



Quaker  
Council for  
European  
Affairs

around  
europe

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# Planting seeds of peace

with nature and each other

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puts civil society  
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PHOTO: JOSS WOODHEAD, UNSPLASH

# Europe in brief

## A summer of climate disasters in Europe

For a long time, the western world has viewed climate change as a distant problem. Summer may have changed this point of view as Europe and other parts of the world (such as China, and the United States) have witnessed scorching heat, drought and fire. Mass floods in Pakistan have affected more than 33 million people and the worst drought in decades in the Horn of Africa has driven a food security crisis.

Summer months set a new record in Europe for the hottest average temperature ever recorded. August was the hottest month that saw a temperature increase of 0.8°C compared to August 2018, according to the EU's Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S). The combination of heatwaves and prolonged dry weather conditions in Western Europe caused an increase in wildfire activity, persistence and intensity. Due to that, European forest fires released record amounts of carbon into the atmosphere. Such wildfires are reducing the number of trees available to absorb carbon, further endangering ecosystems.

Summer 2022 showed that European governments are still not taking enough action scientists say is necessary to avoid even more extreme events in the future. Europe and the world need to move urgently and rapidly to contain global warming, mitigate its impacts, and address key drivers. In the face of mounting climate-related disasters, growing awareness and community organising offers a glimmer of hope and a necessary means to exert political pressure and move closer to much-needed emission cuts.

## Ursula von der Leyen delivers a State of the Union speech

Wearing blue and yellow, Ursula von der Leyen, European Commission President, delivered on 14 September her annual State of the Union speech, revealing the main political priorities for the upcoming working year.

Von der Leyen promised to keep sanctions on Russia. She also promised to align Ukraine with the single market by supporting its reconstruction and extending the European free-of-charge roaming area.

As expected, the worsening energy crisis was high on the President's agenda. She called for Member States to reduce their electricity consumption, put a uniform price cap on the excess revenues for companies that produce electricity at low cost and decouple electricity prices from gas prices.

After the unforgettable Summer of 2022 with record-breaking heatwaves and natural disasters, Ursula von der Leyen stressed the importance of green transition. Referencing the EU's lesson on heavy dependence on Russian fossil fuels, she announced plans to create a new European Hydrogen Bank to guarantee €3 billion in investments for the sector.

Von der Leyen reflected on the lingering presence of corruption within the EU and the need to eradicate it if the bloc wants to be credible when asking candidate countries to do the same. However, the lack of reference to undermining EU legal order (such as in Poland) left activists disappointed.

Civil society organisations also were left unpleasantly surprised that the Commission chief's speech did not contain any mention of rising food prices or the global hunger crisis.

In terms of the EU militarisation, silence spoke volumes. While the war vocabulary figured in the introduction, European defence was not mentioned at all. In contrast to previous years, silence on defence matters suggests the Commission may have been put back in its place by Member States that want to ensure that defence remains a sovereign matter.

There was also no mention of the fact that the EU delivered weapons to Russia for years despite its poor human rights records and the war it conducted in Chechnya.

Around Europe has been reporting on the desperate situation of people on the move in Europe since late last year, with increasingly frequent reports of violence at the hands of police forces along the Bosnia-Croatia border. But the coronavirus pandemic has made conditions for many migrants and refugees even more perilous, whilst pushing brutal abuses further down the agenda.

## The proposal on corporate accountability is set to pick up speed

After the European Commission presented a proposal on corporate accountability in February, the discussions around companies' responsibility to avoid environmental harm and respect human rights are picking up speed. The proposed directive is currently under review by the European Council and is later expected to be put to the European Parliament.

Currently, only a few EU countries such as France have imposed due diligence rules. The new EU proposal in turn would apply to all enterprises that are based in or operate in the EU with more than a net €150 million in annual turnover and more than 500 employees, as well as smaller businesses in high-risk sectors, including mineral extraction, textile and agriculture. The new rules would require such companies to detect, prevent and reduce environmental and human rights violations.

Meanwhile, on 14 September, the European Commission published a proposal on a ban on products made with forced labour. The legislation will prohibit placing products made by forced labour on the EU market, covering both imported and domestic products.

