



Quaker
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for a Europe of peace, justice, & equality

Your Quaker Council for European Affairs

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Carnival festivities bring Europe's prejudices out to play

↑ Spectators watch as an effigy of a same-sex couple with a child is burned during Carnival celebrations in Imotski, Croatia. Croatia's President, Zoran Milanovic, condemned the hateful display, but organisers claimed they were "sticking to tradition".

PHOTO: BOSKO COSIC

February marks Carnival season, when streets across much of Europe fill with colourful parades and parties – a moment of indulgence before the sobriety associated with the Christian tradition of Lent. However, some of these celebrations have made headlines for the wrong reasons this spring.

For the second year running, the Carnival parade in **Aalst, Belgium** was subject to much criticism after featuring participants and floats with stereotypically anti-Semitic designs and costumes. The town council, run by the far right NVA party, had defended the performance – which this year featured people dressed as insects wearing rabbinic *shtreimel* hats and plastic hooked noses – as "satire". But many people spoke out, including Belgium's acting Prime Minister Sophie Wilmès, who said the parade harmed Belgium's "values and reputation".

And in the town of **Imotski, Croatia**, an effigy of a same-sex couple with a child was burned during Carnival celebrations. The 'child' had the face of Social Democratic Party MP Nenad Stasic, who had recently made the news after saying that same-sex couples should be allowed to foster children. An announcement called on participants to "set this grotesque family on fire".

Carnival parades often feature deliberately provocative floats and costumes, usually to mock politicians or satirise current events. But in recent years, the question of how to address traditions perceived as offensive has provoked heated debate across Europe. The most high-profile case is *Zwarte Piet*, the Dutch festive character historically portrayed by a white person in 'blackface' makeup.

EU budget negotiations continue to cause friction

The new European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen is keeping busy defending her ambitious EU budget proposals among often-sceptical European leaders and representatives. At least 25% of the upcoming Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) is supposed to be devoted to tackling global warming. However, several northern European member states oppose an increase in national contributions to the MFF, which the Commission insists will be necessary in order to meet the budget shortfall caused by the United Kingdom's exit from the EU.

On 20 February, European leaders met in order to find agreement over the MFF. However, the massive summit did not conclude with a deal, meaning that negotiations will continue into the spring. EU budget talks are infamously protracted, with differing national priorities often causing friction and delays.

For a summary of the QCEA perspective on the budget proposals visit www.qcea.org/MFF

Election calendar

- 12 April:** Parliamentary election, North Macedonia
- 26 April:** Parliamentary election, Serbia
- 26 April:** Presidential election, Northern Cyprus
- 7 May:** Local elections, UK (England)
- 10 May:** Presidential election, Poland
- June:** Presidential election, Iceland (date TBC)

Activists successfully force Saudi weapons ship to take several detours

A Saudi ship was successfully forced to change its itinerary after Italian dock workers refused to resupply it with cargo at the harbour in Genoa. Previously, docking of the ship had already successfully boycotted in Bremerhaven in Germany, Antwerp in Belgium, and Tilbury in Britain. Protests to coincide with the ship's arrival also took place at the French port of Cherbourg (see photos, p8-9) and in Bilbao, Spain. The boycotts were conducted through protests, pickets as well as legal action. The ship is attempting to transport European weapons to Saudi Arabia, probably for use in the war in Yemen.

Spain returns people to conflict in Mali

During January and February the Spanish government returned more than a hundred people to Mali, indirectly via Mauritania. Current UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) guidelines say that no-one should be forcefully returned to any part of Mali due to the violent conflict and widespread human rights violations. The people were deported on seven flights which have left Spanish territory in recent weeks. The Spanish government did not direct the deportation from Mauritania to Mali, but were aware that it was happening.

Migration policy: European Council's 5-year focus on returns

A leaked draft version of the strategic guidelines of the Council of the EU shows the plans for the implementation of their Strategic Agenda 2019-2024, which will guide EU policy on migration and asylum in the years to come. The document suggests that a strong priority will be the return of people whose asylum applications have been rejected.

It also appears that there will be a wider package of measures to discourage migration from elsewhere, such as a requirement for countries receiving development assistance from the EU to increase border controls in order to reduce the number of people migrating, as well as to streamline the return process in those countries.

The European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) has warned that tying EU aid to a country to the readmission of their nationals is likely to divert aid and undermine its prior purpose, the eradication of poverty.

