



# **EIN 2021 ACTIVITY REPORT**

**[www.einnetwork.org](http://www.einnetwork.org)**

Red underlined text indicates hyperlinks active in the electronic version of this document.

**Copyright:** © 2022 EIN

**Design:** Alain Fritsch - [www.alainfritsch.fr](http://www.alainfritsch.fr)

**Photo front cover page:** © [Elena Mozhilo](#) on [Unsplash](#)

# Table of contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Turning judgments into rights</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1. Justice for victims of politically-motivated prosecution	3
1.2. Positive impact on general measures	3
<b>2. Animating a vibrant community of NGOs and individuals committed to work on the implementation of ECtHR judgments</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1. Launch of the Faces of Implementation project	5
2.2. A thematic project on Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence	6
2.3. Organisation of briefings to the CM	7
<b>3. Raising awareness and increasing attention for the challenges linked to non-implementation</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1. Strategic prioritisation of implementation: Welcome news	9
3.2. New publications	9
3.3. Alerts on cases led to a new record of Rule 9.2 submissions and greater pressure on Member States	10
<b>4. Diversifying and multiplying the capacity-building offer to train NGOs and lawyers about the implementation process</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1. Training sessions	11
4.2. Guides and publications	13
<b>5. Governance and Finances</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1. EIN General Assemblies and new Board	14
5.2. Report by EIN Treasurer D <sup>r</sup> Krassimir Kanev	15

**Photo credit:** all pictures included in this report, unless mentioned otherwise, are EIN pictures or pictures which were put at the disposal of EIN.

## Foreword



2

In April 2021, EIN celebrated its 5th Anniversary. The [first meeting of the Network took place in Istanbul on 11-12 April 2016](#). It was attended by 30 human rights lawyers from 23 litigating NGOs in 14 Council of Europe countries. Since then, we have grown and expanded throughout Europe, providing more [training, advocacy support](#), and [resources](#) for implementation of human right judgments. In 2021, [the AIRE Centre](#) joined EIN as a new member. Today, the network has a total of 39 members and 9 partners from 25 European countries - including major national human rights organisations across the continent – all united in their work to promote the full and timely implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Even though there were still important restrictions due to the Covid 19 pandemic throughout 2021, EIN succeeded to carry out wide ranging training and advocacy activities. Towards the end of 2021, we were also able to meet in person. We held a training in Ukraine in October. In Kyiv, EIN interacted with an excellent group of lawyers and NGO representatives, who were all eager to take an active part in implementation advocacy. Our General Assembly in Strasbourg in November was held in a hybrid format.

The end of 2021 was marked by serious crack-down on the civil society, particularly in Russia. The Russian Ministry of Justice decided to put OVD-Info on its list of NGOs considered to be “foreign agents”. The liquidation of Memorial was initiated. EIN encouraged its members and partners to support Russian NGOs by signing the petition to abolish these discriminatory laws.

We now see that the crackdown on Russian human rights groups was part of a prelude to the invasion of Ukraine. This act of aggression is not only a flagrant violation of the prohibition of the use of force under the UN Charter, but also a violation of the object and the purpose of the Council of Europe. It is also a stark reminder of the importance of the European Convention for Human Rights and its effective domestic implementation.

We express solidarity with our members, partners, colleagues and friends in Ukraine. As our thoughts are with our Ukrainian colleagues and the people of Ukraine, we call on the Council of Europe and its member states to redouble their efforts to promote the implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights – which we see as essential to protecting the future and safety of our continent.

**Professor Dr. Başak Çalı, EIN Chair**

## 1. Turning judgments into rights

### 1.1. Justice for victims of politically-motivated prosecution

ECtHR judgments regarding the misuse of criminal law against human rights defenders and government critics have been piling up. This has particularly been the case in Azerbaijan, where there have been additions to the former Mammadov, now [Mammadli](#) group of cases, involving violations of Article 18 of the ECHR. Throughout 2021, ongoing civil society advocacy has been key in maintaining the international spotlight on these cases - leading to some important breakthroughs (see box). EIN played an important role to support these advocacy efforts, ensuring that all victims of political persecution who have won cases in the last 3 years were represented and/or supported in the implementation process before the Committee of Ministers.

