

flemish
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*The Flemish Peace
Institute off to a
good start*

Two thousand and six signalled the year when the Flemish Peace Institute burst truly from the starting blocks. In its initial year of operation, the Institute conducted a great deal of scientific research, developed a fully operational administration, and drew up a blueprint as a guide to the further evolution of the young para-parliamentary institution.

In 2006, the Institute's agenda primarily focused on the issue of arms trade, an area of concern where the Flemish Parliament and, more particularly, the Sub-commission on Arms Trade, have since 2003 assumed a legislative and policy-controlling role. Expertise and interpretative qualities are indispensable attributes in this particular area, and, consequently, research and the issuance of advice on matters of arms trade are amongst the core tasks to be undertaken by the Peace Institute. Within a brief span of time, we have been able to develop a broad background whereby all due attention was paid to the national, regional, and international perspectives. The research results have been published and likewise communicated during a conference and presented in sundry other national and international forums. Furthermore, a number of instruments have been developed to allow the intensive ongoing follow-up of this theme, in addition to the creation of a valuable network of international contacts.

The second aspect of the Institute's research work in 2006 was focused on societal issues. In order to gain insight into people's opinions, attitudes, and their levels of engagement with reference to issues of peace and violence, the project 'Peace in Flanders' was initiated. To serve the purpose of the survey, more than one thousand Flemish individuals were questioned about their views on peace and violence. This is the first time that such large-scale research has been conducted in Flanders.

The Peace Institute's advisory role constitutes its most direct service to Parliament and its political environment. The standpoints taken up by the Institute are translated into advice notes that treat issues of current import. In 2006, the Institute formulated its first policy advisories not only on its own initiative, but also at Parliament's request. In addition, information sessions were set up while, in addition, due attention was paid to the development of a documentation centre.

The first substantive realisations of the Peace Institute were made possible thanks to the implementation of efficient and effective organisational structures and of an operational Scientific Secretariat. In 2006, the Board of Directors, the Scientific Council, and the Scientific Secretariat became fully operational bodies. Since April 2006, an enthusiastic team of collaborators have ensured the high-quality execution of the assignments entrusted to the Peace Institute.

Likewise in 2006, the Peace Institute ventured its first forays into the public arena, not only with contacts to Parliament and government administrations, but also through approaches to the media, academic circles, industry, civil society, and the public at large. We are, indeed, of the opinion that the Institute is not here to carry on in isolation but can function effectively only by the grace of its network.

Also 2007 promises to be a challenging year. The Peace Institute has streamlined its activities to 3 central research programmes: Arms Trade and Arms Production, Peace in Society, and Political Violence. With the first two programmes, the Institute will engage in policy research on behalf of the Flemish Parliament and the civil society. Through the publication of a European benchmarking on an arms export control policy, a year report, and advices, the arms trade issue remains key. In addition, the Peace in Society programme is given an ambitious start with the publication of the results of the 'Peace in Flanders' survey and the start-up of a project that takes 'Peace Education' as its subject.

The programme Political Violence will be essentially a topic for more fundamental research, also one of the Institute's core assignments.