European Court rules against Hungary starving asylum seekers – again

For the 28th time since August 2018, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has ordered Hungary to stop depriving an asylum seeker of food. The Afghan man had been staying in a Hungarian transit zone. In July 2018, Hungary legalised the denial of food to people whose asylum applications had been rejected. This measure sits alongside other changes which make it much more difficult for people to request asylum at the Serbian-Hungarian border. As with all ECtHR judgements, the implementation of the Court's decision is monitored by a Council of Europe committee made up of representatives of the 47 member states' governments.



Public support for NATO wavers

A new study by the Pew Research Center on the image of NATO in several of its key member states was published earlier this year. NATO's popularity fell in France, Germany and the US, following a period of public criticism from the US and French presidents who questioned the value of the alliance. Overall 53% of people surveyed in sixteen NATO member states had a positive opinion about the organisation (pictured), compared to 27% who had a negative view.

Josep Borrell, the High Representative of the European Union, made remarks about the military alliance at the defence ministerial meeting in February, saying that the "European Union defence initiatives and NATO alliance are the two sides of the same coin" and that EU member states are "more and more ready to take responsibilities in order to increase their efforts on defence".



NEWS FROM Quaker House in Brussels

Since 1979, the Quaker Council for European Affairs has worked to bring a vision based on the Quaker commitment to peace, justice and equality to Europe and its institutions.

"Policy should start from the heart and reach out to people"



↑ QCEA's Andrew Lane discussing migration and human rights with representatives of Jewish organisations at Quaker House.
PHOTO: HIAS

QCEA's Human Rights Programme aims to bring together as wide a range of actors as possible for dialogue, bridge-building and problem-solving around human rights questions, with a particular focus on migration policy. February proved to be a busy month in this regard!

On 14 February, we played host to a migration policy discussion with young professionals from the following organisations and groups —

- the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- the African Diaspora Youth Forum in Europe (ADYFE),
- the Africa Caribbean Pacific Young Professionals' Network (ACP-YPN), and
- the Pan-African Youth Union.

Facilitating the discussions (*pictured right*), QCEA's Kékéli Kpognon explained that "policy should start from the heart and reach out to people".

The following week, we spoke about Quaker work and human rights to representatives of Jewish organisations, including a Jewish refugee agency, HIAS. We talked about 'fear of the other' and the particular situation of violence experienced by homeless migrants. There was lots of interest and questions about the Quaker community too.

New Year's Day exhibition brings crowds to Quaker House

Last year, Quaker House Brussels welcomed an exhibition of paintings by the young artist Boush Musa, originally from Darfur. It was our pleasure to be able to display his work once again on 1 January, which drew almost one hundred and fifty art lovers to the house over the course of a cold New Year's Day.

Cultural events such as these aren't just important for raising awareness of QCEA. The highly personal and often moving themes in Boush's artwork also draw attention to the human cost of geopolitics – an important Christmas message for residents of a global diplomatic hub such as Brussels.



PHOTO: KÉKELI KPOGNON

QCEA / QPSW Conference 2020

The possibilities of peace education: Evidence and opportunities

4 – 6 SEPTEMBER 2020 • BRUSSELS

Are you a teacher, youth worker, young adult, volunteer, parent/carer interested in peace education? Would you like to meet Quakers from across Europe, share practice and ways to strengthen the call for peace education? Why not join QCEA and QPSW this September in Brussels for our conference! The gathering will provide a space for members of Europe's Quaker community to come together, make connections and reflect in peaceful surroundings over the course of a weekend. The conference is open to Friends from across Europe. Area Meetings are invited to appoint a Friend to attend.

For more info and to register please visit www.qcea.org/conference



Framing Human Policing now in multiple languages



QCEA's recent publication about police violence towards people on the move, *Framing Human Policing*, is accessible to an even wider audience after translations were published in French, German and Croatian. The latter was circulated on the most-read civil society website in the Balkans, with a monthly readership of 100,000 – a particularly vital audience to reach given the recent disturbing increase in police violence towards people on the move in that region. More translations are in progress!

You can access all versions of the report at www.qcea.org/HumanPolicing.

