
EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

UNAUDITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

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REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE CHARITABLE INCORPORATED ORGANISATION, ITS TRUSTEES AND ADVISERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Trustees	Ms S Grant Mr G Gyulai Ms I Kostic Mr A Leas, Chair Mr J Woodeson, Treasurer Mr M Wren
Charity registered number	1158414
Principal office	Berol House 25 Ashley Road London N17 9LJ
Chief executive officer	Mr C Nash
Accountants	Streets Whitmarsh Sterland LLP Potton House Wyboston Lakes Great North Road Wyboston Bedford MK44 3BZ
Bankers	Metro Bank One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Trustees present their annual report together with the financial statements of the charity for the 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016.

Objectives and Activities

a. POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

ENS is a network of NGOs, academic initiatives and individual experts committed to addressing statelessness in Europe (107 members in 39 countries). ENS believes 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. ENS is dedicated to strengthening the often unheard voice of stateless persons in Europe, and to advocate for full respect of their human rights. ENS aims to reach its goals by conducting and supporting legal and policy development, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities.

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. Yet statelessness remains a relatively hidden and little understood issue. As such, many stateless persons find themselves stuck in the margins of society without respect for their basic human rights. Although many European states have ratified the relevant international instruments, there remains an acute absence of effective national frameworks to deal with statelessness. This has left many stateless persons vulnerable to discrimination and human rights abuse. Unable to work, receive healthcare or access to social support systems, stateless people in Europe are often destitute and exploited. Stateless migrants are held in immigration detention for long periods simply because there is no country to return them to.

Moreover, Europe is still a 'producer' of statelessness, with children still being born into statelessness. Many have inherited their statelessness from parents who were stateless before them, while others are the first in their family to experience statelessness, as the unsuspecting victims of a gap or conflict in nationality laws. Whatever the circumstances in which childhood statelessness arises, the vast majority of those affected have been stateless since birth. They have never known the protection or sense of belonging which a nationality bestows. Yet, childhood statelessness is thoroughly preventable. International and regional standards in the fields of human rights, child rights and statelessness all protect the child's right to acquire a nationality, and there is a clear need to promote more effective implementation of relevant safeguards.

ENS was founded against this backdrop, and was tasked to fill a historical gap by acting as a coordinating body and expert resource for organisations across Europe who work with or come into contact with stateless persons. No equivalent Network previously existed, and the need for such a coordinating body has been vindicated by the fact that ENS has attracted over 100 members since its launch. ENS's broad membership base equips it to act as the key interlocutor between civil society and other stakeholders, including with EU institutions and the Council of Europe. In particular, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has explicitly welcomed the added value that ENS brings in supporting efforts to address statelessness in Europe, and its potential to act as a model for the establishment of similar regional statelessness Networks elsewhere in order to help combat statelessness globally.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

b. STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES

At the heart of ENS's strategy is an understanding for the need to mainstream statelessness issues and to raise awareness among and build capacity of civil society actors to resolve these concerns. In both the short and long term, the Network expects through its growing research and information function, to be recognised and renowned for its informed and principled view on European nationality and statelessness issues.

Given the historical lack of understanding and attention towards statelessness issues among civil society and other actors, a priority, and strategic goal, is to raise awareness among these key constituencies. ENS's increased communications work with its member organisations will raise its voice at the local, national and European level, thus enhancing its ability to achieve its charitable objectives. It is expected that the impact of this increased awareness will result in a better understanding about the protection needs of stateless persons. This work will build on the momentum achieved through other intergovernmental processes, such as the UNHCR pledging process initiated at its Ministerial Meeting (Geneva, December 2011) and the High-Level Rule of Law meeting (General Assembly, New York, September 2012) when the European Union pledged that all Member States would accede to the 1954 Statelessness Convention and consider acceding to the 1961 Statelessness Convention. This has set a clear agenda for Europe in terms of the integration of key international standards into national laws across the region – a process which ENS supports.

As this impetus for change grows, ENS's ability to provide technical advice and assistance (including to governments) will help strengthen existing and nascent protection mechanisms and to transform them into exemplary practices. In the short to medium term, and as more European states properly implement their international obligations and introduce national statelessness determination procedures, the Network's capacity-building functions will help ensure that NGOs and lawyers are properly trained and equipped to utilise these mechanisms. As a result, increasing numbers of stateless persons will in practice receive the protection afforded to them under international law.

c. ACTIVITIES FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES

ENS organises its work under three activity pillars – Law & Policy, Communications and Capacity-Building.

