



CENTER FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



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INTRODUCTION

TIME TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY

We are receiving the Nobel Peace Prize during the war started by Russia. This war has been going on for many years. For millions of people, such words as shelling, torture, deportation, filtration camps have become commonplace. There are no available solutions for the challenges we and the whole world are facing now. So, I will at least try to ask the right questions so that we could start looking for these solutions.

FIRST. HOW CAN WE MAKE HUMAN RIGHTS MEANINGFUL AGAIN?

Human rights cannot be upheld once and for all. The values of modern civilization must be protected. Peace, progress and human rights are inextricably linked. A state that kills journalists, imprisons activists, or disperses peaceful demonstrations poses a threat not

only to its citizens. Such a state poses a threat to the entire region and peace in the world as a whole.

Russia, that has been consistently destroying its own civil society, illustrates this very well. But the countries of the democratic world have long turned a blind eye to this. They continued to conduct business as usual. Russia believed that they could do whatever they want. Now Russia is deliberately inflicting harm on civilians aiming to stop our resistance and occupy Ukraine.

SECOND. HOW TO START CALLING A SPADE A SPADE?

People of Ukraine want peace more than anyone else in the world. But peace cannot be reached by country under attack laying down its arms. This would not be peace, but occupation. Fighting for peace does not mean yielding to pressure of the

aggressor, it means protecting people from its cruelty.

The democratic world has grown accustomed to making concessions to dictatorships. And that is why the willingness of the Ukrainian people to resist Russian imperialism is so important.

We, Ukrainian citizens of all nationalities, should not discuss our right to a sovereign and independent Ukrainian state and development of the Ukrainian language and culture. As human beings, we do not need an approval of our right to determine our own identity and make our own democratic choices.

This is not a war between two states, it is a war of two systems – authoritarianism and democracy.

THIRD. HOW TO ENSURE PEACE FOR PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD?

The international system of peace and security does not work anymore.

For a long time, we used law to protect human rights, but now we do not have any legal mechanisms to stop Russian atrocities. So many of the human rights activists were compelled to defend what they believe in with arms in their hands.

If we don't want to live in the world where rules are set by states with stronger military capabilities, this has to be changed. We have to start reforming the international system to protect people from wars and authoritarian regimes. This new system should have human rights at its core.

And the responsibility for this lies not only with politicians. They often act as if global challenges would disappear by themselves. But the truth is that they only get worse.

We, people who want to live in peace, should tell politicians that we need a new architecture of the world order. Ordinary people have much more influence than they think they do.

FOURTH. HOW TO ENSURE JUSTICE FOR THOSE AFFECTED BY THE WAR?

War turns people into numbers. We have to reclaim the names of all victims of war crimes. Regardless of who they are, their social status, type of crime they have suffered, and whether the media and society are interested in

their cases. Because anyone's life is priceless.

Dictators are afraid that the idea of freedom will prevail. This is why Russia is trying to convince the whole world that the rule of law, human rights and democracy are fake values. Because they do not protect anyone in this war. Yes, the law doesn't work right now. But we do not think it is forever.

We have to establish an international tribunal and bring Putin, Lukashenko and other war criminals to justice. We have to prove that the rule of law does work, and justice does exist, even if they are delayed.

FIFTH. HOW CAN GLOBAL SOLIDARITY BECOME OUR PASSION?

We are responsible for everything that happens in the world. Human rights require a certain mindset, a specific perception of the world that determines our thinking and behavior. Human rights become less relevant if their protection is left only to lawyers and diplomats. So, it is not enough to pass the right laws or create formal institutions.

This means that we need a new humanist movement that would

work with meanings, educate people, build grass-root support and engage people in the protection of rights and freedoms. This movement should unite intellectuals and activists from different countries, because the ideas of freedom and human rights are universal and have no state borders. This way we can make this world a safer place.

We do not want our children to go through wars and suffering. It's time to assume the responsibility. We don't know how much of the time we still have. Finally, you don't have to be Ukrainians to support Ukraine. It is enough just to be humans.



Oleksandra Matviichuk,
Head of the
Organization
Center for Civil
Liberties



www.ccl.org.ua

fb.com/ccl.org.ua

2. ON THE CENTER FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Center for Civil Liberties (hereinafter referred to as the CCL) is a Ukrainian human rights organization founded in 2007. The CCL deals with documenting political persecutions, recording of human rights violations and war crimes, monitoring and analysing draft laws for compliance with human rights standards, exercising public oversight of the activities of law enforcement, courts, and local authorities, investigating crimes committed during EuroMaidan, as well as conducting awareness-raising campaigns in the field of human rights and democracy, international solidarity programmes, etc.

Since the onset of the full-scale Russian invasion on 24 February 2022, the CCL has been documenting war crimes perpetrated by the Russian army and actively advocating the prosecution of war criminals at the international level.

OUR MISSION:



Establishing human rights, democracy, and solidarity in Ukraine and the OSCE region in order to promote human dignity.

VISION:



The CCL is a leading actor in Ukraine, influencing the formation of public opinion and public policy, supporting the development of civic activism, and taking an active part in international networks and solidarity actions to promote human rights in the OSCE region.

OUR VALUES:

respect for human dignity;

freedom and human rights;

rule of law;

democracy;



solidarity;

impartiality;

non-discrimination.

3. WORK WITHIN STRATEGIC AREAS AND HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES

The main strategic work areas of the Center for Civil Liberties are:

1. Developing the human rights movement and supporting reforms.
2. Overcoming the consequences of the international armed conflict.
3. Getting the public involved in the human rights work.
4. Human rights training and education.
5. Strengthening international solidarity.

COALITIONS AND INITIATIVES
COORDINATED BY THE CENTER
FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES



3.1. Developing the human rights movement and supporting reforms

Since its establishment in 2007, the Center for Civil Liberties has been actively promoting the development of the human rights movement in Ukraine and working on support for reforms. The CCL monitors and analyses the legislation, promotes legislative amendments based on the principles, best practices, and standards for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, involving partner organisations, setting up coalitions and initiatives. After Ukraine was recognised as a candidate for membership of the European Union (EU), this work has acquired new sense.

To implement this activity, the Center for Civil Liberties coordinates the **Human Rights Agenda** platform – a coalition of Ukrainian human rights organisations created to coordinate joint events on advocacy of legislative amendments. The focus of the Platform lies with the implementation of reforms of law enforcement authorities, the Security Service of Ukraine, judiciary, the institute of Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, the introduction of the norms of international law into the legislation of Ukraine,

the provision of expert legal assessment of the situation in Ukraine, consolidation of the public efforts to strengthen democracy and support for democratic institutions in Ukraine.

