



EIN 2022 ACTIVITY REPORT

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Foreword



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It has now been more than a year since the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine has started on 24 February 2022. The large-scale human rights violations and violations of laws of war in the past year makes our advocacy of full and effective implementation of human rights judgments in Europe pale into insignificance. However, this war at the heart of Europe and the importance of ensuring justice for the people of Ukraine also reinforces our commitment to our work. Europe must more than ever forcefully ask: “Are we doing enough to protect our fundamental values of human rights, rule of law and democracy?”

EIN is dedicated to playing its part in translating this renewed sense of commitment to concrete progress. First and foremost, we have been ensuring that the consequences of the invasion on the implementation process are well communicated to our Ukrainian partners, in addition to assisting Russian human rights defenders navigate the new realities following the expulsion of the Russian Federation from the Council of Europe (see section [‘Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine’](#)).

In the past year EIN has worked hard to ensure deep impact on the way that European institutions promote the implementation of ECtHR judgments. In May 2022, the EIN Board submitted an open letter to the Council of Europe’s Secretary General and the Committee of Ministers, highlighting the seriousness of the ECtHR implementation issue, urging them to put in place a strategy to address it and making recommendations ([see section 3.2](#)). This was followed by an international conference we held in Strasbourg in June where we further discussed what the key elements of an implementation strategy for the Council of Europe might be ([see section 3.1](#)). We are pleased to see that by 2023 a strategy has been adopted by the Council of Europe, picking up key elements of our recommendations. Furthermore, in July 2022 the EU Commission adopted our proposal to take into account EIN’s data on the overall levels of non-implementation of ECtHR judgments in its influential annual rule of law reports concerning EU member states ([see section 2.2](#)).

Turning to our wider work, 2022 also saw progress in the implementation of specific human rights judgments, including the acquittal of opposition figures in Azerbaijan ([see section 1.2](#)), new administrative procedures to facilitate name changes for transgender persons in Lithuania ([see section 1.4](#)), and increased protection for a victim of domestic violence in Ukraine ([see section 2.1](#)). This last case formed part of a project on the implementation of ECtHR judgments concerning gender-based violence, which has led to almost every leading judgment on this issue now being monitored by a national organisation specialising on the topic. We have also carried out our standard activities in training members of civil society ([see section 4.2](#)), providing ongoing feedback and support in over 60 cases ([see section 4.1](#)), facilitating briefings to the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers (see section 3.3), and holding our general assembly in Strasbourg ([see section 5.1](#)).

As the war continues, EIN expresses its solidarity with our members, partners, colleagues and friends in Ukraine. Our thoughts are with them, their families, and all the people of Ukraine.

Professor Dr. Başak Çalı, EIN Chair

Russia’s invasion of Ukraine

Following the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24th February 2022, we expected that the Ukrainian authorities and civil society would suspend their engagement with the ECtHR implementation process. However, in a testament to the commitment of Ukraine to human rights in extraordinary circumstances, we still see follow up work on Ukrainian cases. The Ukrainian government continues to submit some Action Plans and Action Reports to the implementation monitoring process. The Committee of Ministers initially suspended debates on Ukrainian cases pending implementation. However, in December 2022 it published Decisions on two Ukrainian judgments – and it continues to monitor the implementation of cases under standard supervision. EIN has therefore continued its work in disseminating case updates to Ukrainian civil society, which maintains some engagement in the ECtHR implementation monitoring process.

In addition to the devastating consequences the invasion has had for Ukraine, it has also had a very negative impact for human rights defenders in Russia. Prior to the invasion, we already saw an intensification of reprisals against our Russian partners. This included the liquidation of the Memorial organisations and the banning of the website of OVD-Info in the months leading up to the attack. EIN organised a briefing from a Memorial representative to members of the Committee of Ministers and disseminated information on the liquidation of the organisations at the Council of Europe.

Following the start of the conflict, EIN staff replaced members of Russian civil society in a briefing to the Committee of Ministers on the implementation of the *Lashmankin* group (concerning violations on the right to free assembly). This was done in order to prevent possible reprisals against individual civil society members.

