Welcome to this special edition of the EURONET -the European Children’s Network- Newsletter (Issue 24).

The purpose of the newsletter is to keep you informed of EURONET’s actions and membership and to brief you on relevant developments in the European Union and member states’ policies on children. This bulletin also aims to be a means of communication between NGOs at national level.

EURONET has produced this special issue to celebrate our work during the past 7 years in ensuring a legal base for children in the EU. Our campaign has resulted in the inclusion of several references to children’s rights in the internal and external objectives of the Union. This puts an end to the “invisibility” of more than 80 million children in EU policies, legislation, programmes and institutional setup.

EURONET members, together with children, young people, and supporters across Europe have been actively involved in advocating at the national and European level for the promotion of children as European citizens and as right HOLDERS. This Special Newsletter takes stock of what we have achieved and what challenges are ahead.

For more information contact Carolina Santrich (Information & Communications Officer) at europeanchilenetwork@skynet.be, (T) +32 (0)2 512 7851 or Mieke Schuurman, Secretary General of EURONET at miek.e.schuurman@tiscali.nl, (T) +31 187 48 1396
Taking stock

Children invisible in the EU

Since its creation in 1995, as a coalition of children’s organisations, EURONET has campaigned for children’s rights at EU level. Children have been invisible in most EU policies and legislation and totally excluded from the EU Treaties. The reason for this was that Union Treaties primarily focused on the citizen as a ‘worker’ and saw children only as victims, dependents or barriers to work. This is in contradiction to their status in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), adopted in 1989, which recognises children as individuals with rights.

EURONET has since established itself as a credible voice for children across the EU and particularly within the EU institutions and has been actively involved in the process that has lead to the EU Constitutional Treaty. During the revision process leading to the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997, EURONET successfully campaigned for a reference to children. However, although children were explicitly mentioned in Article 29 (offences against children) EU action was limited to intergovernmental level decisions.

EURONET was actively involved in the Convention responsible for drafting the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (adopted in 2000), which included in Article 24 the first reference to the UN CRC at a European level. EURONET has also been involved in campaigning for children’s rights within a number of key policy areas, including discrimination, social exclusion and participation and developed an EU agenda for children, “A Children’s Policy for 21st Century Europe: First Steps.

The Expanding EU Agenda

The EU has gradually shown evidence of a new political will, advancing some institutional commitments to put children on the EU agenda, hence recognising for the first time that EU policy and legislation do have an impact on children.

EU Ministers with responsibility for children’s policy met for the first time under the French Presidency (November 2000) and adopted an “Action Plan for Children”. In

October 2004
2001 the group committed to the mainstreaming of children’s rights in the policies of the Union. In addition, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on children on the occasion of the UN Special Session on Children in July 2001.

Children’s rights issues are already receiving increased political and legal attention by the EU, i.e. children and armed conflict\(^1\).

Although EURONET welcomed these positive developments, the lack of a legal base for children left the new political initiatives with a very limited scope, failing to cover many other areas of concern for children while still not ensuring children’s interests were taken into account systematically in the drafting of EU legislation.

**Children in the future EU**

The EU Constitutional Treaty was prepared by the Convention on the Future of Europe during 2002 and 2003. EURONET actively campaigned and lobbied the Convention during this period, preparing a detailed analysis with concrete recommendations for the members of the European Convention as to how to amend the treaties and include the promotion and protection of children’s rights. Our members also invested themselves at national level. As a result of this campaign, children rights were incorporated in the internal and external objectives of the Union in the final draft text of the Constitution which was adopted by the Convention on July 10th 2003.

**The Voice of the Child in the Debate**

The most important aspect of EURONET’s campaign was the participation of children themselves in the debate on the future of Europe. EURONET was concerned that children’s voices had not been heard by the European Convention and although a Youth Convention had taken place, it only included young people over the age of 18 ignoring the voices of children.

Subsequently, EURONET organised national children’s consultations with the support of the European Commission's Prince Programme to ensure that children’s views and opinions would be heard by the Convention.