The full-scale military invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation (RF) on 24 February 2022 changed the activities of our organization fundamentally and placed other emphases, yet we continue working to consolidate the human rights community and maintain the human rights framework in Ukraine.

PROMOTING INTERNET FREEDOM IN UKRAINE

In the first six months of 2022, the Center of Civil Liberties with support from the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI) completed the implementation of the project **Promoting Internet Freedom in Ukraine** designed to support laws and policies on

the protection of Internet freedoms and the freedom of expression online.

The project covered three areas: strengthening expertise in the issues of Internet freedom and national security; expanding the capacity of Ukrainian public organisations to protect and promote Internet freedoms and encouraging interaction

between POs, the private sector, and state authorities.

In April 2022, the Center for Civil Liberties completed a series of events, which consisted of the preparation of analytical resources, webinars, and joint advocacy campaigns to protect democratic principles and policies in the field of online space administration.

Kyiv School of Human Rights has launched the Internet Freedom Club course, which includes 10 webinars on Internet freedom, freedom of speech, media

literacy, critical thinking development, legislation on personal data in Ukraine and the EU, cybersecurity, and others. These resources are publicly accessible.

Russia's full-scale invasion has adjusted the curriculum, and a separate training session was dedicated to the issues of Internet shutdown and decentralised communications.

HUMAN RIGHTS DIGEST


This year, we launched our Human Rights Digest. The communication team together with project coordinators and experts developed a concept of the digest where the Center for Civil Liberties highlights relevant and pressing issues of human rights protection in Ukraine and the world, which, in particular, concern international humanitarian law, investigations of Russian war crimes in Ukraine, and the creation of a special tribunal. The digest is published every Monday. You can subscribe to it and receive it by email.



HUMAN RIGHTS #NONCONFERENCE

 **7** days

 **31** workshops moderated by 31 moderators

 **48** hours of live broadcast


 **50** partner organisation and representatives of state authorities

 **106** times air raid alarm was announced during the live broadcast

 **110** speakers

 **755** views on YouTube

 **2571** registered participants

 countless times when electricity and connection were shut down

 sign language translation

For the seventh year in a row, the Center for Civil Liberties together with its partners – Ukrainian and international organisations – held the largest national human rights event of the year: a marathon of human rights workshops as part of the **#HumanRightsNonConference 2022**.

During this year's Non-Conference, the human rights community discussed issues and ways to solve them under conditions of martial law. In particular, they talked about the role of civil society, local governments, the openness of the authorities, and peaceful assembly. As well as about the rights of business persons, volunteers, children, people with disabilities, stateless people, and convicted. Gender-based, environmental, and digital rights were also discussed.



We dedicated particular attention to some topics due to the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation: war crimes, genocide, international criminal justice, the effectiveness of appeals to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), search for missing persons, restitution for damaged

property, and protection
of military personnel.

Nine years of aggressive occupational policy on the part of the aggressor state in relation to Ukraine pose challenges for the human rights community in the matters of internally displaced persons and temporarily occupied territories.

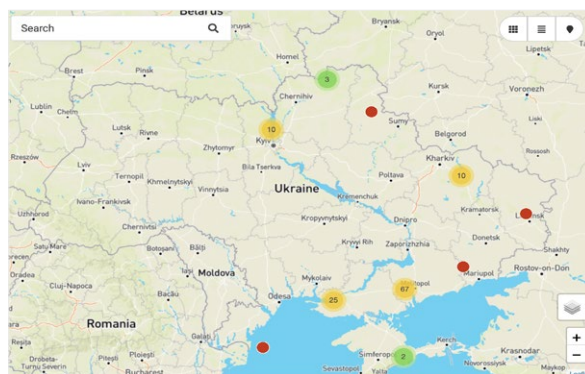
MONITORING OF FORCED DISAPPEARANCES OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND ACTIVISTS

In January 2022, the CCL conducted a communication campaign with law enforcement authorities on the investigation of criminal and administrative proceedings initiated against human rights activists, as well as proceedings initiated by human rights activists. Following the campaign results, law enforcement provided meaningful answers only after repeated requests with reference to the Resolution

of the Supreme Court, since they did not take notice of the law of Ukraine, “On Access to Public Information” at first.

24 February 2022 changed our plans. Mass enforced disappearances of human rights activists, representatives of local governments, authorities, and religious figures started in the temporarily occupied territories. Therefore, we developed and started completing the Map of Enforced Disappearances

(<https://ccl.org.ua/tools/mapa-nasylnychkyh-znyknen-v-ukrayini>)



HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS AT WAR

Due to the full-scale war, Ukrainian human rights activists were forced to suspend their human rights activities: some started volunteering, others joined the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Our team in the **#HumanRightsActivistsAtWar** video project talked about how the lives of human rights defenders had changed with the war. We filmed 15 episodes where activists shared their concerns and motives to change



1. **Правозахисники на війні: Олег Мартиненко**
Центр Громадянських Свобод • 7 місяців назад • 95 просмотрів
2. **Правозахисники на війні: Людмила Янкін**
Центр Громадянських Свобод • 7 місяців назад • 76 просмотрів
3. **Правозахисники на війні: Борис Хмільовський**
Центр Громадянських Свобод • 6 місяців назад • 54 просмотрів
4. **Правозахисники на війні: Михайло Савва**
Центр Громадянських Свобод • 6 місяців назад • 75 просмотрів

their activity. Videos were viewed by 36 thousand users.

https://bit.ly/hr_defenders_war

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

On 10 December 2022, which is the International Day of Human Rights, the Center for Civil Liberties held the seventh **National Human Rights Award as part of the #HumanRightsNonConference 2022**. It is awarded for outstanding achievements

in the field of human rights protection: personal or as part of the activities of the human rights organisation. Amongst a large number of nominees, members of the Human Rights Agenda coalition selected two winners: Liudmyla Yankina, Project Manager at ZMINA

Human Rights Center, and Yurii Bilous, a lawyer documenting RF war crime. Matilda Bogner, Head of the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, and Jennes de Mol, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Ukraine.



3.2. Overcoming the consequences of an international armed conflict

EUROMAIDAN SOS

Since the start of the full-scale Russian invasion on 24 February 2022, the work of our organisation has changed altogether. We have been working with the aftermath of the Russian aggression since 2014, but new threats became a reason for new solutions and approaches. Our volunteer initiative EuroMaidan SOS, which we founded back in 2013, resumed its activities. It transformed into an information centre collecting data on volunteer initiatives across the country encompassing current needs, such as evacuation, defence, and information; it connects people in need of assistance to these initiatives. Our communication team conducted round-the-clock communication work to collect and share crucial, valuable, and relevant information for people who stay in Ukraine (IDPs and residents in the areas of hostilities) and those who were forced to leave the country (refugees). We developed a chat bot and also involved volunteer operators in communication with users.



