



Quaker
Council for
European
Affairs

around europe

ISSUE 371 • JAN-MAR 2017

BREXIT less confrontation, more compassion

PAGE 10

PHOTO: GARON SMITH (CC)



Places still available on QCEA's Study Tour

BACK
PAGE

Europe in brief: the
latest from the EU

PAGE 2

Friends' work with
refugees: what's
next?

PAGE 4

The Arctic: not
frozen in time

PAGE 8



Europe in brief

The European Parliament selects a new President

After a selection process defined by an unusual level of political horse-trading, the European Parliament has chosen its new President, Antonio Tajani, an Italian MEP and former European Commissioner for industry and transport.

The Presidency - a largely ceremonial post, occupied by an MEP chosen by his or her fellow parliamentarians - generally alternates between the two major political blocs in the European Parliament. However, the centre-left S&D group broke with tradition this time, actively contesting the election in an effort to maintain control of the position, which led to a relatively bitter selection process.

This ultimately unsuccessful attempt to block Tajani followed criticism that he was unsuited for the post. In addition to previously serving as spokesperson for the former Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, Tajani has also been criticised for his long-standing connections to the arms industry at a time when the European Union's increasing militarisation is of growing concern.

Tajani replaces the outgoing President Martin Schulz, who is now tipped to return to his native Germany in a bid to replace Chancellor Angela Merkel in the upcoming federal elections.



↑ *European Parliament President Antonio Tajani.*
PHOTO: DAVID PLAS (CC)

Hungary allowed to bend rules for nuclear plant

In its efforts to build two new nuclear reactors at its Paks II power plant, Hungary has been allowed to skip a competitive tendering process and award the multi-billion euro contract directly to Russia's Rosatom. According to Greenpeace, the EU's decision to permit the shortcut is an attempt to appease Hungary's increasingly authoritarian government, whose anti-Brussels rhetoric has caused difficulties in recent months - particularly in light of the country's vital role in responding to the needs of refugees.

Cypriot reunification edges closer

After decades of division, negotiators representing Cyprus' two jurisdictions - together with parties from Greece, Turkey, the EU and UN - are continuing their promising talks in Geneva towards a reunification of the island. Although certain issues remain unresolved, there is optimism on all sides that a deal may be reached before the end of the year, which would be followed by referenda on both sides of the island to approve a joint constitution. Cyprus has been politically split by a UN buffer zone since 1974 following a conflict between its Greek and Turkish inhabitants.

German media concerned by populists' approach

German journalists have expressed concern about "massive interference with freedom of reporting" following a decision by the populist *Alternative für Deutschland* (AfD) party to bar establishment media agencies from their events. AfD accused the blocked outlets - which include renowned periodical *Der Spiegel* - of representing the "lying press," a slur also used by the Nazis to dismiss journalistic criticism of their policies. The editor-in-chief of Germany's public broadcaster spoke out against the move, describing it as "the Trumpification of German politics." Donald Trump is known for his anti-journalistic rhetoric, repeatedly dismissing negative press coverage as "fake news."



↑ Anti-TTIP protestors outside the European Commission in Brussels.
PHOTO: GREENS / EFA (CC)

Vote due on Canada trade deal amid ongoing doubts

The European Parliament is due to vote on the EU-Canada free trade agreement (popularly known as CETA) in mid-February, according to spokespersons from its major political groups. The vote was originally due in January but was postponed following the need for further talks with the European Commission, as well as divisions within the Parliament's own trade committee about the agreement's content as it stands.

The deal, which has been dogged by criticism as it threatens European social and safety standards, was briefly thrown into jeopardy at the end of last year after Belgium's Wallonia region vetoed the draft agreement. However, the Walloons eventually agreed to support the deal following several concessions and significant political pressure from the Belgian federal government.

CETA is seen by many as a "test run" for TTIP, an even more controversial trade deal currently being negotiated with the United States. In May 2016, QCEA and four other Quaker agencies produced a statement on TTIP and other trade agreements called "Trade for well-being, not just for profit."