---

\(^1\) EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict (15634/03) adopted by the Council at the 2552nd council meeting General Affairs – Brussels, 8 December 2003 (15535/03)
The consultations culminated in a 2-days conference title, Children and the Future of Europe: Children are Citizens Too which took place in Brussels in April 2003. This conference brought together children (aged 11-17) from 11 different EU member states and candidate countries, who after discussing their vision of Europe presented their conclusions to members of the Convention at the European Parliament.

One of the conclusions from the conference was the necessity to include children’s rights in the new Constitutional Treaty of the European Union. Specific subjects the children were concerned with included the environment, children in institutions and looked-after children, trafficking in children, discrimination, poverty, social exclusion and education.

The Intergovernmental Conference (IGC), a conference of EU Heads of State or Governments, was launched by the Italian Presidency of the EU in October 2003 with the purpose of amending the EU Treaties (Amsterdam and Nice) to prepare the Union for enlargement: the text of the draft Constitution was used as a basis for its negotiations.

Since the process of the IGC was less transparent than the process of drafting the Constitution, EURONET endeavoured to lobby EU and national representatives of the IGC again to secure their support to the references to children in the draft Constitution.

EU Heads of State (IGC) unanimously adopted the European Constitution on June 18th 2004, acknowledging for the first time in the history of the EU, the rights of the EU’s 76 million children. This was the culmination of seven years of work for EURONET and its members.

**The Constitution - What’s in it for children?**

As previously mentioned, the European Constitution includes a clear reference to the “protection of children’s rights” in the internal and external actions of the Union (article 3.3 and 3.4). This reference will ensure that, in the areas in which the EU is permitted to legislate and adopt policies, the rights of children will be taken into consideration. In particular, the reference to the ‘strict observance and development of international law,’ in the external relations of the EU (article 3.4), indicates that the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child must also be taken into account.
Along with this, EURONET also welcomes the references to specific children’s rights in the Constitution, including judicial co-operation in the area of trafficking in children, and in the combating the sexual exploitation of children.

The inclusion of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution is also a tremendous achievement. The Charter includes a specific article on children’s rights (Article 24). Through its inclusion in the Constitution, the Charter, which compiles the human and fundamental rights on which the European Union rests, will become legally binding for all actions undertaken by the EU.

EURONET values the new Constitution as a step forward for European’s children.

The official signing of the Constitution will take place on October 29th 2004 in Rome. After the signing, Member States will enter a ratification process, which can last for two years. The Constitution will also be submitted to the people either directly, through referenda, or indirectly through national parliaments. EURONET is preparing a more in-depth analysis of the EU Constitution and its effects on children’s rights.

**Children in the Enlarged EU**

This has been a crucial year for the EU: accession of 10 new countries, a new Commission, and particularly a new European Parliament to directly represent 450 million people in Europe.

EURONET has launched a new project to enlarge its network and activities to the new member states and new accession countries with the support of the European Commission Directorate General for Education and Culture (DGEAC).

This project will help to inform citizens in the new member states about the state-of-play of children’s rights in the EU, including the impact of the new Constitution; and to build up capacity on the functioning of the EU institutions, its social policies and child-related measures. It is expected that children’s rights organisations within the new member states will gain easier access to information on relevant issues affecting children in their countries.

This project will also contribute to make children’s rights in the new member states are more visible, and that children are afforded the same rights in all EU member
EURONET Newsletter

states. EURONET is committed to ensuring there is no two-level society for children with a split between the old and the new EU.

As for the new accession countries EURONET believes that children’s rights need to be placed at the centre of the accession process, in line with the non-economic aspects of the Copenhagen Criteria for accession. In addition to the common concerns of the EU mainstreaming campaign, there are important issues that need to be addressed when not being in the best interests of the child (Article 3 of the UNCRC), such as the conditions of children living in institutions (residential care, children’s homes and disabled children in institutions), but also children of minority groups, such as the Roma who experience discrimination and social exclusion.

The New European Parliament

European Parliament elections took place from 10 - 13 June 2004. As a result of the enlargement of the EU 732 members of the European Parliament were elected.