However, the current due diligence proposal might need a rethink. There are concerns that compliance to corporate accountability might be used just as a box-ticking exercise, passing the responsibility down the value chain. Non-governmental organisations also have pointed out the absence of any provisions on conducting heightened, conflict-sensitive due diligence in high-risk areas (where many EU-based businesses operate).

## New evidence reveals growing human rights violations at Greece's borders

Greece has played a major role in efforts to provide permanent or temporary shelter to refugees. Yet since the election of Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis in 2019, conditions for migrants have deteriorated and Greece has faced new allegations of illegal

pushbacks, imprisonment and mistreatment of asylum seekers.

Within the last 2 years, thousands of migrants who have made dangerous trips by sea or land have been pushed back by Greek authorities. The brutality of these illegal pushbacks has been exacerbated by recent tensions between Greece and Turkey. The finger-pointing confrontation is evidenced by recent reports that a group of adults and children were left stuck on a snake- and scorpion-infested islet between Turkey and Greece and denied help by both countries. This resulted in a 5-year-old girl dying from a scorpion sting. Other investigations have alleged that Greece has been coercing migrants into pushing fellow refugees back to Turkey, with new evidence suggesting that Greece has been informally employing since August 2020 third-country nationals or 'proxies' to assault and apprehend displaced people before pushing them back to Turkey.

Greek authorities have persistently denied such allegations, including in Notis Mitarachi's (Greece's migration minister) address to the European Parliament's LIBE Committee, where he accused NGOs of coordinating with human smugglers and helping migrants circumvent border controls. Refugees are victims of illegal pushbacks and inhumane political games between Greece and Turkey which leave them trapped in no man's lands.

## EU's dilemma: energy at the expense of environmental and human rights concerns

As gas supplies from Russia diminish and winter cold approaches, Europe is looking to secure energy supplies, often at the expense of environmental and human rights standards.

On 6 July, the European Parliament in a tight vote endorsed labelling some nuclear energy and gas projects as green giving them access to cheap loans and state subsidies. The proposal was presented as secondary legislation, which means that only an absolute majority of the European Council or Parliament could reject it. Now billions of euros of green financing are at risk of being redirected to polluting energy sources. The decision was criticised as a dangerous precedent of greenwashing. The vote almost comes at a geopolitically sensitive moment when Europe tries to reduce its reliance on energy imports.

Moreover, Europe is looking to source energy from countries such as the United Arab Emirates and Azerbaijan, countries with serious human rights and democracy issues. These concerns are likely to be forgotten during energy talks. Thus the EU has signed an agreement with fossil-fuel-rich Azerbaijan to double gas deliveries to the EU. Recent moves by the EU have been labelled as a breach of EU Green Deal promises, as well as of commitments to protect fundamental rights in domestic and foreign policy.



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.



# Tracey Martin to join QCEA as its new Director

My name is Tracey Martin and I'm delighted to be joining QCEA as Director in November. Over the years QCEA has represented Quaker values and concerns to decision-makers in European institutions. It has built a reputation for honest and well-researched reports on peace and human rights. This is a challenging time for Europe and I look forward to building on this work to speak truth to those in power as well as making opportunities for people to discuss difficult issues in a safe and welcoming space.

QCEA is going through a period of rebuilding and, first of all, I will be taking time to build a strong staff team whose work is grounded in the QCEA values and who feel supported and valued. At the same time, I will be working with the Executive Committee to develop a new strategy. There are so

many issues that need to be addressed but they are all connected. It will be vital to identify where and how we can be most effective.



I studied European institutions and history at university and then worked mainly in international development, mostly in Asia. Working with local organisations in Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, The Gambia and Nepal, I saw how the decisions of policymakers affected them and how important it was for the voices of those who are marginalised to be heard at the highest levels. I also learned that working in partnership with others is the key to bringing about policy change.

As a Quaker, I know I will need to find periods of stillness to discern the way forward and that I will need the support of my spiritual community. I hope to walk humbly and also with conviction in this work to which I've been led.