EU sets up team to counter misinformation from Moscow

Following increasingly blatant efforts by the Russian government to spread misinformation in Europe, the European External Action Service has established a team aimed at identifying and countering propaganda from Moscow. "East StratCom" - an abbreviation for *strategic communications* - was launched in response to a barrage of online "fake news" aimed at undermining European political processes and justifying Russian foreign policy decisions. The new unit cited stories accusing the Ukrainian army of mutilating children in rebel-held areas, or suggesting Angela Merkel was implicated in the planning of terrorist attacks, as examples of the misinformation being disseminated.

MEPs back ban on dangerous fuel from Arctic shipping

The European Parliament recently endorsed a new EU Arctic policy which includes banning ships from using heavy fuel oil (HFO) in the region. HFO is particularly destructive when spilled. **For more on the politics of the Arctic, see page 8.**

CETA = EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement
TTIP = Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (EU-USA)

Friends' work with refugees:

what's next?

“Quaker faith in action: Friends’ work in the area of forced migration,” the report on the questionnaire of QCEA and the Quaker Asylum and Refugee Network (QARN) is now available on the QCEA website. In part, this report provides examples in order to encourage other Friends and QCEA supporters to have confidence to engage in similar work.

One of the findings in this report is that Friends want a sense of how to move forward with their work. How can Friends coordinate efforts in a way that will be useful to those who need it most? Friends are doing many things for asylum seekers and refugees, be they in detention, in camps or in the local communities where they will eventually settle. Certainly there is work to do, and surveying the field can be overwhelming. This article focuses on the needs of those who have already received refugee status.

One way to coordinate this work is to think in terms of the requirements of refugees who need to integrate into the local communities in which they will be making their homes. This is one place where Friends’ work is already helping, and understanding the integration needs of refugees can help Friends to know how to focus their efforts.

There are many factors which are essential for the successful integration of refugees, but they can generally be grouped into five categories.



↑ Poster in Friends House,
San Francisco.



↑ Kate McNally presented the findings of the our report about the work of European Quakers to the “Forced Migration: how can Quakers respond” Conference held at Woodbrooke Study Centre on 3-5 February 2017.
PHOTO: ANDREW LANE

“No person is illegal.” ↑
PHOTO: KATE McNALLY

Language

In order to live in their new communities, refugees need language skills. Friends in many parts of Europe are already helping with this.

School

School-age children make a great contribution to the long term integration of their families. As the children acquire language and social skills in the schools, they will bring these into the home and pass them to their parents as well as to following generations. Friendships made in schools are valuable links to the community and can help children to form links to their new world, preventing potential “ghettoisation” of refugees. Refugee children may have special needs in terms of trauma counseling as well as help in juggling the two cultures they find at home and in school. Friends can help here by working with local schools to help refugee children fit in, prevent bullying and become accepted. Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP) training might, for example, be especially helpful. At present, we are not aware of Friends that are engaged in this type of training in schools. Do let us know if you are doing this.

Would you like to be connected to others in your country that are concerned about asylum seekers and refugees?

contact kate.mcnally@qcea.org or visit [Quaker Refugee Hub on Facebook](#)

Work

Social integration can happen naturally in the context of work. Finding appropriate work is a challenge for refugees. Language can be a barrier and work skills may have become rusty during the long wait for status to be granted. Workplace culture and ways of working will certainly be different in a new country. Again, we did not have any reports of Friends working in this area.

Community / Social

Any newcomer needs help with understanding local customs, as well as how to access local services like healthcare and police, garbage pickup and how to navigate supermarkets. Friends in many areas offer valuable social interaction, helping refugees to understand their local community. One group of Friends have developed a structured program called “Adapting to life in the UK”, working to give refugees important day-to-day information about how to live there.

Path to citizenship

For refugees to feel a part of the community, it’s important that they have a way to become citizens. Citizenship is a clear commitment on the part of both the host country and the refugee. Friends can help here by working with refugees to understand the requirements of their host country and how to fulfill them.

Space for dialogue

National MPs from across Europe discuss forced migration at the Parliamentary Assembly

On Thursday 26 January members of national parliaments from across the 47 countries of the Council of Europe met to discuss forced migration. In a previous session British Conservative Ian Liddell-Grainer had been appointed as the Rapporteur on migration for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE). The session adopted his report and a related resolution. Under the rules of the Council of Europe, all 47 governments must now meet to discuss the resolution and jointly respond.