For these elections, EURONET published an election manifesto which including 12 recommendations and demands for children’s rights in the new EU. The Manifesto for Children’s in Europe was widely distributed among candidate MEPs by EURONET’s member and it was translated into several languages. Several members held meetings with candidates while others organised visits to their projects.

Following the elections, EURONET wrote to every MEP to introduce the work of the network and to seek support for our ongoing work to ensure EU policies and legislation promotes the best interests of the child.

The New European Commission

In August 2004, the Commission President-elect, José Manuel Durão Barroso, presented his new team of 25 Commissioners. The new Commission is due to official take up office on November 1st 2004, following approval from the European Parliament. EURONET will be contacting all the relevant Commissioners once they take up office.

October 2004
Children rights in the EU Policy Making

Poverty through children’s eyes

EURONET has worked on child poverty and social exclusion for several years and in 2002 published the report *Including Children? Developing a Coherent Approach to Child Poverty and Social Exclusion Across Europe*. A key recommendation of this report is that poverty reduction begins with the participation and self-expression of people suffering exclusion, including children.

Within Europe about 21% of the children are living in relative poverty. However, there is a huge difference between the 25 member states of the EU. For example, in Scandinavian countries child poverty is low and around 5%. In other countries the child poverty rates are a lot higher, for example in the UK this is 25%, Italy 23% and in Estonia 40% and in Hungary 39%. Poverty and social exclusion has a tremendous impact on children and deny children their human rights and because their capacities are still developing there is also concern about the longer-term impact.

EURONET included a child-analysis of the first National Action Plans against social exclusion (NAPs/incl) recommended that the NAPs/incl) take a child perspective, including children suffering poverty or exclusion themselves to be able to put forward their ideas on how to combat it.

EURONET is a member of the European Commission’s Working Group in charge of the organisation of the European Round Table on Poverty and Social Exclusion.

Human Rights & Children’s Rights in Europe

EURONET and its members have been involved in different Human Rights initiatives at EU level and have submitted specific contributions to them. EURONET contributes to the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR);[^2] to the annual reports of the European Parliament on Fundamental Rights; and to those produced by the EU Network of Independent Experts on Children’s Rights (EC Communication on human rights and democratisation) established the mainstreaming of children’s rights in all the thematic priorities pursued under this initiative (COM - 2001- 252)

[^2]: In 2001 the EC Communication on human rights and democratisation established the mainstreaming of children’s rights in all the thematic priorities pursued under this initiative (COM - 2001- 252)
EURONET Newsletter

Fundamental Rights (CFR-CDF). EURONET was strongly represented also at the fifth edition of the European Human Rights Forum which had selected this year Children Protection under International Law as the subject for the two-day discussions in Rome, in December 2003.

More recently, EURONET was asked to address government representatives at the Second Intergovernmental Conference on Children’s Rights in Europe and Central Asia (Sarajevo, May 2004), where we raised 2 issues on children’s participation: both suggestions were included in the ‘Sarajevo Commitment’ adopted by the governments at the end of the meeting.

The EU Presidency

EURONET has been involved in the Permanent Childhood and Adolescence Intergovernmental Group l’Europe de l’Enfance ("Children’s Europe") since its inception in 2000. Its members are EU Ministers with responsibility for children’s policy and high-level officials who meet twice per year during each EU Presidency to exchange best practices on children’s issues in the context of EU policies. However they cannot adopt binding declarations, as they have not an official status. The l’Europe de l’Enfance group has recently created a European Network of Observatories, “ChildONEurope” (January 2003), to which EURONET has already made recommendations for their work programme.

EURONET has been equally involved from its inception in the work of the European Round Table on Poverty and Social Exclusion. This is a biannual event organised by the European Commission to asses the progress of the Social Inclusion Action Programme towards the Lisbon goal of making a decisive impact on poverty and social exclusion by 2010. EURONET is a member of the Commission’s Working Group with Key Stakeholders (DG Employment) for the organisation of the Round Tables, and submits regular contributions every year.

