

# NETWORKING FOR CHANGE – WORKING TOGETHER TO TACKLE

STATELESSNESS IN EUROPE



# 66 Everyone has the right to a nationality

The European Network on Statelessness (ENS) is a young and vibrant civil society alliance of over 100 non-governmental organisations, academics and experts committed to addressing statelessness in Europe. We believe that everyone has a right to a nationality and that those who lack nationality altogether – stateless persons – are entitled to full protection of their human rights.

<sup>\*</sup> Front cover and black & white photographs © Greg Constantine

<sup>\*\*</sup> This is ENS's first annual report since incorporating as an independent charity, and covers the period from September 2014 to December 2015

# MESSAGE FROM OUR DIRECTOR

The period covered by this annual report has proved pivotal both for the development of ENS and the external environment in which we work. We have completed our transition from being a project of our founding members to become an independent charity with a growing membership now covering 39 countries.

The activities described in this report demonstrate our success in managing this internal change whilst maintaining an outward-looking focus centred on achieving real impact through maximising our resources. In just over a year we have published three comparative research reports, conducted eleven country studies, organised a major conference as well as two regional roundtables in Brussels and Strasbourg, facilitated two regional training workshops, supported over ten national training events, coordinated two online campaigns, engaged UN human rights mechanisms and started to implement a three-year litigation strategy. This has only been possible due to committed engagement of our members across Europe, as well as support from donors and other partners willing to back what was initially a fledgling initiative.

During ENS's 2012 inaugural meeting we did not anticipate the scale and speed with which the issue of statelessness would emerge. Nor that the UN Refugee Agency would boldly launch a campaign to eradicate statelessness within a decade. ENS can justifiably take some credit for these developments and we will continue our awareness-raising efforts; a central plank of our work to date.

Inspired by our 2014 campaign to protect stateless persons in Europe, we have initiated a new #StatelessKids campaign, promoting the right of every child to acquire a nationality. This aligns with our strategy of seeking new 'entry points' to tackle statelessness, and has enabled us to engage a wider constituency of child rights actors and supporters. We have also shared our learning with other nascent regional statelessness networks to help foster a growing global civil society coalition.

Nowhere is the ambition of eradicating statelessness more achievable than in Europe. The debate now is on 'how', rather than 'what is' or 'why' should we address the problem. Another marker of progress was the first ever Conclusions on statelessness adopted by the European Council in December 2015. This is just one of several platforms that we have helped bring about, and which we will use to redouble our efforts in 2016 and beyond.

Thank you for your ongoing support,



CHRIS NASH, DIRECTOR

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# WHY DOES STATELESSNESS MATTER?

Statelessness affects more than 10 million people around the world and at least 600,000 in Europe alone. To be stateless is to not be recognised as a citizen by any state. Despite the enormous scale of the problem, statelessness remains a relatively hidden and little understood issue.

Although many European states have ratified the relevant international instruments, they lack effective national frameworks to deal with statelessness. This has left many individuals vulnerable to discrimination and human rights abuse. Unable to work, receive healthcare or access social support systems, stateless people in Europe are often destitute and abandoned to the margins of their societies.

Europe's historical disowning of the issue is all the more puzzling as it is also a 'producer' of statelessness. Shamefully, children are still being born in Europe without a nationality. Whether inheriting their statelessness from stateless parents or being the first in their family to experience statelessness, they have never known the protection or sense of belonging which a nationality bestows.

8,974

The number of stateless children recorded in Sweden in 2014, but for many other European countries accurate data is not even available

50%+

More than half of European states are failing to uphold their international obligations to prevent childhood statelessness 6

Although all but four EU states have ratified the 1954 Statelessness Convention, only six have dedicated statelessness determination procedures in place

on their parents. Instead, they should implement effective campaigns to ensure that parents are fully aware of the right of children to hold a nationality, as protected under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It is the most effective way of putting an end to the transmission of statelessness from generation to generation. I praise the work carried out by the European Network on Statelessness to this end and reiterate my support to the #StatelessKids campaign.

NILS MUIŽNIEKS, COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, COUNCIL OF EUROPE

66 I am not even recognised officially as a father of my son. My name is not written in his birth certificate. They refused to write it there because I don't have any documents proving my identity.