Despite being expelled from the Council of Europe on 16th March 2022, the Russian Federation is still bound to implement judgments against it from the European Court of Human Rights. This includes judgments concerning violations occurring up until September 16th 2022. The Committee of Ministers continues to monitor the implementation of Russian cases and issue decisions on them in quarterly CM/DH meetings. However, the Russian government no longer engages in the process. As a result, the Council of Europe has explicitly encouraged continued submissions from Russian civil society, to provide updated information.

The ECtHR implementation monitoring process serves as a concrete record of Russia’s legally mandated human rights obligations. Furthermore, in the event that Russia one day applies to re-join the Council of Europe, it is possible that the implementation of some or all cases would be a precondition for their renewed membership. For these reasons, some civil society organisations have considered it worthwhile to continue making submissions to the process. Meanwhile, it is highly unlikely that Russian ECtHR judgments to be implemented in the short to medium term. As a result, it appears that a number of Russian organisations have ceased engagement.

EIN continues to provide assistance to any organisations or individuals that do decide to continue engagement with the ECtHR implementation monitoring procedure.

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Section 1: Turning judgments into rights

1.1. Reopening the investigation into crimes committed against Azeri investigative journalist

Khadija Ismayilova was subjected to several private life and freedom of expression violations in connection with her work as a journalist, after having published articles about corruption in the president's family. She received a threatening letter instructing her to stop her reporting, and after she refused to do so, an intimate video filmed with a hidden camera secretly installed in her home was published online. Based on this, government newspapers ran stories about her, accusing her of immoral behaviour, disclosing private information and attacking her reputation. She was also subject to unlawful arrest and detention. Three ECtHR judgments in her favour are pending implementation.

In 2022, EIN has provided advice and guidance to Khadija Ismayilova and her legal representatives from Media Defence, drafting submissions on her behalf to the Committee of Ministers in [May 2022](#), [June 2022](#) and November 2022. EIN also facilitated an oral [briefing by Ms Ismayilova to the Committee of Ministers in May 2022](#), which led to a strong [CM decision](#) urging the authorities to immediately re-open the investigation into the criminal offences committed against her (threatening letter, secret filming and dissemination of intimate videos). In October 2022, the investigation [was reopened](#) by the investigator of Prosecutor General's Office, referring to the CM decision of June 2022.



1.2. Acquittal of two NIDA activists

Azizov and Novruzlu were opposition activists and members of the NIDA civic movement, who were involved in peaceful anti-government demonstrations. The authorities arrested them and placed them under remand. Their detention, which was arbitrarily extended, had pursued an ulterior motive: to punish and silence the activists for their participation in the anti-government demonstrations. EIN worked with the applicants' lawyer providing advice and guidance for a Rule 9.1 [submission](#) to the Committee, but also with the Election Monitoring and Democratic Studies Centre, who have made submissions in [February 2022](#), [May 2022](#) and [September 2022](#), addressing both individual measures and general measures. The applicants were acquitted by the Baku Supreme Court in [September 2022](#).

1.3. Reinstatement of Bar membership for unlawfully disbarred lawyer

Another positive development took place in the Aslan Ismayilov case, which concerned a practicing lawyer's unlawful disbarment, following a judge's complaint. In the proceedings concerning his disbarment, the courts did not address his arguments which were decisive for the outcome of the case, thus violating his right to a fair trial. Following the EIN-supported submission made by the [applicant](#) in this case, in 2021, proceedings regarding his disbarment were reopened; and [the applicant's membership in the Azerbaijani Bar Association was restored in April 2022](#), following the decision of the Baku Supreme Court.

1.4. Positive impact on general measures

In 2022 EIN members and partners continued to make progress in achieving reforms through the implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. The following is one example of that work.