#### Justice for youth activists in Azerbaijan

Rashad Hasanov, Zaur Gurbanli, Uzeyir Mammadli, and Rashadat Akhundov are four civil society activists in Azerbaijan. According to the European Court of Human Rights, they were detained and prosecuted without proper evidence, due to their opposition to the government. Nevertheless, despite the judgment in their favour, the government did not acquit them or pay compensation. For over a year, EIN helped them make 19 submissions to the Council of Europe about the failure to acquit them or pay the full compensation due – along with private briefings to permanent delegations of the Council of Europe. Following this, in [November 2021](#) a court in Azerbaijan declared that all four activists should be acquitted – and they all received their compensation.



*“The advocacy shown by EIN for the full restoration of rights under Article 18 is very important in terms of strengthening confidence in European values, especially in the Council of Europe member countries in Eastern Europe.”*

*Zaur Gurbanli, youth activist and co-founder of N!DA Civic Movement*

### 1.2. Positive impact on general measures

In order to implement a judgment of the ECtHR, states have to carry out both individual measures and general measures. Individual measures are necessary to provide justice to the individual applicant(s) in the case. They include the payment of compensation, acquittals for wrongly convicted persons, or an investigation. Justice for the Azerbaijani youth activists listed above are a good example of individual measures.

General measures go much further. They are designed to provide justice to society as a whole, by ensuring that the same violation does not happen to others. It can involve the passing of legislation, or the carrying out of practical reforms by national authorities.

EIN’s work to train and support civil society to engage in the implementation monitoring process reaped an ongoing reward of general measures reforms in 2021. Alexandru’s story in the box below is one example.

## Positive outcome regarding legal guardianship for people with disabilities: N v. Romania

*“The judgment meant EVERYTHING to me. It gave me back my freedom and my DIGNITY.”*

Alexandru was diagnosed with a mental illness and was put in detention by Romanian government authorities for over a decade. Not because he had committed a crime, but simply because of his diagnosis. No legal framework had been followed to detain him. There was no assessment of whether he was actually dangerous or not. The authorities simply locked him up and threw away the key. They also placed him under legal guardianship, depriving him of legal capacity.



Alexandru

This reflected widespread mistreatment of persons with mental disabilities in Romania. Tens of thousands of people are subject to a legal guardianship regime where they have no legal capacity and there is no adequate independent system of protection. With the help of his lawyer Constantin Cojacariu, Alexandru won a case at the European Court of Human Rights.

However, that was not the end of it. Even then, Alexandru was still held unlawfully in a secure psychiatric hospital. He was also still deprived of all legal personality.

With the help of EIN training and support, Alexandru’s lawyers repeatedly made submissions to the Committee of Ministers. The Committee agreed with their submissions. It called for Alexandru to be released into a community-based living facility adapted to his needs. It also called for the legal guardianship system to be reformed.

Following this, Alexandru was released from the psychiatric hospital and moved into sheltered housing unit.

The case also helped spark wider reforms. Using the Decisions of the Committee of Ministers calling for a reform to the legal guardianship system, Alexandru’s lawyers won a case at the Romanian Constitutional Court, which ruled that the system for legal guardianship that Alexandru had been subjected to was unconstitutional. This has led to changes in the Romanian legislation covering this important issue.

*“I have been living in a sheltered housing unit, in the community, surrounded by mental health specialists and people who are dear to me. In the sheltered housing unit, the focus is placed on regaining independent living skills which I lost during the years of forced hospitalisation.”*

*“For the first time, I felt that my suffering was not in vain, and that I managed to help other people with mental health problems to regain their rights and dignity. I felt that I contributed to helping other people, and that I fought for a cause and a purpose, and that, together with my lawyer, we succeeded.”*

## 2. Animating a vibrant community of NGOs and individuals committed to work on the implementation of ECtHR judgments

### 2.1. Launch of the [Faces of Implementation project](#)



5

At the end of 2021, EIN launched a new project focusing on the human story of individuals who are involved in the implementation process. The idea of the project is to celebrate victories in this process, to ensure that the hard work of those involved is acknowledged and to shed light on the people who are part of the implementation of ECtHR judgments. The first story highlighted the struggles to address [police ill-treatment in Georgia through the implementation of the Tsintsabadze v. Georgia group](#).