LUKA, STATELESS MAN LIVING IN SLOVAKIA



# WHO WE ARE AND **WHAT WE ARE DOING ABOUT IT**

ENS was founded to fill a historical gap by acting as a coordinating body and expert resource for organisations working to end statelessness in Europe. At the heart of our strategy has been an understanding of the need to mainstream and raise awareness about statelessness and nationality issues, to build the capacity of civil society to take action, and to act as an effective catalyst for change.

We are leading efforts to increase the focus on statelessness and to translate this into tangible protection for those affected. We remain dedicated to strengthening the often unheard voices of stateless persons in Europe.

### **HOW WE WORK**

Statelessness is a major human rights problem in Europe, yet for far too long it was ignored, with relatively little known about its causes, consequences and who it affects. We provide expertise, raise awareness through research, offer effective policy solutions and in our advocacy achieve a powerful 'multiplier effect' by working through our members in 39 European countries.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING

Although numerous organisations have a mandate to address statelessness, few possess the specialist knowledge to tackle the root causes. We provide training and a forum for the exchange of information and good practices. Our specialist pool of trainers and experts implements our Europe Wide Training Programme in order to build capacity among civil society partners, policy makers and other key stakeholders.

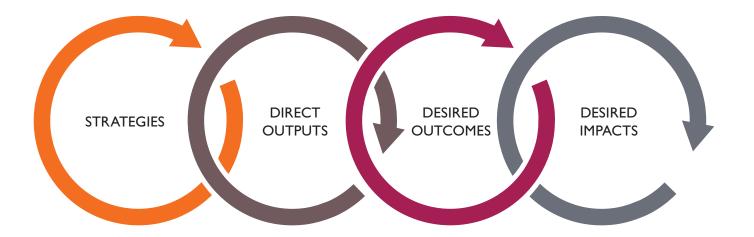
#### **AWARENESS-RAISING**

Despite recent awareness-raising gains, statelessness remains a relatively little understood issue. We aim to put a human face on the problem. Our weekly blog provides opinion and analysis of current developments to a readership of thousands. Our research and policy work generates widespread media coverage and we run targeted online campaigns in support of our advocacy work.

#### **LAW & POLICY DEVELOPMENT**

Our goal is to ensure full respect for stateless persons' rights, through evidence-based advocacy. We commission and publish research so that the full scope of the problem is understood in order to implement effective policy solutions. In addition, our dedicated working group aims to bring about change through the targeted use of strategic litigation.

#### **OURTHEORY OF CHANGE**



- Capacity building
- Awareness raising
- Law & policy developmen
- New comparative research into causes and effects of statelessness in Europe
- Policy monitoring and analysis
- Europe wide campaigns to help raise awareness and coordinate action
- Media coverage by working with key news outlets
- Europe-wide training programme for NGOs, lawyers and decision makers
- National-level advocacy programme to advance protection
- Litigation strategy targeting gaps in compliance with international obligations

- States commit and work to eradicate statelessness
- Improvement in national laws and introduction of statelessness
  determination procedures
- The voices of stateless people are heard and
- Increased numbers of stateless persons are empowered and receive appropriate protection
- A growing community is aware and concerned about statelessness and champions the right to a nationality
- Lawyers and NGOs are trained to utilize protection mechanisms and to hold governments to account

- Statelessness is widely understood as a fundamental human rights violation
- Stateless persons are empowered and have equal access to rights
- European States have safeguards in place to prevent new cases of statelessness and procedures to identify and protect those who are stateless
- European States take or commitments to work towards and champion global eradication of statelessness

#### **THEMATIC PRIORITIES**

- Children ending childhood statelessness
- Access to Justice protecting stateless persons from arbitrary detention
- Forced Displacement adopting comprehensive systems that protect and regularise stateless migrants
- Anti-Discrimination preventing statelessness among minority populations

#### **OUR VALUES**

- Respect for universal human rights of all
- Transparency in all that we do
- Innovation questioning, probing and reviewing rather than sticking to what we know
- Diligence quality and rigour are fundamental to our work
- Partnership strong collaboration with our members and supporters underpins all we do as a catalyst for change

# **OUR ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT**

#### INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY

Statelessness is fundamentally a human rights issue and one of the ways in which we seek to tackle it is through international human rights advocacy and engagement with human rights mechanisms. In partnership with the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion and our national members, we have made several submissions to the UN's Universal Periodic Review process and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. In parallel, we are trying to enforce rights through the courts and, following the organisation of an expert meeting in September 2014, we have produced a three-year pan-European litigation strategy.

