Dear Friends of PBI,

Since 1981, PBI has adapted and evolved in order to meet requests for support from organisations in conflict zones striving to resolve conflicts by non-violent methods.

In Guatemala, PBI pioneered international protective accompaniment as a strategy for supporting non-violent social change. For 16 years, more than 300 international volunteers contributed to forming a protective umbrella so that local human rights and peace activists facing severe state repression could carry out their work. In 1998 the PBI Central America Project undertook a thorough evaluation which indicated that previously threatened groups have gained sufficient political space to be able to uphold their fundamental rights without external support of the kind PBI provides. Therefore, a decision was taken to close the Project.

Unfortunately, the situation in other conflict zones is far from reaching the point where PBI services are redundant. In Colombia human rights abuses intensified and the PBI Colombia Project responded to requests for protective accompaniment for human rights defenders and internally displaced people by substantially expanding its presence in Colombia and strengthening support networks internationally. The PBI Haiti Project collaborated with Haitian trainers to consolidate and expand peace education work in response to local requests. In addition we continued our involvement in joint projects in the Balkans and Chiapas in Mexico and carried out exploratory work in response to requests from organisations in Mexico, the Philippines and East Timor.

Internally, one of the most challenging and exciting moments of the year was the Triennial General Assembly, hosted by our Swedish country group. Forty delegates from all PBI entities approved the new mission statement which will guide us into the next millennium. The long term strategic planning process also found firm approval which will help us to enhance our capacity to respond to requests. The steadily growing recognition of the importance of PBI's work found concrete expression in the establishment of a new country group in Norway bringing the number of country groups to twelve.

We would like to thank all those who contributed to PBI's work during 1998 with their time, energy and financial resources. With the closure of our projects in Sri Lanka and Guatemala we would particularly like to pay tribute to the work of team volunteers and project committee members and to thank the thousands of people who supported the projects in so many different ways.

In Peace.

Jürgen Sölk
PBI International Council

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Cover photo: The Popular Women’s Organisation in Magdellena Medio, Colombia in a demonstration calling for peace. Photo: Jan Speall
Design: Sue Longbottom Printing: RAP Printers

Mission Statement

Peace Brigades International (PBI) is a unique, grassroots organisation that works to open space for peace so that conflicts can be addressed in a non-violent way. PBI applies a strategy of international presence and concern that supports local initiatives and contributes to developing a culture of peace and justice. We act on request of local organisations and groups working for human rights, social change and the development of civil society, that use non-violent means in regions where there is oppression and conflict.

The aim of PBI's international presence is to accompany both political and social processes through a joint strategy of deterring violence and promoting active non-violence. Our international teams of volunteers use methods such as protective accompaniment, peace education, independent observation and analysis of the conflict situation. In addition, PBI learns about, develops and models forms of non-violent intervention. Where possible, PBI initiates contacts with all the parties to a conflict in order to establish and inform of our presence. This work is supported through a broad international network of organisations and individuals. Our identity is built upon non-hierarchical structures and consensual processes.

Members of the PBI International Council in 1998

Luis Enrique Eugenio (Colombia Project)
Anne Harrison & Joke Edenburg (North America Project)
Rusia Jeremic & Carl Kline (North America Regional Representatives)
Luisa Palmer (Central America Project)
Mathias Richter, Fernando Ruiz de Terminillo & Giovanni Tuma (European Regional Representatives)
Jürgen Sölk (Haiti Project)
Michael Vaillant (Sri Lanka Project)
PBI Colombia Project

1998 was an extremely difficult year for human rights defenders in Colombia. A number of their members were threatened, killed or forced into exile. Several massacres occurred and the situation of internally displaced people, far from being resolved, actually worsened. However, even under such adverse conditions the struggle for human rights is still alive. In response to a growing demand for an international presence to protect the political space of the human rights defenders and internally displaced people, the PBI Colombia Project has successfully strengthened its capacity to respond. With a continuous presence of 20 international observers, PBI now has more international personnel based in Colombia than any other international NGO.

Protective Accompaniment: PBI Colombia subteams based in Bogotá and Barrancabermeja continue accompanying organisations such as the Association of Family Members of the Detained and Disappeared (ASPADDES), the Lawyers Collective "Jose Alvear Restrepo", the Regional Committee for the Defence of Human Rights.

'I have worked closely with PBI's Colombia Project since it began in 1994. I have no hesitation in voicing for the important contribution the project is making towards the improvement in the human rights situation in Colombia.'


