles were transferred to Ukraine, where they are used for evacuations and the delivery of humanitarian aid (see 2.3).
2.3 Evacuations and assistance in escaping

We have supported our partner organisations Help Kharkiv, Help People, Angels of Salvation, and Vostok SOS to evacuate 60,000 people from war zones and areas under (potential) shelling to safe regions.

The evacuations took place from the frontline areas to meeting points by minibuses and cars. From there, people were taken by coaches to the nearest railway station, where they continued their journey to central or western parts of the country. Specially converted vehicles and trains are available for bedridden people.

2.4 Support for people with increased care needs

People in need of increased care or with limited mobility are one of the most vulnerable groups in war. Due to their age and/or physical condition, they are often unable to get to safety or ensure their survival on their own. These people must therefore be evacuated with special vehicles and specialised teams. They also often need medical care on the way.

In order to be able to offer these people a home after evacuation, we are renovating and increasing the capacities of a nursing home in Kalush (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast) in cooperation with Vostok SOS and the aid organisation German Doctors. The project is financially supported by the German Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and the DB Foundation. The nursing home is scheduled to open in June 2023.

We are also working together with the Berlin Senate and the Bundeskontaktstelle (Federal Contact Point) of the German Red Cross on relocations to Germany. The first step is to look for suitable nursing homes. Libereco then organises transport from Ukraine to Germany. After a stopover in Berlin, the people are taken to their new facilities throughout Germany. So far, we have been able to place 25 people in German nursing homes through this initiative. We are currently working together with the state of Berlin and the German Red Cross to expand these activities.
2.5 Packing campaign

Access to food has been one of the biggest challenges since the beginning of Russia’s invasion and continues to be to this day. Due to the massive and continuous attacks on Ukraine’s infrastructure, many supply chains have been interrupted. Because many goods cannot be procured in large quantities or at all in Ukraine, and volunteer structures on the ground are overburdened, we prepare aid packages according to the standards of the UN World Food Programme. After the packages are prepared in Germany and Switzerland, we transport them, ready-for-distribution, to Ukraine.

With our packing campaign, we enable practical aid to directly reach those in need, and provide them with essential food and hygiene items for several weeks. Vostok SOS distributes the aid packages mainly in places where large aid organisations and the Ukrainian state are hardly active or not active at all.

In 2022, Libereco carried out a total of four packing campaigns in Dortmund, Berlin, Munich, and Zurich. A total of more than 400 volunteers helped to pack approximately 4,800 aid packages.

2.6 Emergency shelters

All over the country, cultural centres, schools, and other public institutions have been converted into emergency shelters. For example, the Youth and Cultural
Centre of Uzhhorod has been converted into a shelter for more than 300 people. In March 2022, we supported this shelter with 100 locally purchased mattresses. We also supported an emergency shelter in Ivano-Frankivsk, where space for sleeping and working was provided for two dozen civil society activists. In addition, around 15 per cent of the packages from our packing campaigns (see 2.5) were distributed in emergency shelters to provide the most basic necessities for the people staying there.

Around seven million people are currently living in Ukraine as I.D.P.s. This is a great challenge, especially for children, as many of them can only attend school online, as the schools in western Ukraine cannot accommodate all the schoolchildren who have fled.

Moreover, due to the precarious security situation, many schools are closed. In some regions, such as Kharkiv Oblast, where all schools are closed until further notice. Therefore, Libereco Switzerland together with Libereco Germany launched a laptop donation campaign to provide teachers and school children with laptops for home schooling. More than 120 devices have already been distributed to schools in Chernihiv, Lviv and Kyiv Oblasts in 2022, where they enable children to have a daily routine and some normality despite evacuations and war. In addition, teachers who had to flee from Luhansk Oblast were equipped with new devices.

Since the end of 2022, Libereco has been working together with the Educational Human Rights House Chernihiv on a support project for schools in Chernihiv Oblast: twelve schools from the region are being equipped with IT technology so that school operations can take place again and be digitally expanded. The project is financially supported by the Deutsche Telekom Foundation and the non-profit Begeca Beschaffungs mbH. In parallel with ongoing needs analyses, the destruction of schools was documented and digitally processed.