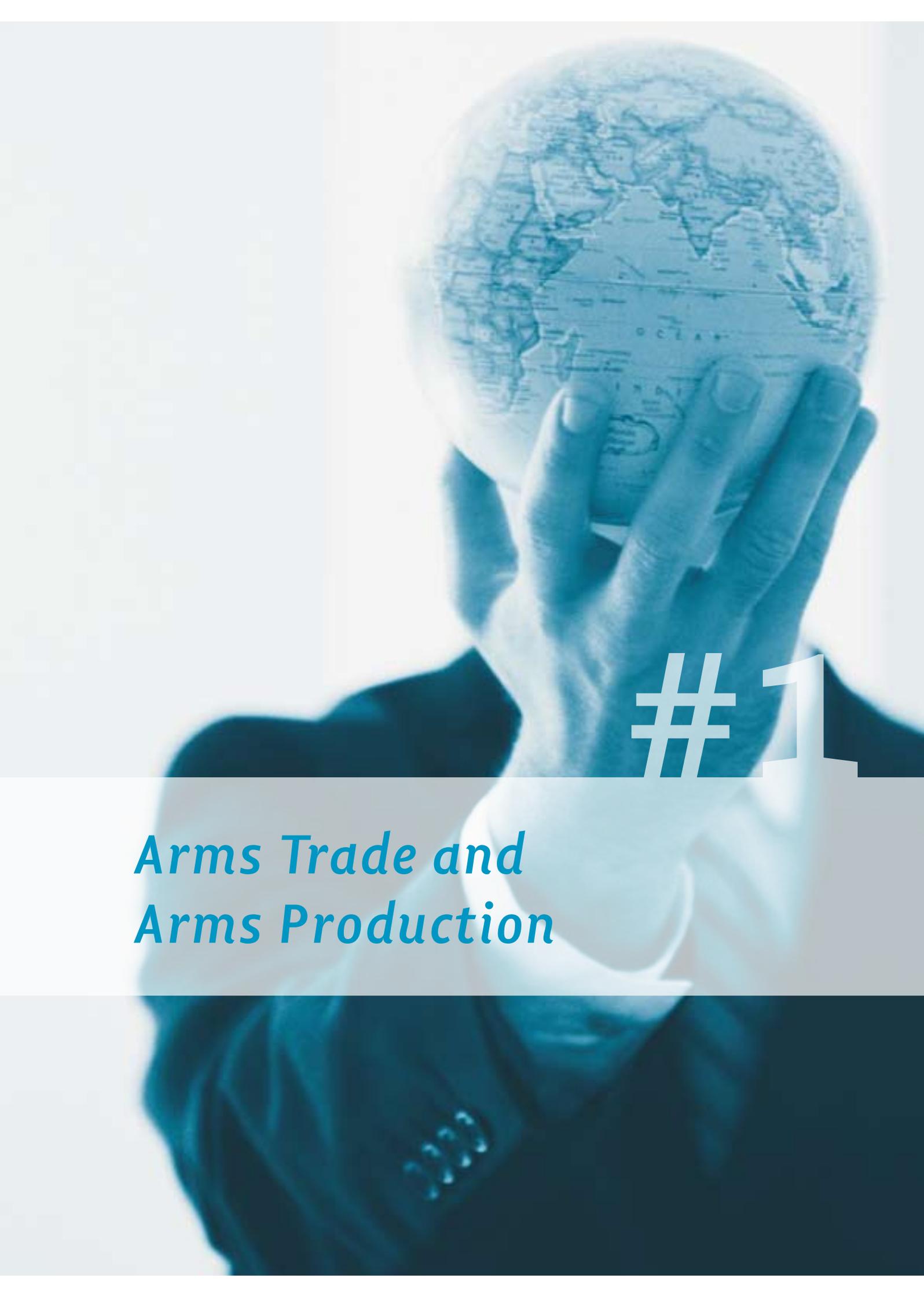
In the present annual report, we have summarised the most important developments of the most recent offspring amongst the Flemish para-parliamentary institutions. A first section outlines the tasks entrusted to the Peace Institute: research programmes, support services provided to Parliament, and an evaluation report. The second part of this annual report presents an overview of the Institute's most significant organisational developments.

International topics such as conflict prevention, arms trade control, international relations and a peace economy are becoming ever more important, also for the Regions and Communities. Closer to home, our own Flemish society has need of a sustained debate on the topic of prevention of violence.

A para-parliamentary Peace Institute that engages in well-founded scientific activities framed within a long-term vision can formulate reasoned advisories, appropriately inform the citizenry, and enhance the workings of the Flemish institutions. Two thousand and six turned out to be a busy and instructive year for the Peace Institute during which it managed to leave an indelible mark on the exercise of the far-reaching responsibilities that were handed to it at the time of its founding.

It is the ambition of the Flemish Peace Institute to vigorously pursue its further development and evolution as a centre of expertise for peace research in Flanders, and this in line with the proposed perspectives and in the service of Parliament, policymakers, the civil society, and the general public.

Tomas Baum
Director



#1

*Arms Trade and
Arms Production*

What kinds of military materials are manufactured in Flanders? Who buys and uses them?

*What policy does the Flemish administration embrace?
What is happening inside the arms trade business worldwide?*

The Peace Institute monitors the trade and traffic of the Flemish military technology and related trends in Europe and the world. The Institute holds to the belief that control over the proliferation of arms is one of the important preconditions for peace and stability in the world.