Volunteers performed all work on collecting, and processing of information and requests, regardless of their location. In 10 months of the full-scale war, they helped thousands of people in various matters. This is a result of our fruitful cooperation with our partner Probono.Help. The most common requests referred to assistance in searching for missing persons, helping captive Ukrainians, evacuation from flashpoints, temporarily occupied territories, and beyond Ukraine.

TRIBUNAL FOR PUTIN



In response to the full-scale aggression of RF in February 2022, the Center for Civil Liberties co-founded a global initiative “Breaking the Vicious Circle of Russia’s Impunity for Its War Crimes” (“Tribunal for Putin” in short). Together with initiating partners from the **Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union and Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group**, we managed to unite over 15 regional organisations



into one network. Their task is to document events with signs of crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes).

This initiative is unique, as its documenting methodology allows for almost step-by-step recreation of the timeline of crime commission in all regions of Ukraine since 24 February. To this end, human rights activists apply diverse methods: from face-to-face communication with witnesses and victims to open-source intelligence (OSINT). Collected data are accumulated in a dedicated database, while any personal information is subjected to additional encryption. In late 2022, the total number of episodes amounted to 28 thousand. These are intentional murders, kidnappings, torture, rape, damage to property, looting, and many more crimes committed by the Russian military against Ukrainian civilians. In some regions, the initiative has gathered more data on war crimes than the government of Ukraine or international organisations currently possess.





To consolidate efforts in registering and gathering evidence, initiative participants hold **monthly information sessions for journalists** on the correct documenting of war crimes. During 2022, 5 such events were held on the basis of the CCL. All those willing to join

the process as volunteers are also given instructions.

CCL documenters found facts of crimes in **126** settlements of Kyiv Oblast and the city of Kyiv. Mobile groups had over **30 field visits to the crime scenes**. Each of them was participated by journalists from major foreign media.

Thanks to numerous meetings, the organisation is developing cooperation with international institutions: the UN, Council of Europe, OSCE, and the EU. We dedicate particular attention to cooperation with the International Criminal Court and the European Court of Human Rights. Our goal is to prosecute perpetrators and set up a special tribunal considering war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

PRISONERS VOICE CAMPAIGN

Launched in 2014, the #Let-MyPeopleGo campaign focused on international and national advocacy for the release of political prisoners is now known as #PrisonersVoice.

Since the onset of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the RF, the focus of Prisoners Voice's attention shifted to the protection of the rights of people who were captured as a result of Russian aggression: these are imprisoned civilians and war prisoners whose rights are grossly violated. These

violations include enforced abduction, imprisonment, torture, illegal captivity, failure to provide medical aid, and inhumane detention conditions. With these methods, the aggressor wants to break the resistance of the Ukrainian people.

In February 2022, the winter letter marathon for Ukrainian political prisoners of the Kremlin took place. Over 200 letters have been written to political prisoners.

During 2022, the CCL received about 800 requests

from families whose relatives had been abducted and forcibly taken to the territory of Russia or so-called L/DPR prisons. The Center provided these families with legal and human rights assistance. In addition, the CCL released instructions for those whose civilian or military relatives were missing.

Together with its partners, the CCL created working groups for effective legal aid to victims, as well as ensuring that their appeals are represented in the ECHR

and UN Working Groups, UN Committees, and International Criminal Court.

We set up a network of volunteer lawyers who provide legal aid to the families of captives. The network consists of 20 specialists in international humanitarian law.

Twenty-five cases of enforced disappearances of Ukrainian civilians were filed to the International Criminal Court and over 70 cases were forwarded to UN Working Groups on Enforced Disappearances and the ECHR.

Our organisation started tracking and recording information on the persecutions

and detentions of activists, representatives of local authorities, journalists, religious figures, and volunteers in temporarily occupied territories. There is an active contact centre for war-affected people who stay in the areas of hostilities in Ukraine or moved abroad, which also received information on illegal detentions of civilians in the occupied territories and abductions of civilians from the safety of their homes by Russian military personnel.

We also continue monitoring the cases of those who are persecuted for political motives in occupied Crimea

and provide legal aid and financial support for families of political prisoners.

In the Vatican, we organised a campaign to support residents of Mariupol who were forced by occupational forces to undergo filtration. A large share of the population was illegally imprisoned following the filtration. The Pope has been forwarded a letter with a request to intensify the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross to evacuate the civilian population from Mariupol, as well as wounded and sick military personnel of the Ukrainian army.



The project specifically focused on continuous international advocacy concerning the release from captivity of imprisoned civilians and the commitment of the aggressor state to observe the Geneva Conventions. Platforms for advocacy: Oslo Freedom Forum, OSCE, UN Security Council, Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, European Court of Human Rights, UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission, UK House of Commons, and Parliaments of European countries.

This topic was also raised by Oleksandra Matviichuk, Head of the Center for Civil Liberties, during meetings with European country leaders and her speech at the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony.

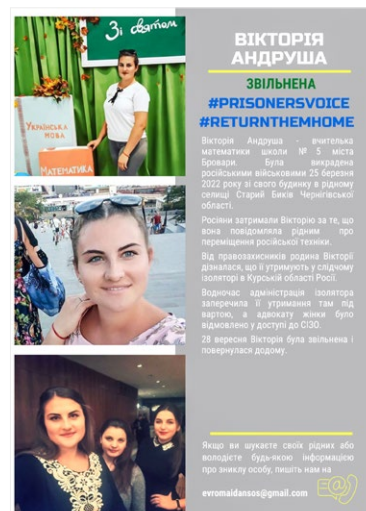
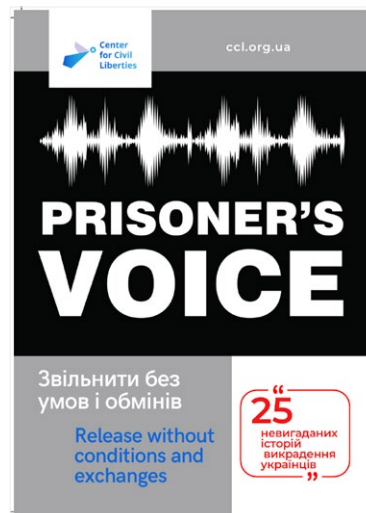
At the Fourth International Forum on European Ukraine in Berlin, the CCL made a statement concerning

the unity of civil society to release and return Ukrainians: both combatants and civilians held in the RF.

The CCL released analytical materials on places and conditions of prisoners' detention. This is a roadmap of systematic violations by Russia of the International humanitarian law and Geneva Conventions.

We launched an international campaign #releasewithoutconditionsandexchanges which is focused on direct and indirect pressure on the RF in matters related to the immediate release of illegally imprisoned Ukrainian civilians.