2.7 Laptops for online schooling

Russia’s war has caused damage and destruction of unimaginable proportions in Ukraine. However, it was not only large parts of infrastructure and countless homes that were destroyed, but also facilities and meeting places for culture and civil society. Libereco Switzerland and Libereco Germany are therefore supporting two reconstruction projects in Chernihiv Oblast.

Together with the Ukrainian initiative Repair Together, the cultural centre in Ivaniivka is to be rebuilt. The building was destroyed by the Russian war of aggression in spring 2022. Repair
Together will rebuild the building and thus give back to the region an important place of exchange, culture, and music. In November 2022, Libereco launched crowd-funding for the venture and will also support the construction project with building materials.

The second construction project is the “Sunrise” education centre in Chernihiv. After months of occupation, the former hotel complex of the same name in the northern Ukrainian city near the Russian and Belarusian borders is to be turned into a place for meeting, rehabilitation, and overcoming trauma. In the centre, people affected by the war will be able to process their trauma, and local civil society structures will come together. The reconstruction of the “Sunrise” is being carried out together with Educational Human Rights House Chernihiv (EHRHC).

Libereco and EHRHC are pursuing a holistic approach that includes the reconstruction of buildings and civil society structures, as well as physical and mental health, in order to be able to lay the foundation for peace-building processes in the coming decades. Renovation work has already begun, and Ukrainian civil society should be able to use the centre in summer 2023.

2.9 Winterisation

In late summer 2022 the approaching onset of winter already preoccupied us. Due to the massive Russian attacks on Ukraine’s energy infrastructure since October 2022, the situation of the Ukrainian civilian population had worsened drastically.

The eastern oblasts especially were affected by continuous power cuts, but also the capital Kyiv and the western oblasts had to be repeatedly disconnected from the power grid due to attacks. As a result, millions of Ukrainians had no secure electricity and heating supply.

In order to provide people with heat and cooking facilities, together with Help Kharkiv we installed several dozen stoves and distributed firewood in households in the Kharkiv and Donetsk oblasts.

2.10 Monitoring missions to regions particularly affected by the war

In May 2022, Libereco, together with Vostok SOS and the German NGO Austausch (formerly DRA), undertook a first monitoring mission to Ukraine to
assess and document the human rights situation in those regions that had been occupied or under fire.

The mission participants visited Kyiv, Chernihiv and Sumy oblasts, as well as Transcarpathia in western Ukraine, where large numbers of IDPs found refuge. In June 2022, the authors of the report, including Imke Hansen from Libereco, presented the report in Paris and Berlin and advocated for more humanitarian support for Ukraine in front of media representatives, other human rights organisations, and political decision-makers.

A second monitoring mission with the same partners took place in November and December 2022. This time in Kherson, Mykolaiv, Donetsk and Kharkiv oblasts, humanitarian and evacuation needs were assessed, and the human rights situation was documented. Several villages and towns in these regions had previously been liberated from Russian occupation.

In particular, the monitoring team visited places that were regularly shelled, located in densely mined areas and where residents have limited access to electricity and mobile phone networks. Therefore, information about evacuation trains spread slowly there. However, apart from the trains organised at the state level, most evacuation and humanitarian efforts are coordinated and implemented by NGOs. The organisations are often confronted with the challenges of both everyday life in a country at war and the unrealistic demands of international donors.

The final report of the observer mission also lists numerous evidence of Russian war crimes, including targeted attacks on civilian targets. Vostok SOS, Austausch and Libereco expressed their concerns and particularly highlighted the challenges for the long-term hosting of large IDP contingents in western Ukraine.
3. Belarus

3.1 Medical aid for victims of repression

The Medhelp project started in February 2021 and ended in December 2022. The project team consisted of Libereco staff and volunteers from Razam. The aim was to provide medical assistance abroad to victims of state violence in Belarus.