QCEA was present and met informally with several members of the PACE to encourage a recognition of the inherent value of all people and to encourage engagement with the process. It is easy to be cynical about the seemingly toothless Council of Europe, but if we believe in peace then we must proactively engage and support the mechanisms of dialogue that are the alternative to war.

Here we summarise a few of the main speeches in the debate and the resolution that they agreed. Overall the debate was constructive, but far too easily conflated the discussions of forced migration and terrorism. This is deliberate on the part of some far-right politicians, but many others are simply falling into their trap.

Paul Scully (British Conservative MP for Sutton and Cheam) welcomed the report, referring to concern in the UK about the overall levels of migration and a feeling that politicians are not listening to them. He called upon PACE members to share what they learned at PACE with their national governments. Paul was coordinating the position of the European Conservative group, moving around the hemicycle-chamber during the debate.

Slovak MP Martin Poliacik spoke on behalf of the centrist liberal group (ALDE). He said that every person traveling to Europe is a human with a story and a faith. Martin has served as a volunteer on the Serbian-Hungarian border and argued that the work of volunteers is often the only help many refugees get, and governments should work better with them.

Three members of the Socialist group, Yves Cruchten (Luxembourg), Petra De Sutter (Belgium) and Frank Schwabe (Germany), all called for the Council of Europe not to do anything that undermines the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention. Yves Cruchten argued that the problem had not been with the EU system. The European Commission developed policies, including on relocation of refugees. It is the national governments that refused to implement them, she argued.

Petra De Sutter asked for references in the draft resolution to ‘hotspots’ outside of Europe to be removed. “We need safer ways, not detention of migrants far away,” she said. Before the resolution was finalised PACE members voted to change the references from ‘hotspots’ to ‘safer procedures’, so that this would not imply endorsement of asylum seeker detention.

Jeno Manninger, a Hungarian Conservative, argued that Europe made the mistake of not making a better distinction between refugees and economic migrants. He blamed the EU proposals for a redistribute quota in 2015 for strengthening the far-right. He attempted to justify his argument with generalised statements linking migration and “people of migrant descent” to violent extremism.

Annette Groth, a German politician representing the United European Left reminded PACE that terrorism should be kept separate from this discussion and that ISIS/Daesh was deliberately promoting the conflict narrative and wanted a hard-security response. Conservative Rapporteur Ian Liddell-Grainer had already challenged the use of the word radicalised when discussing how to intervene to prevent people being deceived by the narrative, “Some say radicalised, I say compelled,” he said.

At the end of the speeches, PACE members voted on *Resolution 2147: The need to reform European migration policies*. The resolution expresses concern that European governments have not been able to agree a common approach to forced migration, referring specifically to loss of lives in the

Mediterranean Sea and inadequate reception conditions. Criticising governments for their failure to share responsibility, the resolution praised Germany, Turkey, Italy and Greece for their efforts.

The resolution called for governments to explore increasing the legal channels for migration, including enhanced resettlement and admission for humanitarian reasons as well as family reunification. It also included a passage asking governments to explore creating centres where people can apply for asylum from outside of Europe. Unfortunately one section reads, "Several recent terrorist attacks committed by refugees or asylum seekers raise questions about security". This over emphasises the connection between the two issues and has diverted attention from the main message of the resolution.

The resolution was approved by 81 votes to 31. A commitment was made to consider migration again, with a full day debate planned for the next meeting of PACE, in June 2017.



What is the Council of Europe?

Founded in 1949 by the Treaty of London, the Council of Europe is an international organisation focused on promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe. Based in Strasbourg, it is distinct from the European Union, although they share a flag. Its 47 member states commit themselves to democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms through multilateral treaties, the most well-known being the European Convention on Human Rights and its affiliated court. The Council also has a Parliamentary Assembly (PACE) which brings together national MPs from all its member states to oversee the organisation's work.

If you would like to see PACE in action, why not join the QCEA Study Tour to Brussels and Strasbourg this summer? Info on back page.

Human rights of older people under consideration

On 25 January, international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) met to discuss ageing, the rights of older people and their comprehensive care. George Foulkes, Chair of AGE Scotland and Member of the House of Lords, presented the interim findings of a research project he is leading on behalf of the Council of Europe's Social Affairs Committee. George Foulkes reminded participants that, as this is an initiative of the Council of Europe, the issue is being considered from a human rights perspective.