The Network undertakes research and policy analysis to inform its advocacy and to serve as an 'authoritative voice' on statelessness issues in Europe. Its communications and awareness raising work (including through its weekly blog) further strengthen the Network's voice at the local, national and European level, and therefore its ability to achieve its objectives. ENS's broad membership base enables the Network to achieve a 'multiplier' effect by supporting its members to engage in research and advocacy necessary to ensure that stateless persons receive proper protection at the national level.

ENS encourages regional and international institutions to address statelessness within their respective mandates. The network also urges countries in the region to adopt policies to prevent and reduce statelessness, and to provide protection to stateless persons. In order to build capacity among policy makers and civil society organisations in Europe, the Network provides training and expert advice, as well as a forum for dedicated research, monitoring and exchange of information on statelessness.

d. MAIN ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO FURTHER THE CHARITY'S PURPOSES FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT

The charity's main policies and objectives, as set out above in the trustees' report, confirm that all activities are undertaken for the benefit of individuals who are not represented by any particular nationality. The trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Achievements and performance

a. KEY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

ENS has identified five key financial performance indicators with regard to the delivery of activities.

- 1) Grants and donations by donor: By monitoring specific grants and donations received we are able to monitor fluctuations in income from existing funders and seek opportunities for repeat funding streams.
- 2) Total grants and donations: ENS monitors the total amount of donor income received to enable us to monitor fluctuations in donations received to ensure we meet project and operational costs.
- 3) Donor attrition: ENS will monitor grant and donor income on a quarterly basis to identify and address issues/shortfalls in the event of significant donor attrition levels.
- 4) Total expenditure: We monitor our expenditure against both restricted and unrestricted income to ensure we are meeting grant requirements and to enable us to ensure cost effective measures in operational activities.
- 5) Cost effectiveness: We continuously monitor how we expend all income we received, and regularly review our activities to ensure we bring down expenditure wherever possible.

b. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

During 2016, ENS has further increased its profile and impact in leading civil society efforts to address statelessness in Europe, as well as further strengthened its core functions relating to governance, financial management and membership development. The Network has made good progress in implementing its five-year strategic plan as well as its 2015-18 fundraising strategy, including to secure renewed core funding from the Oak Foundation, the Sigrid Rausing Trust and the UN Refugee Agency, as well as additional project funding. This has also enabled ENS to expand its staffing levels by recruiting a Research & Policy Coordinator in February 2017. This will increase the Network's capacity to achieve its key objectives, and to continue to coordinate as well as develop its membership.

ENS has continued to galvanise and coordinate civil society efforts to improve the protection of stateless persons in Europe, and is able to achieve significant impact and a 'multiplier effect' (i.e. a reach beyond its small Secretariat) through its membership which spans 39 European countries. ENS has had notable success in its ongoing efforts to raise awareness about statelessness, including through targeted use of its campaign mailing list (which has increased from 6,000 to over 20,000 subscribers) in order to mobilise a wider constituency. These platforms have been used to promote human impact stories, including for example through a collaboration with the photographer Greg Constantine on a multimedia piece highlighting the plight of stateless detainees across Europe. Complementing these 'outreach' initiatives, our weekly blog (900+ subscribers) also continues to function as an effective forum to share information with a more technically knowledgeable audience and serves as a useful platform to facilitate related advocacy. ENS has significantly grown its social media following on face book and twitter, and has been increasingly successful in creating appropriate content for this audience.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

During the grant period ENS successfully concluded its pan-European #StatelessKids campaign promoting the right of every child to acquire a nationality. A key component of this was an online petition, launched in June and hosted on the campaigning website WeMove.eu. The petition was translated into 9 languages, and received over 22,000 signatures in under six months. In addition, a #StatelessKids campaign website was developed, hosting dedicated campaign resources and information on the issue. Social media was also an important vehicle for achieving campaign objectives by expanding the reach of our messaging to new audiences. Awareness-raising tools created included a short campaign video #StatelessKids – No child should be stateless (which received over 8,000 views), three infographics (What does it mean to be stateless, Why do children become stateless, Birth registration and statelessness) which were used in a series of awareness raising emails to over 10,000 supporters, as well as online case studies (eg Andrea, Maria) – linking the materials back to the petition's call for European governments to take action.