These people needed very different types of medical care, ranging from simple medical assessments or dental treatment to rehabilitation and highly complicated surgical interventions and operations after serious injuries. The treatments initially took place in Germany, later also in other countries such as Poland.

In total, more than 40 Belarusians received direct medical assistance through the Medhelp project. The medical care led to a significant improvement in the quality of life of all patients.

3.2 #FactsOfRepression: Two years of state terror in Belarus

The arrest of blogger Uladzimir Niaronski on 8 May 2020, in the run-up to the presidential elections, marked the beginning of a wave of state terror in Belarus that has continued ever since. Niaronski was the author of an opposition Youtube channel and was therefore sentenced to three years in prison. Only a few weeks after him, the two presidential candidates Siarhei Tsikhanouski and Viktar Babaryka were also arrested. They have subsequently been sentenced to draconian prison terms of 18 and 14 years respectively.

In May 2022, two years after the beginning of the Belarusian regime’s unprecedented wave of repression against dissidents, Libereco presented a report on the situation of over 1,100 political prisoners at that time. On the day of publication, the political prisoners had already innocently spent a combined total of more than 400,000 days in prison. One of them was Mikita Zalatarou, who was arrested at the age of 16 and suffers from epilepsy. He was sentenced to five years in a juvenile detention centre.

3.3 #WeStandBYyou:

Number of political prisoners in Belarus as of 31 December of each respective year according to our partner organisation Viasna.
Godparenthood campaign for political prisoners

In July 2020, Libereco launched the #WeStandBYyou solidarity campaign. Within the framework of this campaign, members of European parliaments become symbolic godparents to political prisoners in Belarus.

So far 325 politicians (as of 28 February 2023) have taken on a symbolic godparenthood for a political prisoner, thereby sending an important signal of international solidarity. Members of 21 European parliaments are committed to approximately 1,500 political prisoners in Belarus and are drawing attention to the human rights violations under the Lukashenko regime within the framework of #WeStandBYyou.

The MPs show their solidarity in various ways. For example, on 29 June 2022, a football team from the Scottish Parliament competed against a team from the Belarusian diaspora. The event in Holyrood Park in Edinburgh was intended to raise awareness of the situation of political prisoners in Belarus. The Belarusian team won 10 to 7.

3.4 Freedom for Natallia Hersche

Natallia Hersche, who holds both Swiss and Belarusian citizenship, was arbitrarily arrested for participating in a women’s rally in September 2020 and later sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in prison.

After numerous publicised actions, in January 2022, Libereco published an open letter to Swiss Foreign Minister Ignazio Cassis. Together with Barbara Gysi, Natallia Hersche’s godmother, and a broad women’s alliance of 36 signatories, we called on the Swiss Foreign Ministry to take decisive action in Natallia Hersche’s case.

Almost exactly 17 months to the day after her arrest, Natallia Hersche was finally released on 18 February 2022 and brought back to Switzerland.
3.5 Free Ales

In Belarus, Ales Bialiatski, the chairman of our partner organisation Viasna and Nobel Peace Prize laureate of 2022, has been sitting innocently in prison since 14 July 2021. Bialiatski co-founded the Belarusian human rights centre Viasna in 1996, which today can only work from exile.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee’s decision to award Bialiatski the Nobel Peace Prize, together with the Russian NGO Memorial and the Ukrainian Center for Civil Liberties, was an important sign of solidarity with all political prisoners in Belarus, whose fate must not be forgotten.

Since the awarding of the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize, Libereco has organised monthly vigils in Zurich. In addition, we launched petitions in Switzerland and Germany for the release of Bialiatski and all other political prisoners, which has been signed by more than 100,000 people by December 2022 (▶see 3.6).

3.6 Petitions for the release of all political prisoners

In 2022, we launched two major petitions for the release of political prisoners in Belarus. On the anniversary of the imprisonment of Natallia Hersche and Ales Bialiatski, we launched two campaigns and collected signatures for the release of them and all other political prisoners.

