

## ICSW EUROPE NEWSLETTER

**2/2022**

*(Issued on 30 June 2022)*

ISSN 2411-9709

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#### *"Expensive porridge"*

At current rate of food price inflation the price of a bowl of porridge will double by the end of this decade.

People in the lower end of the income distribution spend higher share of their incomes on food. With current high inflation of food prices many must choose between less or lower quality of food and meeting their other needs.

*photo © R.Wiman*

## A Message from the President



When a butterfly flips its wings in Hong Kong it can cause storms in New York next month. This is a simplification of the Chaos Theory: how minimal disturbances in systems that are in equilibrium can exponentially grow into massive and expansive disturbances.

[Chaos Theory – an overview | ScienceDirect Topics](#). Such phenomena have been studied much e.g. in meteorology and economics.

Today, we seem to witness something similar in Europe – and the whole world. Factually, the disturbances in the European security system that emerged at the turn of this year were not random, neither sudden, but the incident was planned and planted in the course of a number of years. One small step led to a next one, and in the end, armies were on the march. Most probably “the master of ceremonies” was theorizing in the solitude of his bunker during the COVID and was hardly able to foresee all what will happen when he orders his army to invade Ukraine. It is easier to start a war than to end it.

Many very unexpected things have taken place since the brutal attack by Russian Federation on Ukraine on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022. Since then, almost day-by-day, further nasty steps are taken. The maintaining of peaceful international cooperation is a game of complex interdependencies that is difficult to understand thoroughly. The only thing that is certain: the very first step to wrong direction is difficult to take back.

The consequences of the Russian brutal war against Ukrainian people has sent devastating waves on people and countries far away from the war zone. Social, economic, ecological disasters have hit Ukraine and the tsunami is expanding across borders and continents.

There is enormous human suffering, there are many disintegrating social consequences, serious economic consequences, devastating ecological impacts. Everybody is losing. Nobody can ‘win’ in a war.

Just one example of the ‘butterfly effect’ is the emerging food crisis. Ukraine has been the wheat basket of the world. Especially countries South of the Mediterranean depended on the wheat and sunflower oil imported from Ukraine. Increase in the price of wheat creates a social powder keg.

In some North African countries, a serious famine is in the making. While Europe is rich and can buy food, many European people face serious challenges. Inflation hits hardest those at the lower end of the income distribution. The current situation kindles political mobilization of extreme populist movements that provide simple solutions to complex problems.

Fossil fuel prices have doubled. Politicians are busy to suggest cuts in fuel taxes or proposing other means to subsidize fuel prices. Politically attractive. But: that means to subsidize and encourage fossil fuel consumption when we should do exactly the opposite. Universal subsidies to fuel consumption are a very expensive social policy method. It is also regressive, that is, benefits more the wealthy, who consume more. Actually, increases in fuel prices has been one of the good things that happened – from climate and the greening of Europe perspectives.

What is needed now, is to innovate new ways of supporting the poor and vulnerable people instead of subsidizing consumption and dashing tax money thinly across the society. For instance: in 2011 Iran abolished (very substantive) fuel and bread subsidies and introduced sort of a universal basic income (UBI) of about 45€ a month per person. This had many positive impacts but did not result in reduction of incentives to work – a thing ‘predicted’ by many economists. [Iran introduced a basic income scheme, and something strange happened | World Economic Forum \(weforum.org\)](#). Income support is costly as well, but it is smarter than price subsidies. It can be progressively taxed away from the better off people. Also, in Europe there is an urgent need to re-examine our social protection systems in this new situation.

For 2025 the UN is envisioning a new World Social Summit that would update the Copenhagen Social Summit of 1995. It is necessary to revitalize the *social contract* that is based on human rights, inclusion and mutual solidarity and human responsibilities both within and between countries. ICSW shall take an active role in the preparation of the new World Social Summit in 2025.

Nominations of candidates to ICSW Europe functions of **President, Vice President, Treasurer and two ordinary Board members** is due on **19<sup>th</sup> August**. See the email by ICSW Executive Director *Prof. Antonio López Peláez* that was forwarded to all by *Yunji Kwon* on May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2022.

Wars are ever present in human society. They come in all shapes and sizes – civil wars, ethnic cleansing, guerilla wars, wars of liberation, wars by proxy, world wars, etc. Some wars explode in a paroxysm of extreme violence, wreak their horrible damage and then recede into the dormant state only to reemerge generations or even centuries later. Other wars are endemic. There is no country on earth that is innocent of war. In fact, countries tend to be born through wars and die by wars. So do the great empires.