"25 true stories of abductions of Ukrainians" — a brochure released as part of the Prisoners Voice campaign. It contains real stories of war-affected people, with the majority of them staying captive in the territory of RF. We shared this brochure, which



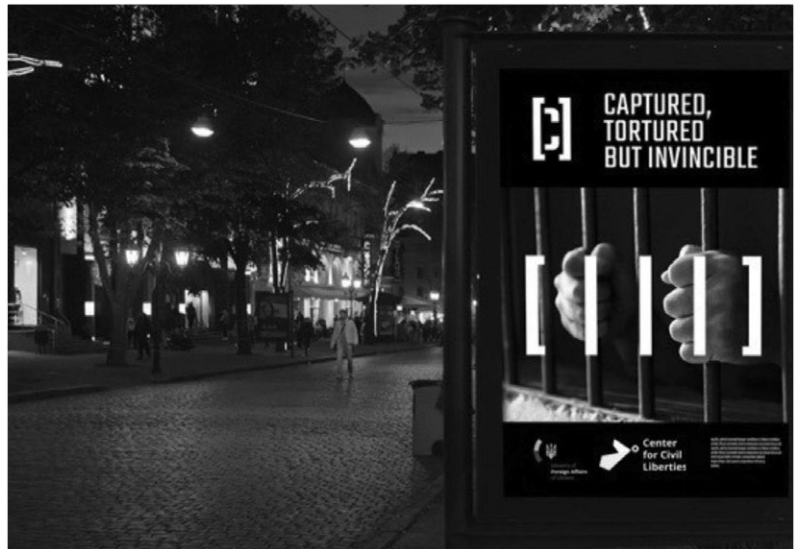
was published in English and Ukrainian, among visitors to international events: representatives of civil society and political figures. In addition, the brochure is represented in the exhibition at the Nobel Prize Museum and Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.

As part of the campaign, two press conferences were held with released civilian captives. We provided the materials of over



100 international and national media outlets related to enforced disappearances and illegal detention of the civilian population by occupational forces and Russian authorities.

Together with the MFA of Ukraine, the CCL initiated the launch of CAPTURED campaign to support Ukrainians in Russian captivity.



INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY IN CONDITIONS OF WAR

Since the first day of Russian invasion, the CCL has focused its activities on documenting war crimes, fighting impunity, promoting the international system of criminal justice and observing international humanitarian law, implementing legal mechanisms of future court proceedings concerning Russian war crimes committed in Ukraine, advocating the adoption of the Rome Statute, promoting the interests of Ukraine abroad and in international organisations, and informing about war crimes of the Russian army in Ukraine.

For decades after Ukraine's declaration of independence, the topics of military law, international humanitarian law, and human rights in the context of the armed conflict did not attract considerable attention from researchers or the broad public. Russian military aggression, which started in 2014 and continued with the intensification of hostilities in 2022, caused the public to request investigations of atrocities committed in conditions of war and prosecution of perpetrators of war crimes.

The CCL is researching national criminal law and confidently states that Ukraine needs to build national capacity in investigation and prosecution of international crimes.

The CCL provides analytical support to stakeholders in the relevant processes. The CCL also shares experience and knowledge of the local context with international partners.



We strive to increase the capacity of state authorities to effectively ensure justice in conditions of armed conflict through a legal tool in the form of legislative amendments and explanations of provisions of the Rome Statute as the foundation for international cooperation and as a guideline for strengthening the system of international criminal justice.

We created a mechanism of continuous involvement of ordinary citizens and victims of war crimes in public campaigns which supports permanent public demand to ensure the inevitability of lawful punishment for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

A global initiative “**Tribunal for Putin**” was launched in response to the full-scale Russian aggression in

February 2022. Participants of the initiative document events where they see signs of crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes) in all regions of the country.

The initiative is conducting acting work to use the mechanisms of the UN, the Council of Europe, OSCE, EU and the International Criminal Court to prevent atrocious crimes and prosecute perpetrators. In 2022, our organisation took part in over 100 international events, advocating the issue of setting up an international tribunal and prosecuting perpetrators of war crimes.

Together with partners, the Center for Civil Liberties organised a **Ukrainian week of international criminal justice** (18–22 July



2022), where issues of the implementation of the Rome Statute and achievements, best practices, and challenges in this regard were discussed among other things.

Our partners include the Representative Office of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Ukrainian Association of International Law, the Department of Criminal and Legal Policy and Criminal Law at Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, and the Public International Law & Policy Group.

This year, the Center for Civil Liberties started its cooperation with **Public International Law & Policy Group (PILPG)**. Together, we held a series of public lectures

on international humanitarian law (IHL), expressed a consolidated position for the adoption of the Rome Statute, and exchanged knowledge and experience.



3.3. Getting the public involved in the human rights work

VOLUNTEER PRIZE 2022



This year, the Center for Civil Liberties held IX Award Ceremony awarding “ordinary people who do extraordinary things” as part of the Euromaidan SOS initiative.

IX All-Ukrainian Volunteer Prize from EuroMaidan SOS initiative is a national non-governmental award for particular contribution in the volunteer movement in Ukraine for “ordinary people who do extraordinary things”. The Prize was

founded in November 2014 by the EuroMaidan SOS initiative and guided by the Center for Civil Liberties when a large-scale volunteer movement became a decisive response to new challenges. The Volunteer Prize is the most popular award for volunteers in the country.

It is annual and aimed at supporting volunteer movement in the country and show society its importance and diversity.

This is why we award all nominated volunteers.

After 24 February, virtually every Ukrainian joined the volunteer frontline both in Ukraine and abroad. This year, not only did we highlight and provide information support for stories of ordinary people doing extraordinary things, but also showed that volunteering is a part of our new Ukrainian culture which has acquired large scale through





innovative views and joint efforts of thousands of volunteers in conditions of war.

Volunteer Prize 2022 was organised by the Center for Civil Liberties in cooperation with Ukrainian Volunteer Service. The award ceremony took place as part of the XI Civil Society Development Forum on 5 December 2022 with support from ISAR Ednannia and Nova Poshta postal service.

Honourable guests of the event:

- Ruslana Lyzhychko, People's Artist of Ukraine
- Sviatoslav Vakarchuk, Musician, public activist
- Serhii Tanchynets, frontman of Bez Obmezhen band, musician, producer
- Rymma Ziubina, actress, TV host and public activist
- Nadiia Matvieieva, TV host
- Anzhelika Rudnytska, public activist, TV host, singer, artist
- Akhtem Seitablaiev, actor and director
- Marichka Padalko, TV host

Nominees included volunteers and volunteer initiatives from all regions of Ukraine, Ukrainian volunteers who live abroad and foreigners working as volunteers in Ukraine and beyond. Volunteers work in various fields: they help soldiers and war victims, children, families of displaced persons, they coordinate environmental, cultural, and educational projects.