3 The network organised a Hearing for Human Rights NGO’s together with the European Commission and the EP in October 2003
4 The First Round Table took place in Aarhus in 2002, under the auspices of the Danish presidency

October 2004
EU consumer policy and children

For many years EURONET has followed the development of European consumer legislation and its impact on children. EURONET has campaigned in favour of strict regulation in the following fields: Distance Selling; Toy Advertising; TV Advertising; and Chemicals and Toys. In the issue of chemicals and toys, EURONET welcomes the EU ministers' decision voted on 24 September 2004 in favour of a ban on toxic chemicals (phthalates) used as plastic softeners in children's toys.

EURONET members are also actively involved in EU level projects on safe internet use for children; assessing the opportunities and risks that internet has posed to child protection matters and children rights in general. These projects are also extending their scope to new media, like Personal Mobile Devices of which children might end being the biggest group of end users.

Children’s Health and Environment

EURONET shares the general increasing concern about the link between children’s health and the current state of their environment. Children themselves point continuously to environmental issues as the first matter to be addressed by adults and policymakers in Europe (see our different consultations with children throughout Europe).

EURONET has followed also the work of the European Child Friendly Cities Network created by the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) to address an increasingly pressing issue in Europe, the deterioration of the urban environment for children. This does not only concern play grounds, but also a safe living environment where children can experience activities such as meeting each other, play, shopping, etc. Children have a strong view of how a city according to them should look like (from an ecological, urban and social perspective). To bring in the perspective of children in this policy area will make more child-friendly cities.

Regarding specific children’s health issues at European level, EURONET welcomes the publication last September of the European Commission proposal for a regulation to increase the availability of high quality medicines designed specifically
for children in the EU\(^5\). The proposed regulation could become law in late 2006, subject to approval by the Council and Parliament.

**EURONET** will continue working to promote policy review and define future directions in research in the field of children's environment and health

**Children & the media**

**EURONET** was a member of the advisory committee to the Third World Summit on Media for Children held in Thessalonica, Greece in 2001\(^6\). The summit was an opportunity to present EURONET’s recommendations on future initiatives taken on a EU level to ameliorate the protection of minors from harmful contents of audiovisual and information services.

**Challenges for children’s rights in the EU**

The European Constitutional Treaty, if ratified, will transform EU policy-making affecting children. However, **EURONET** considers that the struggle for children’s rights in the EU is not yet over: there are many specific areas of children’s rights that need to be improved on a European level:

- The right to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development (Art. 27, UN CRC): this includes the combating of child poverty across Europe.
- A right to children’s participation on an EU level and in Member States (Art. 12 UN CRC).
- Prevent abuse of and violence against children (Art. 19, UN CRC).
- Combat sexual exploitation and prostitution of children (Art. 34, UN CRC).
- Protect children’s rights in consumer’s regulations and directives, including regulations on advertising, marketing and media.
- The rights of separated children in the development of the common asylum and immigration policy.(Art. 22, UN CRC)
- The right to be protects from all forms of discrimination against children (Art. 2)

\(^5\) According to recent estimates, more than half of the medicines used to treat children in the EU have not been tested or authorised for use in children. The Commission’s proposal calls for the establishment of an EU paediatric study programme, called "Medicines Investigation for the Children of Europe", to fund specific research.

\(^6\) The meeting was co-organised by the European Children’s Television Centre, an associate member of EURONET in Greece.
Ensure that children living in institutions can live in a family and appropriate environment.

Children’s Ombudsmen to promote and safeguard the rights of the child on national levels in the EU and an EU representative for Children’s Rights.

Mainstreaming children’s rights into EU Policies

EURONET submitted the paper *Mainstreaming of Children’s Policies and the Rights of the Child in all Policies of the Union* to the Irish Presidency experts meeting on children ‘L’Europe de l’Enfance’ in April 2004. The paper focuses on the different options for progressing the mainstreaming of children’s rights in all policies of the Union

The first inter-service group of European Commission officials working on children’s issues took place in September 2004. One of EURONET’s member organisations briefed this meeting on the impact of the new European Constitution on children. EURONET welcomes the Commissions inter-service meetings on children and recommends that this continues and that it will lead to the setting up of a children’s co-ordinating unit within the Commission.