Masses of men are killing each other. Women and children are dying in the rubble of bombed-out houses. Devastated cities, ravaged countryside. Families uprooted and sent into exile. Humanity at its worst.

War is a destroyer of the most fundamental social work value – human relations and with that, the very fabric of human society. Anger, grief, confusion reign supreme.

What is social work in the time of war?  
What should social workers do?  
What can social workers do?

The National Association of Social Workers in Moldova, in partnership with Project Casa Mare, which is an ICSW member organization, is in the process of organizing a conference in the Republic of Moldova – a country located next to the current European conflagration – war in Ukraine. The proximity of the conflict, its intensity and complexity, compels Moldavian social workers to create a platform for an international dialogue that would lead to a better understanding of war from the social work paradigm and develop strategies for anti-war action. Jane Addams is an inspiration for this event as her shining example before, during, and post-WWI still serves as a model for effective pacifism.

The conference, that will take place in a bucolic rural environment, away from the horrors of the war next door, will be limited to 12–15 representatives coming from the neighboring and post-Soviet countries. The list of attendees at this point includes social work practitioners and educators from Ukraine, Russian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizstan, Tajikistan, Poland, Belorussia, Israel, and the United States. So, we have room for a few more in-person attendees.

The conference will last for four days – from July 28 through July 31. The program will include 50-60 presentations, of this number approximately 40 will be online. We are inviting abstract submissions for online presentations at the present time. Below is the list of possible presentation topics under three themes, developed by the Conference Organizing Committee.

#### **Impact on people:**

- War trauma
- Emotional impact of extreme situations
- Mental health impact of war: PTSD
- Bereavement
- Homicide and suicide
- Story-telling in the time of war
- Death

#### **War and Rumors of Wars: How war affects countries:**

- Impacts on infrastructure
- Impacts on culture
- Families and children of members of the military
- Military veterans
- Impact on marginalized groups
- Refugees

#### **Envisioning peace through social work dialectics in education and practice**

- Armed conflicts and implications for the social work practice
- Transcending war toward peace
- The Art of War: Sun Tsu
- Moral Approaches to War
- War and social work ethics
- War as the ultimate dialectics – systems in conflict
- The Disaster Social Work Curriculum – Training social work professionals for war
- War impact specialists in social work – professional requirements
- Peacemaking – prevention of conflict
- Attending to own feelings in the time of war
- The changing social work mission in the 21st Century

Conference updates will be posted on this [Facebook page](#)

For more information, please write to:  
[alina.zagorodniuc@gmail.com](mailto:alina.zagorodniuc@gmail.com)



The organization *Social Support Projects* and its Salad bar *Mano guru (My Guru)* are the old cooperation partners of Lithuanian National Committee of ICSW. The Salad bar located in one of the main streets of Vilnius still it is very popular as it gives a person more than only food. It could be called a social enterprise which is changing negative stereotypes to excluded persons. It is a unique organization which helps socially excluded persons – ex-prisoners, ex-drug users to learn cooks, waitress and barman professions. This initiative became a continuous project thanks to European Social Fund support. Five projects of 3 years duration during 17 years were implemented, more than 700 persons from target groups were given quality services by social integration project.

In 2021 the organization *Social Support Projects* won *European Citizen Award* in Lithuania submitted by European Parliament.

This year the organization is continuing to implement social project by integrating into society and the labor market those who have left prisons who were addicted to psychoactive substances and who have completed rehabilitation. Consultations with a psychologist and a social worker are provided and social and general skills training are organized in which Lithuanian Social Welfare Association took an active part.

Nowadays, *Mano guru* together with other Lithuanian NGOs are supporting woman and children from Ukraine.

Lithuanian National Committee of ICSW actively participated in holiday for children *Lets Be Together* organized by *Vilnius International Club* with partners. More than 150 children from children care houses and day centers took part in this traditional event, which celebrated 20<sup>th</sup> year anniversary in 2022. National Committee is one of permanent organizers of this event. Each year a lot of interesting activities and games are proposed for the children by organizers: Basketball, American football, Police cars, Fire brigade, Baseball, Army obstacle track, Trained

dogs and others. This year many Ukrainian children took part in this festival for children beloved by them. It was so pleasant to see joyful children and to notice smiles of Ukrainian children after all the war horror which they were facing before leaving their native country.