Other interviews followed with victims (or their legal representatives) in cases of hate crimes, domestic violence, and deficiencies in the legal protection of vulnerable people – demonstrating how the implementation of these cases changed lives and triggered changes in the respective countries.

#### Faces of Implementation: Fighting Domestic Violence in Moldova

In 2014 the ECtHR [found a widespread problem](#) of Moldovan authorities failing to protect victims of women from violence. In 2019 the authorities [asked for the implementation monitoring of the case to be closed](#), presenting misleading statistics to the Council of Europe and claiming that the issue had been resolved. However, considerable problems persisted: protection orders were not being applied and there were hardly any prosecutions of perpetrators. Fortunately, the Moldovan NGO Women's Law Centre received EIN training and made repeated submissions to the Council of Europe about the ongoing problems (with EIN review and amendment of the submissions). Following these, the Council of Europe kept supervision of the case open and asked the Moldovan government to do better. This has contributed to a series of important recent reforms, most notably the [ratification by Moldova](#) of the Istanbul Convention in October 2021, the leading treaty for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.



*“Although several measures have been taken by the authorities to implement the C.M and T.M Decision, the ratification of the Istanbul Convention remains the most important positive development in the process of implementing the T.M and C.M group of cases against Moldova.*

*The ECtHR implementation process is necessary and, more importantly, civil society needs to have an active role. When these recommendations come from international organisations, authorities take them more seriously than when they come from a national NGO.”*

*Violeta Andriuța, Lawyer at the Women's Law Centre (Moldova)*

## 2.2. A thematic project on Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence

Violence against women and domestic violence (VAW/DV) constitute grave violations of human rights and are a form of discrimination. The implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights have an invaluable role to play to highlight ongoing problems with VAW/DV - and in promoting much-needed change.

6



THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG  
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs



With the generous support of the Government of Luxembourg, in 2021 EIN started [a new project](#) to open up the ECtHR implementation monitoring process to organisations that know the most about VAW/DV at the national level - the specialist organisations doing daily work to protect victims. A key outcome of this project, which ran between spring 2021 and spring 2022, was the organisation of an online training about implementation of ECtHR judgments in the VAW/DV field. This event gathered about 40 representatives of specialist organisations to enhance their knowledge of the ECtHR implementation monitoring system, to help them to effectively contribute to it. A report about implementation of ECtHR judgments, the state of play in Council of Europe countries, and key recommendations which NGOs can make to achieve progress, was also prepared, in view of a publication in spring 2022.

As a result of the training and other activities, **14 out of the 17 pending leading ECtHR judgments concerning VAW/DV are now being monitored by a specialist local organisation.** This is already leading to important reforms – like those described below.

### Reforms to prevent violence against women in Ukraine

In the [Levchuk v Ukraine](#) case, the Court found a violation of Article 8 of the Convention (the right to respect for private and family life). the victim, who lives in Western Ukraine, had been physically abused by her violent former partner; he beat her on multiple occasions, leaving her with bruises all over her body, and a broken nose. Even after the judgment from the European Court of Human Rights, the victim had still been exposed to danger. This was because her 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.



EIN trained and provided assistance to two local civil society organisations, which [made submissions](#) to the implementation monitoring process at the Council of Europe. These pointed out the ongoing problems – both with the individual case and the wider situation in the country. After the issue was highlighted, 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 increased safety and also financial justice. In addition, the government produced an [Action Plan](#) indicating that they were developing a Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence.



### 2.3. Organisation of briefings to the CM

In 2021, EIN briefings dealt with cases concerning grave human rights violations in areas such as freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of expression, judicial independence, and a lack of medical treatment in prisons.



With regard to freedom of peaceful assembly in Russia, [EIN organised a briefing about the Lashmankin case](#), (see the OVD-Info report on this matter [here](#) – available in Russian only). The briefing was completed by an [EIN Voice](#) from OVD-Info and Memorial about the campaign they run to get general measures addressing the systemic problems of freedom of assembly in Russia.

Another briefing was on the [Öner and Türk Group](#) / [Artun and Guvener Group](#) / [Nedim Şener Group](#) / [Altuğ Taner Akçam Group](#) of cases, which concern unjustified interferences with freedom of expression.

The Kharkiv Human Rights Protection group presented their recommendations on the [Logvinenko Group](#), which concerns medical treatment in detention.

With regard to judicial independence, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee updated the CM members about the [Baka v Hungary case](#).