Quaker former MEP lending a hand at QCEA

Readers of our sister publication *The Friend* may have spotted that Jude Kirton-Darling – a Quaker who was an MEP for North-East England until Brexit – is spending a few months with QCEA where she will work to support our advocacy efforts. On 5 February she co-signed a letter in *The Guardian* with Molly Scott Cato, another Quaker and former MEP, in which she spoke of QCEA's peace and human rights work and observed that "today more than ever, we need to invest in our quiet diplomats".

Jude is no stranger to Quaker House Brussels, having previously worked for QCEA in the 1990s before pursuing a career in the trade union movement. Welcome back, Jude!

QCEA participates in faith-based migration dialogue

QCEA was recently invited to participate in a round-table discussion of faith-based organisations with particular expertise on flight, migration and human rights. The event was organised by the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung – the think-tank associated with the German Green Party – in advance of the upcoming German Presidency of the Council of the EU (see p6).

The rich discussion touched on the need to 'normalise' migration, given that the number of migrants has remained stable at around 3% of the world population since the 1900s. Linked to that, participants explored how to shift the current narrative on migration from the focus on border control towards understanding the multilayered causes of migration, how to mitigate these and ensure that the rights and dignity of migrants are protected. Finally, views were shared on how faith-based organisations can play a key role in fighting racism and discrimination, educating host communities and supporting migrants' aspirations.

Following this round-table, our hope is to see more engagement from political actors who are not usually at the forefront of the debate on migration, with a view to depolarising the current discourse and advocating for greater convergence between migration, asylum and integration policies.

Join QCEA's online conversation



Want to keep in touch with QCEA's work in a more informal, interactive way? If you use Facebook, why not join our **Friends of QCEA** group, where you can discuss our work and our concerns with Friends and QCEA Supporters across Europe?



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS (CC)

“A Europe that is strong, sovereign and social”

Between July and December 2020 Germany will hold the presidency of the Council of the European Union. Notwithstanding the ongoing political turmoil within Germany, the presidency has a lot on its plate for three reasons.

Firstly, the new Commission just started its work and this presidency will have the potential to inspire its strategic direction. Secondly, the complex issues of both the EU budget negotiations and post-Brexit proceedings will come under its remit. And thirdly, a first-of-its-kind summit on China-EU relations, and one on Africa-EU relations, will take place during the German presidency.

Looking at the priorities of a future presidency allows us to make predictions about future EU policies and helps organisations like QCEA to be alert and prepared for what might be coming. In this article, we take a look at what the key priorities for Berlin might be during its tenure at the helm.

As there is no official programme published yet, we gathered this information from interviews and statements given by high-level German politicians such as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the German Representative to the EU, and the state minister for Europe.

Peace and security

In short, the German presidency will prioritise military cooperation. Officials have regularly mentioned plans to increase this cooperation through the establishment of a common headquarters and/or a 'European Security Council', as well as a competency centre for civilian crisis management. These measures are supposed to strengthen Europe's military capability and make it a stronger, faster-acting power within NATO.

When it comes to the role of the EU in the world, the German council presidency will put a strong focus on relations with China and Africa. There will be a major summit in Germany in September with all EU member states and China, the first one of its kind. China's new dominance, industrial policy, the protection of nuclear technologies as well as 5G technology and China's human rights record will be some of the focal points. An additional Africa summit will probably focus on migration issues.

The European Peace Liaison Office (EPL), a partner of QCEA, held a workshop together with the German NGO FriEnt on prospects for the German presidency in 2020. Their conclusions call on Germany to work on its credibility as a peacebuilder, and to stop making the link between migration, peace and security policies. EPL argues that further joint action to facilitate dialogue on conflict prevention between state and civil society organisations at EU level should be a priority.

In contrast, a paper published by a young foreign policy think tank within the German Christian Democrat party (CDU) favours greater use of 'qualified majority voting' for faster and easier use of military force. They also want implementation of European cybersecurity capabilities, as well as a new common structure for weapons exports with harmonised standards and controls, such as a new European mechanism for voting on questions about weapons exports.

Human rights

So far, officials have not communicated any sort of emphasis on human rights for the presidency. The only ways in which human rights issues have been addressed so far is in the context of China, a country largely at odds with European interests and values on matters of democracy and human rights. There is also a general focus on the rule of law in European countries, along with proposed new measures to fight anti-semitism, prejudice against Roma people, and denial of the Holocaust in Europe. On the topic of equality and women's issues there is some hope: the German minister of Family Affairs wants to make equality in the job market and the protection of women from physical violence a priority during the presidency.