EU Representative for Children

The EU inter-ministerial meeting on children in Lucca (September 2003) included a European Ombudsman for Children as one of the topics of the agenda and EURONET submitted a paper entitled *The case for a Representative for Children’s Rights in the Commission and Council*. The European Parliament had also asked for such a Representative in one of its resolutions (June 2003). A Representative or Commissioner with responsibility for children would:

- Help to ensure the Commission can fulfil its commitments to children
- Co-ordinate EU policies that affect children in all policies areas
- Encourage accountability at Commission and Member State level for policy development and implementation
- Monitor results and give greater visibility to Commission policies on children and their rights both within the EU and on an international level.
Children and young people in Europe

Although the current EU Treaty refers to youth with respect to education and vocational training, EURONET is concerned that the EU institutions and Member States define youth as aged 15 until 24.

EURONET has been campaigning to extend the current EU definition of youth to younger children and submitted a briefing on this matter to the Commission (2003) during the revision of the European Youth Programme. EURONET welcomed the European Commission’s White Paper on a New Impetus for European Youth Programme (COM-2001-681) and supports the proposed lowering of the age range for children to 13 years. EURONET has recommended in her position paper to the Commission to lower the age to 12 years and hopes that the Commission’s new generation of Community programmes on education, lifelong learning, and citizenship, which will start in 2007, will be extended to younger children.

Children’s Participation in European matters

The Special Session on Children held by the United Nations General Assembly in May 2002 in New York, counted with an unprecedented participation of children and young people from all over the world which not only was a challenging experience for these young citizens, but helped adults to reappraise the importance of listening to children.

In the EU, some positive attempts have already been made to involve children as active citizens in policy and planning at national and local level. However, EURONET believes that including children’s views in EU policy design and decisions that affect them should become more an attitude and habit including the incorporation of specific groups of (vulnerable) children.

Failing to include children’s views could risk that legislation and policy become either ineffective or negative for children. For instance, data on children is mostly collected without including the child’s perspective and the experiences of children themselves. It must be noted that children often experience for example poverty in a different way from adults. Consulting children and young people is a vital component of the democratic process. Children’s right to participation on an EU level and in the EU Member States need to be set up through appropriate mechanisms (based on Article 12 of the UN CRC).

October 2004
## List of Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Progressing the mainstreaming of children’s rights o in all policies of the Union.</td>
<td>EURONET Policy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Promoting children’s participation.</td>
<td>EURONET Policy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>The Strategic Importance of Valuing Play and Recreation.</td>
<td>EURONET Policy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Manifesto for Children in Europe: 12 demands for children to candidate MEPs in the European elections</td>
<td>EURONET Policy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>The Rights of Children within the European Union.</td>
<td>EURONET Policy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Poverty and Social Exclusion through Children’s Eyes.</td>
<td>EURONET Policy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>The Case for a Representative for Children’s Rights in the Commission and Council</td>
<td>EURONET Policy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Children and the Future of Europe, Conference Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Child Advocacy Toolkit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002–</td>
<td>Children are European citizens too: Children in the EU Treaty.</td>
<td>First Position Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Including Children? Developing a coherent approach to Child Poverty and Social Exclusion across Europe,</td>
<td>Report by Sandy Ruxton and Fran Benett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Children and Media in the European Union, Policy paper submitted to the Third World Summit on Media for Children, March</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Challenging Discrimination against Children in the EU</td>
<td>Report by Gerison Lansdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Children and the Media in the EU. EURONET Policy Briefing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Agenda 2000 for children and young people in Europe Children Consultations Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>A children’s policy for 21st Century Europe. First steps Report by Sandy Ruxton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Active Voices, Children’s Choices: Children as Citizens of Europe. EURONET Policy Paper &amp; Sandy Ruxton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Children are European Citizen's Too. Leaflet available in 11 EU languages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>A Children’s Agenda for Europe, Conference Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Participation of Children and Youth in Political Decision Making Processes. Is the lowering of the Age Limit for Political Participation an Answer for Europe? Conference Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Building a Europe with and for children: The EURONET Treaty Briefing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>The new Treaty on European Union: What is in it for Children?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of EURONET documents and publications are available in other EU languages than English. Please visit our website for a detailed list.