Together with the campaign organisations Campact and Campax, we were able to collect over 100,000 signatures in Germany and Switzerland calling for the release of Ales Bialiatski (▶see 3.5). On 9 December 2022 we handed the signatures over to the Belarusian embassy in Berlin as part of an action in the run-up to International Human Rights Day.
3.7 Open Letter to Honorary Consuls in Switzerland and Liechtenstein

Together with twelve civil society organisations, we called for the resignation of the honorary consuls of the Republic of Belarus in Switzerland and Liechtenstein in August 2022 and addressed this request in an open letter.

The honorary consuls work on an honorary basis and support the Belarusian regime of Alexander Lukashenko through the exercise of their office. Lukashenko is not only responsible for thousands of human rights violations in his own country, but also supports Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, which violates international law and has resulted in tens of thousands of deaths. From Libereco’s point of view, the honorary consuls are partly responsible for the suffering of countless people through the exercise of their office, as they continue to represent the Lukashenko regime abroad and thus legitimise its actions.

Therefore, we called on the honorary consuls to immediately resign from their offices of the Republic of Belarus in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Libereco confronted the three honorary consuls Hermann Alexander Beyeler, Andrey Nazheskin and Thomas von Landskron in writing. Only von Landskron took a stand and resigned from his position as Belarusian Honorary Consul in Liechtenstein in January 2023.

3.8 Advertising by Western companies on Belarusian and Russian state television

As early as 2021, Libereco had conducted several studies of the advertising of Western companies on Belarusian state television. After public pressure following our reports, several companies – including Henkel, Nestlé, JYSK and Sandoz – stopped advertising on Lukashenko’s propaganda channels.

After Russia’s invasion, Libereco also investigated the advertising activities of Western companies in Russian and Belarusian state media. According to the report, Apple, Bayer, Bosch, Coca-Cola, Danone, Dyson, Ferrero, Ford, Jacobs, L’Oréal, Mars, McDonalds, Nestlé and Pepsi, among others, continued to advertise their products on Russian and Belarusian state television despite the war in Ukraine.

Libereco called on all corporations to immediately stop their advertising activities and to stop co-financing the propaganda channels and demanded that the EU include Belarusian state television in its sanctions list.

3.9 MEPs from all over Europe write to prison managements

In February 2022, 170 MPs from 16 European countries signed a joint letter. This was addressed to the Belarusian Ministry of the Interior as well as to the management of the 48 Belarusian prisons where political prisoners were held.

The MPs called on the prison authorities to stop any violations and infringements of prisoners’ rights in all Belarusian prisons. The letter campaign was a joint initiative of Libereco, Politzek, me, DissidentBY, the Coordination Council, Viasna, and the People’s Deputies of Belarus.

3.10 Large letter campaign to all political prisoners

In April 2022, 19 members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe from nine countries signed a joint letter of support addressed to all political prisoners in Belarus.

Once funding was secured, we worked with the wife of a political prisoner. She printed, addressed and mailed a total of 1,302 copies of the letter to every single political prisoner.
Belarus from September to December 2022. The letter states, among other things: “We want you to know that you are not forgotten and that your name is known to many people across Europe. People who are working hard in different ways to get justice for you and others in Belarus.”

3.11 Help for victims of repression in Belarus

The political persecution of activists who took part in the protests against the rigged elections in Belarus has taken on frightening proportions. More and more were forced to leave their homes and flee into the unknown.

Among them were many women with children who fled to neighbouring Ukraine. These women found support at the Belarusian Hub in Kyiv, run by the activists of the feminist initiative Femgrupa, founded in September 2020. They supported the women and families with clothes and food, paid for accommodation, helped with relocation and offered moral and financial support in difficult situations.

Libereco collected donations for the Femgrupa initiative to support women and their children who had to flee Belarus first to Ukraine and then on to Poland after Russia’s large-scale attack began. In addition to several families, Libereco also supported four members of the Belarusian folk band Irdorath, who are now living in exile in Poland, and one person who needed legal assistance in Belarus.
4. Cross-border projects

4.1 FENIKS – Programme for psychosocial support

FENIKS is an international team of trauma-informed therapists with many years of experience in supporting civically active people in times of war and crisis. The initiative specialises in somatically oriented methods to alleviate trauma and stress reactions related to war and violence.