PHOTO: TRACEY MARTIN

## QCEA's Annual Report 2021

2021 was a year of monumental events with global repercussions, ranging from the ongoing effects of the pandemic to extreme weather events. However, it was also a year of hope for a more resilient world. In 2021, QCEA saw a transformation in our work, fantastic collective action from the team and outstanding commitment from our donors. Do you want to know what our organisation was up to? [Read our Annual Report here!](#)



## Jeremy Lester finishes his terms as the clerk of QCEA's Executive Committee and General Assembly

In September, my three year term as Clerk of QCEA ended. In the normal course of events a clerk is like the chair of a board, and may find it easy to oversee the operations of the organisation. My three years began like that. The director at the time had built up an effective staff team, and the work of QCEA was increasingly known, in the fields of human rights and of peace, for professional insights based on Quaker values.

Europe changed over the time I have been clerk. Brexit, slippage from good governance such as in Hungary, war in Ukraine. QCEA too had its internal challenges -- there was a sense that the organisation had lost cohesion. When there was a change of director, oversight of QCEA became more demanding and I spent many hours both at Quaker House and in organising meetings of the Executive Committee which has immediate oversight of QCEA operations. Had years as a manager in the European Commission and experience of conflict in Africa prepared me for this phase of my work? At times I was not sure.

Perhaps the most challenging aspect of this period was that there were doubts as to where the problems originated. And while the problems had to be addressed, the staff of QCEA needed support and the work of QCEA to be kept alive. Happily, I was not alone - the Executive Committee knuckled down to managing the problems and seeking solutions. And those solutions have been found -- QCEA is poised to flourish, just when it is needed.

Commercial and arms lobbies seek to pull Europe to prioritise their companies over the people, wealth over equality. Civil society including QCEA has to make the counterargument, to encourage Europe to

stand for peace and good governance, to put people before profit, equality before obscene wealth, bridges before borders. QCEA has focussed its advocacy on human rights and on peace. Will this focus be the right one in the coming years? How will QCEA best use the support it receives from Quakers and other backers? How will quiet diplomacy evolve now that COVID restrictions are relaxing and meeting in Quaker House is again possible?

As I end my term as QCEA clerk, QCEA has found a new director: Tracey Martin will soon arrive in Brussels. She brings skills and fresh vision of just the sort Europe needs right now. The work of clerk has been divided in two: Martin Touwen has arrived as clerk of the Executive Committee to steer day to day oversight of QCEA, while Martin Ford takes on the broader clerking for the general assembly. I've loved working with QCEA. I am confident my two successors will too, for QCEA is a great organisation, one which is so needed if we are to make Europe a space of hope, a model for a world in sore need of healing!

**Jeremy Lester, former QCEA clerk**

PHOTO: JEREMY LESTER



## 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?



# EU militarisation expanding scope and structure

PHOTO: THOMAS PARK,  
UNSPLASH

**There seemed to be no summer break for EU militarisation, with developments ranging from military R&D to joint procurement and institutional matters.**

The European Commission released further information about the projects the EU is funding in the area of research and development of weaponry. The detailed breakdown of beneficiary 'entities' (arms companies, private research centres, universities and state bodies) confirms the trend previously identified by ENAAT: the top 5 beneficiaries are major arms dealers like Leonardo (1st), Thales (2nd), Indra (3rd), Safran (4th) and Airbus (5th). The eight companies and research institutes represented in the 2015 Group of Personalities (GoP) that had advised the EC to create this funding account for 28,08% of the allocations (Airbus, MBDA, BAE Systems, Saab, TNO, Leonardo, Indra, and the Fraunhofer Institute). As regards the top 5 countries, France is still the main winner with French entities getting a quarter of the total amounts allocated (almost €109 million), followed by Italy (14,74%), Spain (14,7%), Germany (11,25%) and Greece (5,86%). The data relates to 74% of the total PADR and EDIDP (precursor programmes of the EU Defence Fund) budget for 2017-2020 (€434 million out of €590 million). It is to be feared that the detailed information for the missing projects will not be made public.

The fully-fledged EU Defence Fund, with €8 billion for the period 2021-2027, started in 2021. In July the European Commission (EC) presented 61 projects selected under the 2021 Call for Proposals. 31 are research projects (for a total amount of €322 million) and 30 are capability development projects (for a total amount of €845 million). The most striking fact when considering the list of projects is the priority given to combat systems: air combat systems is the category getting most of the EU funding, followed by ground combat and naval combat. The 4th category is air and missile defence. Almost half of the EDF 2021 budget is directly devoted to combat and air defence systems, reinforcing the feeling that the EU is shifting its focus to preparing for war and away from working for peace.