#### PROTECTING STATELESS PERSONS FROM ARBITRARY DETENTION

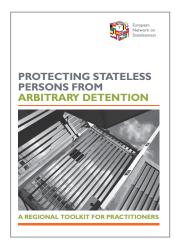
The detention of stateless people is a worrying trend across Europe. This is happening despite the fact that protection against arbitrary detention is entrenched under international and regional law. Against this backdrop, ENS has embarked on a threeyear project to map the extent of the issue, devise advocacy tools and train lawyers and NGOs to protect stateless persons from arbitrary detention.

In 2015, jointly with our members, we published three country reports highlighting the gaps and raising awareness about the extent of the issue in Malta, Poland and the Netherlands. Each country partner organised a national roundtable in order to provide training to lawyers, NGOs and government representatives, and as a platform for ongoing national-level advocacy efforts. In parallel to the country-level research, we launched a toolkit "Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention" intended as a resource for a range of actors to support efforts to challenge unlawful detention and secure 'release and stayrights' for detainees.





London, November 2015 – The detention toolkit was formally launched at a London event in November, accompanied by an exhibition of Greg Constantine's photography "Nowhere people".



66 ENS is forging important new ground in advocating for stateless persons' rights. The work to develop and rollout the first ever regional toolkit to protect stateless migrants from arbitrary detention is proving to be a critical resource for civil society and key stakeholders, and is impacting in the region and beyond.

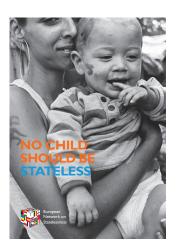
GRANT MITCHELL, DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL DETENTION COALITION (IDC)

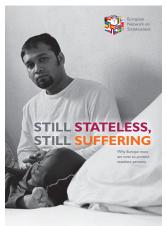
# ENDING CHILDHOOD STATELESSNESS IN EUROPE

Flawed nationality laws and birth registration procedures result in thousands of children growing up stateless across Europe. We believe this is thoroughly preventable and in 2015 we started a new project to promote measures that ensure the right of every child to acquire a nationality.

The project involves a combination of research, capacity building, advocacy and awareness-raising activities. Working with our members and other expert partners we produced eight country studies on childhood statelessness. This research, combined with analysis of nationality laws in 45 Council of Europe member states, informed a comparative report "No Child Should be Stateless" – produced as a platform for continuing advocacy on the issue. We also piloted a schools outreach project and organised a training workshop for child rights organisations.

The report was launched at an event in Strasbourg in September 2015 and featured a keynote presentation by Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Nils Muiznieks. A second launch event was held in the European Parliament in Brussels in December 2015 hosted by Jean Lambert MEP. Having built a broad coalition of supporters, we are now focusing on a public-facing programme of activities under the #StatelessKids banner, including a Youth Congress, an online campaign and targeted country-level advocacy actions.







Budapest, June 2015 – ENS country studies were published at a pan-European conference attended by 100 participants from 30 European countries. The event resulted in a conference action statement intended to guide ongoing collective efforts to eradicate childhood statelessness.

Brussels, December 2016 – Launch of our report "No Child Should be Stateless" organised with the European Parliament's Inter Group on Children's Rights. The event included presentations on the role of European stakeholders in addressing childhood statelessness and responses from EU Parliamentarians.



66 ENS and its members continue to take a lead role and pave the way for policy makers and the public to be more engaged about the devastating impact and injustice statelessness has on the lives of so many. From campaigns on childhood statelessness to the plight of those in detention, it has been incredibly rewarding collaborating with ENS on such groundbreaking work.

66 With more than half of European States failing to put in place full safeguards to prevent childhood statelessness, the EU needs to do more to ensure that all children grow up with a nationality and a sense of belonging. The role played by ENS in providing robust evidence based research and promoting positive solutions is instrumental in confronting the issue at the EU level. Awarenessraising events held by ENS in the EU Parliament are galvanising and bringing together a growing coalition of MEPs and other Brussels-based stakeholders committed to taking action.