Environment and sustainability

The European Green Deal which Commission leader Ursula von der Leyen is promoting heavily will most certainly influence the German presidency and vice versa. The German government wants the EU "to become greenhouse gas neutral by 2050", like the European Green Deal proposes. However, voices from the Greens criticised the fact that the German government publicly praised the Green Deal but is not willing to pay for it.

According to the German hydrogen strategy, hydrogen will also be a priority on the European stage. Given that the Greens in Germany are celebrating growing support in recent times, their call to make the German presidency a "climate presidency" might have an impact.

Other priorities

Other German priorities will mostly be influenced by the ongoing post-Brexit proceedings and the difficult EU budget negotiations, which will put Germany's mediation skills to the test. The budget negotiations are proving to be difficult – mostly because more money is needed for the ambitious climate goals and growing external and security policy remits, while the usual contributions from the UK will be missing. Additionally, the question about whether to make EU funding conditional on rule of law standards within member states is also turning out to be divisive.

Germany would also like to invest in more money in digitalisation, migration control and research and development. Additionally, the German minister of foreign affairs wants to push for increased "European digital sovereignty".

Furthermore, the stabilisation of the Western Balkans and support for reforms in the Eastern and Southern neighbourhood will be a priority for the presidency. Internally, the implementation of oversight measures concerning the rule of law and the protection of democracies against foreign meddling in elections will be hot topics, as well as working towards a more social Europe based on stronger solidarity amongst member states. The fight against youth unemployment and online hate speech, along with ideas about a joint minimum wage system as well as pan-EU basic benefits, are also on the list.

COMMON PRIORITIES

Because the Council presidency rotates rather quickly every six months, member states coordinate with each other in 18-month blocks. This means that Germany already decided on common priorities with the two presidencies which will follow it, Slovenia and Portugal. The priorities agreed upon are —

- **EU relations with China:** according to the German government, "should the balance of power shift, Europe will require perseverance in order to continue to be in a position to bring influence to bear and not to become a mere object of others' policies".
- **Regional focus:** a commitment to the prospect of accession for Western Balkan states, but also addressing European security interests. The German goal is to intensify cooperation.
- **EU budget (Multiannual Financial Framework, MFF):** greater investments in the future; more effort in digitalisation especially. It now looks likely that the decisive phase of MFF negotiations will take place during the German presidency.

Conclusions – and what to look out for

In conclusion, Germany will have a lot on its plate. The most pressing question for peace activists is the future of European security policy. The plans for a European Security Council and the German push towards a less burdensome voting system for security and defence measures is something that needs to be watched closely. Likewise, how the Green Deal will develop is as yet unclear: there is a lot of potential, but many questions remain unanswered, especially regarding the speed of the transition away from a carbon economy. It will also be interesting to watch how bold the EU will be in its commitments to human rights, especially in its dialogue with China and in the new migration pact. When the official programme for the presidency is published soon, we might know a lot more about what is to come.

Stop Fuelling War: What next?



There are many Quaker NGOs working around the world on specific issues of concern for Quaker communities. Here we feature an update from Stop Fuelling War, which was set up to challenge the arms trade in Europe.

Stop Fuelling War writes —

For anyone following the horrors of the war in Yemen, the news might seem endlessly dismal. Despite strenuous efforts by numbers of peace groups, including the groundbreaking UK High Court victory won by the Campaign Against the Arms Trade (CAAT) against supplying arms to Saudi Arabia in 2019, weapons used to attack civilian targets in Yemen continue to be used with seeming impunity. Arms suppliers seem to resemble the Greek mythical many-headed monster Hydra. Cut off one head and it promptly grew two more replacements. However, the story had a happy ending (well, maybe not for the serpent!) - Hercules finally managed to win, mainly by cooperating and working with his nephew. And perhaps this is the message for those looking to end the arms trade. Only by working together will we be able to confront the huge and alarming power wielded by the seemingly unassailable arms companies.

So this is the good news. As we at Stop Fuelling War (SFW) prepare to declare our opposition to the world's biggest arms fair, Eurosatory to be held this June near Paris, we and our fellow campaigners throughout Europe -including the UK - are looking at ways we can cooperate and share our efforts to achieve our common goals. It's true that not many people have heard whisper of this huge arms fair, with its 58,000 visitors and nearly 6,000 exhibitors. And this is particularly true of the French public. Until recently, there has been very limited opposition to the French arms exports, despite it being the world's third largest weapons exporter (the UK is the fifth).