Following fact-finding visits to Romania and Denmark, Foulkes and the research team made recommendations on the following themes:

- No age discrimination in services, particularly regarding insurance;
- A minimum level of income for all people;
- Sustainable housing;
- Encouraging active living in older age;
- Close cooperation or merging of health and social care ministries (Denmark is moving toward this, and the issue is being discussed in Romania, as in many other countries);
- Regular monitoring /inspection of care homes.

NGOs commented upon these recommendations. Discussion was wide-ranging, and included interesting ideas, such as merging of nursery schools, student accommodation and care homes. It was said that this would encourage intergenerational cohesion and help older people to feel needed.

The Social Affairs Committee is currently congested with other work, but Foulkes' recommendations will formally return to the Committee soon.



↑ *George Foulkes, who is leading the research project.*
PHOTO: MORAG LIVINGSTONE (CC)

The Arctic not frozen in time



QCEA has taken part in the Arctic Futures Symposium, the intergovernmental forum for the governments of the eight countries with Arctic territory, and the indigenous peoples of the region. Don't be surprised! This is an example of the benefits of the international network of Quaker offices, how we support each other and share information.

The event focussed on sustainable Arctic communities and also marked the 20th Anniversary of the Arctic Council. QCEA participated as the event was taking place in Brussels, but in coordination with the Canadian Friends Service Committee (CFSC) and Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO).

Most speakers came from Arctic counties and all favoured cooperation between the Arctic states, and keeping the Arctic protected from wider political tensions. The morning session focussed on the anniversary of the Arctic Council, so this had a rather "institutional feel." Throughout the day, most speakers were from states, academic institutions or businesses, with only one NGO speaker. More broadly, the tone was constructive but tending towards unhelpful generality, often leaving the feeling that not much would change on the basis of the days events. There were a number of themes present throughout the day's proceedings: geopolitics, sustainability and indigenous peoples.

Geopolitical dimension

As alluded to above, the wider political context (President-elect Trump, tensions between Russia and the EU etc.) formed part of the background of the event, and several speakers avowed that they wanted to keep the Arctic region insulated from tension, as if they wanted any region of the world to be affected by these amorphous tensions. It was noticeable - though perhaps not surprising as this was an EU centric event - that there was no direct representation from Russia, despite Russia representing 40% of the area. This seemed out of place amongst talk of cooperation. There was representation from the Saami Council (a permanent participant of the Arctic Council), who remarked that there had been less active participation from Russian Saami groups in the council in recent years, observing that indigenous groups are often the first to be negatively affected in times of uncertainty.

Another running theme of the day was discussion of EU-Arctic cooperation, following the publication of an integrated European Union policy for the Arctic, aiming to help increase the safety, stability, sustainability and prosperity of the region through closer cooperation.



PHOTO: GHISLAINE MEICLER (CC)

Sustainability

The effects of climate change are felt particularly keenly in the Arctic, with one speaker describing it as a laboratory for the effects of global warming. It was encouraging to hear speakers outline the Arctic Council agreements on dealing with (and minimising) oil spills, and scientific cooperation. The latter will hopefully provide a boost to climate science. As many speakers emphasised the need for more data to effectively deal with the environmental issues facing the area. There was optimism that EU-Arctic cooperation, the Paris agreement and the UN's sustainable development goals could provide impetus for further action. One speaker emphasised that they would need to go even further than the Paris agreement.

There are challenges though, to building sustainable communities in the often remote communities of the Arctic. Many settlements are completely off the energy grid, meaning they are reliant on more flexible fuels like fossil-fuel based oil derivatives. One speaker took the example of the Faroe Islands, which is almost 300km away from the nearest inhabited island. The Faroes are 92% dependent on oil for energy, with diesel the fuel of choice for its flexibility and facility of transport and storage. Technological developments will help, such as battery storage, or being connected to the mainland by underwater cables, and there are projects aiming to use natural reservoirs as pumped storage for wind and solar energy. However there remains a long way to go.

What's more, speakers emphasised that many Arctic areas and communities are still developing, and have the right to do so. Vittus Qujaukitsoq, Greenland's minister for energy and foreign affairs (among several other things) emphasised that it was unjust to deny Arctic peoples facilities and amenities that others took for granted.