(CREDHOS), and the Popular Women's Organization (OPP). Another team was set up in the Urabá region to work with the internally displaced population in the Peace Communities of San José de Apartado and San Francisco de Asís, together with local NGOs such as the Intercongregational Commission of Justice and Peace.

Another aspect of opening political space is pressuring the relevant authorities to take action to eliminate the political space of perpetrators of human rights abuses. The Project had over 400 meetings with army officers, generals, mayors, government ministers and foreign embassies to focus the attention of the Colombian civil and military authorities and foreign diplomats on the protection human rights defenders and organisations representing internally displaced people. The Project also participated as international observers in panels and verification missions made up of Colombian NGOs and authorities to discuss solutions to specific human rights crises including the return of internally displaced people. Working together with Colombian NGOs, the Project Training Team led 35 workshops with a total of 400 participants. These workshops focused on rehabilitation of the social fabric of communities traumatised by war and severe human rights violations.

The opening of political space by the teams is backed up internationally by a Support Network of high level contacts and the general PBI Emergency Response Network. These Networks were

'I would like to pay tribute to the work of Peace Brigades International and to the bravery of their volunteers. Through their work, they are able to provide the sort of protection in Choco Urabá and elsewhere that armed forces cannot provide.'

Tony Lloyd, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in a statement to the British parliament.

'We believe that the presence of PBI should continue to be promoted and supported... its work is essential in that it allows and encourages human rights defenders to find space for life and freedom in Colombia.'


Information: The Project produced regular information on the human rights situation and PBI's work: Informe Quincenal, Enfrentamiento Colombiano, Focos de Interés, and thematic reports on the human rights organisations which PBI accompanies. These publications are distributed within Colombia and to international governmental bodies, other NGOs and interested individuals.

Despite all these achievements, the human rights situation deteriorates daily. Respected human rights defenders, some of whom the Project has accompanied, had to flee into exile because of the risks they faced. PBI refrained from visiting certain areas, as it is not possible to guarantee either our own security or that of those the Project accompanies.

Together with other local and international initiatives, the PBI Colombia Project is committed to creating and maintaining political space so that local human rights defenders can carry out their work. Their relentless work is one of the few ways by which Colombia can achieve peace with justice.
PBI Haiti Project

The vacuum left by dysfunctional or non-existent state institutions in Haiti means that civil society is left with the task of organizing to cope with the violence of daily life. In this context the need identified by civil society organisations is not protective accompaniment but support in developing ways of dealing with conflict by non-violent means. In response to requests peace education has become the main focus of the PBI Haiti Project. The purpose of this work is to help open space for an exchange of innovative ideas that can contribute to strengthening the capacity of Haitians to confront the roots of structural violence. In this way the Project strives to create a mutual learning process and to cut across the deeply rooted power relationships based on race. The interest in non-violent conflict transformation among Haitian organisations has increased substantially since the Project started in 1995.

Introductory workshops: In 1998, 234 participants from a diverse range of organisations took part in these workshops. The aim is to contribute to community development and a culture of peace through drawing on the resources in Haitian culture and the individual and collective experiences of the participants. The workshops are co-led by a Haitian trainer and a PBI volunteer enabling the development of pedagogical material adapted to the Haitian context. The emphasis in all the workshops is on participatory methods and developing techniques which the participants can then take back to their own communities and work places.

Training for trainers: All the work of the Haiti Project is based on the principle of the multiplier effect: the strengthening of the capacity of local people to carry out non-violent conflict transformation work and pass on these skills to others. In addition to the introductory trainings, the Project built on the experience of successful training for trainers workshops in 1996 and 1997. Three nine day seminars involving 42 participants were held in 1998 co-led by Haitian, European and North American trainers. Participants came from all over Haiti and included community activists, social workers, leaders of grass roots organisations and anyone committed to non-violent social change. The evaluations of these trainings have demonstrated their effectiveness in combining theory with the concrete experiences of the participants. Topics covered include conflict analysis, ways of using non-violent action in the struggle against impunity, non-violent communication, participative ways of managing conflict and conflict prevention. This fusion has contributed to solidarity between members of the Haitian Peace Group and at the same time helped to inform the PBI Haiti Project on participative pedagogy.

After the first training for trainers in 1996 a Haitian Trainer's Group was formed and now consists of 60 people who meet monthly with the PBI Team, and conduct workshops in their own communities. On the request of this group, PBI co-led an advanced training for trainers workshop which resulted in the production of a trainers manual in Creole drawing together practical pedagogical materials.