Within the programme 'Arms Trade and Arms Production', the Peace Institute examines the national and international legal framework for foreign arms trade and follows up on the evolutions in the arms production and arms trade in Flanders.

In August 2003, Flanders was given the competence to issue licences for the import, export, and transit of arms. The examination conducted by the Peace Institute is, amongst other aspects, focused on the international legal framework within which the control on foreign arms trade is carried out. As member of international organisations and control regimes, the Belgian federal government assumes a large array of obligations and commitments concerning control practices and reporting. An inventory of such obligations and commitments is drawn up and their importance for Flemish policy is denoted. In addition, a state of affairs is made up about existing legislation, the processing of licences, and quality of reporting in Flanders. The current control policy is held up and compared to the policies in effect in our partner countries. Moreover, the Peace Institute sketches out the profile of foreign trade in military goods and of the defence-related industry in Flanders. The positions assumed by the Peace Institute on the issue of arms trade are translated into advices.

In 2005, the Peace Institute tendered a research assignment to IPIS npo with an eye on preparing an advice on arms trade. This preliminary study, which was submitted in 2006, was not published as such but served as one of the information sources for the Peace Institute's own research work. Details about publications, networking, and activities within this research programme can be consulted in the second part of this annual report. This chapter deals only with content design and the substance of the research study.

1.1

Legal context of the Flemish arms export policy

Control on the worldwide arms trade¹ is a topic encompassing a number of very divergent competences and is based to an ever increasing degree on international agreements. This control relies more and more often on international cooperation, the integration and coordination of public administrations, and on the cooperation with and the instilment of a sense of accountability within industry. Also in Belgium, the control on foreign arms trade does not ignore the threefold trend towards cooperation with (a) other states, (b) amongst the country's own administrative departments, and (c) with industry. In 2006, the Peace Institute drew up a state of affairs and analysed the situation as it was found to exist following the regionalisation of the competence in 2003.

This juridical section of the research programme 'Arms trade and production' studies the national and international agreements, obligations, and regulations framing the Flemish arms export control. It concerns the legal context and the regulations in force in Flanders. This includes Belgian laws and operative decrees, European rules and agreements, international obligations of a statutory nature, and political commitments. The practical implementation of foreign arms trade control is discussed in instances where it is a direct result of the institutional or regulatory context, or when it is necessary to explain such a context.

International context

The first part of the research sets out the international context. International systems to control the trade in conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are presented and the importance of the United Nations and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe with regard to arms control is discussed. Next follows a discussion of the initiatives taken within the European Union concerning export control.

¹ More specifically, this concerns the import, export, and transit of arms, munitions and equipment specifically intended for military use or law enforcement and associated technology as well as dual-use items and technology.

Among these initiatives, it is important to distinguish the interstate agreements on the trade in military materials from the community regulations regarding the trade in dual-use goods. Finally the economic unions BLEU and Benelux are important in the international context. The customs union with Luxembourg and the effects of European regulation dynamics are seen to be of great significance for the exercise of this regional power in a federal context.

Legal framework in Flanders

The second section of the research consists of a thorough analysis of the legal context as it is applicable in Flanders. This concerns Belgian legislation, operative decrees, and institutional context, but also the international context.

A general analysis of the control on foreign arms trade in a national and international context is the first step. This is subdivided in the trade in military materials, on the one hand, and the trade in dual-use goods, on the other. Then follows a discussion of the so-called catch-all clauses, illicit brokering, and the penalty clauses.

Concerning practice, the licence types, transparency and reporting, as well as the procedural aspect are subjected to analysis. Finally, some elements typical of the exercise of the regional power with regard to foreign arms trade are discussed in detail. Especially the possibilities and restrictions of the Flemish legislative initiatives are highlighted.

The study and the analyses manifest that the cooperation with the other regions and with the federal administrative level, and also with industry, with Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and in EU context, is for the Flemish control on foreign arms trade at least as important as the Flemish decree that is currently being prepared in the Flemish Parliament and by the Flemish Government.

1.2

Profile of the Flemish arms trade and arms production

This part of the research programme 'Arms Trade and Arms Production', presents an overview of the extent and the character of the (licensed) foreign arms trade in Flanders. The context is based on the information made available in the public domain by the authorities, industry, and NGOs. The Peace Institute has gathered these data into a databank, which allows the researchers to draw up an exhaustive overview and to deduce trends and evolutions and developments.