OZON

Despite challenges and security threats, the **OZON public monitoring group** managed to preserve and expand the capacity of citizens to actively engage in essential human rights activities in 2022.

Notwithstanding the complex security challenge – the onset of the full-scale war of Russia against Ukraine and the imposition of martial law in the country, OZON community has turned out to be very flexible and managed to organise and start its activities in three focus areas:

- monitoring of peaceful assemblies and court hearings;
- recording war crimes and information support to relatives of civilian captives;
- national monitoring of protective structures for civilian protection.



PEACEFUL ASSEMBLIES

At the beginning of the year, a big question was whether the citizens are going to retain the right to peaceful assembly, as the Presidential order on the imposition of martial law allowed limiting constitutional rights, including Article 39. The public monitoring group analysed the legislation and together with experts, published the material where it explained that there was no direct ban on peaceful assemblies.

During this year, OZON volunteers monitored 9 peaceful assemblies and over 10 court hearings.

In particular, following the results of monitoring of “Shishimarin’s case” (a Russian soldier who killed a civilian in Sumy Oblast), we prepared a report on the observance of rights and challenges faced during the investigation of war crimes.

To refute the myth about the ban on peaceful assemblies and discuss the public demand for protests, OZON held, as part of the #HumanRights NonConference, an online discussion with expert Volodymyr Yavorskyi and public activist Maryna Khromykh. During this discussion, we concluded that the freedom-loving Ukrainian tradition to gather peacefully is legal and will not disappear, but will rather transform under the influence of security challenges and find a way

to be effective and heard even at the time of martial law.

RECORDING WAR CRIMES AND INFORMATION SUPPORT TO RELATIVES OF CIVILIAN CAPTIVES

Since February 24, the CCL started recording information on civilian hostages across the entire area where hostilities took place. OZON volunteers were the first to start registering these cases and later joined the efforts to provide information support to relatives of civilian hostages.

NATIONAL MONITORING OF PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES FOR CIVILIAN PROTECTION (SHELTERS)

On 23 November 2022, OZON announced the start of the **National Shelter Monitoring Campaign**, which will last until March 2023.

The **goal** of the campaign is to learn the overall condition of shelters, existing problems, and areas for improvement through monitoring. Develop recommendations for law enforcement authorities on how to act in the case when the shelter is unavailable for passers-by, closed, or unapproachable.

During 2022, volunteers from Kyiv, Irpin, Cherkasy, Donetsk, Odesa, Zaporizhzhia, Lviv, and Volyn Oblasts joined this campaign. The training of volunteers, security

briefing, and the first monitoring efforts are underway.

Overall, during the campaign period, OZON plans to monitor shelters in every oblast of Ukraine (where the security situation allows it) and following the results of such monitoring, hold two closed meetings with representatives of the MIA, State Emergency Service, and other relevant authorities.

In addition to raising the issue of shelter conditions, public monitoring and its large-scale spread throughout the entire territory of Ukraine will allow for addressing the security issue of access to shelters and prove that Ukraine is a legal democratic state where public monitoring is a vital component of citizen participation and engagement.

Each of these focus areas of essential human rights activities has become possible only because of the flexibility and extraordinary commitment of volunteers and all concerned citizens. For OZON, monitoring of protests, court hearings, and now shelter inspections are key focus areas of public control. It is symbolic that at a time of extreme challenges for the organisation and community, our monitor’s vest has become a display unit at the Nobel Peace Center.

POINT 7

This is the name we gave to a project implemented in co-operation with ABA ROLI and Vostok SOS. It recalls Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that all people are equal and entitled to equal protection against any discrimination.

The project was aimed at promoting social cohesion and national unity in Ukraine, built around democratic principles and tolerance to differences between ethnic groups and national minorities, members of the LGBTI community, internally displaced persons, and other groups by supporting civil society and media initiatives.

The Point 7 project was planned as a way to transform Ukrainian society, where the destination is a world in which people of different backgrounds, beliefs, interests, and religious views are actively involved in the life of their communities and have equal opportunities to express themselves.

We held regional working meetings in the format of Coffee with Human Rights Activists in 16 regions in 2021–2022. We discussed pressing issues of the region with the participation of local human rights organisations, representatives of target groups, experts, and representatives of local authorities. The regional events also aimed to build a dialogue between the most active representatives



of all parties to agree on the agenda for further action.

In addition to advocacy events, the project consisted of educational programmes, camps for youth and a democracy school for public activists. The most active participants received support from local initiatives.

To influence the local information field as part of the project, we supported All-Ukrainian media initiatives as part of the first and second Equal and Free competitions. Based on the results of competitions, cross-regional journalist teams created and published materials aimed at overcoming stereotypes and raising the level of national identity.

Initiatives of journalists included analytical and expert content, articles and the development of multimedia products. Information web resource with an interactive map of the project and analytical materials can be found at <http://point7.org.ua>.

The full-scale invasion of RF did not prevent project implementation, nor the development of guidelines for line ministries on enhancing social cohesion in conditions of martial law in Ukraine.

3.4. Human rights training and education

The war did not prevent Kyiv School of Human Rights and Democracy (KSHRD) from conducting training activities to raise awareness of citizens on their rights. KSHRD is an educational platform of the Center for Civil Liberties, which has been conducting a series of useful and practical free educational events in various parts of Ukraine and the Eurasia region for several consecutive years now.

In 2022, we held over 40 educational events, both online and offline, while observing all introduced restrictions. However, martial law in Ukraine facilitated the change of vector of selected topics for our events, as KSHRD also held a series of



training sessions on documenting war crimes.

In partnership with Moldovan peer human rights

activists Promo-LEX, we held in Moldova two international schools on civic and human rights activism.





We held six first-level introductory courses on human rights. The audience of such events is very diverse, but all attendees are united by a common goal to protect the rights of everyone in this country. We worked with young people, children, university students, public figures and experts, non-governmental organisations, and anyone who wanted to learn more about human rights or become a human rights activist. During these events, we also strived to convey the following information:

- What are human rights and how to protect them?
- How to exercise one's rights in real life, and not just know that they exist in some document?
- What violations of rights actually happen almost every day? And how to respond to them?

Despite the circumstances, this year we continued Solidarity Talks – an international discussion of important topics for the Eurasia Region. All our participants (human rights activists and human rights organisations of the Eurasia Region) know that we start our international

discussion at 2 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month. It is a unifying and supportive coalition component that helps us lend a hand in difficult times when one of our fellow human rights activists needs it. Therefore, we will continue this activity in 2023.