In [L. v. Lithuania](#), the applicant was not able to achieve full gender reassignment surgery or to obtain the modification of his official documents, on account of the gaps in the legislation addressing the conditions and procedure for gender affirming surgery and legal gender recognition. These legislative shortfalls left him in a distressing and uncertain situation, which led the ECtHR to find a violation of his right to respect for his private life.



Picture: [Alexander Grey, Unsplash](#)

EIN has been working with Transgender Europe, providing advice, guidance and reviews of their joint [submissions](#) (made with an alliance of NGOs) to the Committee of Ministers. In February 2022, the Lithuanian authorities passed an Order to enable transgender persons to change their first name and surname in line with their gender identity through an administrative procedure together with guidelines to ensure the uniform application of the Order. The [Committee of Ministers appreciated](#) this development, while the [NGOs acknowledged](#) that the Lithuanian authorities have taken steps to reduce discrimination against transgender individuals.

Section 2: Impact of EIN projects in 2022

2.1. Advocating for the implementation of judgments related to domestic violence and violence against women

EIN's thematic project on the implementation of ECtHR judgments concerning domestic and gender-based violence was launched with the aim to provide comprehensive support to local NGOs that specialise in this area, ensuring that they can effectively contribute to the ECtHR implementation monitoring system, in every country where there is an ECtHR judgment concerning domestic violence pending implementation. EIN mapped all the ECtHR judgments regarding domestic violence, violence against women and girls, and sexual violence; reached out to specialist partners at national level; conducted a comprehensive training; and provided advice and constructive feedback on subsequent submissions.

In the Levchuk case; the applicant had been physically abused by her former husband; following the divorce proceedings, she and her children were forced to cohabit with him for years, as the courts gave priority to his property rights in the eviction proceedings. This led the ECtHR to conclude that the authorities had failed to protect their right to enjoy their homes free from violence.

EIN trained and provided assistance to local NGO JurFem, which made a submission to the implementation process, pointing out that the applicant's former husband still owned one-sixth of the home in which she lived and – despite failing to pay the alimony payments for the children for many years – he could still access the property. This caused the applicant and her children to continue to live in fear that he may return anytime. After this situation was highlighted by JurFem, the authorities enforced the payment of the alimony due by providing the victim with her former husband's one-sixth share of the property. This provided the victim with both the financial compensation that was due to her and safety from her former abuser.



Picture: [Marjan Blan, Unsplash](#)

Another major positive development in the implementation of this case was the country's ratification of the Istanbul Convention in July 2022. JurFem's submissions, supported by EIN, contributed to this reform, as they explained how the Ukrainian legislation did not comply with the standards of the Istanbul Convention – leading to the Committee of Ministers calling for further reforms, including the ratification of the Istanbul Convention.

Furthermore, out of the 17 leading cases currently pending implementation at the start of the project, 13 now have a monitoring submission from civil society or will have one soon. EIN's report on the Implementation of ECtHR Judgments concerning Domestic and Gender Based Violence was published and disseminated, and a public launch event for the report was held at the reception held in the Permanent Representation of Luxembourg to the Council of Europe.

2.2. Putting the implementation of ECtHR judgments inside the EU's rule of law agenda

In 2022, EIN, in partnership with Democracy Reporting International (DRI), led calls for the EU's rule of law reporting to include data on the non-implementation of judgments from the two key European courts: the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice. The advocacy campaign included a series of submissions to the EU's rule of law consultation process, blogging, public events, private briefings, and the publication of a report 'Justice Delayed and Justice Denied: Non-Implementation of European Court Judgments and the Rule of Law'.

In July 2022, the EU Commission took up EIN's proposals, including an assessment of the overall levels of implementation of ECtHR judgments in each of the 27 country chapters and noting the importance of the implementation of ECtHR judgments to the rule of law. This positive development enhances the EU's rule of law procedures by providing an assessment of the overall state of ECtHR implementation, rather than only a few selected cases. For EU states, this development enhances ECtHR implementation, by providing a new instrument of pressure on national authorities, spotlighting pending cases and obligations of European governments to effect change. EU bodies are now able to raise the ECtHR implementation issue as a whole within their interactions with national authorities.