Picture: [Matthew Unsley, Unsplash](#)

In the frame of its briefings, EIN increased the use of video material to illustrate the human stories behind the cases. For [Catan and others](#), for instance, EIN promoted [the video prepared by Promo-LEX](#) which gives the floor to teachers, headmasters and pupils, and provides an insight into the problems which they are facing every day in Transnistria.



In addition to the briefings about key cases on the agenda of the quarterly CM-DH meetings, EIN organised briefings focusing on human rights defenders, with positive developments (see below).

## Effective advocacy for infringement proceedings

The Committee of Ministers has the power to bring infringement proceedings under Article 46 ECHR against member states for failing to implement judgments of the ECtHR. Although this power was introduced in 2010, until 2021 it had only been used once in the Mammadov case in December 2017.

EIN has been working with civil society organisations and lawyers to call for infringement proceedings to be used more regularly. In particular, EIN has been closely advising lawyers and NGOs working on the cases of Turkish philanthropist Osman Kavala, the Turkish opposition figure Selahattin Demirtaş, and Russian opposition figure Alexei Navalny. It has conducted advocacy briefings with calls for infringement proceedings in these cases: such as an online briefing to Council of Europe delegations, EU staff, and foreign office personnel from across Europe, held in July 2021.



This work has been successful in the oldest of these cases, that of Osman Kavala. In its [Decision](#) of September 2021, the Committee of Ministers announced it would issue infringement proceedings against Turkey if Mr Kavala was not released. Infringement proceedings were indeed started, meaning that Article 46(4) was invoked twice as quickly for the case of Mr Kavala as it was the last time, for the case of Mr Mammadov. EIN aims for an equally speedy use of this mechanism in other cases.

## Progress towards a restructuring of the medical system in prison in Ukraine - Logvinenko v Ukraine

*“The June 2021 CM-DH decision on the Logvinenko group reflects a strong stance by the CM on health issues and responds to the requests that the European Prison Litigation Network and the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group made at the EIN briefing to restructure the medical system for prisons in Ukraine. More broadly, it shows that our strategy of dissociating the issues of access to health care from those related to the conditions of detention, which we had developed in the context of the Nevmerzhtsky case, was relevant. It allowed health issues to cease to be diluted in the monitoring process.”*

*Hugues de Suremain, European Prison Litigation Network*

### 3. Raising awareness and increasing attention for the challenges linked to non-implementation

#### 3.1. Strategic prioritisation of implementation: Welcome news

At the start of 2021, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe circulated a strategy document to the Strasbourg delegations. This listed the priorities of the Council of Europe for the next four years, 2021-2024. The number one priority is the implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. This prioritisation was adopted by Foreign Ministers of Member States of the Council of Europe, in the Hamburg ministerial meeting of May 2021.

For everyone working on this issue, this strategic prioritisation is very welcome news – as it should lead to great attention and resources being devoted to the implementation problem.

For instance, EIN hopes to see an increase to co-operation projects aimed at promoting implementation through joint events and activities between the Council of Europe and national governments.

EIN has contributed to this prioritisation through our [mapping of the scale of non-implementation](#); network members promoting the issue on television (see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)), in newspapers (see [here](#), and [here](#)), and on [social media](#); EIN [reporting](#) on Council of Europe implementation statistics; and briefings to members of the Committee of Ministers about the overall state of implementation.

*“How vital EIN has become to the effective functioning of the Strasbourg system – in some ways an ‘unsung hero’ (albeit those in the know do see its heroic role).”*

*Professor Ed Bates, leading historian of the European Convention on Human Rights system*

#### 3.2. New publications

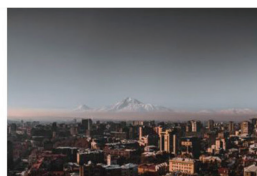
In addition to its renewed [country map](#) launched in February 2021, EIN published a series of 6 country reports on the state of implementation of ECHR judgments.