**EURONET Newsletters:** Published bimonthly with updated information on EU policy related to children.
EURONET Member Organisations

EURONET Secretary General
Mieke Schuurman
Tel: +31 187 48 1396
Fax: +31 187 48 7390
mieke.schuurman@tiscali.nl

EURONET Brussels Office
C/o Save the Children, Rue Montoyer 39, B- 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32.2.5124500
Fax: +32.2.5134903
E-mail: europeanchildrennetwork@skynet.be
Website: http://www.europeanchildrensnoworldwide.org

EU Offices

INTERNATIONAL SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE
Diana Sutton (EURONET Treasurer)
Rue Montoyer 39
B – 1000 Brussels
Tel: +32 2 5127851
Fax: +32 2 5134903
E-mail: savechildbru@skynet.be

BICE, BUREAU INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIQUE DE L’ENFANCE
Marie-Christine Ashby
Chaussée de Wavre 205
1050 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: +32 (0)2 231.03.88
Fax: +32 2 2301133
E-mail: bice.bruxelles@bice.org

ENSCW, EUROPEAN NETWORK ON STREET CHILDREN WORLDWIDE
Reinhold Müller
Square Vergote, 34
B - 1030 Brussels
Tel: +32 2 347 78 48
Fax: +32 2 347 79 46
E-mail: info@enscw.org

OMEP, ORGANISATION MONDIALE POUR L’ÉDUCATION PRÉSCOLAIRE
Ulla Grob-Menges
Glockengasse 4
CH-8001 Zürich
Tel: +41 1 212 24 53
Fax: +41 1 212 24 45
E-mail: chkrippen@smile.ch

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDREN IN HOSPITAL (EACH)
Hanne Sieber
Römerstrasse 11
CH-4114 Hofstetten
Tel: +41 61 731 33 23
Fax: +41 61 733 93 70
E-mail: hsieber@kommtextkor.ch
### EURONET Member Organisations

#### National Members

**AUSTRIA**  
**AUSTRIAN CHILDREN’S RIGHTS COALITION**  
Daniela Pruner  
Fachbereich Rauhenstein  
A - 10101 Vienna  
Tel: +43 1 512 12 98 /22  
Fax: + 3 1 512 12 98/62  
E-mail: daniela.pruner@kinderfreunde.at

**BELGIUM**  
**KINDERRECHTENCOALITIE VLAANDEREN vzw**  
Jef Geboers  
Eekhout nr. 4  
B - 9000 Gent  
Tel: +32 9 225 90 25  
Fax: +32 9 225 90 25  
E-mail: info@kinderrechtencoalitie.be

**CYPRUS**  
**CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE**  
Spyros Spyrou  
6, Diogenes Street, Engomi  
P.O. Box 22006. 1516 Nicosia  
Tel: +357 22713167  
Fax: +357 22679501  
E-mail: sspyrou@cycollege.ac.cy

**DENMARK**  
**RED BARNET (SAVE THE CHILDREN-DENMARK)**  
Niels Hjortdal  
Rantzausgade 60  
DK - 2200 Copenhagen N.  
Tel: +45 7020 6120  
Fax: +45 7020 6620  
E-mail: redbarnet@redbarnet.dk

**FINLAND**  
**PELASTAKAA LAPSET (SAVE THE CHILDREN /FINLAND)**  
Suvi Kuikka  
Lapinrinne 2, PL 177 00180 Helsinki  
Tel: +358 9 41355400  
Fax: +358 9 41355444  
E-mail: info@pela.fi

**FRANCE**  
**CONSEIL FRANÇAIS DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LES DROITS DE L’ENFANT (COFRADE)**  
Barbara Walter  
c/o SLEA, 14, quai Général Sarrail 69006 Lyon  
Tel.: + 33 4 78 24 03 11  
Fax: +33 4 72 74 12 32  
E-mail: bwalter@slea.asso.fr

**GERMANY**  
**DEUTSCHER KINDERSCHUTZBUND BUNDESGESCHÄFTSSTELLE**  
Katharina Abelmann-Vollmer  
Hinueberstr. 8  
D- 3075 Hannover  
Tel: +49 511 30485 25  
Fax: +49 511 30485 49  
E-mail: info@dksb.de