Section 3: Addressing publicly the challenges linked to the non-implementation of ECtHR judgments

3.1. EIN Conferences on Systemic Non-Implementation of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

In February 2022, EIN organised [a public event](#) at the law faculty of the University of Strasbourg to underline the challenges linked to the non-implementation of ECtHR judgments. This event, which was co-funded by the City of Strasbourg in the frame of the Future of Europe Conference, was opened by Katarina Barley, Vice-President of the European Parliament. It was followed by an EIN call to the European Commission to include the level of implementation of ECtHR judgments in its annual rule of law reports, as well as in its programmes and strategies. This call was backed by the EIN project on the rule of law (see section 2) which led to a shift in the EU approach, with greater attention now being paid to the implementation of ECtHR judgments as an indicator of human rights protection in the EU.



In June 2022, EIN hosted an international [Conference about the obstacles to the implementation of ECtHR judgments](#). This event, organised in Strasbourg, gathered over 70 participants, EIN members and representatives from other human rights NGOs, but also representatives from Permanent Representations as well as Council of Europe staff members. It included presentations from leading members of the civil society movement to promote ECtHR implementation, as well as high-level speakers from the Council of Europe and national governments. The Conference triggered open discussion to highlight the main barriers to ECtHR implementation, identify common solutions, and share the solutions across European civil society. The outcome of this event was also used to enrich EIN's proposals for implementation reform at the Council of Europe.

EIN also publicly addressed the challenges of non-implementation during [an advocacy event held in October 2022 in Berlin](#). This event, organised with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee, with the support of the [Center for Fundamental Rights of the Hertie School](#), focused on judgments concerning political persecution. The briefing was chaired by Dr. Hans-Jörg Behrens, Agent of the German Federal Ministry of Justice before the European Court of Human Rights and included interventions by Ramute Remezaite, EIN Board member, Implementation Lead at the [European Human Rights Advocacy Centre](#) (EHRAC), and EIN Chair Başak Çalı.



3.2. EIN advocacy for implementation reform at the Council of Europe

In Spring 2022, the EIN Board addressed [a letter to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, and Committee of Ministers](#), to call for action on the implementation of ECtHR judgments. In this letter, sent in view of the meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Council of Europe States in Turin, EIN Board members shared their concern regarding the outlook for the implementation of ECtHR judgments and the system of the European Convention of Human Rights as a whole. The Board called on to the Council of Europe to **formulate an effective public strategy to address the systemic non-implementation of ECtHR judgments – and ensure it is properly resourced.**

This letter was accompanied by a set of [concrete recommendations](#) made by EIN to improve the implementation of ECtHR judgments. In particular, the EIN Board called for:

- Increased transparency of the implementation monitoring process and engagement with NHRIs/NGOs;
- Significant increases in funds for the Council of Europe's Department for the Execution of Judgments;
- A significant increase in Council of Europe technical co-operation projects focused on ECtHR implementation;
- A Council of Europe special representative on the implementation of ECtHR judgments;
- A new sanction by the Committee of Ministers for continued non-implementation; and
- Annual country-by-country assessments of the state of ECtHR implementation and national capacity in each state.

EIN's Recommendations were picked up by the [CURE Campaign](#) as well as the [European Network of National Human Rights Institutions](#) (ENNHRI).

EIN's Recommendations were further discussed at the [Conference in June in Strasbourg](#), and shared with the [High Level Reflection Group of the Council of Europe](#). The High-level Reflection Group was set up by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in June 2022, following an invitation by the Committee of Ministers at its 132nd Session in Turin (Italy) on 20 May 2022. It was tasked with drawing up a report and issuing recommendations relating to the Council of Europe's role in responding to the new realities and challenges facing Europe and the world. **EIN was glad to see that** many of the proposals it set out were reflected in the [High-Level Reflection Group's resulting report](#). We hope that the recommendations of the High-Level Reflection group can be put into action, in order to urgently address the non-implementation of ECtHR judgments. EIN will continue its advocacy work in view of the 4th European Council Summit to be held in May 2023.