Profile

Compared with other European nations, the Flemish defence-related industry is relatively small-scale. For a long time, Flanders could, in the total value of export licences in Belgium, claim only a much smaller share than Wallonia. This, however, is no longer a foregone conclusion. In 2004, the total value of the number of export licences issued in Flanders was even somewhat higher than the value realised in the Walloon region.

The Flemish defence-related industry is primarily composed of companies that develop and manufacture high-tech products. The most important Flemish military export product is visualisation screens. More than half of all issued export licences, and nearly 60% of the total value of these licences, relate to these screens, which are manufactured mainly by the Belgian multi-national corporation Barco. Two other major export products are imaging equipment (OIP Sensor Systems) and military electronic equipment (EADS DS Belgium). Combined, these three companies account for nearly 70% of all of the export licences and for 90% of the total value of these licences.

Sixty percent of all of the military material exported from Flanders is not included in the EU-list of military goods. Principally, it pertains here to products that fall under the Belgian catch-all procedure (primarily visualisation screens but also, for instance, lighting systems for military airfields). Another significant factor is that the Flemish defence-related industry consists largely of supply firms that develop, manufacture, or adapt certain products on order from larger

defence corporations. It should therefore not cause surprise that the export of Flemish military material is primarily destined for foreign industries. Also foreign administrations are clients of Flemish defence-related companies. In contrast, foreign dealers and private parties hardly ever import Flemish military goods.

The licensing policy

It is generally not difficult for the Flemish authorities to reach a decision in the matter of granting or denying export or transit licences. The fact is that most of these licences have a European or North American country as the recipient. As a result, the authorities denied only a limited number of licence applications for the export or transit of military material in the course of the past three years. For a number of licences, this denial arose as a result of errors of an administrative nature, e.g., erroneous or deficient submissions. On the other hand, other licences were denied on the basis of substantive evaluations of the situation prevailing in the recipient country.

From the analysis of the licensing policy, we may conclude that the relative low percentage of refusals can be explained by two factors. On the one hand, there are not many licence applications for the export of military material to the so-called politically sensitive countries. This means that the potential of applications that can be refused for reasons of their substantive content is generally quite limited. On the other hand, licence applications for export to sensitive countries as recipients were not consistently turned down during the past three years. There are a number of approved export and transit licences that may be considered questionable on the grounds of the Belgian law on foreign arms trade and of the European Code of Conduct.

Amongst other reasons, increased transparency of the Flemish figures relating to foreign arms trade made it possible to draw up a status quaestionis. Nonetheless, ongoing monitoring and follow-up remains necessary, since the publicly released facts and figures leave a lot of peripheral areas unexplained. Paying permanent attention to the Flemish licensing policy in a changing world as we know it is certainly not an engagement we can afford to dismiss as a superfluous luxury.

1.3

The arms export policy of Flanders and of its neighbours

In 2006, the Peace Institute embarked upon a comparison of the current legislation on arms export controls in Flanders (Belgium), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. The objective of the comparative study was to identify the best practices within the context of the further development and evolution of the policy on export control. The basis of the study rests on a comparison of the following 10 topics: the legislation pertaining, lists of military goods, the export of military goods and dual-use goods, trans-shipment control, control on brokering, catch-all clauses, types of licences, time limits for decision-making, transparency, and penal provisions. An overview is prepared for each one of these topics as it relates to the domestic situation and the surrounding countries.

A young girl with dark hair in pigtails is holding a globe of the Earth. The globe is positioned in front of her, and she is looking down at it with a focused expression. The background is a blurred indoor setting with vertical lines, possibly from a window or a door. The entire image has a blue color cast.

#2

Peace in society

The 'International' Peace in international relations is of global importance, but everybody is also involved in a 'Inter-personal' peace process as it evolves relevant to our families, our neighbourhoods, our cities. The Peace Institute maps out what people are thinking about violence and society. This attitude is one of the determining factors of how we interact with one another in our daily lives.