Dissemination of Information: As part of the work of accompanying Haitian civil society organisations the Project produced four topic specific bulletins on judicial reform, the economy, women and education. The bulletins are distributed within Haiti and through the Haiti Project support networks in Europe and North America.

Accompaniment: Although political violence does still occur, it is not the product of clearly identifiable sectors or linked directly to repressive power. However, there have been killings of priests and human rights activists so the Project is extremely vigilant that this could lead to requests for protective accompaniment. PBI accompanied an Argentinean delegation led by Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel and a United Nations independent expert who met with local organisations struggling against impunity.

PBI North America Project

In 1997 the Project sent an exploratory team to Big Mountain, Arizona in response to a request from the Sovereign Diné Nation, traditional landholders and sheep herders. Tensions had risen between traditional peoples of the region (Diné and Hopi), and a coal mining company supported by the US government. It was feared that structural violence, and seizures of land, livestock and pieces of religious significance, would escalate into more overt violence against the traditional peoples. The focus of the work of the Project in 1998 was on strengthening public relations and fundraising with a view to establishing a team in the Big Mountain region.
PBI Central America/Mexico Project

PBI work in Guatemala in 1998

Accompaniment: Although there was significantly less direct political harassment than previously, it still existed particularly against those who were pressuring in areas that remain sensitive. PBI accompanied organizations working to reveal the past because of the potential backlash from the perpetrators of atrocities. The other main area of accompaniment was with those pushing for economic changes who faced threats from traditional power brokers.

"The work of PBI shows that the accompaniment of people who suffer from authoritarianism, intolerance and state violence is invaluable and necessary, making the struggle for human rights more effective and the dream of democracy into a reality. PBI leaves Guatemala with the satisfaction of a mission accomplished and with great challenges ahead in other places where its presence and accompaniment are needed as a moral force and a support."

Rigoberta Menchú, Nobel peace laureate, goodwill ambassador for UNESCO.

Information: An integral part of the work of the team was to produce reports to provide the international community with information on tensions affecting the peace process, and identifying where pressure from the international community could be beneficial. As part of this work, PBI prepared a special report entitled Towards Peace: The Accord on Strengthening Civil Power and the Role of the Military in a Democratic Society. PBI saw the implementation of this Accord as the key to opening political space for civil society — a primary objective for PBI throughout its presence in Guatemala.

Project Accomplished: PBI Withdraws from Guatemala

Throughout 1998, PBI carried out an extensive evaluation in order to analyse the relevance of PBI’s work in the current political context and ascertain what PBI’s future role could be. The 1996 Peace Accords and the forces that brought them about have created significant changes in Guatemala. The days have gone when merely to express an opinion, celebrate an event or mobilize in support of human rights justice resulted in severe repression. Although there is still a significant amount of violence, it is no longer controlled by a centralized, easily identifiable state structure. Guatemala is in an irreversible transition.

At the same time political space has opened up for civil society organizations to function and participate. Organizations that PBI has accompanied who promote the concerns of indigenous peoples, peasants, unions, women, the churches, and human rights have grown and advanced, forming a network within civil society with a presence, capacity for dialogue, and a great determination to ensure that the peace they have attained is lasting.

For PBI these changes have meant a steady decrease in the number of requests for accompaniment. Threatened groups have gained enough of their own space, sense of security and psychological strength to get past the phase of needing accompaniment. Guatemalan organizations have developed their own capacity to carry out peace education workshops and other organizations disseminate the same type of information as PBI. For these reasons, PBI took a decision to close the Guatemala Project.

The testimony of PBI’s achievements and contributions to Guatemala are best summed up in the messages sent by three of the hundreds of Guatemalans PBI accompanied, a number of whom owe their lives to the presence of PBI.

In the words of a letter written by PBI to the people of Guatemala "For Peace Brigades it has been and will always be an immense privilege to have carried out wonderful work by protecting you...in a selfish, dehumanized world you gave the best that you have...You taught me so much...I have learned that peace is not achieved through violence, violence only brings more violence."

Nineteth Montenegro, Mutual Support Group for Families of the Detained and Disappeared, now a member of Congress for the Democratic Front of Guatemala.