New Country Report on the Implementation of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in Ukraine



New Country Report on the Implementation of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in Georgia



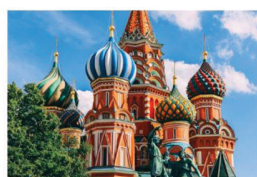
New Country Report on the Implementation of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in Armenia



New Country Report on the Implementation of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in Azerbaijan



New Country Report on the Implementation of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in Moldova



New Country Report on the Implementation of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in Russia

These reports deal with Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova. They are freely accessible [on the EIN website](#) and available in English and in the language of the country concerned. These reports were used in national-level advocacy to put pressure on the national governments. For instance, content used in the report on Moldova was used to advocate for the creation of a parliamentary oversight mechanism for ECtHR judgment implementation, which was passed by the Moldovan parliament in November 2021.

### 3.3. Alerts on cases led to a new record of Rule 9.2 submissions and greater pressure on Member States

Throughout 2021, there was a record number of Rule 9.2 submissions from NGOs/NHRIs: there were 207, compared to 176 in 2020, 133 in 2019 and 64 in 2018. Approximately 166 of these – around 80% - had some EIN involvement (meaning that they were submitted by EIN members or partners, or following from an EIN case alert or training)

In its [2021 Annual report](#), the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe states that “*the new record number of Rule 9 communications submitted to the Committee by civil society organisations and NHRIs has greatly enhanced the transparency and participatory character of the execution process.*”

10

You can read more about the impact of some of these submissions below.

#### Independence of anti-corruption prosecutors and the rule of law: Kövesi v Romania

The European Court of Human Rights found two important violations when the Chief Prosecutor of the National Anticorruption Directorate was dismissed from her post for political reasons. Ms Kövesi’s mandate was terminated prematurely, because of views and opinions she had expressed on key legislative reforms affecting the judiciary and the fight against corruption.



Following the judgment, the Romanian government was obliged to produce reforms to promote the independence of the prosecution services.



EIN made Romanian civil society groups aware of the implementation process and how they should contribute to it – as well as providing additional support. The Romanian Judges’ Forum Association and the Association Initiative for Justice brought forward the key proposals, involving changes to the procedures for appointment and removal of high-ranking prosecutors. These changes were reflected in the draft laws which were ultimately brought forward to effectively strengthen the independence of the office of prosecutor.

Laura Codruța Kövesi

#### L.B. v Belgium

The case concerns structural problems concerning the inadequate care of persons with mental health problems detained in prison (internees).

*“The CM-DH decision on September 2021 took over key points formulated in UNIA’s communication under rule 9.2. (...) We want to underline the fact that EIN Network’s support has been key in enabling us to contribute to follow up the procedures. Without EIN informing us of the deadlines and answering the questions we might have, the short timeframe might have impeded our capacity to contribute.”*



*Emilie Van den Broeck,  
UNIA (Centre inter fédéral pour l’égalité des chances et la lutte contre le racisme et les discriminations)*

## 4. Diversifying and multiplying the capacity-building offer to train NGOs and lawyers about the implementation process

### 4.1. Training sessions

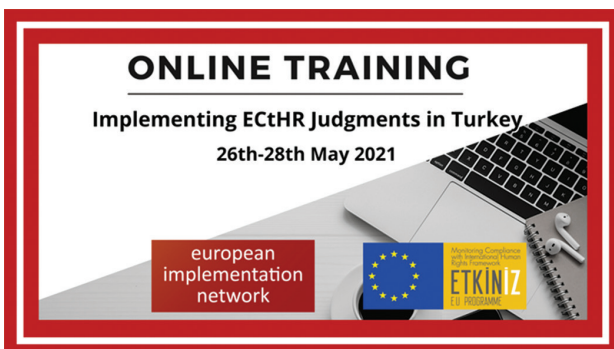
Despite the pandemic, EIN organised more trainings than ever in 2021, with almost 200 people participating in capacity-building events. EIN multiplied its training offer and diversified it, to better equip interested NGOs and lawyers to the Strasbourg dimension, but also to the domestic dimension of the implementation process.



On February 25 and 26<sup>th</sup> of 2021, EIN hosted its first [online training session](#) of the year. This session focused on Moldovan civil society's engagement with the implementation process for judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. It was organised with the support of EIN members [Promo-LEX](#) and the Legal Resources Center from Moldova ([LRCM](#)).

In April 2021, the European Implementation Network ([EIN](#)) and the Netherlands Helsinki Committee ([NHC](#)) organised an [online training](#) for non-governmental organisations (NGOs), human rights defenders and human rights lawyers on how to promote effective implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights concerning Russia.