3.3. EIN civil society briefings

In 2022, EIN continued to organise its quarterly briefings ahead of each Committee of Ministers Human Rights meetings (CM-DH meetings). Briefings dealt with bad conditions of detention in France – [J.M.B. and others v France case](#) – Belgium – [Vasilescu v Belgium case](#) – and Moldova – [I.D. v the Republic of Moldova](#). Violations related to the ill-treatment of asylum seekers were highlighted during briefings on the [M.A. v France](#) case and the [Ilias and Ahmed v Hungary](#) case. In the frame of the EIN project for advancing the implementation of judgments linked to violence against women, a briefing was organised on the [Opuz v Turkey group of cases](#), with the participation of [Mor Çalı](#). Briefings also concerned [rule of law cases pending v Poland](#), as well as the [Tsintsabadze v Georgia](#) case, which relates to violations of Article 2 and Article 3 of the Convention on account of deaths, torture and other forms of ill treatment, mostly imputable to law enforcement and prison agents.

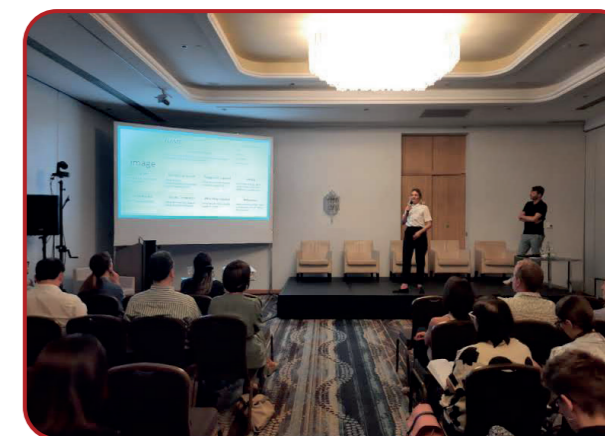
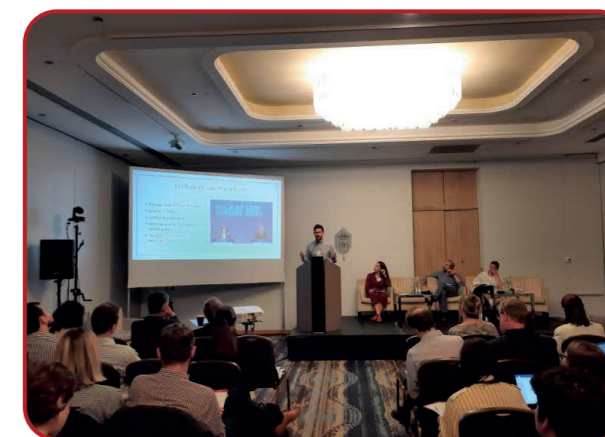
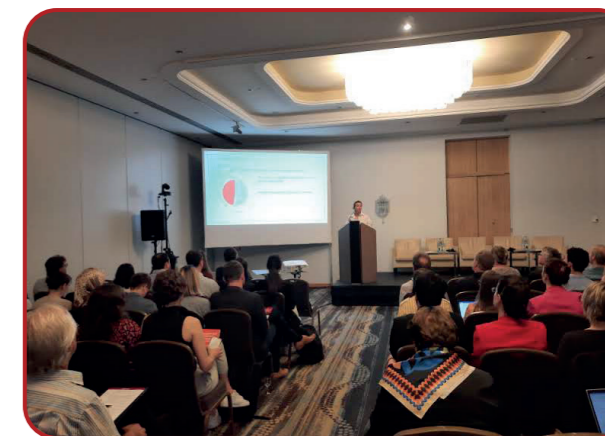