3.5. Strengthening international solidarity

The CCL takes active part in international networks and solidarity events to protect human rights in the OSCE region. On 3 January 2022, the CCL performs the functions of the Secretariat of the **Civic Solidarity Platform**, which is a decentralised network of human rights groups in the OSCE region targeted at improving cooperation between public organisations.

Three out of over 100 organisations are this year's Nobel Peace Prize winners – the Center for Civil Liberties, Viasna Human Rights Centre, and Memorial.

The Center for Civil Liberties organised the **OSCE Parallel Civil Society Conference 2022**, which took place on 30 November 2022 in Lodz, just before the



meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council.

At the conference, we presented a Declaration called “Stop the Aggression, End Impunity, Ensure Justice and Accountability, and Launch a Process to Strengthen the OSCE and Reaffirm Strong Commitment to Helsinki Principles”. The document was forwarded to the management of the OSCE institutions, which could then comment in response to it.

This year, we cooperated with various international human rights groups, including FIDH, Global Accountability Network, Parliamentarians for Global Action, Coalition for the International Criminal Court, and others.

We also cooperate with intergovernmental organisations, such as the Council of Europe, PACE, OSCE, and the UN.

Special events included meetings of Oleksandra

Matviichuk, Oleksandra Romantsova, and Oleksandra Drik at the Council of Europe, PACE, European Parliament, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, UN structures and embassies of Ukraine's partner states.

The CCL works with over 40 embassies and permanent representative offices of international organisations in Ukraine, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission, and others.

A meeting with Emmanuel Macron, the President of France, is worth mentioning separately.

During the 41st Congress of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) on 27 October, Oleksandra Matviichuk was elected as Vice President of the Federation. Now, she is a member of the FIDH International Council for three members.





The International Council defines objectives and political guidelines based on the strategy determined by Congress.

During the annual **OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM)**, CCL representatives held 5 events and 16 advocacy meetings dedicated to countering Russian aggression, releasing Ukrainian hostages in the RF, and interactions between the ICC and Ukraine, etc.

These activities resulted in the adoption of the resolution and recommendations, roadmaps, joint advocacy statements, exchange of experience, and solidarity events.

The CCL uses all tools provided by international institutions and opportunities for networking with foreign public organisations to address

specific issues that we have been working on throughout the past year, namely:

- documenting war crimes and facilitating the international system of criminal justice;
- promoting legislative changes according to the principles, best practices, and standards of human rights protection and aligning Ukrainian legislation with the norms of International humanitarian law;
- monitoring the condition of detention of political prisoners and civilian hostages to subsequently release them from the territory of Crimea and



RF, as well as from places of illegal detention in the territory of Ukraine which is temporarily not controlled by Ukraine.

3.6. Organisational development

In 2022, the institutional development of the organisation unfolded in several main areas that contributed to increasing the stability of the organisation's operations.

The Organisation adopted a new Charter and improved the managerial structure. We updated a series of internal policies and procedures that are important for sustainable work and transparency.

We also updated the organisation's website: it now contains a user-friendly search engine and a payment page where you can financially support CCL activities.

Specialists in project management, PR and communications, international advocacy and experts joined our team.

We introduced a system of psychological support for the staff with the possibility of individual consultations.

Under conditions of new challenges faced by the organisation during the war, the technical framework was considerably strengthened, which now allows for conducting our activities even in case of a partial blackout.

We offer routine training of staff on external and internal

communications, digital security, result-oriented project management and administration, use of remote communication tools. With the onset of the full-scale invasion, organisation staff is actively involved in the training on documenting war crimes, basic international humanitarian law, etc.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1

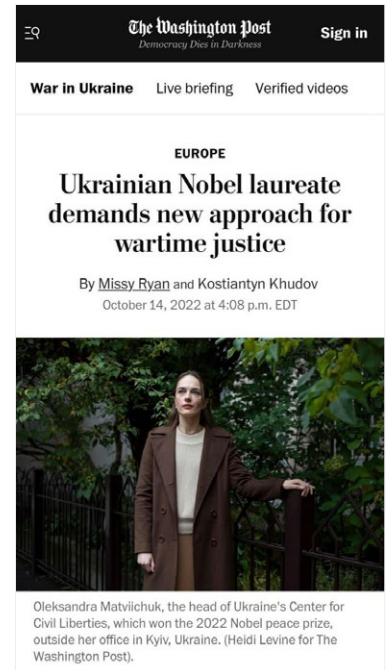
On 7 October 2022, it became known that the Nobel Committee had awarded the **2022 Nobel Peace Prize** to three winners — Ales Bialiatski, the Belarusian human rights activist, who is currently a political prisoner in Belarus; the Centre for Civil Liberties, Ukraine's human rights civil society organisation; and Memorial, a Russian human rights organisation (banned in Russia). Awarding the Nobel Peace Prize signified an international recognition of the Centre for Civil Liberties' ongoing activities pursued since 2007. This is the first Nobel Prize in Ukraine's history, and the first time that the Ukrainian language was heard from the stage during the official award ceremony. During the official Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony held on 10 December 2022, Oleksandra Matviichuk, the organisation's Chair, emphasised that the prize was awarded not only to the organisation's team, but also to



the people who had worked with us all these years.

Thanks to such global publications as The Guardian, The Financial Times Weekend Magazine, The New York Post, and The Washington Post, the work of the Centre for Civil Liberties became known around the world. Numerous





regional media in South and North America, Europe, Asia, Africa wrote about this event, making millions of readers aware of the problems of observance of human rights in Ukraine, the Russian army's war crimes, the need to be held accountable for committing them, and the global threat posed to the entire civilised world by this war.

The status of a Nobel Peace Prize winner offers opportunities for building real bridges between countries and people, opens the doors to international

agencies and institutions, enables free communication with official representatives of the respective nations, such as presidents, prime ministers, members of royal families, along with conveyance of information about the actual state of affairs with human





rights in Ukraine, advocating the prosecution of war criminals internationally, promoting the values of human rights and democracy in Ukraine and abroad. By now, our representatives have held more than 30 such official meetings, delivered dozens of lectures at the invitation of higher education institutions in Europe and the United States, and given countless interviews and comments to the media. This work will continue.

Awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to a Ukrainian human rights organisation means not only international recognition, but also a huge step towards implementation of the human rights agenda in Ukraine and engaging more people in the

human rights movement. It is extremely important that this event took place during the war, thereby attracting more attention to the values of human rights and democracy and inspiring the development of a law-based state.

2

This year's **Sakharov Prize** "For Freedom of Thought" was awarded to the people of Ukraine represented by the President and civil society. In particular, the head of the Center for Civil Liberties Oleksandra Matviichuk was mentioned in the nomination.