In order to broaden the community of campaign supporters working at the national level, ENS designed a training programme to engage young European activists and to equip them with skills necessary to become ENS Youth Ambassadors supporting the #StatelessKids campaign in their own country. The main focal point of the engagement plan was the first ever youth congress on statelessness held in Brussels between 11 and 13 July. A group of 35 selected young delegates were paired with ENS national members and were given assistance to develop national level advocacy plans. Following the congress, the youth ambassadors continued to play an important voluntary role in supporting the campaign and running a number of active ENS Youth Chapters in different countries. Immediately following the #StatelessKids Youth Congress, ENS organised an event in the European Parliament, which was attended by over 80 MEPs and their staffers, Brussels based NGOs, youth ambassadors and ENS members. At the event several MEPs pledged to work with ENS to help raise the issue up the EU agenda. Based on the national advocacy plans developed during the Youth Congress, ENS members based in Albania, France, Italy, Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia, Poland, and Italy were provided with funding to support #StatelessKids campaign objectives through a combination of awareness-raising and advocacy activities at the national level, and culminating in a pan-European coordinated day of action around 20 November - further information (including images and campaign tools developed) is available via the #StatelessKids campaign website. The #StatelessKids petition was formally handed over at an event in the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 22 November (with an accompanying press release). The event attracted over 40 participants including civil society, government representatives, EU Parliamentarians, staff from Council of Europe institutions, academics and other experts. The petition was received by Cecilia Wikstrom MEP (Chair of the Petitions Committee) and Manlio di Stefano, Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Member.

ENS's other thematic priority and project "Protecting Stateless persons from Arbitrary Detention" has also achieved significant profile and impact during 2016 and has created a strong platform for ongoing activities, including a planned pan-regional conference and advocacy phase in 2017. During November and December 2016 reports were published in Bulgaria, Ukraine and the UK. Each report included detailed analysis of the law and policy framework as well as a series of stakeholder interviews and case studies necessary to gain a more in-depth understanding of practice on the ground. Each country partner also designed and delivered a national roundtable targeting lawyers, NGO, government representatives and other stakeholders. Each partner designed a launch strategy to ensure the effective dissemination of the report (including translation) as a platform for ongoing advocacy at the national level with relevant stakeholders (including government and the media).

For the UK report, ENS organised a launch event attended by approximately 40 participants and including presentations by UNHCR's UK Representative Gonzalo Vargas Llosa as well as Nick Hardwick, former Chief Inspector of Prisons. In Bulgaria a training workshop was held in Sofia and was attended by 21 participants, including NGOs, lawyers, academics and government representatives (including from the Asylum Commission, the Border Police General Directorate and the Ministry of Labour). The launch event in the Ukraine (available on Youtube) was attended by several governmental agencies (including the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, the State Migration Service, the State Border Service, the Prosecutor General, and the Administrative Court) as well as lawyers, NGOs and international organizations. In April 2016 ENS partnered with its member ASKV Refugee Support, Amnesty Netherlands and Doctors of the World in organising an awareness-raising event Detention or Protection? in the Netherlands which was attended by 111 participants.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

A dedicated media communications strategy was developed for each country where research was conducted. There was extensive coverage of the UK report in earned media including Thomson Reuters, Daily Mail online, Reuters UK, Mail on Sunday, and RT.Com among others. In addition to coverage in media outlets ENS placed blogs on the following human rights/migration focused blogs: **OpenDemocracy**: Delayed lives — the hidden misery of stateless people locked up in the UK; **Migrants Rights Network**: Detained and nowhere to go: Hidden misery of stateless people in the UK; **#Unlocked**: Stateless, unreturnable and nowhere to go; **Justice Gap**: Stateless, unreturnable and nowhere to go. In Bulgaria, ENS member and project partner FAR (Foundation for Access to Rights) organised a press conference as part of the launch. The report was covered in several media outlets, including **Bulgarian National Radio**. In Ukraine the launch of the report was mostly covered by media specialising in human rights.

During 2016, ENS successfully maintained its Europe Wide Training Programme (EWTP) which supported the roll-out of training (in partnership with members) for lawyers, NGOs and government decision-makers in Albania, Poland and the Netherlands. This capacity-building work has reinforced national-level advocacy seeking the introduction of dedicated statelessness protection mechanisms and has equipped lawyers to directly uphold the human rights of stateless persons. With support from UNHCR's Global Learning Centre, in September ENS also held a three-day advanced training workshop and planning meeting in Budapest for its Advisory Committee members. ENS, in partnership with national members and the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, also made submissions to the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding Serbia and Estonia, as well as under the Universal Periodic Review with regard to the UK and the Netherlands.