2.1

Peace in Flanders

The starting point for the programme 'Peace in Society' is the project 'Peace in Flanders'. This project encompasses a sociological study into the meaning of peace as interpreted by the Flemish population and their attitude vis-à-vis the use of violence. Aspects of both the 'International' (international relations) and the 'Inter-personal peace' (our daily environment) and the relationship that exists between the two are being examined. This study, which is undertaken in cooperation with the research group M²P (University of Antwerp) focuses specifically on the following questions: How do the Flemish people view peace? What is the attitude vis-à-vis violence amongst the Flemish population? To what extent are the Flemish people engaged in peace actions and what is their potential engagement in that respect?

The research assignment consists of a qualitative survey of focus groups and a quantitative survey based on the answers received from more than 1000 respondents. These data are complemented by the research group M²P with analyses of already available data. The Scientific Secretariat is provided with all of the research data, and in the composition of the survey account is taken of a possible repeat of the research in the future. The results will offer a point of departure for the Institute's information and advisory assignments but will also be published and be available for use by the civil society. This research will run from September 2006 until May 2007.

2.2

Peace Education

With its research programme 'Peace in Society', the Peace Institute wishes to stimulate both the individual and the community to pursue the quest for a non-violent society. From societal contacts it appears that the civil society sees a distinct role reserved for the Peace Institute in peace education and the prevention of violence. Towards that end, the Peace Institute assists the Flemish Parliament and enhances the expertise of the involved civil society via scientific research.

The project 'Peace Education' complements the above endeavour. It pertains to a research programme that is contracted out for the purpose of drawing up an overview of peace education projects within the educational sector and civil society and showing a qualitative evaluation of the various projects. The Peace Institute drew up a detailed invitation for tender which was subsequently published on December 11 2006 in the Bulletin of Public Tenders. The research is scheduled to run from September 2007 until September 2008.

Peace Education study group

In order to substantively support the Board of Directors in their decision-making processes and the formulation of advices, the Board can set up a study group that adopts a theme-focused approach. This group will also admit external parties to proffer expert advice. In 2006, the Peace Education study group brought together a wide range of experts for round-table discussions. Within this working group, consensus was reached, for instance, on a general definition of Peace Education.

'Peace Education encompasses a broad gamut of educational initiatives directed towards children, youths, and adults and aimed at enabling, supporting, and enhancing the peaceful co-existence in societies.'

This definition is used by the Peace Institute as the operative basis for this theme. Several memos were prepared by members of the study group and these are to be used as the foundation stones for promoting enriching exchanges of opinions. The proposal for research into peace education projects (see supra) was discussed. The results of this research will provide a reference frame for the further activities of this study group.



#3

*Supporting
Parliamentary activities*





The Peace Institute provides support services for the Flemish Parliament and the Flemish Government, and this by means of the publication of advices and background notes, the development of a documentation centre and the provision of information.

Within the parliamentary community, the Sub-commission on Arms Trade represents the Peace Institute's 'godmother'. In 2005, members of the Sub-commission took the initiative towards founding the Institute and provided guidance and direction to the Board of Directors. In 2006, the Sub-commission members monitored the varied activities of the Peace Institute and vice versa.

The research programme 'Arms Trade and Arms Production' – aside from its involvement in the societal debate – informs in the first instance the political debate in the Sub-commission, as it is within the Sub-commission that the lead is taken in Parliamentary control on foreign arms trade. Likewise in that context, the Peace Institute, in cooperation with the Flemish Red Cross, organised on 13 June 2006 a closed information session for house representatives and policy makers. The session featured, amongst others, Camilla Waszink, Policy Adviser of the Mines-Arms Unit of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who spoke on the test criteria of international humanitarian right in procedures for the granting of arms export licences.

In the following sections, the direct support of the Flemish political institutions will be clarified by means of advices and background notes published in 2006, and a section on the documentation centre.

3.1 Advice

The advisory function is the Institute's most direct service to Parliament and its political environment. The Peace Institute can at all times formulate advisories on the basis of the results of the research it has conducted. Advice generated on its own initiative can be issued both in consequence of scientific research and as the result of a political or social stimulus. The Institute's other advice modalities are: advice proffered on the initiative of the Flemish Parliament; at the request of the Flemish Government; concerning the policy letter released by the minister competent for the issuance of import, export, and transit licences for weapons, munitions and materials especially intended for military use or to be used by law enforcement agencies, and of their associated technologies; advice on situations mentioned in the minister's policy letter, and with respect to international agreements.