3

The CCL received an award from the National Endowment for Democracy — **Democracy Award 2022**. This is a prestigious award of the American National Endowment for Democracy (NED), which is awarded for its significant contribution to the development of the human rights movement in Ukraine and its work

during the full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine.

The award is given annually to "honour the courageous and creative work of certain individuals and organisations promoting human rights and democracy across the globe".



4

Oleksandra Matviichuk received a **Defender of Democracy Award 2022** for her contribution to the promotion of peace, strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions, rule of law, human rights, non-discrimination and gender equality. This organisation unites democratic parliamentarians from across the globe. In 2019, we held a Congress of parliamentarians in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.





5

Despite the Russian invasion, the CCL held traditional major human rights events, like the Volunteer Prize 2022, NonConference, and awarding ceremony of the National Human Rights Award for personal contribution to the protection of human rights. For the third time, these events have been held in a hybrid format. Two winners were awarded – Liudmyla Yankina, CCL ZMINA Project Manager, and Yurii Bilous, a lawyer who is documenting war crimes of the RF.

During the ninth award ceremony of the EuroMaidan SOS Volunteer Prize, the efforts of more than 250 volunteers and initiatives were recognised.

A 7-day marathon of the seventh Human Rights NonConference included 31 panel discussions, which is more than 50 hours of live broadcasting. Fifty partner organisations and representatives of state authorities and 110 speakers joined the event.

6

Oleksandra Matviichuk received the **Right Livelihood Award 2022** for “building sustainable democratic institutions in Ukraine and modelling the way to international accountability for war crimes”.

7

Oleksandra Matviichuk made it to the list of **25 most influential women** of 2022 according to Financial Times.

8

Oleksandra Matviichuk received the Hillary Rodham Clinton Award, which is awarded annually by the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace & Security for extraordinary leadership in the recognition of the vital role of women in the creation of a more peaceful and safer world. Ukrainian human rights activist received this award from Hillary Clinton, a prominent lawyer and 67th United States Secretary of State.



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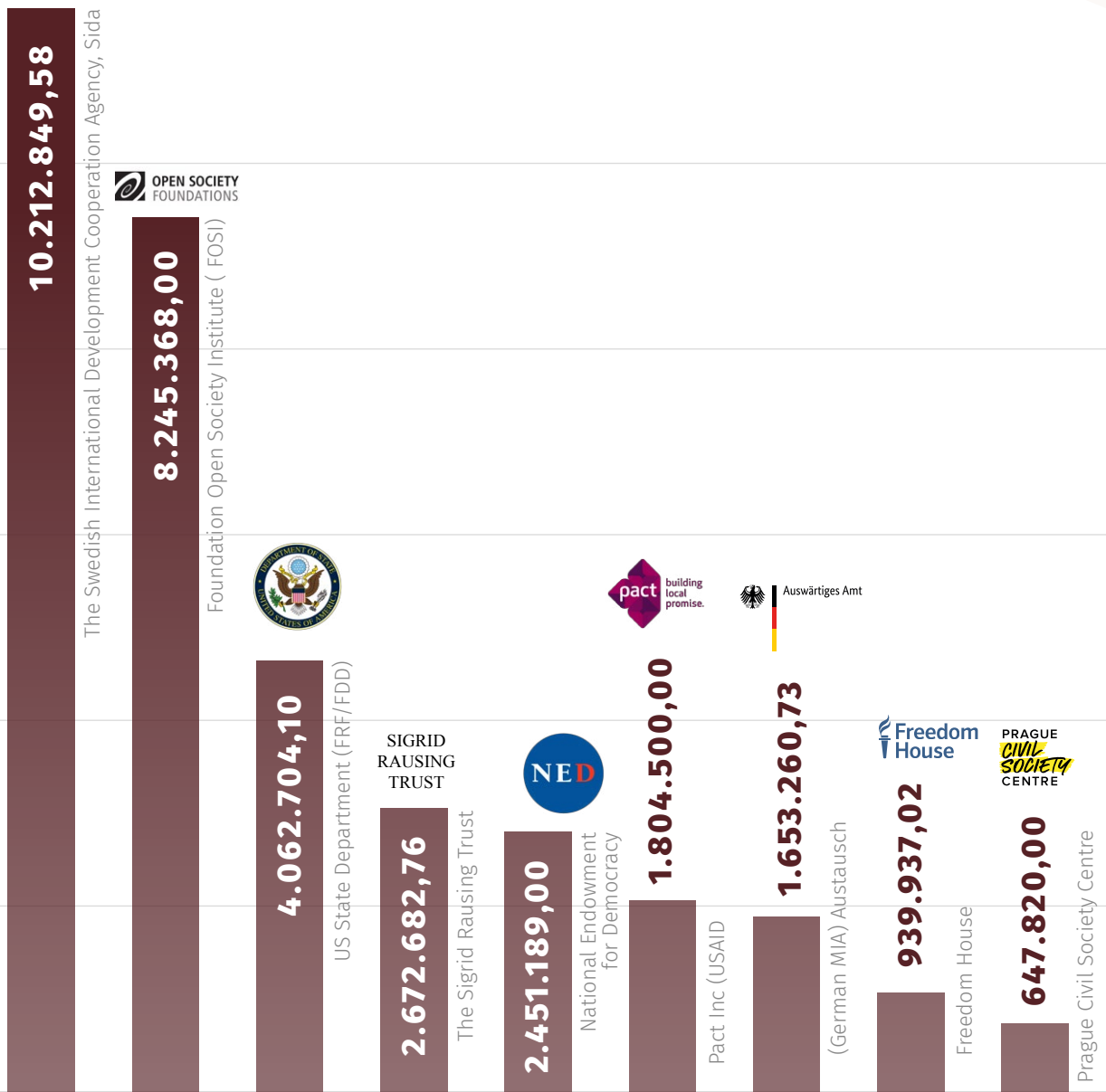
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Nobel Peace Prize

11.892.086,05



FINANCIAL REPORT



SUPPORT
RECEIVED
IN 2022:

All amounts are indicated in UAH



550.119,68

American Bar Association



475.000,00

Public organization «Yednannya»



450.000,00

Kingdom of the Netherlands MIA



424.654,48

Baltic Human Rights Society (BHRS)