IEAN LAMBERT, MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (GREENS/EUROPEAN FREE ALLIANCE)

#### HELPING TO FOSTER A GROWING GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION TO ERADICATE **STATELESSNESS**

Throughout 2014 and 2015, we were able to take strategic advantage of additional media interest generated through the launch of UNHCR's #ibelong campaign which seeks to eradicate statelessness within a decade. We have assumed the lead coordination role in terms of civil society's contribution to this initiative in Europe.

We have also shared our experience with other developing regional coalitions, including through bilateral meetings with the recently launched Americas Network on Nationality and Statelessness as well as through presentations at various events – including at the first ever Global Forum on Statelessness in September 2014, a global NGO statelessness retreat in Geneva in July 2015 and at a roundtable in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in November 2015 seeking to set up a new subregional statelessness network in Central Asia.

#### RAISING THE VOICES OF STATELESS PERSONS

There is a fundamental lack of awareness about why some people have no nationality, what impact this has and how it can be remedied. In 2014 we launched our first pan-European campaign to bring together a broad spectrum of actors and to put a human face on the issue.

We gathered testimonies from stateless migrants across the continent. This snapshot of Europe's stateless population - published as a report, "Still Stateless, Still Suffering" - provided powerful evidence of the human impact on

individuals lacking any nationality.

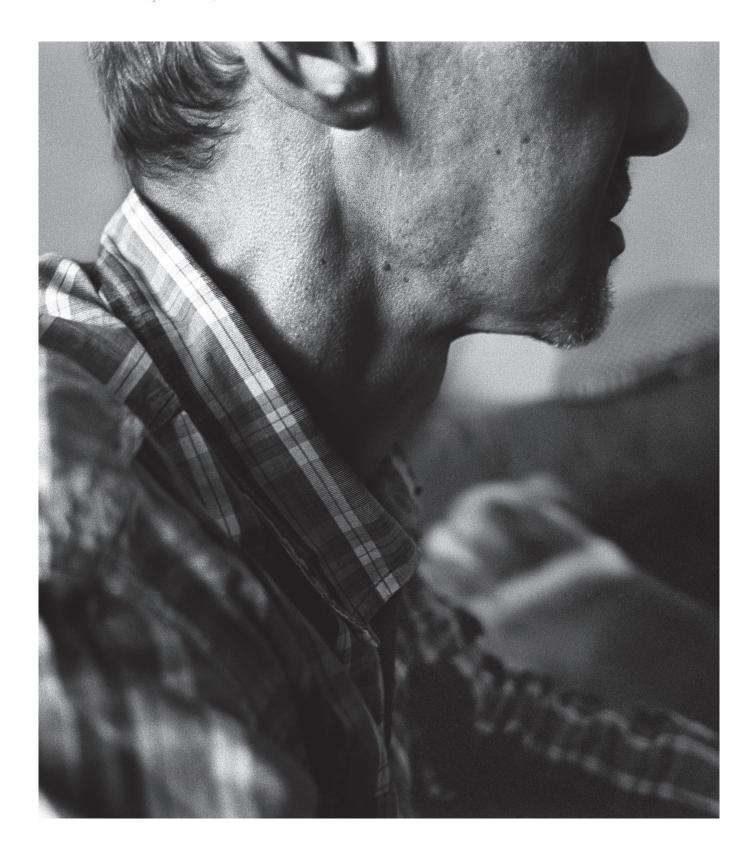
Timed to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the 1954 UN Statelessness Convention, the campaign included an animation and online petition which gathered over 7,000 signatures, calling on European leaders to take action to protect stateless persons in Europe. On 14 October the activities culminated in a day of action against statelessness across Europe, when the petition was presented at the European Parliament.

#### SHARING OUR EXPERTISE

In September 2014, we launched a Europe-wide Training Programme which, since then, has supported training for lawyers, NGOs and government decision-makers in Ireland, Macedonia and the Ukraine. This capacity-building work has reinforced national-level advocacy and has equipped lawyers to directly uphold the human rights of stateless persons. In September 2015, as part of efforts to build the capacity of our members, and to increase the pool of our expert trainers, we held our second Train the Trainer event in Strasbourg.

We are regularly invited to share our expertise with both governmental and inter-governmental partners. During the period covered by this annual report, ENS presented at; UNHCR roundtables in Brussels, Dublin, Geneva, Moscow, Stockholm and Warsaw; an Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Cape Town; a hearing in the UK Parliament and a meeting organised by the Luxembourg Presidency of the EU. 66 We know that to many stateless people even the most basic human right – the right to live with dignity – is often denied. Based on my experience I wonder do stateless people even have a right to die?