But the most significant development is about joint procurement: as announced in May, the EC presented on 19 July a draft legal text to use the EU budget to support joint acquisition of weaponry from consortia of at least 3 Member States, and 'associated countries' (Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein so far). €500 million will be dedicated to this over two years (2022-2024). Another legal proposal should be presented in November to



PHOTO: MEDIAMODIFIER,  
PIXABAY



PHOTO: SOMCHAI KONGKAMSRI,  
PEXELS

“Almost half of the EDF 2021 budget is directly devoted to combat and air defence systems, reinforcing the feeling that the EU is shifting its focus to preparing for war and away from working for peace.”

extend this funding beyond 2024. The reason for splitting this support into two proposals is to allow for a fast-track decision procedure by the end of the year, in order to start digging into the 2022 budget already. One single proposal for 2022-2027 would have opened the Pandora box of discussing an increase of the EU long-term budget (2021-2027) and would need much more time to agree on. Indeed there are not sufficient margins to fund such a new instrument and a mid-term review of the 7-years budget is due in 2024. With a second proposal for the period 2025-2027 there is sufficient time for budget line transfers or even an increase of the global budget. This is a credible scenario given that many MEPs and some EU leaders, such as recently the German minister of Defence (12/09/22), are calling for an increase of the European Defence Fund or of the EU budget in general.

Yet the EC did not wait for this new instrument to start supporting joint procurement with staff resources: a defence joint procurement task force was set-up already in May, made-up of EU officials from the Commission, the EU External Action Service (EU's diplomatic service) and the European Defence Agency. Its role is to help Member States coordinate their very short-term procurement

needs, by collecting requests on the one hand and by suggesting joint acquisitions and possibly negotiating with the industry on the other, partly to replenish stocks following the large deliveries of weapons to Ukraine.

Lastly, EU ambassadors agreed on 29 June to create an ad hoc Working Party on defence industry at Council level, made up of national officials. There are many working groups at Council level to follow developments and prepare decisions on the full range of EU policies. It was just a matter of time before one was set-up on military issues: its mandate is to provide advice and help Member States' negotiations on draft legislative acts and other legal acts on issues related to the European defence industrial and technological base (EDTIB), that is the military industry at large. Its first case will be the EC draft proposal on Joint procurement.

All those developments over the summer are yet another sign of how defence is becoming a 'normal business' at EU level, business expanding both in terms of scope and institutional structure.



## Could Russia be prosecuted for environmental crimes in Ukraine?

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused, in addition to a large-scale humanitarian crisis, serious environmental harm to Ukrainian ecosystems. In a report launched in July, the UN warned that Ukraine will likely be left with a toxic environmental legacy that could affect generations. The UN's environment authority UNEP has been assisting the Government of Ukraine in monitoring the environmental impacts of the invasion, with a first assessment revealing thousands of incidents of chemical pollution, ecosystem degradation, and contamination of crucial resources such as ground and surface waters. For example, Russia has targeted industrial waste facilities, which has put civilians' access to water in jeopardy due to sewage being leaked into rivers and lakes. Environmental restoration is likely to increase the mounting costs of reconstruction, which were projected at 750 billion dollars at a Recovery Conference in July.

Is it viable to hold Russia accountable for its crimes against nature in Ukraine? Momentum for legal recognition of ecocide seems to be building up. While the European Parliament issued a call to penalise Russia's environmental crimes, demands to the International Criminal Court (ICC) have been growing to invoke the provision of environmental crimes in the Rome Statute, coinciding with its 20th anniversary. Ukraine would also have to accede to the Rome Statute and, in cooperation with other states, seek reparations from Russia through the court.

There is some precedent of reparations being issued for environmental crimes, albeit not through

“The mapping and initial screening of environmental hazards only serves to confirm that war is quite literally toxic.”