The programme offers individual and collective trauma therapy, trauma-informed training, child and youth support and regenerative retreats. The team works with civically engaged people in the context of the socio-political crisis in Belarus or the war in Ukraine. The programme is jointly supported by Libereco and Vostok SOS.

In 2022, the FENIKS team provided over 2,500 individual trauma-informed counselling sessions to more than 500 activists from Ukrainian and Belarusian civil society. The team, led by Imke Hansen, also trained 400 people on how to better cope with stress and trauma and support others in doing so. In addition, FENIKS organised 13 psychosocial self-help groups in which about 80 activists received mutual professional support at 65 meetings.

4.2 School of Creative Solidarity

The School of Creative Solidarity was a dialogue and art project by Libereco and the Ukrainian NGO Cultural Geographies. The programme, which took place simultaneously and in hybrid form in Frankfurt an der Oder and Ivano-Frankivsk from the end of July to mid-August 2022, involved 20 activists and artists between the ages of 18 and 28 from Ukraine, Belarus, and Germany.

In the face of the ongoing war in Ukraine and political repression in Belarus, the project sought to cre-
ate hybrid spaces of exchange in which participants could express their thoughts, experiences, hopes and desires through the medium of art. The difficult accompanying circumstances increased the need to maximise social exchange, solidarity, and creative expression.

During the summer school, the participants asked themselves the following questions in particular: What does solidarity between (international) communities mean? How and what can we do to keep solidarity alive, especially in difficult situations like political pressure and/or actual war? How can we talk about the war and war crimes in Ukraine, about violence, fear and forced migration? By trying out and developing different forms of creative expression in a trustworthy environment, the participants were able to find some peace and support to remain active.

As a conclusion to the project, three female artists from Belarus and Ukraine re-enacted life, harassment, and violence in a prison cell in Belarus on 10 December at Potsdamer Platz in Berlin. In their public performance on the occasion of International Human Rights Day, they reflected their experience and that of many other Belarusians during their imprisonment. At the same time, the artists drew attention to Belarus and showed how a future there without authoritarian and patriarchal practices could look.
### 5. Outreach

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<th>Year</th>
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| **Members**  
(until 2021 including Libereco Switzerland) | | | | | |
|   | 89   | 73   | 64   | 41   | 43   |
| **Staff**  
Number of full- and part-time employees | 5 | 3 | – | – | – |
| **Donors**  
(until 2021 including Libereco Switzerland) | ~25,500 | ~600 | 373 | 92 | 68 |
| **Donations**  
in Euro | 4,903,464 | 106,862 | 38,972 | 6,752 | 6,780 |
| **Newsletter**  
Number of subscribers | 7,771 | 3,529 | 1,767 | 565 | 658 |
| **Newsletter**  
Number of editions | 15 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 2 |
| **Website**  
Total visits | 413,097 | 255,423 | 140,095 | 71,450 | 70,721 |
| **Website**  
Visits per day on average | 1,131 | 700 | 381 | 196 | 193 |
| **Facebook**  
Number of followers | 4,115 | 3,195 | 3,004 | 1,121 | 1,109 |
| **Twitter**  
Number of followers | 1,355 | 696 | 462 | 202 | 180 |
| **Instagram**  
Number of subscribers | 4,412 | 613 | 348 | – | – |
| **Press coverage**  
Number of media reports about Libereco | 110 | 163 | 82 | 9 | 3 |

*Date when data was compiled:* 31.12.2022  January 2022  April 2021  April 2020  April 2019

**Note:** For technical reasons, there is no separation between Libereco Germany and Libereco Switzerland in the access, follower and subscriber figures.
## 6. Financial report