Specific attention was also paid at cases of political persecution pending versus Azerbaijan and Turkey. Investigative journalist Khadija Ismayilova came to Strasbourg to personally present her cases ([Khadija Ismaylova v. Azerbaijan](#) and [Khadija Ismayilova v. Azerbaijan \(no. 2\)](#)). The case of [Selahattin Demirtas \(no.2\) v Turkey](#) was presented by Ayse Bingol in June 2022 and Benan Molu and Ramazan Demir, legal representatives of Mr Demirtas, in September 2022. Following these briefings, Azerbaijani authorities reopened the investigation into the offences committed against Khadija Ismayilova referring to the Committee of Ministers' decision of June 2022; in Selahattin Demirtas (no. 2), the Committee instructed the Secretariat to prepare a draft interim resolution for the Committee's consideration, which was then issued at its 1459th meeting (March 2023).

EIN also continued to support the commitment of NGOs regarding violations to the right of freedom of association in Azerbaijan, and organised a specific briefing on the [Ramazanova and others v. Azerbaijan](#) in March 2022, asking for the case to be moved to the enhanced procedure.



EIN events 2022 in pictures



Section 4: Enhancing the effective participation of civil society in the implementation process

4.1. Support for the production of effective rule 9s

In 2022, EIN has provided support to produce effective Rule 9 submissions by reviewing and/or assisting in the drafting of 60 communications made by over 30 NGOs and legal representatives of applicants. Furthermore, EIN has continued to provide guidance on engaging with the implementation process on an ongoing basis, liaising with the DEJ and organising bilateral meetings between NGOs and the DEJ. The submissions have helped the DEJ and the CM fulfil their supervision function, providing independent information into the implementation process (for example, in the [Aggerholm v. Denmark](#) case, following the NGO submission, the DEJ reverted to the authorities raising certain issues related to the general measures), preventing premature case closure (the supervision of the [Goryaynova v. Ukraine](#) case has not been closed despite the government's Action Report), ensuring proper classification of cases and appropriate recommendations to national authorities (the [M.H. and others v. Croatia](#) case was classified under enhanced procedure following the Border Violence Monitoring Network).

On 6th July, [a decision of the Committee of Ministers](#) clarified that Communications under Rule 9.2 may include communications from organisations such as Bar associations, law societies or other lawyers' associations. EIN has been advocating for such a clarification for a long time, and we welcome this decision which could trigger enhanced commitment from Bar associations in the supervision process.

"Your support in preparation was immensely important. Without your help submission would not be possible."

Vesna Terselic from Documenta

"Thank you for your detailed reply and most welcome suggestions according to which we updated our communication and added attachments"

Đorđe Popović, [Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights YUCOM](#)

4.2. EIN Trainings

In 2022, EIN enriched its capacity building offer by proposing training sessions in French. A first session, partly funded through the grant of the city of Strasbourg, took place in February 2022. Around 25 lawyers and representatives from NGOs from France, Belgium, but also Ireland, gathered to learn more about how they could take part in the implementation process. A lawyer from the Department for the Execution of Judgments was present to answer their questions, as well as experienced EIN members and partners, such as Nora Novozadek from the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, or Krassimir Kanev, from the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee, and Hugues de Suremain, from the European Prison Litigation Network (EPLN), who took part online. Breakout sessions enabled participants to learn concretely how to draft rule 9s, and make efficient contributions to the implementation process. A second session was then organised in Paris on 30th November, with the support of [La Cimade](#), and the association [Avocats pour la Défense des Droits des Étrangers](#), as well as the contribution of the [Observatoire International des Prisons – Section française](#).



Other trainings were organised, targeted at Turkish and Azerbaijani lawyers and NGOs. Whilst one training could be organised as an in-person event end March in Strasbourg, with [a group from the Media Law Studies Association](#), all other trainings were held online. Two online sessions for Azerbaijani lawyers were organised by EIN in June and July, in the frame of a project run by EHRAC and funded by NED. The participants in this training made Rule 9 submissions in four cases pending implementation in Azerbaijan; EIN mentored two young Azerbaijani lawyers in preparing submissions in the Babayeva v. Azerbaijan case and in the Avaz Zeynalov v. Azerbaijan case.