The Institute's standpoints are published in advices. The Peace Institute also makes background notes available. No standardized advice is attached to these background notes; they sketch out the state of affairs about a currently specific theme.

In 2006, four notes were drafted: one at the request from the Flemish Parliament; two on the Institute's own initiative; and one laid down by decree. All advices in 2006 were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors. They were handed over to the chairman of the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Representatives, and the competent ministers. The advices were also published on the Institute's website and disseminated via the newsletter, thus becoming available for consultation by the general public.

3.1.1 Non-Recurring Costs Fund and Joint Strike Fighter – background note

Context

Mid-2005, the Flemish Government announced the formation of a Fund in support of innovation-related non-recurring costs (NRC-Fund) aimed at stimulating research and development in aviation and space travel by means of pre-financing. It was unclear whether this NRC-Fund was meant only for civil aviation or if also military projects would be considered. The announcement in February 2006 that the Flemish company Barco would contribute to the Joint Strike Fighter programme (JSF) gave the Flemish Peace Institute the concrete stimulus to investigate the possible scope of the proposed NRC-Fund.

Content

This background note in question first of all clarifies the JSF programme and the system of government participation. Next follows a review of the Belgian and Flemish political discussions concerning their participation in the JSF programme. These JSF debates became mixed in with debates about participation in the A400M project. Ultimately, the Belgian authorities decided to participate in the development of a military transport plane (A400M), but not of a fighter plane (JSF). The observation that the number of Flemish contracts within the A400M project lay disproportionately lower than was the case in other regions provided the impetus for the formation of the NRC Fund. With this policy instrument, the Flemish authorities want to ensure a larger Flemish share in aviation projects.

It appears from this investigation that the competent minister does not wish to exclude projects intended for military applications from pre-financing by the NRC Fund. However, according to the same minister, such military projects would require a licence. In this regard, the minister refers to the Weapons Act and to 'prescribed ethical considerations'. As the Weapons Act does not contain provisions on this point and the prescribed ethical considerations are not further specified, a new ambiguity about the meaning of this licence requirement arises.

State of affairs

The note 'Non-Recurring Costs Fund and Joint Strike Fighter' received attention in MO* Magazine (amongst others) and formed a point for discussion in the review of the competent minister's 2006-07 policy letter in the Sub-commission on Arms Trade of the Flemish Parliament. Moreover, the note provided a stimulus for the Board of Directors to instruct the Peace Institute to undertake a thorough study and offer its advice on the topic of support of innovations for military projects.

3.1.2 Flemish policy and the UN Resolution 1325 on the topic of women, peace and security – Advice

Context

On 7 July 2005, the Flemish Parliament adopted a resolution concerning the promotion of the role of women in the peacebuilding process and a Flemish action plan for the implementation of the UN Resolution 1325 (Parl. St. Vl. Parl., 2004-2005, no 68/5). This resolution had been adopted in October 2000 by the United Nations Security Council and was seen as a milestone in the recognition of the role of women in containing conflicts and the maintaining of peace. In the Flemish resolution, the Flemish Parliament confirmed its full support for the UN resolution and called upon the Flemish Government to undertake action. The Flemish Peace Institute was asked to issue its advice in casu: 'The Flemish Parliament instructs the Flemish Peace Institute to draw up an advice note on the general state of affairs in which the Flemish policy implements and can give implementation to the Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council and to investigate what lacunas and obstacles exist for such an implementation and to suggest means by which such obstacles can be rectified.'

Content

In October 2000, the Security Council concentrated on the question of women in relation to peace and security. Central to this discussion was the need for a gender-approach by the UN peace operations and the role of women in the consolidation and the maintenance of peace. On 31 October 2000, the Security

Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 (2000) on the subject of women, peace, and security. In Resolution 1325 the role of women in controlling conflicts and the maintenance of peace is recognised and due attention is also paid to the fact that women are increasingly targeted in armed conflicts. Everybody involved in peace operations is called upon to take into account the equality of the sexes and the special needs of women and girls that have fallen victim to armed violence. This particular advice note lists in its first section the most important elements in the resolution. In a second part, the advice note examines how Flanders can contribute to its implementation.