### 6.1 Balance sheet

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<td>35,496.24 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free reserves § 62 (1) No. 3 AO</td>
<td>560,385.00 €</td>
<td>42,020.00 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities accounts</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,690.44 €</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,587.77 €</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association capital / funds according to § 62 (3) AO</td>
<td>6.23 €</td>
<td>2.77 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities from employee expenses</td>
<td>17,706.57 €</td>
<td>– €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>12,348.80 €</td>
<td>26,585.00 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities from statutory social security</td>
<td>2,471.99 €</td>
<td>– €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities VAT according to § 13b, § 21 UStG</td>
<td>3,156.85 €</td>
<td>– €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,113,390.72 €</strong></td>
<td><strong>104,104.01 €</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2 Profit and loss account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>3,600.00 €</td>
<td>2,415.00 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants from public authorities</td>
<td>585,990.77 €</td>
<td>376,525.60 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies from third parties</td>
<td>135,014.75 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>10.29 €</td>
<td>21.25 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General donations / Libereco</td>
<td>450,933.94 €</td>
<td>8,768.98 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations Belarus</td>
<td>25,619.72 €</td>
<td>89,530.77 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations Ukraine</td>
<td>4,426,900.04 €</td>
<td>6,147.59 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals from restricted reserves (and reversals)</td>
<td>6,667.66 €</td>
<td>24,586.29 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals from free reserve § 62 (1) No. 3 AO</td>
<td>27,767.74 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,662,504.91 €</strong></td>
<td><strong>507,995.48 €</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate depreciation of low-value assets</td>
<td>3,766.11 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages &amp; salaries</td>
<td>146,477.44 €</td>
<td>47,606.09 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense allowances</td>
<td>8,864.30 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory social security expenses</td>
<td>31,956.19 €</td>
<td>16,276.43 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits in kind &amp; services</td>
<td>6,146.77 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to the employers’ liability insurance association</td>
<td>206.89 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee travel expenses</td>
<td>2,053.75 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee hotel expenses</td>
<td>2,791.42 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee transportation costs</td>
<td>7,999.77 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies</td>
<td>1,934.71 €</td>
<td>792.45 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Telephone</td>
<td>2,183.31 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment services</td>
<td>34,600.19 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>6,503.80 €</td>
<td>622.75 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT costs</td>
<td>6,146.46 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes and public charges</td>
<td>304.08 €</td>
<td>17.51 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurances</td>
<td>1,945.80 €</td>
<td>206.97 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member care</td>
<td>2,939.67 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel expenses of the Board, members &amp; temporary employees</td>
<td>60,411.12 €</td>
<td>497.41 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public relations, representation costs &amp; website</td>
<td>11,246.44 €</td>
<td>278.08 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed products</td>
<td>243.60 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries freelancers &amp; temporary employees</td>
<td>263,873.30 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External services</td>
<td>291,530.30 €</td>
<td>369,466.19 €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aid supplies  583,471.51 €  - €
Other costs  1,603.83 €  - €
VAT / import VAT for EU / foreign purchase 19%  3,156.85 €  - €
Forwarded donations to Libereco Switzerland  173,755.10 €  - €
Forwarded donations & grants to partner organisations  966,469.30 €  - €
Forwarded donations to individuals  5,300.00 €  - €
Transfers to restricted reserves  2,488,486.70 €  35,496.24 €
Transfer to free reserve § 62 (1) No. 3 AO  546,132.74 €  39,520.00 €

Total 5,662,501.45 €  510,780.12 €
Profit  3.46 €  - 2,784.64 €

6.3 Detailed analysis of use of donations

Humanitarian, medical & psychosocial aid  64.3% – 1,139,010.35 €
Emergency shelters for internally displaced persons
12.3% – 217,390.87 €
Evacuations of civilians from danger areas
11.8% – 208,143.54 €
Support for victims of repression
0.7% – 11,849.84 €
Administrative, travel & personnel costs and public relations
8.8% – 156,590.13 €
Bank charges & payment services
2.2% – 38,334.54 €