However this broad definition of sustainability, including building sustainable communities, businesses and economies in the Arctic, seems to risk undermining environmental sustainability and the efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change which are already a part of everyday life in the Arctic. The reference of one speaker to building a sustainable economy including oil and gas exploitation in the Arctic was hard to reconcile with the climate ambitions outlined in the Paris agreement, which demands that we leave fossil fuels in the ground as far as possible.

Indigenous peoples

Climate change has certainly created more interest in the Arctic, and with that increased attention must come more mutual understanding with the indigenous peoples of the Arctic region. As mentioned above, the Saami council was represented at the event, and many speakers spoke of the importance of having a robust dialogue with indigenous peoples, based on an equal footing. The EU has been conducting a dialogue with Saami communities since 2010, beginning with trying to reach mutual understanding, which has now evolved into a stable relationship, and potentially the basis for cooperation.

Indigenous peoples are also affected by development in the Arctic, and it was emphasised that economic development should not be pursued to the detriment of existing communities and local economies. Traditional practices and trades should not be viewed as obstacles to modernisation, but part of the wider system. One speaker spoke about the opportunity to build partnerships with indigenous people through renewable energy projects which could provide energy without being linked to the grid, provided that the indigenous groups are consulted and involved in the project from the outset. "Good energy" he stressed, did not only mean green energy.

Throughout the day, speakers insisted that the Arctic was not a museum - and nor should it be - but a diverse region, home to many hundreds of thousands of people, and crucial for the environmental health of the whole planet. Clearly, there is little chance that the Arctic will be "frozen in time."

arcticfutures.org
for more info on the Arctic Futures Symposium



PHOTO: EPA

Brexit Britain's moral compass

The momentous referendum decision to leave the European Union last June was followed rather anti-climatically by months of uncertainty and speculation, with citizens, journalists and businesses asking what “Brexit” would look like in practice. Other than the “Brexit means Brexit” soundbites, which revealed very little in terms of substance, it seemed that the British Government wasn’t exactly certain what the UK’s post-EU future looked like either.

However, early February finally saw the publication of the British Government’s white paper on Brexit. The seventy-page document, officially titled “The United Kingdom’s exit from and new partnership with the European Union,” sets out in some detail the May administration’s thinking about what Brexit really means – or at least what the government aims to achieve. It confirms that the government will indeed be pursuing a “hard Brexit,” severing almost the entirety of the UK’s political connections to the EU, including membership of the single market.

Although the white paper does provide some clarity over the government’s thinking, what is not said is perhaps more telling. For one, the document contains multiple errors, and the digital version was time-stamped at around 4am the night before its scheduled publication date, suggesting perhaps just how rushed the contents were. More

concerning still is the introduction, penned by Theresa May herself, which immediately vaunts “the finest intelligence services, the bravest armed forces, the most effective hard and soft power” as the keys to Britain’s success in a post-Brexit world. Far down the list come the UK’s “friendships and partnerships,” almost an afterthought.

The decision to pursue splendid isolation from the EU is economically regrettable - 58 percent of businesses report that Brexit has negatively impacted their bottom line, with all that implies for the livelihoods of workers across the country. Meanwhile, the somewhat aggressive emphasis on Britain’s military capabilities stands in stark contrast to the peaceful cooperation which the EU symbolises. And, while the European Union’s leaders issued a joint statement condemning the new US administration’s so-called “Muslim ban,” Theresa May rushed across the Atlantic to be the first to shake President Trump’s hand. Indeed, the Prime Minister returned from Washington to attend the EU summit in Malta, where she promptly reiterated his demand for increased military spending within NATO.

Where does the moral compass of “Brexit Britain” lie, if indeed there is one? From the outside, the mantra would seem to be “success at any cost.” EU immigrants to the UK have already started to feel the brunt of this strategy, with many highly-qualified long-term residents having received official letters telling them to “make arrangements to leave” upon applying for permanent residency. At the same time, before official negotiations with the EU have even begun, the British Chancellor (Finance Minister) has resorted to similarly harsh tactics at the political level, threatening to abandon “the mainstream of European economic and social thinking” in the event of an unfavourable Brexit deal. In practice, this means massive cuts to taxes and social security coupled with deregulation on a massive scale – in short, a tax haven intended to attract business from Europe, with little regard for the socio-economic devastation that such policies would cause to communities across the UK.