Advice

The Flemish policy can make its contribution on the internal, bilateral, and multi-lateral planes towards the implementation of Resolution 1325. Nonetheless, Flanders' contribution to the implementation of the directive remains limited since a number of competences instrumental in the implementation of Resolution 1325 are situated on the federal level, such as, for instance, training for military personnel participating in peace operations, the implementation of UN programmes for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, and so forth.

Yet, Flemish foreign policy can, internally, ensure that women be better represented in diplomatic functions. In its bilateral relations (that may be conducted both directly with the authorities and via indirect partnerships), Flanders can in its foreign and development policies pay greater attention to the problems pertaining to women and armed conflicts. In the supported programmes for conflict prevention, control, conflict resolution, and peace building, the Flemish Government can, as donor, see to it that the gender perspective be integrated. The Flemish Agency for International Cooperation needs to value gender as a priority action field that passes beyond the bounds of policy. Finally, on the multi-lateral plane, Flemish policy can provide support to international organisations that are focused on the role of women in armed conflicts. It behoves the various federal administrations to join forces towards the implementation of UN Resolution 1325.

State of affairs

The advice note 'Flemish policy and UN Resolution 1325 concerning women, peace, and security' was distributed to all representatives in the House, amongst other recipients. Although it concerns an explicit request for advice from the Flemish Parliament, the decreer has up to this moment failed to take the initiative towards a further implementation of the UN Resolution 1325. The advice did,

however, meet with response from the Flemish civil society, for instance, in a Koerier-dossier about Gender and Peace of Pax Christi.

3.1.3 **Transparency in the reporting on Flemish foreign arms trade** **– Advice**

Context

This advice note emerged as a result of the findings of two research reports about Flemish arms trade published by the Peace Institute in 2006. The advice deals with the transparency in the Flemish reporting on foreign arms trade. In the conclusions of the report ‘Profile of the foreign trade in military goods and the defence-related industry in Flanders’, the Institute’s researchers observed that the facts and figures released for public consumption leave a lot of peripheral conditions unmentioned.

Content

The Flemish Government regularly provides the Flemish Parliament with information on the approvals and denials of licences for the importation, exportation, and transit of military goods. An evaluation of the reporting methodology employed by the Flemish Government in its periodic reports to the Flemish Parliament is called for since these reports are essential for the proper exercise of Parliamentary control on the Flemish arms export policy. The analysis of the degree of transparency in the current Flemish reporting on the licensed foreign arms trade is conducted on the basis of six criteria: availability, degree of specificity, reliability, comparability, comprehensiveness, and relevance of the data. In a number of areas, the current reporting methodology has seen considerable improvements vis-à-vis the way of federal reporting prior to 2003 and also with respect to the Flemish reporting method during the first 16 months following the transfer of the licensing competence. It is especially in the areas of availability and specificity of information that a number of positive evolutions have become most evident.

Notwithstanding these positive developments, there yet remain a number of significant obstacles, some of which severely impede the parliamentary control

on the foreign arms trade. It is especially the comprehensiveness and relevance of the available information that presents a problem, but also in the areas of the specificity and reliability of information, further improvements in the periodic reporting are possible and desirable.

Advice

On the basis of the evaluation, the Flemish Peace Institute is therefore suggesting a number of measures that are deemed necessary to ensure a transparent Flemish reporting methodology on the state of affairs in the foreign arms trade.

- 1 The most important and absolutely necessary change entails that both the country of end use and the recipient need to be added as categories in the periodic reports. Without the inclusion of the country of end use, the category of end user is actually meaningless, since one cannot assume that this end user is in reality situated in the recipient country.
- 2 Mention ought to be made of all issued and denied licenses. Not only the details of license applications for definitive transactions, but also the details of license applications for renewals of already approved transactions and temporary export licenses ought to be made public.
- 3 The Flemish Government should start as soon as possible with a periodic reporting of the granted and denied licenses for the foreign trade in dual-use goods.
- 4 Aside from reporting on license applications, it is to be recommended that the Flemish Government include in its annual report also a detailed summary of the actual export of military goods and dual-use goods from Flanders that is subject to a license requirement.
- 5 The reasoned justification for denials of license applications must be entered systematically in the periodic reports of the Flemish Government.
- 6 The definitions of a number of concepts need to be adjusted. The definition of 'government' and 'armed forces' as end user needs to be based on the nature of the end user and not on the use of the licensed goods, as is the case at this moment. Furthermore, the ambiguous terminology for the diverse industry branches ought to be revised.
- 7 In view of the limitations of the existing periodic reports, it is difficult to conduct scientific research into evolutions in the foreign arms trade in Flanders. From an academic point of view, it is consequently desirable to apply this new reporting methodology retro-actively, with the aim of achieving a better analysis of the foreign arms trade in Flanders.