KATARÍNA FAJNOROVÁ, HUMAN RIGHTS LEAGUE IN SLOVAKIA



# **OUR MEMBERS IN ACTION – ROMAN'S STORY**

OUR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBER, KATARÍNA FAINOROVÁ FROM THE HUMAN RIGHTS LEAGUE IN SLOVAKIA, RECOUNTS THE STORY OF ONE OF HER CLIENTS, ROMAN, AS A HARROWING REMINDER OF WHY STATES NEED TO BETTER PROTECT STATELESS PERSONS.

It was in October 2014 when Tereza, the long-term partner of my stateless client, came to my office and said to me: "Roman is in hospital and it is serious, doctors say...". She started to cry.

The couple had spent over 14 years together, most of that time on the street or in homeless shelters. Tereza is a Slovak citizen and is severely disabled. Roman had no documents and no residence permit, which meant that they couldn't get married. Roman was born in what is now Kosovo. His father was a Yugoslav citizen and his mother was from the former USSR. Early in his life, his mother took Roman to Russia to live with his grandmother, and abandoned him. When his grandmother died, Roman (then still a minor), was left on his own. He came to Slovakia more than 20 years ago and unsuccessfully applied for asylum three times. His final asylum application, submitted in 2005, was rejected as "manifestly unfounded" and he was issued with an expulsion order. However, as neither Serbia, Kosovo, nor the Russian Federation ever confirmed his citizenship, he couldn't be expelled and his prolonged detention became purposeless. In 2006 he was granted tolerated stay, but without the right to work or access to public health care.

A few weeks after Tereza came to my office, the hospital called me to say that Roman died. Because Tereza couldn't afford to pay for his funeral it was up to the local authority to arrange one. I called their office to find out more about the funeral and to inform them that both Roman's partner and I would like to attend it. It was then I found out that the local authority pays only for the cheapest version of cremation, and that it is not possible for a partner to come to pay their last respects. Moreover, the ashes could not be made available to Tereza afterwards, because she is not Roman's wife and would instead be scattered in an unknown location.

I tried to explain to the person at the local office that the only reason why they never married is because Roman lacked necessary documents, but to no avail. I later tried calling the crematorium, thinking they would understand the situation and would at least allow for a last visit. After several attempts, they finally agreed to allow Tereza a ten-minute visit to the basement of the crematorium to say goodbye. However, yet another legal obstacle appeared. As Roman was not a Slovak citizen, the local authority was obliged to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about his death and wait for either information about the transfer of the human remains to another country or consent to bury Roman in Slovakia. Two weeks passed without reply, and the law states the dead body should cremated within 14 days, which meant that in the end there was no time for a last farewell. The cremation took place immediately after the body was transferred from the hospital – without Tereza.

A naked stateless and homeless body was burnt anonymously, without any last words from a priest or anyone else, and without the presence of the only person who cared about him and loved him. Roman lived the sad life of a person whose identity was never recognized and he left this world alone, with no recognition of his human dignity.

Would his life (and death) be any different if he were not stateless? Perhaps not, but the system never gave him a chance. Because he was not officially recognized as stateless and wasn't granted protection, he fell into the category of the most desperate cases we deal with. There are many reasons to introduce a statelessness determination procedure in Slovakia and this story is indeed one of them.

We know that to many stateless people even the most basic human right – the right to live with dignity – is often denied. Based on my experience I wonder do stateless people even have a right to die?

# OUR STAFF, TRUSTEES, ADVISORY COMMITTEE & MEMBERS

ENS has a small but dedicated Secretariat based at our London office, tasked with coordination and development of the Network. We operate a controlled growth and engagement strategy by maintaining an agile structure and a philosophy of building capacity and, wherever possible, channelling resources through our members across 39 European countries.

#### **STAFF**

Chris Nash, Director: Chris is the Director and co-founder of ENS. He has worked in the refugee and migration field for 18 years, initially as an asylum lawyer and then at the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (Head of Policy & Advocacy), the Refugee Council of Australia (National Policy Director), Amnesty International (Head of Refugee & Migrant Rights Team) and Asylum Aid (International Protection Policy Coordinator). He is a sought after speaker and has written widely on asylum, migration and statelessness.