The government is due to trigger Article 50, the process by which a country officially withdraws from the European Union, before the end of March. We can hope that cool heads and rational arguments will define the subsequent negotiations, as opposed to the posturing and unpleasant rhetoric which we have witnessed to date. QCEA encourages the British Government to come to the table in Brussels with a constructive attitude, as well as a more compassionate view of its place in the world.

News from Quaker House Brussels



↑ Quaker House, an art-nouveau masterpiece on Square Ambiorix.
PHOTO: QCEA



↑ Lucy Roberts (AFSC) at Quaker House.
PHOTO: KATE McNALLY



Jan Ramaker

22 JUNE 1942 - 27 DEC 2016

Jan Ramaker was one of the founding members of QCEA in 1979, when he also became QCEA's first treasurer. An active Dutch Friend, he was for years the main editor of the Dutch Friends' periodical (the *Vriendenkring*) and managed the Friends' website. Due to diabetes, he was confined to a wheelchair for some years, but he kept his enthusiasm for the work of QCEA. We are grateful for his friendship and service.

Governments hear about Shared Security at Quaker House

Lucy Roberts, Asia Director at the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) came to Quaker House in January. Lucy gave a presentation on the work of AFSC in Asia and the Shared Security agenda to representatives of several governments from America, Asia and Europe.

Militarism in Europe and across the world is the product of a foreign policy based in failed ideas about national interests and national security, whereas Shared Security is based on a cooperate approach for all peoples and nations. We believe this is not only much more in keeping with Quaker values and beliefs, but is also the only real security.

QCEA will be continuing to promote the Shared Security approach in Brussels and Strasbourg, alongside equivalent ideas developed by the UK's Ammerdown Group and the Dutch Inclusive Security Group.

For information on how to start a similar group in your country contact olivia.caeymaex@qcea.org

A small, quiet process

Who ensures that European Court of Human Rights judgements are enforced?

The ability of Member States to have confidence in the European Court of Human Rights (and want to remain a signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights) rests on the effective enforcement of the Court's judgements. It is a system of mutual trust. States accept the Court's authority, if others also do so. For example, if the Court rules that a criminal trial in a certain country was unfair, the criminal proceedings could be reopened. If a judgement rules that a law limits the freedom of expression for journalists, the country could implement the judgement by changing the law in question.

European Court of Human Rights judgements are binding, but there is no executive body that can force a government to implement a judgement. A Committee of Ministers (or more often senior diplomats) from each country monitor judgements made by the court until they are implemented. This small group of people are engaged in an important process that maintains mutual trust between governments and ensures their adherence with Human Rights standards.

Court judgements are broad in nature, and allow plenty of space for the Member State governments to decide how the particular breach of human rights will be resolved. This is known as the margin of appreciation.

Positive momentum has been seen in the work of this committee between 2011 and 2015, with the committee confirming a higher proportion of

STUDY TOUR 2017

In a post-truth world, getting the facts is more important than ever.

Places are still available on the **QCEA Study Tour to Brussels and Strasbourg**, which will take place from **24 June to 1 July 2017**. Join us for a unique opportunity to visit the European institutions and find out how they influence Quaker concerns at this important time.

For more information visit
qcea.org/events

REGISTRATION CLOSES 16 APRIL

judgements as having been implemented. Some cases are stuck at the Committee and it is unclear when they will be implemented. The most difficult cases relate to frozen conflicts or to governments who do not have the political will to address deep social prejudices (such as against Roma).

Whilst the European Court of Human Rights is completely separate from the European Union, EU institutions could do more to use their influence with countries that are seeking EU association agreements to encourage them to implement judgements. For example, Ukraine, which has one of the highest number of outstanding judgements.

The existence of the Council of Europe has a tangible impact on the human rights of people in Europe, directly underpinning peace. Its work is slow but produces transformational political, legal, social and cultural change advancing the dignity of the individual.



around
europe

Quaker Council for European Affairs
Square Ambiorix 50, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
qcea.org

*Editeur responsable: Andrew Lane
Mise en page: Martin Leng
No. d'entreprise: 0420.346.728*