A final specific area of impact worth highlighting (following initial success achieved last year) is the success of advocacy towards raising statelessness higher up the EU agenda. Building on the first ever European Council conclusions on statelessness adopted in December 2015, concerted engagement has been made with the European Commission and the European Migration Network (EMN) which is tasked with taking the Council conclusions forward. This work included presenting at an EMN statelessness conference in Luxembourg on 15 April 2016 and subsequently at a closed meeting of Permanent Representatives in October 2016 – with resulting agreement to hold a joint EMN/UNHCR/ENS conference in Brussels in 2017. Bilateral meetings were also held with the Slovakian Presidency of the EU, and a public statement issued as well as a further public statement issued to the oncoming Maltese Presidency in December 2016. ENS members also continue to engage with EMN and other national government counterparts in countries across Europe. ENS has also spoken at various other high profile events, including at the annual EU Forum on the Rights of the Child in Brussels in November. The influential LIBE Committee of the European Parliament has been persuaded to hold a dedicated hearing on statelessness in 2017, including as a direct result of the earlier online petition submitted by ENS.

During 2016 ENS continued to take strategic advantage of additional profile and media interest generated through UNHCR's #ibelong campaign which seeks to eradicate statelessness within a decade. ENS has assumed the lead coordination role in terms of civil society's contribution to this initiative at the regional level. The Network has also continued to share its experience with other developing regional coalitions – including at a global NGO statelessness retreat in Geneva in June 2016.

All the above activities have provided a strong platform for engagement (both through public advocacy and legal advocacy) in pressing for the integration of key international standards into national laws in European states – notably with regard to preventing childhood statelessness, the introduction of statelessness determination procedures and the protection of stateless persons from arbitrary detention.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Financial review

a. GOING CONCERN

After making appropriate enquiries, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charitable incorporated organisation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Accounting Policies.

b. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

These can be summarised under the following seven areas:

- 1) Policies and procedures
Related to fundamental risks identified, a series of policies have been developed to underpin the internal control process. The policies are overseen by the Finance Committee. Written procedures support the policies where appropriate
- 2) Business planning and budgeting
The business planning and budgeting process is used to set objectives, agree action plans, and allocate resources. Progress towards meeting business plan objectives is monitored regularly. Risk management is built into this process.
- 3) Risk frameworks
This framework is overseen by the Finance Committee and helps to identify, assess, and monitor risks significant to ENS. The risk register is revised quarterly, to ensure emerging risks are added as required, and improvement actions and risk indicators are monitored regularly
- 4) Finance Committee
The Finance Committee (Chairperson and Treasurer) reports to the trustees on internal controls and on any emerging issues. This committee oversees internal audit, external audit and management as required in its review of internal controls. It provides advice to the full Board of Trustees on the effectiveness of ENS with regard to the internal control system and the charity's system for the management of risk.
- 5) Internal audit process
Internal audit is used as a tool to review the effectiveness of the internal control systems used by ENS.
- 6) Independent Financial Examination
Streets Accountants advises the Finance Committee on the operation of the internal financial controls reviewed as part of the annual Independent Financial Examination.
- 7) Third party reports
ENS currently uses external consultants in areas such as accounting and payroll. The use of specialist third parties for consulting and reporting further strengthens internal control systems.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

c. RESERVES POLICY

ENS aims to establish reserves from its grant income from relevant donors (through negotiation where donors are willing to allow funds to be allocated towards unrestricted reserves) and unrestricted donations (individual and/or corporate) obtained through diversifying the ENS funding base. The purpose of the reserve is to enable the charity to meet all its legal and contractual commitments in the event of a threat arising to the future viability of the charity. ENS will therefore seek to accrue unrestricted reserves of £20,000, the amount currently identified as being necessary to cover three months' operating costs to meet these commitments. The Network's long term aim is to generate annual operating surpluses that, over time, will be sufficient to enable the charity to maintain a reserve of unrestricted funds equivalent to 20% of annual turnover which was £40,000 for 2016. Trustees keep the policy under review on a regular basis.

d. PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Working in the charity sector and the nature of ENS's activities, funding base, reserves and structure may expose ENS to certain risks, including those identified below:

- 1) Financial risks: Cash flow sensitivities on operational activities, dependency on certain income streams, foreign currency exchange losses on funding income, pension commitments and changes in funding priorities away from the statelessness issue.
- 2) Operational risks: Competition from similar organisations, loss of current funding streams and difficulty in generating new funding opportunities.
- 3) Environmental factors: adverse publicity due to large influx of migrants in Europe, changes in public perception on statelessness issues, demographic distribution on funders and beneficiaries, government policy pertaining to funding priorities and impact of tax regime on voluntary giving.

e. PRINCIPAL FUNDING

ENS funds its activities through a combination of restricted and unrestricted donor income, and is currently seeking to diversify its income base to include more private and corporate giving.