324.656,00

Front Line Defenders



126.080,64

UN Development Program in Ukraine



85.320,00

The Netherlands Helsinki Committee

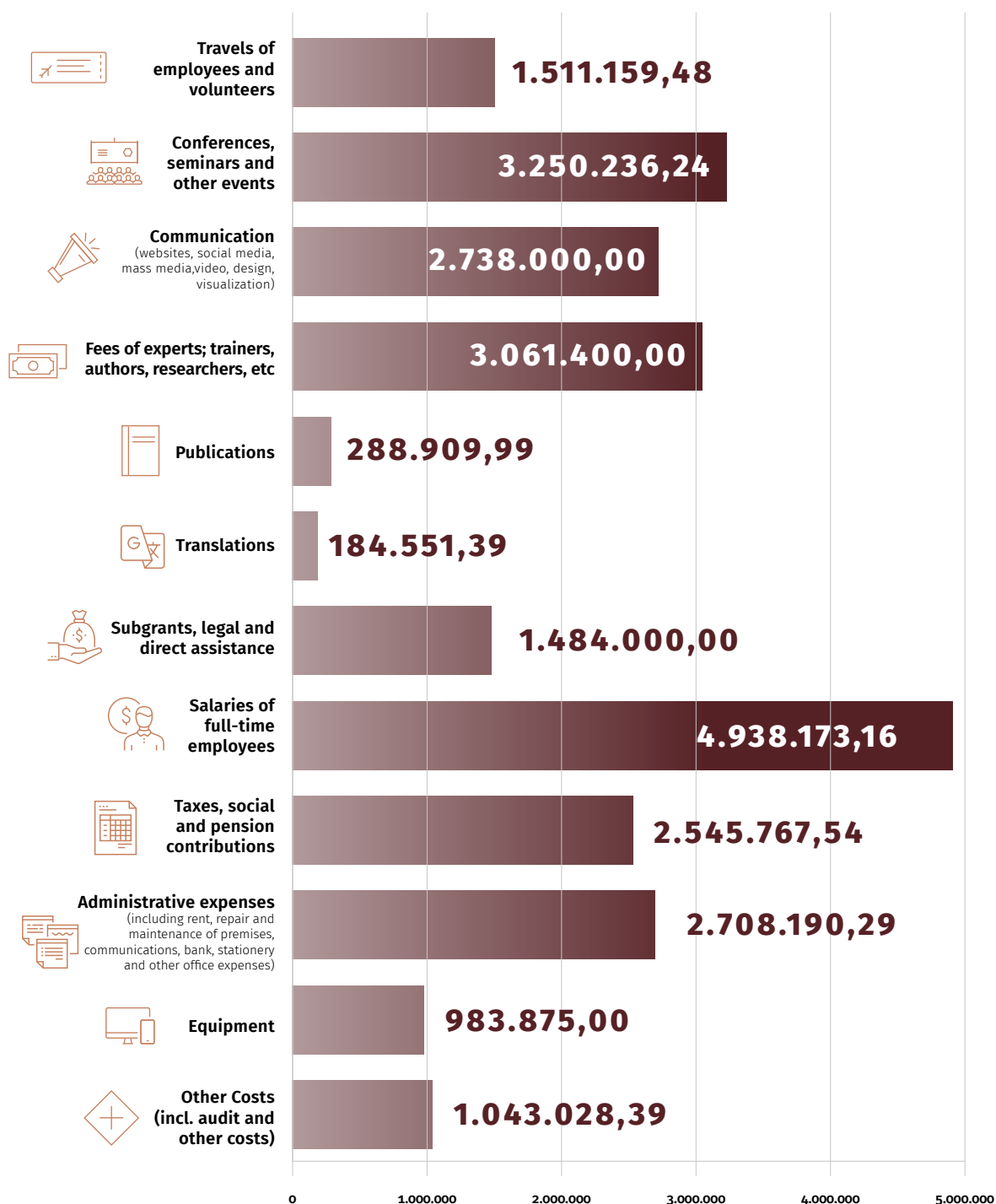
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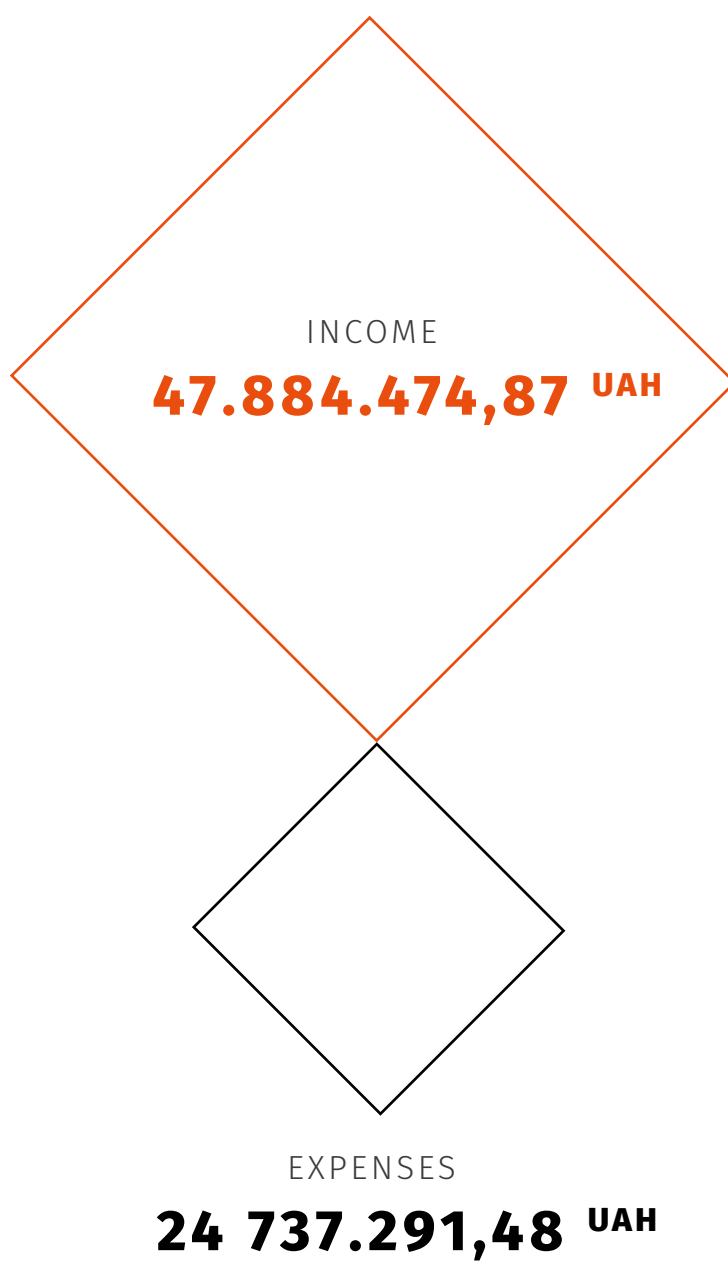
Other donations for statutory activities

0 2.000.000 4.000.000 6.000.000 8.000.000 10.000.000 12.000.000



EXPENSES (ALL AMOUNTS ARE INDICATED IN UAH)







ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTER FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES 2022

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Center
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Liberties