Inger Andersen, UNEP Executive Director

.....

the ICC. After the Gulf War, a UN compensation commission was established, thereby determining that Iraq was liable under international law for the damage caused during its invasion of Kuwait. As a result, Kuwait was awarded 52,4 billion dollars in compensation, including for environmental damages and depletion of natural resources. The fact that Russia sits at the Security Council would constitute a major obstacle to seeking accountability for its crimes through the UN, but efforts by Ukraine to gather and preserve evidence of environmental harm open the door for international legal reform on ecocide, which is already enshrined in Ukrainian domestic law.

Looking at post-war recovery, it is vital to put ecosystem restoration and sustainability at the heart of reconstruction efforts, while making sure that peacebuilding interventions are conflict-sensitive and take into account the new challenges posed by ecosystem disruption. QCEA hopes to see the environmental dimension reflected in the EU's platform for Ukrainian Reconstruction, a tool announced in July by EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen to bring together different actors invested in Ukraine's post-war recovery.

# Peace Facility

## EU military training mission for Ukraine

During their informal meeting in Prague late August, EU Defence Ministers gave the green light for an EU training mission for the Ukrainian armed forces under the European Peace Facility. The formal decision is expected to be taken at the next ministerial meeting in September/early October, and the mission could then start right away. A number of possible features have been presented by the High Representative Josep Borrell and a non paper was leaked in the press:

Usually, EU military missions are located in the recipient country, but in order to avoid appearing as 'co-belligerent' this EUATM (EU Military Advisory and Training Mission Ukraine) is to be based outside Ukraine, either in an EU Member State particularly involved (like Poland, Slovakia or Romania) or an ally country (possibly Moldova). According to the leaked memo, the mission "could build on the training initiatives of EU member states already underway and help support and coordinate these efforts". Tasks listed for the mission could include specialised training in medical aid, mine clearance,

training for snipers and elite forces, training of staff and non-commissioned officers and other ranks. Choices will have to be made among priorities and whether to focus on the short term only or also to consider medium/long term needs, and this might raise disagreements between Member States.

Some EU countries expressed reservations about an EU-led mission and called instead for a limited EU coordination of already ongoing national training efforts. Another question is the coordination with involved allies like the US and Canada, and with the UK which is already conducting training courses for the Ukrainian armed forces.

Lastly, although no concrete proposal has been made yet, EU Member States will sooner or later have to discuss the EPF budget: more than half of it has been already allocated in less than 2 years, for arms deliveries to Ukraine and other missions in Africa and Eastern Europe. The options are to either increase the EPF budget or create a special fund for Ukraine.



## Europe on the Defensive

### Military spending at record

A new report by B2pro provides an overview of military spending in EU countries, showing a significant increase in 18 out of 27 member states, with 13 of them pledging to exceed the NATO benchmark of 2% of GDP. The largest increases can be found in Germany and in the Eastern European block, particularly Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Romania. Traditionally neutral countries have also announced increases; Ireland has pledged 1,5 billion by 2028.

This political shift in defence policy clearly follows the logic of deterrence, which presumes that the more weapons there are, the less inclined the

adversary will be to launch an attack. However, history teaches us that the logic of deterrence also brings many risks: from a proliferation of weapons in formal channels and as contraband, to higher risks of miscalculation, escalation due to arms race, and misunderstandings derived from the lack of communication and prevalent sense of threat.

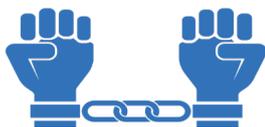




## COP27 putting Egyptian and international civil society at risk

This year's UN Climate Summit COP27 is due to take place in November in Sharm El Sheikh, a resort town on the Red Sea. The announcement of this year's location has been ridden with controversy due to the country's abysmal human rights record. Allegations range from violent suppression of civil rights, torture of LGBTIQ\* people, incarceration of political opponents, enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings. This has led civil society groups to demand the UN to move COP27 from Egypt, citing as an additional factor Egypt's failure to take action for climate, like reducing the country's greenhouse gas emissions or establishing effective environmental protection measures.

Trade unions and civil society groups active on climate and environmental issues in Egypt have been targeted by authorities, making it likely that Egyptian civil society will face a new wave of repression as COP27 approaches. Environmental and human rights activists are unlikely to be offered any meaningful participation, and there is no guarantee that Egyptian participants will not face reprisals after the summit. The absence of civil society voices will inevitably have an impact on the quality and legitimacy of decisions taken at the summit, further reinforcing the top-down power directionality of climate agreements.