**GREECE**  
**INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH**  
Helen Agathonos  
7 Fokidos  
GR - 11526 Athens  
Tel: +30 1771 57 91  
Fax: +30 1779 36 48  
E-mail: agatinst@otenet.gr

**IRELAND**  
**ISPCC, IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN**  
Tess Noonan  
12 Mary Street  
Cork  
Tel: +353 21 496 2485  
Fax: +353 21 431 6961  
E-mail: ispccccrrk@indigo.ie

**ITALY**  
**SAVE THE CHILDREN ITALIA**  
Arianna Saulini  
Via gaeta 19  
I-00185 Rome  
Tel: +39 347 311 39 19  
Fax: +39 06 478 83 182  
E-mail: info@savethechildren.it

**LITHUANIA**  
**SAVE THE CHILDREN LITHUANIA**  
Loreta Trakinskiene  
Totoriu, 15  
2001 Vilnius  
Tel: +370 2 610 815  
Fax: +370 2 610 837  
E-mail: gelb.vaik@post.omitel.net

**LUXEMBOURG**  
**FICE, THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF EDUCATIVE COMMUNITIES**  
Robert Soisson  
17 Rue Mathias Koener  
L - 4174 Esch-sur-Alzette  
Tel: +352 570 368  
Fax: +352 573 37  
E-mail: soisson.rob@sl.lu
Netherlands
DCI/NL, Defence for Children International Section/The Netherlands
Stan Meuwese
PO Box 75297
NL - 1070 AG Amsterdam
Tel: +31 20 4203771
Fax: +31 20 4203832
E-mail: info@defenceforchildren.nl

Poland
Polish Forum for Child’s Rights
Anna Lechowska
c/o CPK, PL-30-506 Cracow, Brodzinskiego str. 8
Tel/fax +48 (12) 648-18-12
E-mail: fdp@free.ngo.pl

Portugal
Instituto de Apoio à Criança (IAC)
Manuela Enes
Largo da Memoria 14
P - 1300 Lisboa
Tel: +351 218824020
Fax: +351 218850192
E-mail: iacsede@netcabo.pt

Spain
Plataforma de Organizaciones de Infancia (POI)
Julio del Valle de Iscar
Pz.Tirso de Molina, 5-5 dcha
28012 Madrid
Tel: +34 9 1 3695099
Fax: +34 9 1 3695028
E-mail: poi@plataformadeinfancia.org

Sweden
Swedish NGO Network for the Rights of the Child.
c/o Rädda Barnen
Simone Ek
S-10788 Stockholm
Tel: +46 8 698 90 00
Fax: +46 8 698 90 13
E-mail: simone.ek@rb.se

United Kingdom
SCF/UK - The Save the Children Fund
Bill Bell
1 St. John’s Lane
London EC1M 4AR
Tel: +44 207 7012 6400
Fax: +44 207 7012 6963
E-mail: b.bell@savethechildren.org.uk
NSPCC, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
Tara Hopkins (EURONET President)
42 Curtain Road
UK - London EC2A 3NH
Tel: +44 207 825 25 00
Fax: +44 207 825 27 63
E-mail: infounit@nspcc.org.uk

Associated Members
Bulgaria
Friends of Europe
Nataliya Nikolova
27 Ztar Osvoboditel Blvd,
Varna 9000, Bulgaria
Tel: +359 52 613429
Email: natal@bitex.com

Greece
ARSIS, Association for The Social Support of Youth
George Moschos
26 Derigni str,
104 34 Athens
Tel: +30 210 3210 526150
Fax: +30 210 3210 526150
E-mail: infothes@arsis.gr

European Children’s Television Centre (ECTC)
Athina Rikaki
20 Analipseos St
152 35 Vrilissia – Athens
Tel: +30 (210) 6851258
Fax: +30 (210) 3848022
E-mail: management@ectc.gr

Romania
Salvati Copiii (Save The Children Romania)
Gabriela Alexandrescu
Tel: +40 21 212 61 76
Fax: +40 21 312 44 86
E-mail: rosc@mb.roknet.ro