Jan Brulc, Head of Communications: Jan joined ENS in November 2015 to run its communications and advocacy work. He holds a Masters degree in politics. Previously, Jan worked for the Migrants' Rights Network and the European Council on Refugees and Exiles, managing communications work from their London and Brussels offices. He also worked as a lead web developer at Small Axe and in the media department at the European Medicine Agency.

Elizabeth Odette, Operations Manager: Elizabeth joined ENS in November 2015 as Operations Manager responsible for managing HR, finance, governance and administration. Before joining ENS Elizabeth worked in a broad range of finance and business administration roles in the charity sector for over 10 years. Her interests include working with young people in various projects with which she is involved.

#### **BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

ENS has an active Board of Trustees currently made up of six members, responsible for overseeing the governance of the charity. They are:

- Stefanie Grant A human rights lawyer, and formerly headed research divisions of Amnesty International and the OHCHR
- Gábor Gyulai Refugee Programme Manager at the Hungarian Helsinki Committee
- Ivanka Kostic Founder and Executive Director of Praxis (Serbia)
- Allan Leas (Chair) A human rights specialist and consultant in the voluntary sector, formerly Secretary General of ECRE
- James Woodeson (Treasurer) Head of Multinationals, Switzerland at HSBC
- Maurice Wren Chief Executive of the Refugee Council (UK)

#### **ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

ENS is a membership organisation. This gives us a strength beyond our staff and trustees, and a reach across Europe. Our Secretariat receives ongoing support from the Advisory Committee members, who regularly lead on delivering training and research, contributing to strategic planning and representing the organisation at external events across Europe.

ENS wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the Oak Foundation, the Open Society Foundations, the Sigrid Rausing Trust and the UN Refugee Agency





SIGRID RAUSING TRUST



66 Being a member of ENS's Advisory Committee has helped enable the ERRC to focus fully on statelessness as a major cause and effect of the discrimination faced by the Roma communities. I have benefitted greatly from ENS's capacity building work, and found attending its Train the Trainer event transformative to how I approach human rights education. Moreover, my coordination of ENS's litigation working group helps us to align and maximise our collective resources in pursuit of our shared objectives.

ADAM WEISS, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE FUROPEAN ROMA RIGHTS CENTRE

#### **OUR MEMBERS**

Our membership spans a broad spectrum, from large international NGOs to smaller grassroot organisations: legal advice agencies, research and policy institutions, frontline service providers, detention specialists and several prominent international law experts. We have over 100 members in 39 European countries (see shaded areas of map).