Hosting COP27 in Egypt – a regime that relies on military coercion to maintain its grip on power – illustrates a key blind spot in the negotiations. The environmental and climate impacts of the military continue to be excluded from the negotiations at COP. At the same time, governments are increasingly reliant on militarised approaches to respond to the climate crisis and its impacts, including climate-induced displacement, conflicts exacerbated by climate change, and in humanitarian and emergency interventions. Egypt's attempts to suppress grassroots civil society claims are indicative of the failure of climate summits to address the justice and human rights issues that are inherent to the crisis we are facing.

QCEA has been participating in informal exchanges with Egyptian civil society and other organisations coordinating action around COP27 to learn how we can best support local claims and concerns around the summit. Egyptian human rights organisations urge the international community to show solidarity with prisoners of conscience in Egypt and support locally-led campaigns to safeguard civil liberties in the country. We urge EU and member state delegations to demand the release of political prisoners as a sign of political goodwill vis-a-vis the international delegations participating at COP27. For the results of the summit to have any legitimacy, the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association need to be upheld.



## Redefining Security in the Service of Peace:

### QCEA meets with experts to reflect on responses to EU Militarisation

On **8 and 9 September**, QCEA participated in an expert meeting on EU militarisation hosted by the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation Brussels office. Peace organisations from all over Europe, including several members of the European Network Against Arms Trade (ENAAAT), gathered for a two-day programme to exchange views on the dramatic increase in military spending across Europe and its repercussions for peace.

Two sessions explored the key role of France – and more recently Germany – in driving the militarisation of the Union. Speakers emphasised

that efforts to militarise predate the Russian invasion of Ukraine yet have accelerated in recent months when public opinion has become more favourable. Militarisation is often mirrored in policy on external borders, and in domestic security laws restricting civic space ‘to maintain law and order’. Other sessions were dedicated to analysing the impacts of military missions in the Sahel region, laying bare the interests that underpin EU/French interventionism, and discussing the limited democratic oversight that the European Parliament is able to exercise over the EU’s security, defence and foreign policy decisions.



## Our peace programme in action

On **7 September**, QCEA participated in the European Network Against Arms Trade (ENAAAT) Steering Group meeting in Brussels. The meeting served as a space for strategic discussion to define the main priorities of the network in the coming year.

On **13 September**, Quaker House Brussels welcomed a multi-national youth delegation of the Cities Faith and Community Forum, Future Leaders Programme. The delegation was composed of young faith representatives from educational institutions and partners such as the University of Surrey, the Blanquerna Observatory in Barcelona, Trinity College Dublin and the Centre for Intercultural Dialogue in Zagreb.

On **14 September**, QCEA’s Project Manager Saskia Basa delivered a session about QCEA’s work and mission vis-a-vis European institutions as part of the induction programme for Programme Assistants working in other Quaker agencies this coming year.



PHOTO: SASKIA BASA DELIVERS A PRESENTATION ON QCEA’S WORK FOR THE CITIES FAITH AND COMMUNITY FORUM

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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.

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## Events at Quaker House

QCEA is excited to see the return of in-person meetings at Quaker House! Here are some of the events that we have or will be hosting in the upcoming months:

- **7 September:** ENAAT Steering Group meeting
- **22 September:** Roundtable ‘ATTENTIVE, ASSERTIVE, SUPPORTIVE EU support to nonviolent movements’, organised by PAX and Berghof Foundation
- **7 October:** Coordination workshop on nonviolent responses to Ukraine, organised by PATRIR
- **24-25 October:** Closed-door Brown Bag Lunch (BBL) discussion with a delegation of human rights defenders from El Salvador, organised by Christian Aid and EPLO
- **14-17 November:** QCEA Study Tour ‘Europe at a Crossroads’
- **December:** In-person QCEA event in partnership with Young Professionals in Foreign Policy (YFPF) focused on the interactions between conflict and the climate crisis.

Do you also want to host your event at Quaker House, in the heart of Brussels? Go to our [website](http://website) or contact [office@qcea.org](mailto:office@qcea.org)!

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