But this is gradually changing. Amnesty International has launched an anti-weapons sales campaign, as has a French NGO ASER, with which Stop Fuelling War has been working to raise the profile on the illegality of selling weapons to be used in bombing civilians. We recently joined ASER, along with a number of humanitarian and human rights organisations to ask a French judge to block arms sales to the Saudis on legal grounds. Although our petition was rejected, it was a rare opportunity to draw French media attention to official involvement in ongoing human rights abuses.

One exciting development is the new initiative for many European peace groups to join in simultaneous collective actions on 25-26 March to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the bombing of Yemen by the Saudi-led coalition. An infographic has been developed (with support from Quakers in Belgium and Luxembourg) on how Europe's largest five arms exporters to Saudi Arabia (France, the UK, Germany, Belgium and Italy) are managing to continue profit from their deadly activities which has so far been estimated to have directly killed over 100,000 people and caused the death of 85,000 more, despite clear indications that it's a failed horrendously expensive, legally dubious and morally inexcusable war.



What next — Eurosatory in June 2020

Stop Fuelling War is finalising the programme for actions around Eurosatory opening in Paris on 8 June. There will be activities during the weekend before (6-7 June), including a day conference/workshops on war-related issues organised by a collective of French peace groups. Our theme is 'The Arms Trade: Unseen, Unknown, Untouchable'. The aim is to raise awareness among a French public who may never have heard of the weapons being glibly sold in their name.

A silent witness march is planned for central Paris on the Sunday afternoon. During the entire week of Eurosatory, SFW is organising a travelling exhibition about the arms trade and its wider implications for the climate, how selling weapons relates to employment and future arms conversion possibilities. Published cartoons on the French arms trade and photos from inside Eurosatory will be shown, where deadly weapons are displayed as sophisticated but seemingly innocuous items for sale. Workshops will be held on the clear links between climate (in)justice and the arms trade.

What you can do

SFW is asking supporters around Europe to highlight Eurosatory by protesting outside French embassies in their own country (especially if these are implicated in the arms trade) during the week of 8-12 June. We would be willing to help with information and materials. For more information please write to staff@stopfuellingwar.org



Solidarity in action

The importance of supporting migrant-led initiatives

Lena Hofmaier studied political science and European studies and is currently undertaking a work placement at QCEA. She is supporting our Human Rights Programme. Back at home in Germany, she attends Freiburg Quaker Meeting and is involved in European and Middle East Young Friends (EMEYF).

While attending an event organised by the **EndFGM European Network**, a platform of NGO and migrant-led organisations working to end this form of violence against women and girls, it occurred to me that while this is not an issue that affects me directly, as a Quaker who cares about social justice, supporting migrant-led initiatives is one way to manifest solidarity.

Migrant-led organisations have been active for decades in building support networks for new arrivals, providing sanctuary for those in precarious situations and advocating for migrants rights. Historical and structural barriers mean that many migrant-led initiatives lack visibility and larger 'mainstream' organisations have become the more visible champions of migrants rights.

As Quakers working guided by the principles justice and equality, it is important to acknowledge the work already been done by migrants and to reflect on how best to use our reputation, history and influence to act in solidarity with marginalised groups without undermining their leadership or action.

More resources and info are available on the EndFGM website: www.endfgm.eu/resources

Listen, reflect, breathe... *then speak*.

QCEA's Communications Coordinator **Martin Leng** on how Quaker teachings carry renewed weight in an era of divisive discourse

"Each of us has a particular experience of God and each must find the way to be true to it. When words are strange or disturbing to you, try to sense where they come from and what has nourished the lives of others. Listen patiently and seek the truth which other people's opinions may contain for you. Avoid hurtful criticism and provocative language. Do not allow the strength of your convictions to betray you into making statements or allegations that are unfair or untrue. Think it possible that you may be mistaken."

— *Advises and Queries 17*

As I slowly discover the many nooks and crannies of Quakerism through my work, I am often struck by the moderation and good sense – not to mention the prescience – of so much Quaker guidance. One such example is the passage from Britain Yearly Meeting's *Advises and Queries* quoted above. It calls upon us to refrain from speaking in bad faith, whilst maintaining a patient, open dialogue with others. The passage seems to be of continuing moral relevance in light of two recent news stories from my home country, the United Kingdom.