After a [first successful training on Turkey](#) organised in May with the co-operation of Etkiniz, [EIN](#) and [NHC](#) organised end June-early July another [online training](#) for non-governmental organisations (NGOs), human rights defenders and human rights lawyers on how to promote effective implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights concerning Turkey.



*"It was one of the most inspirational and beneficial training I've ever had. I believe that this training must be included in the curriculums of all human rights lectures that court decision without implementation means nothing, especially in some key countries like Russia and Turkey."*

*Dr. Günel Kuşun, Human Rights Agenda Association, Turkey*

On 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021, EIN participated in a training and brainstorming seminar about the implementation of Strasbourg Court judgments, organized by the University of Ghent's Human Rights Centre and former EIN Co-Director Anne-Katrin Speck. More information [here](#).

#### UGENT TRAINING SEMINAR:

**Strengthening the Implementation Of Strasbourg Court Judgments Through Rule 9 Submissions: What Role For The HRC And HRRN?**



September 2021

On 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> October 2021, EIN and its partner, the Netherlands Helsinki Committee, [organised a training about the implementation of ECtHR judgments in Ukraine](#). To conclude two days of training in Kyiv, EIN hosted [a conference](#) that brought together government officials, the judiciary, civil society, and the media to discuss the implementation of ECtHR judgments and ways to promote this in Ukraine.

12



On 16<sup>th</sup> December, EIN facilitated an [online training](#) to support the implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights ("ECtHR") concerning violence against women and domestic violence (see above).

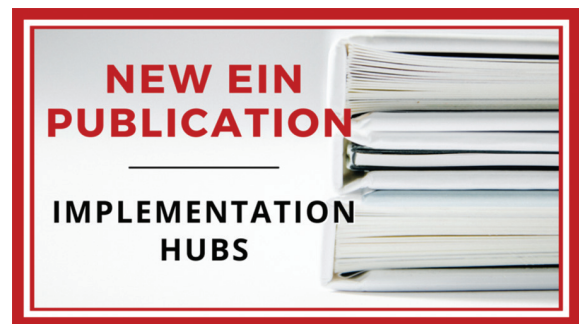
## 4.2. Guides and publications

EIN has also multiplied the resources made freely available on its website. In addition to the country reports (see above), it published two new Guides in 2021:

[Holding Governments to Account for their Record in Implementing Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights](#): this new resource deals with how NGOs can report on the implementation record of their country, to encourage governments to engage positively with the implementation process. Putting relevant government authorities face to face with data that accurately reflect their implementation record is the primary starting point for holding them accountable.



[Publication on Implementation Hubs](#): creating a national “implementation hub” can help share the burden of implementation work. Implementation hubs carry out a wide range of activities to improve the engagement of civil society with the implementation of ECtHR judgments, as well as improve the authorities’ approach to ECtHR implementation as a whole.



The purpose of this short guide is to show how civil society organisations across Europe are inspiring action on implementation in their particular countries. We hope it will provide further inspiration to the growing number of organisations that are working to turn ECtHR judgments into rights. This Guide is available in English, Romanian and Russian.

## 5. Governance and Finances

### 5.1. EIN General Assemblies and new Board

In November 2021 EIN held a hybrid General Assembly in Strasbourg. The day began with EIN's Chair, Başak Çalı, welcoming members and presenting EIN activities and their impact on the implementation of the judgments of the ECtHR. EIN's Director, George Stafford, then outlined the external evaluation and draft EIN strategy for 2022-2025. This was followed by a lively discussion about EIN's strategy and the most effective way for civil society to promote the full and timely implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. Breakout sessions in small groups enabled members to have fruitful discussions and bring crucial feedback about various parts of the plan. Members also voted on a revised version of EIN's Statute, enabling more continuity in the governance bodies.