ENS is grateful for the funding support it has received to date from European Roma Rights Centre, the Oak Foundation, the Open Society Foundations, the Sigrid Rausing Trust, UNHCR's Europe Bureau, UNHCR's Global Learning Centre and in-kind support from Google Grants.

ENS has clear fundraising goals for short term, including to:

- Secure new and renewed core funding to cover the cost of coordinating the network;
- Keep operating costs to a best value minimum;
- Detect new possible funding streams for projects, and be successful in securing funding with them.

Structure, governance and management

a. CONSTITUTION

The principal object of the charitable incorporated organisation (the European Network on Statelessness – ENS) is to promote the right to a nationality and the human rights of stateless persons.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

b. METHOD OF APPOINTMENT OR ELECTION OF TRUSTEES

Existing trustees are responsible for the recruitment of new trustees, who are elected or co-opted under the terms of the Constitution.

ENS recognises that an effective Board of Trustees is essential if the charitable incorporated organisation is to be successful in achieving its objects. As an entity, the Board of Trustees are required to have the skills and experience to strategically support ENS and the expertise to support the organisation in ensuring that it adheres to its stated aims and legal responsibilities.

c. POLICIES ADOPTED FOR THE INDUCTION AND TRAINING OF TRUSTEES

The chairperson is responsible for overseeing the induction process for new trustees.

The trustee training and induction programme ensures that newly appointed trustees receive information on all matters necessary to enable them to perform their duties effectively. The training and induction pack includes a copy of governing documents, history of the organisation, current strategic plans, organisational structure, director and board responsibilities and minutes of recent board meetings. Trustees are also provided with information relating to the governance and management of ENS, to financial accounts and reporting procedures and explanations for relevant ENS policies including, for example, procedures for the reimbursement of trustee expenses.

Trustees are also provided with various publications issued by the Charity Commission, including guidance on charities and public benefit. This ensures that trustees are aware of the scope of their responsibilities under the Charities Act.

Furthermore, training opportunities are actively identified to further support trustees.

d. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND DECISION MAKING

ENS has a Board of Trustees (currently comprising six members) who meet quarterly, and are responsible for the strategic direction, management and governance of the charity. The trustees are accountable to the ENS membership, and maintain close supervision over the corporate governance of ENS with an operational focus on finance, funding, recruitment/management and reporting.

A scheme of delegation is in place with regard to various operational functions. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for overall management of this scheme and for ensuring that ENS delivers its planned and agreed activities so that key performance indicators are met. The CEO is responsible for the development and implementation of the ENS Activity plan, the management of ENS operational responsibilities and for providing support to the Board of Trustees and ENS members as required. The CEO is accountable to the Board of Trustees and required to provide reports as directed. The CEO is also responsible for individual supervision of the staff and for ensuring that staff and volunteers continue to develop their skills and working practices in line with good practice.

ENS also benefits from an Advisory Committee. Its members (currently comprising 18) are tasked with providing strategic advice to the Secretariat and Trustees on issues of strategic planning and core policies of the Network.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

e. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS

In addition to its 107 members in 39 European countries, ENS either collaborates with, or enters into strategic partnerships with, other civil society organisations and inter-governmental organisations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). ENS also receives pro bono advice from lawyers and other professionals in support of its work.

f. RISK MANAGEMENT

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charitable incorporated organisation is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the charitable incorporated organisation, and are satisfied that systems and procedures are in place to mitigate our exposure to the identified risks.

g. TRUSTEES' INDEMNITIES

ENS is a charitable incorporated organisation (CIO), and members and trustees have limited liability; in accordance with ENS Articles of Association 8.1. In the event of ENS winding up, the members of the CIO have no obligation to contribute to its assets and no personal responsibility for settling its debts and liabilities.

ENS has Public Liability Insurance for its employees, volunteers, trustees and workshops and events organised by ENS and Professional Indemnity Insurance to cover our activities, details of which can be provided on request.

h. REMUNERATION POLICY

All trustees are reimbursed their travel, subsistence and accommodation expenses, where applicable for attending trustee's meetings and meetings related to ENS activities.