The TV presenter Caroline Flack committed suicide in mid-February after being hounded and attacked by Britain's infamously unscrupulous tabloid press. Flack, aged 40, was a well-liked and seemingly vivacious public figure who had been associated with several popular shows. But an intrusive, scandal-hungry subset of British journalism chose to make a spectacle of Flack's legal and personal difficulties, as well as her struggle with mental health issues. She took her own life days in advance of a court case which had been the subject of vitriolic reporting and had spurred harassment on social media by members of the public. Flack's friend Stephanie Davis has since claimed that the British media and online bullies – so-called 'trolls' – have "blood on their hands".

A TV star's untimely death has triggered a much-needed national conversation about civility, kindness and empathy in an era of unbridled communication. But she was by no means the first victim of so-called 'cancel culture' – defined as "a form of boycott in which someone who has shared a questionable or unpopular opinion, or has had behaviour in their past that is perceived to be either offensive or problematic called out on social media, is [...] completely boycotted by many of their followers or supporters, often leading to massive declines in [their careers]."

In these polarised times, differences of opinion quickly become the foundations for fiery enmity. Consider the deep resentment felt by many on either side of the Brexit debate, or the bitter divisions over

matters of trans rights. In both cases, many people with strongly-held convictions consider those with opposing views to be bigots or extremists, unfit to participate in the conversation at all. We are, as a society, at risk of losing our capacity to "listen patiently and seek the truth which other people's opinions may contain".

Friends themselves are not immune: in May 2019, *The Friend* magazine reported "shock and concern among Quakers" after it emerged that the Conservative MP Jacob Rees-Mogg had taken part in an event at Friends House. It's fair to say that the politician in question does not subscribe to many tenets of Quaker teaching, and many felt his presence in the building would be inappropriate; the article noted that "outrage on social media soon spread", with suggestions that the booking should have been cancelled. It's a reaction we may sympathise with. But is outrage ever really the *Quakerly* reaction?

When we isolate ourselves from "strange or disturbing" viewpoints, we lose precious opportunities for dialogue and reconciliation. In other words, **when we refuse to engage on principle, then we sacrifice our influence in practice**. What does that mean for a 'faith in action' such as Quakerism?

What's more, if passionate progressives allow ourselves to be painted as dogmatic and censorious, then we cede our dearest-held values to the 'other side': **those who would seek to undermine freedom and tolerance can, perversely, claim to be their custodians**. For example, the provocative right-wing columnists Toby Young and Douglas Murray recently established a 'Free Speech Union' which will offer legal and financial support to people who have been ostracised in some way after "dissenting from orthodox views and opinions". In reality, this means empowering people to cause offence with impunity.

All of these developments are symptomatic of a society which increasingly sees the world and the challenges we face as black-and-white. Yet in times of political division, the appeal to nuance and patience found in *Advises and Queries* is more pertinent than ever. Its message inspired QCEA's #ChooseRespect campaign last year, which sought to foster civility and dialogue on social media in often-heated discussions about migration. And the 'quiet diplomacy' which lies at the heart of our work also seeks to encourage constructive conversations about peace and human rights policy. Indeed, QCEA remains committed to the Quaker principle that speaking moderately – and listening well – is the most effective pathway to change, understanding, reconciliation and peace.

Donate to QCEA today

QCEA's important work on peace and human rights depends on your generous support. Over 50% of our income comes from donations, and we receive no money from the European institutions, meaning we can speak truth to power without fear or favour.

Donating is quick, easy and makes a real difference to our work. Here's how to help.

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Donate online

To set up a recurring contribution or to make a one-off donation, either via DirectDebit or PayPal account, visit www.qcea.org/donate

Cheque

Friends in the United Kingdom only can also donate by sending a cheque or charity voucher payable to **British Friends of Quaker Council for European Affairs** to:
1 Castle Mews, Maidenhead, SL6 1HP



British Friends of QCEA is a registered charity in the United Kingdom, no. 293776. If you would like confirmation that your donation has been received, please email office@qcea.org with your name and details of your payment. Alternatively, enclose a contact detail with your cheque when posting.



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