*Participants of the project in the Salad bar Mano guru*



*Let's be together, 2022*

*author: Angelé Čepėnaitė; Lithuanian National Committee of ICSW Europe*

## Partnership



### EAPN 2021 Poverty Watch Report

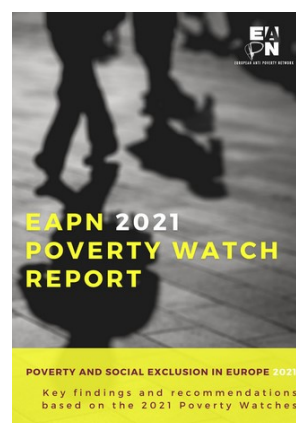
#### Key findings and recommendations from the 2021 Poverty Watch reports

This EU Poverty Watch report aims to capture the **main findings, messages and recommendations from 21 Poverty Watches produced by our members**. These reports start from the reality of people experiencing poverty and the perspectives of the NGOs that work with them. They aim to monitor key trends and policy, raise awareness about the reality for people experiencing poverty and propose concrete recommendations backed by examples.

The COVID-19 pandemic has merely aggravated pre-existing, structural and systemic societal deficiencies. Therefore, this Poverty Watch Report focuses on the evolution of inequalities, fuelled by the COVID-19 pandemic and the erosion of the social welfare state. Induced by reform policies in previous years, the pandemic has further restricted the use of essential services.

The pandemic impeded a considerable amount of relevant data collecting and compilation at not only the EU-level, but also at the national level. Consequently, the respective national Poverty Watch reports mostly refer to 2019 data, available during the drafting of national reports. However, where Eurostat statistical data were unavailable, **civil society organisations continued their critical role in collecting and presenting alternative administrative data** on poverty in the last year. For example, this year's national Poverty Watch reports indicate that food banks reported a concerning influx of the individuals standing in line for meals in comparison to previous years.

The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) reported that in 2020 there were 96.5 million people in Europe, and roughly 1 in 5 (21.9%) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE). According to AROPE rates, up until last year, relative poverty — [linked to insufficient income - has been declining from 2016 to 2018 but picked up again in 2019 and 2020 \(although still at a lower level than in 2016\)](#). When it comes to adequate income, however, this is not the case. Having a job is increasingly not necessarily a viable route out of poverty. In 2019, almost 1 in 10 workers (9%) experienced [in-work poverty](#) (EUROSTAT release).

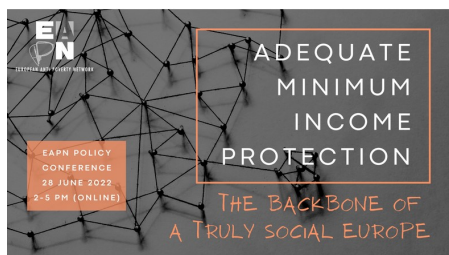


Read more about the realities #BeyondTheData and recommendations on how to tackle this in our new Poverty Watch Report!

[Read the 2021 Poverty Watch Report](#)

(source: EAPN; [online]; [Cit. 2022-06-08]; Available at: <https://www.eapn.eu/eapn-eu-2021-poverty-watch-report/>)

## Adequate Minimum Income Protection The Backbone of a Truly Social Europe



EAPN's online conference on Adequate Minimum Income Protection – The backbone of a truly Social Europe was held on June 28th.

With this policy conference, EAPN aim[s] to contribute to a strong and ambitious Recommendation on Minimum Income Schemes to the Council, with a rights-based approach, that genuinely delivers for people experiencing poverty.

*Minimum income should be high enough to enable people to live with dignity and feel like a part of society, thus ending social exclusion.*

(Key Message on Minimum Income from the European Meeting of People experiencing Poverty 2021).

Around 91 million people in Europe – more than one in five ! – are at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The successive crises that Europe went through in recent years, such as the pandemic, the energy crisis and the inflation due to the Russian invasion against Ukraine, have impacted people in poverty the hardest. Rising prices of food, housing, services and the general cost of living are threatening the dignity and even the lives of millions of Europeans. More than ever, a strong social Europe that provides solutions to address the structural and long-term causes of the problems mentioned is needed. In this context, well-designed and effective Minimum Income Schemes (MIS) play a vital role to provide income protection and a route out of poverty to people most in need in our societies.