The General Assembly was also the opportunity for a partial renewal of the EIN Board. EIN now counts a [Board of 11 members](#), including 5 women and 6 men, and representatives from across different countries:

- **Vivien Brassoï**, Legal Director, European Roma Rights Centre, Hungary
- **Professor Başak Çalı**, Co-Director of the Centre for Fundamental Rights, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin
- **Christian De Vos**, Director of Research and Investigations, Physicians for Human Rights and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Political Science, Columbia University, USA
- **Panayote Dimitras**, Founder and Spokesperson of the Greek Helsinki Monitor
- **Ecaterina-Georgiana Gheorghe**, Executive Director, Association for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania (APADOR-CH)
- **Judgment Watch**, represented by Malcolm Langford
- **Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights**, represented by Marcin Szwed
- **Dr Krassimir Kanev**, Director of the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee
- **Professor Philip Leach**, Former Director of the European Human Rights Advocacy Centre, School of Law, Middlesex University, London
- **Dr Ramute Remezaite**, Senior Legal Consultant / Implementation Lead at EHRAC
- **Kristina Todorovic**, Attorney at law at the Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM), Serbia



## 5.2. Report by EIN Treasurer D' Krassimir Kanev



In 2021, EIN managed to strengthen its financial position by obtaining renewed support from existing core funders, in addition to winning the support of new funders for specific projects.

In July 2021, the Oak Foundation confirmed the allocation of its 3<sup>rd</sup> grant to EIN. This new three-year grant amounts to 195.000 EUR and will cover the period from September 2021 to August 2024. In addition, OSF confirmed the allocation of a core grant of 200.000 USD for the period between 1st September 2021 and 31st August 2022: any funds not spent on this grant by end August 2022 can be kept by EIN and put into its reserves, in line with the guidelines provided by OSF and with the resolution voted at the EIN General Assembly on 19th November 2021.

Throughout 2021, EIN also managed to secure funding for a number of projects; these projects mostly cover EIN staff costs:

- EIN signed a contract with the Mercator Foundation for a project dealing with the rule of law, which aims to promote the implementation of ECtHR through greater involvement of the European Union. This project funding, which covers the period between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 and 30 April 2022, amounts to 14.240 EUR for staff costs;
- EIN got funding from the Permanent Representation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, for a project on the implementation of ECtHR judgments related to violence against women, for the period between March 2021 and April 2022 (an extension of the grant period until end December 2022 has been granted). This grant will cover 18.130 EUR;
- In Spring 2021, EIN got EU funding through Etkiniz to run a training session about the implementation of ECtHR judgments in Turkey. This supported EIN staff costs up to 6.660 EUR.
- In addition, in March 2021, EIN received the Equivalency Determination certification (certification valid until 31/12/2022). The ED certification process was completed with [NGOsource](#). This certification should help EIN to more easily access funding from US charities.

EIN is grateful to its funders for their generous support.

**Summary of financial activities:** the tables below reflect the main information about EIN expenditures and income for 2022. Please note that this is a simplified presentation. The full version of the EIN audited accounts (which will be put on the EIN website after their approval) follow the French accountancy plan for associations, which was changed in January 2021, and modified again following subsequent legal steps taken by the French authorities throughout 2021: therefore, the presentation of the 2021 closed accounts differ from the 2020 accounts and from the simplified version by EIN included below.

Use of Funds for 2021: Overview of allocation of expenditures	Total expenditures 2021	Dutch project	VAW project	RoL project	Oak	SRT	OSF	EU funding
<b>Personnel</b>								
Staff costs	167 916	28 683	11 166	7 230	53 934	39 651	20 652	6 600
Consultancies	510						510	
<b>Programmes expenses</b>								
Quarterly advocacy meetings	86				0	86	0	
In-country trainings	9 749	2 900			0	6 021	828	
Outreach (participation in external events)	424				0	244	180	
Communications	7 089				3 050	3 019	1 019	
<b>Overhead</b>								
Office cost	16 831	850			5 406	8 429	2 189	
Administrative costs	12 228				1 494	8 894	1 797	
Governance costs	0					0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214 832</b>	<b>32 433</b>	<b>11 166</b>	<b>7 230</b>	<b>63 884</b>	<b>66 344</b>	<b>27 175</b>	<b>6 600</b>

# Notes

A series of horizontal lines for writing notes, starting from the top left and extending across the page.



## Core funders



**THE SIGRID RAUSING TRUST**

## Project funding



THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG  
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands

STIFTUNG  
MERCATOR

## # CONTACT

**EIN Secretariat**  
contact@einnetwork.org

**Postal address:**  
BP 80007, F-67015 STRASBOURG

## # FOLLOW US

 [www.einnetwork.org](http://www.einnetwork.org)

 [@EI\\_Network](https://twitter.com/EI_Network)