These trainings were followed by specific mentoring sessions. [Two online sessions were then organised in November](#), targeted at Turkish NGOs and lawyers, in the frame of a joint project with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee. These sessions triggered the production of Rule 9 Communications on key cases pending v Turkey by the Human Rights Agenda Association and the Media Law Studies Association, concerning freedom of assembly.

Section 5: Governance and finances

5.1. EIN General Assembly

On 23 June, EIN members gathered in Strasbourg for their annual General Assembly. It was the first in-person meeting of the Network since the hybrid event organised in November 2021. 26 members came to Strasbourg, 3 joined us online and 3 members were represented via proxy. This event took place immediately after the [Conference on Non-Implementation of ECtHR judgments](#) (see section 3), which gathered more than 70 participants over 2 days.

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At the General Assembly, major documents for the life of the Network were discussed and adopted, such as the [annual accounts](#), and a change [in the Statutes](#). It was also a unique opportunity for EIN members to take stock of the work achieved by the Network on advocating for the implementation of ECtHR judgments to be higher on the agenda.



EIN Secretariat (note: the picture was taken after the end of the meeting, and not all members who took part are present)

5.2. Report by EIN Treasurer Dr Krassimir Kanev



2022 was a very fruitful year for EIN which managed to secure, beside the funds already confirmed in 2021, new sources of funding for specific projects. In the frame of the Future of Europe Conference, EIN benefited from a grant of 8.708 EUR from the City of Strasbourg, which allowed for the organisation of a public event on the non-implementation of ECtHR judgments, and of a training for NGOs and lawyers, in February 2022. A new small-scale project was also run in cooperation with [EHRAC](#), funded by the [National Endowment for Democracy](#) (NED), which allowed to cover time spent by the EIN staff on training and mentoring for Azerbaijani lawyers. Other grants were provided by the Permanent Representation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the violence against women project launched in 2021, the Mercator Stiftung for the rule of law project, and the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands (joint project with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee).

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The expenditures which were not covered through project funding were allocated primarily to other core funders, i.e. OSF, Oak and in particular the Sigrid Rausing Trust¹. We are very grateful to our core funders for their ongoing support.

At the end of 2022, EIN was successful in getting its [Equivalency Determination Certificate](#) reconducted, which could be helpful to apply for funding from US charities.

Last but not least, EIN attracted new funders for projects due to start in 2023. Following the success of the first EU rule of law project (see section 1), the Mercator Stiftung decided at the end of 2022 to provide EIN with a three-year grant, which will be used to continue the work aiming at including the non-implementation of ECtHR judgments into the annual rule of law reports of the European Commission. This project will start in March 2023. EIN also successfully applied for a two-year grant from the [Swedish Postcode Lottery](#), which will co-fund a project aimed at promoting the implementation of ECtHR judgments on freedom of expression, due to start in June 2023. This project will also be funded through a grant from the Norwegian [Fritt Ord Foundation](#). These grants will be used to cover expenditures linked to staff time and events organised in the frame of the projects.

Use of funds for 2022:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	EUR
Personnel	
Staff costs	149 384
Consultancies	7 473
Programmes expenses	
Quarterly advocacy briefings	10 976
Trainings & Network event	67 550
Outreach and Advocacy events	1 318
Communications	9 420
Overhead	
Office costs	16 923
Administrative costs	12 972
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	276 015

TOTAL INCOME	EUR
Oak Foundation	77 771
OSF	37 597
Sigrid Rausing Trust	104 089
Project funding	56 557
Bank interests	1 191
TOTAL INCOME	277 206

RETAINED EARNINGS 1 191

Note: The retained earnings (bank interests) will be put to the EIN reserves, as usual.

¹ The new grant from Sigrid Rausing was confirmed in summer 2020, for an annual grant period going from 1st July to 30th June each year, but the funds from the 1st tranche were not used before 2021, this is why SRT contributed proportionally more to EIN's expenditures in 2022 (backlog effect).

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