EAPN has put a strong focus on Minimum Income Schemes, since many years, even decades\*. This intense focus on and experience with the topic

does not only illustrate the urgent need to deliver. It also shows our commitment and belief that a strong legislative instrument can make a real difference in the fight against poverty. Therefore, EAPN welcomes the initiative of the European Commission to present a new Recommendation to the Council on Minimum Income. As stated in our position, EAPN strongly advises that – for the Recommendation to deliver for people experiencing poverty – it needs to include clear and detailed monitoring systems for the implementation of MIS.

*“We understand that there will be a Recommendation on Minimum Income next year, but we see risks and dangers (from experience). For this to be useful it needs to be accompanied by clear and detailed guidance. A general approach will not honestly deal with the situation on the ground”.*

(Participant from Bulgaria in the EU PEP Meeting 2021).

At this online conference, [EAPN] present[s their] proposals for the recommendation and ensure[s] that the voices of people experiencing poverty are given a central role in the European debate on minimum income. Besides people experiencing poverty, the programme also include[s] speakers from the EU institutions, EU Member States, civil society and scientists.

The full agenda of the conference is available [here](#).

*\*EAPN's position paper on adequate income can be found [here](#), EAPN's contribution to the call for evidence can be found [here](#) and more information about the EMIN's project on Minimum Income can be found [here](#). In addition, find [here](#) the expert study on a binding EU framework on minimum income.*

(source: EAPN; [online]; [Cit. 2022-06-15]; Available at: <<https://mailchi.mp/d23327482982/eapn-policy-conference-5339889?e=2baab4c54d>>)

## Follow up Gender Equality



### New Policy Brief – Social Protection and Gender Equality

There is ample evidence that social protection is a powerful tool to promote women's economic empowerment and that it reduces women's exposure to intimate partner violence. Depending on its design, it can either reinforce or transform stereotypical gender norms. Gender-blind social programmes that do not take into account gender roles and the specific needs of women and men can disadvantage women and thereby increase inequality. If, for example, a woman's freedom of movement is limited, social benefits that requires them to obtain the money outside or far away from the homes, can prove to be discriminatory.

The importance of social protection in the efforts to promote gender equality is increasingly recognised, but there are still far too many social protection programmes that do not take gender into account. The policy brief "[Social Protection and Gender Equality](#)" summarises evidence of the impact of social protection on gender equality and ends with recommendations for how to develop human rights based and gender responsive social protection systems:

- 1) Support developing countries' efforts to implement their commitments on social protection floors for all, including basic health care.
- 2) Design support so that it is given to individuals rather than to households.
- 3) When designing social protection systems, always take gender equality into account from the start.
- 4) As a general rule of thumb, pay family support to women (but not because they have and take greater responsibility for the care in families).

- 5) Leverage the opportunities to combine social protection programmes with other active strategies to promote gender equality and gender norm changes.
- 6) Collaborate with others.

The policy brief was published by Act Church of Sweden and The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation in May 2022.



### Policy paper on an EU solidarity strategy to respond to the Ukraine crisis



Europe has responded with unprecedented solidarity to the war in Ukraine, showing the lengths that EU institutions, Member States and communities are willing to go to defend European values and peace. Social Platform members are exemplifying why a robust, empowered civil society and the not-for profit sector are important actors during times of war and peace. [Civil society are providing services and working on the ground](#) to give much needed support to those in Ukraine and those fleeing, including reporting on human rights abuses, arranging for safe exits and transfers within Europe, resettling refugees and providing them with accommodation, access to quality jobs, finding places in schools and other educational settings for children and young people and providing essential and basic needs like food, clothing, medicines, healthcare and psychosocial support.



As the war looks increasingly likely to become a protracted crisis and in light of the cost-of-living crisis fueled by inflation and soaring energy prices, Social Platform recognises that solidarity will take constant work and reassurance across our societies and support from the authorities on local, regional, national and EU levels. At the same time, people living in Europe expect progress on their social rights, and we must not lose focus on implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights in advance of the EU elections in 2024.

The EU should learn from the experience of the pandemic and move beyond short-term planning to adopt an EU Solidarity Strategy that brings together existing measures and ensures a coordinated, well-managed response that keeps communities and institutions in Europe engaged and supportive. This mid- to long-term Solidarity Strategy should cover the following areas:

- ⇒ End discrimination among those fleeing;
- ⇒ Address financing gaps and provide access to mainstream services and infrastructure;
- ⇒ Tackle the social consequences of the war together;
- ⇒ More inclusive humanitarian aid;
- ⇒ Empower safe community-led inclusion;
- ⇒ Support the role of civil society, not-for-profit service providers, social economy enterprises and social partners.

The whole document is available [here](#).