Advisory Committee members: ASKV Refugee Support, Netherlands \* Asylum Aid, UK \* The Equal Rights Trust, UK \* European Roma Rights Centre, Hungary \* Forum Refugiés-Cosi, France \* Halina Niec Legal Aid Centre, Poland \* HIAS Ukraine \* Human Rights League, Slovakia \* Hungarian Helsinki Committee \* Immigrant Council of Ireland \* The Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Netherlands \* Latvian Centre for Human Rights \* Open Society Justice Initiative \* Praxis, Serbia \* Hilkka Becker, Ireland \* Adrian Berry, UK \* Katja Swider, Netherlands Associate member organisations: Aditus Foundation, Malta \* AIRE Centre, UK \* Archway Foundation, Romania \* Association for Integration and Migration, Czech Republic \* Association for Juridical Studies on Immigration, Italy \*Asylkoordination, Austria \* Bail for Immigration Detainees, UK \* Belgian Refugee Council, Belgium \*British Red Cross, UK \* Caritas Vienna, Austria \* Civic Assistance Committee for Refugees, Russia \* Civil Rights Programme, Kosovo \* Coram Children's Legal Centre, UK \* Danish Refugee Council, Denmark \* Detention Action, UK \* EUDO Citizenship, regional \* Faith Hope Love, Russia\* Foundation for Access to Rights (FAR), Bulgaria \* Future Worlds Centre, Cyprus \* Greek Council for Refugees, Greece \* Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Poland \* Information Legal Centre, Croatia \* Innovations and Reforms Centre, Georgia \* Italian Council for Refugees, Italy \* JRS Romania \* Kerk in Actie, Netherlands \* Law Centre of Advocates, Moldova \* Legal Centre, Montenegro \* Legal Clinic for Refugees and Immigrants, Bulgaria \* Legal Information Centre on Human Rights, Estonia \* Lithuanian Red Cross Society, Lithuania \* Liverpool University Law Clinic, UK \* Macedonia Young Lawyers Association, Macedonia \* Migrant Rights Network, UK \* NGO Vitality, Moldova \* Norwegian Organisation for Asylum Seekers \* Norwegian Refugee Council \* Peace Institute, Slovenia \* People for Change Foundation, Malta \* Portuguese Refugee Council, Portugal \* Public Law Project, UK \* Refugee Action, UK \* Refugees International, regional \* Refugee Rights, Turkey \* Tirana Legal Aid Society (TLAS), Albania \* Vasa Prava, Bosnia and Herzegovina Individual associate members: Marine Antonyan, Armenia \* Katia Bianchini, UK \* Dr Judith Beyer, Germany \* Zsolt Bobis, Hungary \* Michelle Mila van Burik, Netherlands \* Ivana Canjuga Bedic, Croatia \* Valeriia Cherednichenko, Ukraine \* Arsenio Cores, Spain \* Eva Ersboll, Denmark \* Paolo Farci, lawyer, Italy \* Jared Ficklin, ÚK \* Eric Fripp, UK \* Monika Ganczer, Hungary \* Aleksandra Semeriak Gavrilenok, Spain \* Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill, UK \* Stans Goudsmit, Netherlands \* Stefanie Grant, UK \* Professor Rene de Groot, Netherlands \* Alison Harvey, UK \* Professor James Hathaway, US \* Karel Hendriks, Netherlands \* Erika Kalantzi, Greece \* Jyothi Kanics, Switzerland \* Khrystyna Koleson, Ukraine \* Manuela . Kraus, Germany \* Maureen Lynch, US \* Helena-Ulrike Marambou, Germany \* Carolina Marin, Romania \* Reinhard Marx, Germany \* Keelin McCarthy, UK \* Frances Meyler, UK \* Tamas Molnar, Hungary \* Hana Van Ooijen, Netherlands \* Andrea Saccucci, Italy \*Mike Sanderson, UK \*

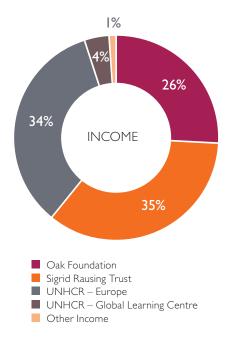
Nando Sigona, UK \* Kelly Staples, UK \* Kostas Tsitselikis, Greece \* Jason Tucker, UK \* Caia Vlieks, Netherlands \* Sarah Woodhouse, UK

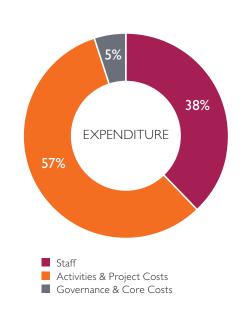
## **FINANCES**

The information below is an extract from our full annual financial statement, which was approved by the ENS Board of Trustees on 20 April 2016. This underwent Independent Financial Examination, and has been submitted to the Charity Commission. For further information, please consult the full financial statement, the Independent Examiner's Report and the Trustees' annual report which are available from ENS on request. The information covers the period between 1 September 2014 (the date of ENS's incorporation) and 31 December 2015.

	Unrestricted funds $(\pounds)$	Restricted funds (£)	Total funds (£)
INCOME			
Grants received	140,000	88,553	228,553
Other voluntary income	2,000	-	2,000
TOTAL INCOME	142,000	88,553	230,553
expenditure			
Charitable activities	93,600	82,279	175,879
Governance costs	248	1,200	1,448
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	93,848	83,479	177,327
Transfers between Funds	5,074	(5,074)	-
TOTAL FUNDS (31 DECEMBER 2015)	53,226*	-	53,226

<sup>\*</sup> Part of these funds (£39,971) comprise monies which are required to be expended by 31 August 2016.





# **SUPPORT OUR WORK**

**DONATE ONLINE** 

Your generous support allows us to increase the focus on statelessness and to translate this into tangible protection for those affected.

vital role in achieving our common goal of ending statelessness in Europe. It is a model that can serve as an example for regional networks elsewhere in order to help us deliver on the #IBelong Campaign to end statelessness in 10 Years.

**VOLKER TÜRK, ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PROTECTION, UNHCR** 

66 Everyone has the right to a nationality

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