More than 300 volunteers from many countries left their lives and comforts behind to accompany people whose lives had no value for other Guatemalans. Silently, daily, often through fatigue and stress they made good on the one thing necessary to achieve peace: 'to love your neighbour as yourself'...thankyou brothers and sisters for accompanying us for these 15 years... You made possible what to me in the darkest hours of our people seemed impossible: to save the lives of those destined for death by repressive forces.'

Julia Esquivel, poet

have shared with the Guatemalan people these years of struggle for the construction of peace and social justice."

Mexico

Since 1996 PBI has been an active member of SIPAZ (Servicio Internacional para la Paz), an umbrella group working to promote the peace process in Chiapas. Over the same period, PBI has received inquiries from human rights groups facing threats in other Mexican states. In 1998, PBI began to gather the necessary human and financial resources to explore the requests in greater depth.

Balkan Peace Team (BPT)

PBI is one of eleven organizations in this joint project. Since 1994 the BPT has supported civil society organizations in Croatia, Serbia and Kosovo by providing moral support, networking, disseminating information and accompanying local human rights activists. In 1998 work in Croatia focused on human rights abuses associated with freedom of the press and the return of ethnic Serbs. In Serbia and Kosovo the BPT provided support for initiatives promoting dialogue between Serbian and Albanian communities. PBI contributes funds, disseminates information, participates in recruiting and training volunteers and has a representative on the project co-ordinating committee.
PBI Sri Lanka Project

From October 1998 until April 1998 the PBI Sri Lanka Project provided protective accompaniment to human rights activists, organisations and communities threatened by violence. PBI team members also acted as international observers, networked with government, diplomatic and NGO representatives in Sri Lanka and wrote regular reports on the human rights situation in Sri Lanka and the work of the team.

When the Project opened, the Sri Lankan government was waging a civil war against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Impunity, terror, death squads and disappearances were widespread and PBI began accompanying lawyers and witnesses facing human rights abuses. With PBI support, the threatened lawyers were able to carry out their work.

PBI’s work subsequently expanded to the Eastern Province, and to many other sectors of society including human rights activists, war-affected villages, trade unions, community organisations, students, women’s groups, asylum seekers, refugees, and internally displaced persons. Non-violent grassroots initiatives for peace and reconciliation developed but faced severe repression.

In recent years there was a significant decline in the number of requests for accompaniment, and the Project re-oriented its role to one of more general accompaniment of organisations promoting social justice. This was carried out through networking, monitoring and the dissemination of information.

In 1997 a debate began within PBI as to whether there was any longer an appropriate role for PBI work. However, in early April 1998 PBI’s presence in Sri Lanka was brought to an abrupt end when the government demanded the right to censor the Project’s reports and requested a full list of local contacts. As an NGO with a firm commitment to non-partisanship and independence, those conditions were unacceptable and a decision was taken to close the Project.

PBI would like to thank all those who have supported the Sri Lanka Project with their time, energy and commitment. We would also like to pay tribute to the courage and commitment of PBI Country Groups and European Office

PBI General Assembly: Forty-five participants from twelve country groups, four projects and international committees gathered in Sweden in July for PBI’s triennial General Assembly. Working through a consensus decision making process, the Assembly reached agreement on vision and mission statements, key strategic goals and set in motion some elements of structural change. This constitutes an important step in establishing a sense of PBI’s identity and direction to enable us to expand our capacity to respond to growing numbers of requests.

Networking, Public Relations and Outreach Work: This area of work is fundamental in strengthening the membership, supporter base and encouraging active involvement in PBI activities. Speaker tours by volunteers who have returned from PBI teams were organised by a number of PBI groups. All country groups and the European Office organised workshops, seminars, conferences, public meetings, and talks on the work of PBI and provided a PBI input into peace and human rights events organised by other groups. National and international events celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights presented opportunities for PBI groups to provide speakers, organise workshops, stalls and exhibitions.

A vital element in the effectiveness of PBI’s accompaniment work is our capacity to activate the international community to put pressure on those responsible for perpetrating human rights abuses. All country groups focused on strengthening support networks with NGOs, church groups, government officials and miners, peace and human rights organisations, prominent figures and the general public. These networks are important in raising our profile and therefore our political clout. Country groups are responsible for building, maintaining and activating the Emergency Response Network (ERN) and the Colombia Project Support Network. These Networks are activated in life-threatening situations to back up the accompaniment work of the teams.