(source: Social Platform; [online]; [Cit. 2022-06-08]; Available at: <<https://www.socialplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Social-Platform-position-on-an-EU-Solidarity-Strategy-to-respond-to-the-Ukraine-crisis.pdf>>)



AGE Platform



### **Time for a Comprehensive and Ambitious International Framework on the Human Rights of Older Persons!**

AGE Platform Europe Policy Statement  
3 June 2022

*Contribution to the Review of the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) for the UN-ECE region of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA), and to the Ministerial Conference on Ageing, 16-17 June 2022 in Rome*

Throughout the implementation of the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) 2017-2021 of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA), AGE and its member organisations have published three publications, the 'AGE Barometers', which assess the policies and actions implemented by national governments in relation to the different priorities of the RIS. This continuous monitoring of policies on ageing has been complemented by additional research on the impact of COVID-19 on the human rights of older persons.

Our key findings are that various policies and actions with relevance to the RIS are not connected, that progress is often happening despite the absence of coherent plans for reaching the MIPAA commitments, and that there is regress in some areas, such as the prevalence of poverty and social exclusion among older people. Moreover, COVID-19 has been a major blow to the attainment of the RIS commitments, as it revealed how ageism and discrimination ingrained in our societies lead to the exclusion of older persons and the violation of their human rights.

AGE calls for a revision of the MIPAA RIS that takes stock of these experiences and makes the process a steppingstone towards a comprehensive international framework for the human rights of older persons. This means in particular:

- The MIPAA should put at the centre older persons as full holders of human rights, able to choose and realise for themselves the contribution they can and want to make to societies, and the obligation of States to promote their rights.
- On UN level, the active involvement and promotion of the EU and States in favour of an international convention on the rights of older persons.
- On EU level, the adoption of a European Age Equality Strategy, that will bring coherence and a rights-based approach to EU policies on ageing.
- The experience of COVID-19 shows that significant investments are needed to improve affordability, accessibility, and quality of long-term care systems to ensure a transition towards long-term care as a setting to live and strive in.
- States are unable to meet the MIPAA commitments because of the lack of data on the realities faced by many older persons; therefore, the MIPAA RIS should include the objective of adapting data collection to the reality of demographic change and the diverse realities faced by older persons.
- Digitalisation risks disenfranchising older persons who might be digitally excluded; therefore, particular attention should be paid to ensuring that the digital revolution includes older persons as users and co-creators, while keeping open the possibilities of offline access to essential public and private services.

The whole document can be found [here](#).

(source: Age Platform Europe; [online]; [Cit. 2022-06-07]; Available at: <[https://www.age-platform.eu/sites/default/files/AGE\\_contribution\\_to\\_Rome\\_ministerial\\_conference\\_2022.pdf](https://www.age-platform.eu/sites/default/files/AGE_contribution_to_Rome_ministerial_conference_2022.pdf)>)

## Council of Europe



The Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe held its 2022 Spring session from 4-6 April 2022 in Strasbourg. Due to the exclusion of the Russian Federation from the Council of Europe and the humanitarian situation in the Ukraine, the debates during the first day focused on how to ensure respect for economic and social protection and rights in times of the war. The Moral report OING-Service 2021 presented in the evening highlights with concern that across Europe, the pandemic has only accelerated the process of shrinking space for civil society and diminishing access to rights.

During the meeting of the General Assembly on Wednesday, 6 April, 2022, the committees presented their roadmap: (1) Interreligious and interconvictional dialogue; (2) Action for Social Rights; (3) Environment, Climate Change, Heritage and Health; (4) Human Rights and Artificial Intelligence; (5) Rights of persons who are migrants; (6) NGOs as advocates for gender equality and women's rights; (7) Education for Democracy.

For more information see, please:  
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/ingo/>

(author: Gérard Schaefer, ICSW Europe Representative to the Council of Europe)

## Non-governmental Organisations and the Implementation of Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

### Expert Council on NGO Law

Thematic Study prepared by *Jeremy McBride* on behalf of the Expert Council on NGO Law of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe

The Expert Council on NGO Law of the Conference of INGOs published a **Study on Non-Governmental Organisations and the Implementation of Measures Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing**.

This Study is concerned with the elaboration and oversight of the implementation of certain European and international requirements with respect to activities that might support or act as a cover for money laundering and terrorist financing insofar as this can have an adverse impact on the legitimate activities of NGOs in Council of Europe member States.

The whole document can be read [here](#).