ENS has 4 staff members, all staff salaries (including the CEO's salary) are set and reviewed by the finance committee, a sub-committee of our board of trustees. All salaries are set using charity sector comparisons of organisation of a similar size in London, considering inflation and ENS financial position. We currently do not have a performance related pay or bonus scheme; however, we apply inflation linked pay increments to staff salaries subject to finance committee and board approval on a yearly basis. All staff will be involved in a yearly performance appraisal by the CEO and, in the case of the CEO, a 360 review to seek feedback from trustees and colleagues.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Plans for future periods

a. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The combined impact of ENS's activities covered in this report has been to significantly increase the profile and attention afforded to the issue of statelessness as a critical first step towards better protecting stateless persons. ENS can justifiably claim credit for its contribution to this 'issue emergence' and its impact as a forerunner to the developing UNHCR-led #ibelong campaign. However, much more work is required both to further raise the profile of the statelessness issue and in order to translate increased awareness into tangible improvement for beneficiaries on the ground. The still relatively hidden nature of the issue (despite recent success) challenges ENS to mobilise new audiences and the wider public to better understand and embrace this cause. Similarly, an ongoing challenge is to maintain its existing core of active members in the absence of widespread fundraising streams available for statelessness work. Achieving the ambitious goal of eradicating statelessness within a decade will necessitate the mobilisation of an international coalition of civil society actors and ENS stands ready to serve as the regional focal point for this work.

In terms of future organisational development, the following priorities have been identified:

- 1) To further diversify ENS's funding base by continuing to raise the profile and understanding of statelessness issues. To translate this increased awareness into additional resources for addressing the problem.
- 2) To adopt a controlled growth and member-empowering strategy by maintaining an agile structure for the Network post incorporation with a small Secretariat and a philosophy of building capacity and channelling resources through ENS members wherever possible.
- 3) To exploit the Network's operational base established to date (i.e. its growing core of active members and relationships developed with key stakeholders) to deliver targeted and effective actions to address statelessness and to ensure proper respect for the human rights of stateless persons.

Integral to all of ENS's work is the recognition that the issue of statelessness demonstrates a clear gulf between the theoretical international protection framework and the realisation of those rights in practice by individual stateless persons. ENS will continue to target its efforts at trying to breach this gulf.

TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable incorporated organisation and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charitable incorporated organisation for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

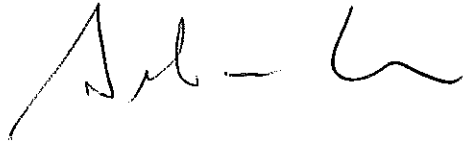
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable incorporated organisation will continue in operation.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable incorporated organisation's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable incorporated organisation and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable incorporated organisation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the Trustees on 11 April 2017 and signed on their behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Leas', followed by a horizontal line and a stylized flourish.

Mr A Leas
Chair of trustees

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

I report on the financial statements of the charitable incorporated organisation for the year ended 31 December 2016 which are set out on pages 14 to 22.

This report is made solely to the charitable incorporated organisation's Trustees, as a body, in accordance with section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. My work has been undertaken so that I might state to the charitable incorporated organisation's Trustees those matters I am required to state to them in an Independent Examiner's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable incorporated organisation and the charitable incorporated organisation's Trustees as a body, for my work or for this report.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND EXAMINER

The charitable incorporated organisation's Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements, and they consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the financial statements under section 145 of the Act;
- follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act; and
- state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

BASIS OF INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charitable incorporated organisation and a comparison of the financial statements presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the financial statements, and seeking explanations from you as Trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the financial statements present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S STATEMENT

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- (1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the Act; and
 - to prepare financial statements which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the Acthave not been met; or
- (2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Signed:



Dated: 28 June 2017

Richard Ward FCA

Streets Whitmarsh Sterland LLP, Potton House, Wyboston Lakes, Great North Road, Wyboston, Bedford,
MK44 3BZ

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Note	Unrestricted funds 2016 £	Restricted funds 2016 £	Total funds 2016 £	Total funds 2015 £
INCOME FROM:					
Donations and legacies	3	4,063	-	4,063	2,000
Charitable activities	4	100,000	123,289	223,289	228,553
TOTAL INCOME		104,063	123,289	227,352	230,553
EXPENDITURE ON:					
Charitable activities	7	95,725	115,375	211,100	177,327
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		95,725	115,375	211,100	177,327
NET INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS		8,338	7,914	16,252	53,226
Transfers between Funds	13	11	(11)	-	-
NET INCOME BEFORE OTHER RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES		8,349	7,903	16,252	53,226
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		8,349	7,903	16,252	53,226
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS:					
Total funds brought forward		53,226	-	53,226	-
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		61,575	7,903	69,478	53,226

All activities relate to continuing operations.