A Human Rights Defenders programme launched by Amnesty International (AI) resulted in closer collaboration between AI and the Colombia Project. Some PBI country groups took advantage of the opening and developed stronger links with AI sections. The highlight of the year was our participation in the Human Rights Defender’s Summit in Paris attended by 300 human rights defenders from 100 countries. The Summit recognized international accompaniment as one of the most effective tools for the protection of human rights defenders. Prominent speakers paid tribute to the work of the PBI Colombia Project.

Recruitment and Training of volunteers: All country groups organised training to introduce people to PBI’s vision of conflict transformation and its practical application. In addition country groups worked together with projects to recruit, select and prepare volunteers to work on PBI teams.

Fund-raising: Country groups undertook a wide variety of fund-raising initiatives to support their own structures, PBI projects and international infrastructure.

- Fund-raising events such as benefit concerts, sponsored events, and the sale of merchandise served to raise awareness as well as funds.
- Donations came from individuals and organisations through appeals to members, supporters and sympathetic organisations, and telephone fund-raising.
- All country groups undertook institutional fund-raising through NGOs, local government, trusts and peace organisations. In addition in Switzerland, Belgium and Canada PBI received government funding and the PBI European Office secured funds from the European Union.

Dissemination of information and media coverage: All country groups produced their own bulletins with information about the work of PBI projects and details of their own activities. There was a substantial increase in media coverage at national and local levels of PBI’s work. In recognition of the increasing importance of the Internet the content and presentation of the PBI Web site was greatly improved.

Where the money came from

Grants and donations through PBI Country Groups**$US
- PBI Belgium 24,033
- PBI Canada 13,770
- PBI France 27,544
- PBI Germany 99,082
- PBI Italy 2,603
- PBI Netherlands 34,575
- PBI Spanish State 74,818
- PBI Switzerland 106,459
- PBI USA 78,737

Total raised by Country Groups 461,651

Grants direct to PBI
- Amnesty International - HR Defenders Programme 16,667
- Canadian Auto Workers 25,290
- Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD) 25,896
- Christian Aid 80,000
- Diakonia Accion Ecuumena Sueca 43,799
- Diakonisches Werk 50,000
- Fondasyon Konesans Ak Libete (FOKAL) 10,315
- Fonda Catala de Cooperacio al Desenvolupament 35,390
- Internaton 5,513
- Misereor 57,468
- Mugank Gabe Nafarora/Gobierno de Navarna 42,883
- National Centrum voor Ontwikkelings- en samenwerking 14,990
- Oxfam GB 10,000
- HERS (Guatemala) 6,529
- PC/ORs (Colombia) 23,000
- Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF) 16,835
- Solidaridad 10,299
- Trocaire (Irish Catholic Agency for World Development) 14,849
- Other grants and donations * 15,163

Total grants direct to PBI Projects 504,926

Peace Cereals Trust 8,213

Other Income 16,928

TOTAL 993,718

* These included generous grants from the following organisations:

In Spain: Ayuntamiento de Vitoria; Ayuntamiento de Pamplona
In Belgium: Service Civil International; Algemeen Bestuur van de Ontwikkelingsstichting
In France: France Libertés; Un Monde Pour Tous
In Germany: Bistum Limburg; Pro Colombia; Diakonisches Werk; Misereor; Rheinland Church
In Switzerland: Confederation Suisse; Ev-ref Landeskirche Zürich; Catholic Church of Emmen; Ville de Lausanne
In USA: John Merk Fund; Compton Foundation
In Colombia: British Embassy; Canadian Embassy

Please turn to the back page for a full list of donors.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 1998

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
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<td>8,890</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>539,251</td>
<td>439,495</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
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<td>(63,627)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>471,474</td>
<td>384,758</td>
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Net assets 471,474

Represented by:
- Fund balance 1 Jan 384,758
- Capital Grant Reserve 12,586
- Surplus in year 74,130

Fund balance 31 Dec 471,474

Where the money went

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects in:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>473,627</td>
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<tr>
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<td>732,454</td>
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PBI’s Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1998

The information presented here is a summary of information in PBI’s consolidated annual accounts for the International Secretariat and PBI’s projects. This summary may not contain sufficient information to allow a full understanding of PBI’s financial affairs. For further information, the full annual accounts and project accounts can be obtained from the PBI International Office, 5 Caledonian Road, London N1 9DX, UK.

In addition, the financial cost of the important work done by the country groups, and the funding for that work, is reflected in their own published accounts – available from the Country Group offices.
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Thanks! Peace Brigades International would like to thank all those who supported our work in 1998 with time, energy and financial resources.

Institutional Donors


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