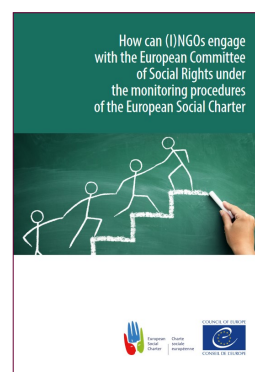
You are invited to familiarise yourselves and share it widely with your networks: [Conference of INGOs - Newsroom \(coe.int\)](#).

More information about the work of the Expert Council and previous studies can be found on the dedicated web page: [Expert Council on NGO Law \(coe.int\)](#).

(source: Expert Council on NGO Law; [online]; [Cit. 2022-06-08]; Available at: <<https://rm.coe.int/expert-council-moneyval-study-17-05-2022-en/1680a68923>>)

## Webinar on the Monitoring Procedures of the European Social Charter

The Action for Social Rights Committee of the Conference of INGOs, in partnership with the Department of Social Rights of the Council of Europe, has organised a **webinar on [the monitoring procedures of the European Social Charter](#)** and in particular on the use of the collective complaints procedure as a means of advancing the implementation of socio-economic rights at national level.



The objective of the webinar was to provide non-governmental organisations with information about the use of the procedure and help to strengthen their capacity to submit collective complaints under the Charter. In addition, the session aimed at highlighting the key role of non-governmental organisation in the application of the monitoring procedures of the European Social Charter to better protect social rights at the pan-European level, in particular of vulnerable groups in countries that have ratified the Protocol.

All the documents and the presentations, including the opening speech by the President of the Conference of INGOs are available on the dedicated [web page of the Social Rights Department](#).

(source: Council of Europe, Conference of INGOs; [online]; [Cit. 2022-06-23]; Available at: <<https://www.coe.int/en/web/ingo/-/webinar-on-the-monitoring-procedures-of-the-european-social-chart-2>>)

## Conferences/Expert Meetings

### 2022 SWESD World Conference SEOUL



**Title:** Joint World Conference On Social Work Education and Social Development 2022

**Theme:** Redefining Social Policy and Social Work Practice in a Post-Pandemic Society: Social Welfare Programs and Social Work Education at a Crossroads

**Date:** October 26–28, 2022

**Method:** Largely Online with Partial Offline Events for Opening and Closing Ceremonies

**Official Language:** English

**Organized by:** [ICSW](#), [IASSW](#) and KNCSW

**For more information and abstract submissions, please visit** [www.swesd2022.com](http://www.swesd2022.com)

If there is any inquiry, please contact at [swesd2022@gmail.com](mailto:swesd2022@gmail.com)

*(source: ICSW; [online]; [Cit. 2022-05-30]; Available at: <<https://icsw.org/index.php/news/167-2022-swesd-world-conference-seoul>>)*

## Useful Links

War and Rumors of War: International Social Work Conference in Moldova:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1216321849130194/>

The European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN):

<https://www.eapn.eu/who-we-are/what-is-eapn/>

Joint World Conference On Social Work Education and Social Development 2022 – Seoul:

[www.swesd2022.com](http://www.swesd2022.com)

Council of Europe:

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/ingo/>

Expert Council on NGO Law:

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/ingo/expert-council>

Council of Europe – How can (I)NGOs engage with the European Committee of Social Rights under the monitoring procedures of the European Social Charter:

<https://rm.coe.int/prems-125919-ingos-engagement-ecsr-web-en/168098fcc1>



## Colophon

ICSW Europe registered office is located at the municipality of Utrecht (The Netherlands).

The name of the Association is: International Council on Social Welfare Europe, abbreviated to: ICSW Europe.

The Newsletter of ICSW European Region is published quarterly. Material may be freely reproduced or cited provided the source is acknowledged. Contributions on social welfare from all sectors of the international community are welcome.

Contributions and comments can be sent to:

ICSW Europe  
Gabriela Siantova, Secretary and Editor  
E-mail: [gabriela.siantova@icsw.org](mailto:gabriela.siantova@icsw.org)

ICSW European Region:

President: Ronald Wiman (Finland)  
Vice-President: Jean-Michel Hôte (France)  
Treasurer: Monika Büning (Germany)  
Board member: Vadim Moldovan (Moldova)  
Board member: Alina Petrauskienė (Lithuania)



Global Office:  
International Council on Social Welfare  
Website: <http://www.icsw.org>  
E-mail: [icsw@icsw.org](mailto:icsw@icsw.org)