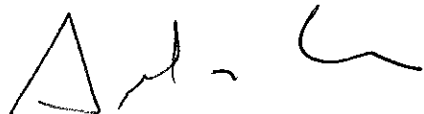
The notes on pages 16 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Note	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	11		1,667		301
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	12	1,200		1,250	
Cash at bank and in hand		66,611		51,675	
			<u>67,811</u>		<u>52,925</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>69,478</u>		<u>53,226</u>
CHARITY FUNDS					
Restricted funds	13		7,903		-
Unrestricted funds	13		61,575		53,226
TOTAL FUNDS			<u>69,478</u>		<u>53,226</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 11 April 2017 and signed on their behalf, by:



Mr A Leas
Chair of trustees

The notes on pages 16 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Charities Act 2011.

European Network On Statelessness constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling which is the functional currency of the charitable incorporated organisation and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all accounting periods unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charitable incorporated organisation and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the charitable incorporated organisation for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

1.3 Income

All income is recognised once the charitable incorporated organisation has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

1.4 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment	-	33% per annum straight line
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EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

2. ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The charitable incorporated organisation was constituted on 1 September 2014. The financial statements have been prepared for the financial year ended 31 December 2016, but the comparative period of accounts was prepared for the period from 1 September 2014 to 31 December 2015.

3. INCOME FROM DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

	Unrestricted funds 2016 £	Restricted funds 2016 £	Total funds 2016 £	Total funds 2015 £
Donations	1,013	-	1,013	-
Other income: HMRC Employment Allowance and other income	3,050	-	3,050	2,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total donations and legacies	4,063	-	4,063	2,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In 2015, of the total income from donations and legacies, £2,000 was to unrestricted funds and £NIL was to restricted funds.

4. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted funds 2016 £	Restricted funds 2016 £	Total funds 2016 £	Total funds 2015 £
Promotion of Human Rights	100,000	123,289	223,289	228,553
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In 2015, of the total income from charitable activities, £140,000 was to unrestricted funds and £88,553 was to restricted funds.

5. DIRECT COSTS

	Total 2016 £	Total 2015 £
Research and consultancy	37,180	66,609
Conference and events	21,514	20,140
Travel and accommodation	6,976	5,093
Printing and design	15,403	8,236
IT and website costs	1,367	1,421
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	82,440	101,499
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In 2015, the charitable incorporated organisation incurred costs totalling £101,499 in respect of the promotion of Human Rights. Costs totalling £74,321 related to unrestricted funds and costs totalling £27,178 were met from restricted funds.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

6. SUPPORT COSTS

	Total 2016 £	<i>Total 2015 £</i>
Staff recruitment	-	450
Office costs	1,029	389
Rent	15,040	2,500
Bank charges	1,050	1,083
Insurance	544	-
Volunteer expenses	528	-
Training costs	3,670	-
Bookkeeping charges	2,160	2,580
Wages and salaries	94,000	60,667
National insurance	8,980	6,702
Depreciation	183	9
	<u>127,184</u>	<u>74,380</u>

In 2015, the charitable incorporated organisation incurred costs totalling £74,380 in respect of support costs of the promotion of Human Rights. Costs totalling £19,279 related to unrestricted funds and costs totalling £55,101 were met from restricted funds.

7. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Unrestricted funds 2016 £	Restricted funds 2016 £	Total funds 2016 £	<i>Total funds 2015 £</i>
Statutory accounts and independent examination	-	1,200	1,200	1,200
Legal and professional fees	276	-	276	248
	<u>276</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>1,448</u>

In 2015, the charitable incorporated organisation incurred costs totalling £1,448 in respect of governance costs of the promotion of Human Rights. Costs totalling £248 related to unrestricted funds and costs totalling £1,200 were met from restricted funds.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8. NET INCOMING RESOURCES/(RESOURCES EXPENDED)

This is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: - owned by the charity	182	9

During the period, no Trustees received any remuneration or benefits in kind.

2 Trustees received reimbursement of expenses amounting to £1,117 in the current period. (2015 - 2 Trustees - £1,184).

9. INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REMUNERATION

Streets Chartered Accountants provided bookkeeping services to the charity throughout the year in addition to preparing the statutory accounts and independent examination. The Independent Examiner's remuneration amounted to £1,200 (2015 £1,200) and bookkeeping charges amounted to £2,160 (2015 £2,580).

10. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs were as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	94,000	60,667
Social security costs	8,980	6,702
	102,980	67,369

The average number of persons employed by the charitable incorporated organisation during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Management and administration	3	2

Average headcount expressed as a full time equivalent:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Management and administration	3	2

No employee received remuneration amounting to more than £60,000 in either year.

The key management personnel of the charity comprise the trustees and the CEO. None of the trustees receive any remuneration. The total amount of employee benefits (including employer pension contributions) received by key management personnel for their services to the charity was £45,000 (2015 £45,000).

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	310
Additions	1,548
At 31 December 2016	<u>1,858</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	9
Charge for the year	182
At 31 December 2016	<u>191</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	<u>1,667</u>
<i>At 31 December 2015</i>	<u>301</u>

12. DEBTORS

	2016 £	2015 £
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,250</u>

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

13. STATEMENT OF FUNDS

	Brought Forward £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Carried Forward £
Unrestricted funds					
General funds	52,925	104,063	(95,543)	(1,537)	59,908
Fixed asset reserve	301	-	(182)	1,548	1,667
	<u>53,226</u>	<u>104,063</u>	<u>(95,725)</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>61,575</u>
Restricted funds					
UNHCR Europe Bureau	-	101,336	(100,034)	-	1,302
UNHCR GLC	-	9,902	(9,891)	(11)	-
OSJI	-	10,110	(3,509)	-	6,601
Small grants	-	1,941	(1,941)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>123,289</u>	<u>(115,375)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>7,903</u>
Total of funds	<u><u>53,226</u></u>	<u><u>227,352</u></u>	<u><u>(211,100)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>69,478</u></u>

Unrestricted Funds

General Funds

General funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees, for any charitable purpose.

Oak Foundation

The charity received £60,000 from the Oak Foundation in the period, as the second instalment of a three year grant totalling £150,000 towards the charity's core costs.

Sigrid Rausing Trust

The charity received a total of £40,000 in the period, the second instalment of a three year grant totalling £120,000 over the period 2015/16 to 2017/18. The grant is available to be used for general charitable purposes and unspent funds at 31 December 2016 have been carried forward for use in the forthcoming financial year.

Fixed Asset Reserve

During the year the charity purchased computer equipment costing £1,548. The purchase of the assets from Oak Foundation funding has been recognised as a transfer to the Fixed Asset Reserve. The value of this reserve will be reduced by the annual depreciation charges over the life of the assets.

Restricted Funds

UNHCR - Europe

The charity received a total of £101,336 from UNHCR to support the charity's core funding and advocacy activities. Specific costs totalling £100,034 have been charged against the funding received, and an agreement was made after the balance sheet date to return the unused grant funds to UNHCR.

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STATELESSNESS

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

13. STATEMENT OF FUNDS (continued)

UNHCR - GLC

The charity received £9,902 (\$15,000) from UNHCR Global Learning Centre (GLC) to fund a regional statelessness training event in October 2016. All direct costs were allocated against the funds received, and an agreement was made to transfer the remaining balance of £11 to general administrative costs covered by General Funds.

OSJI

The charity received £10,110 (\$15,000) from OSJI, the Foundation to Promote Open Society, to fund further research on the risk of arbitrary detention. The initial grant was provided for the period ended 15 December 2016 but was subsequently extended to 31 March 2017. Unspent funds have, therefore, been carried forward for use in the forthcoming financial year.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS

	Brought Forward £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Carried Forward £
General funds	53,226	104,063	(95,725)	11	61,575
Restricted funds	-	123,289	(115,375)	(11)	7,903
	<u>53,226</u>	<u>227,352</u>	<u>(211,100)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,478</u>

14. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted funds 2016 £	Restricted funds 2016 £	Total funds 2016 £	Total funds 2015 £
Tangible fixed assets	1,667	-	1,667	301
Current assets	59,908	7,903	67,811	52,925
	<u>61,575</u>	<u>7,903</u>	<u>69,478</u>	<u>53,226</u>

15. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

It is the first year that the charitable incorporated organisation has presented its financial statements under SORP 2015 and FRS 102. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements prepared under previous UK GAAP were for the period ended 31 December 2015 and the date of transition to FRS 102 and SORP 2015 was therefore 1 September 2014. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102 and SORP 2015, a number of accounting policies have changed to comply with those standards.

The policies applied under the charitable incorporated organisation's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on funds or net income/expenditure.