State of affairs

On 7 December 2006, the competent minister presented to the Flemish Parliament, in its Sub-commission on Arms Trade, the semi-annual report of the Flemish Government about the approved and denied licences for arms, munitions and equipment specifically intended for military use or law enforcement and associated technology (period of 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006). The Peace Institute noticed that a number of its recommendations on the issue of transparency had been adopted in the drafting of the semi-annual report. Nonetheless, there still remain problematic areas that impede the exercise of proper and appropriate parliamentary control on the current licensing policy, including therein the absence of reasons for refusals and the exclusion of the category 'recipient'.

3.1.4 **Advice with the policy letter on Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade 2006-'07 – Advice**

Context

The founding decree of the Flemish Peace Institute contains the following provision:

'The annual policy letter of the minister competent for the issuance of licenses for import, export, and transit of arms, munitions and equipment specifically intended for military use or law enforcement and associated technology includes a list of situations in which the advice of the Peace Institute shall be requested. After advice of the Peace Institute, Parliament will debate upon this policy letter resulting in a resolution to the Flemish Government.'

The policy letter on Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade of 30 October 2006 contains a section implementing this provision. Following an analysis of the relevant passages and in preparation for the parliamentary debate, the Peace Institute submitted the requested advice on this policy letter.

Content

In the policy letter, the competent minister sets out a number of issues about which she intends to request the advice of the Peace Institute. This list consists of four abstractions of four problematic cases relating to 1) the application of the catch-all clause, 2) the interpretation of a military embargo, 3) the unilaterally announced weapons embargoes, and 4) the implications of the non-recognition of the International Court. In the absence of concrete information about real-life situations, a request for advice about these questions could only result in a hypothetical exercise. The advice provided by the Peace Institute is, in consequence, not an advisory pertaining to actual situations but rather an advice with reference to the policy letter as provided for in the founding decree. A considered advice on a situation as described in the mentioned art. 6, §2 of the founding decree becomes possible only when the situation in question happens in reality. The export control on military material is, in effect, an area where numerous variables are playing a role and whereby, in practice, it is well-nigh impossible to formulate a usable and well-founded advice about abstract or general situations. Because of such a complexity, it is the international norm to approach the problem of foreign trade in military material on a case-by-case basis. This complex reality implies that the Peace Institute can only issue an appropriate advice about the treatment of licence applications when the advice in question relates to a concrete situation, and when all relevant information is fully be placed at its disposal and a reasonable term is scheduled.

Advice

The list of situations, as described in the policy letter of 2006-2007 published by the competent minister, may be broken down into one possible procedure that precedes an eventual licence application and into three situations that may happen when a licence is effectively applied for. The first situation demands an urgent decision, which, in practice, does not make it feasible to await an advisory to be issued by the Peace Institute. The three remaining situations illustrate a number of very specific circumstances that may complicate the weighing of the merits of a licence application. In such sensitive dossiers, an advisory from the Peace Institute may well constitute a useful instrument for the minister to refer to when trying to reach a final decision.

The Flemish Peace Institute has advised the Flemish Parliament to ask the Flemish Government in the resolution determined by decree:

- 1 that advice from the Peace Institute be asked whenever the second, third, or fourth situation on the list in the policy letter occurs in reality;
- 2 that the requests for advice actually pertain to concrete situations;
- 3 that the complete dossier and all information relevant to it be made available;
- 4 that a reasonable time frame be established.

State of Affairs

The advice proffered by the Peace Institute with reference to the policy letter on Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade 2006-'07 was joined to the dossier for discussion of the said policy letter within the Sub-commission on Arms Trade of the Flemish Parliament on 7 December 2006. During the discussion in the Sub-commission, the advice was further explained verbally by the Director. The founding decree of the Peace Institute determines that this policy letter, following the submission of advice by the Peace Institute, become the subject of a Parliamentary debate and result in a resolution for submission to the Flemish Government.

3.2

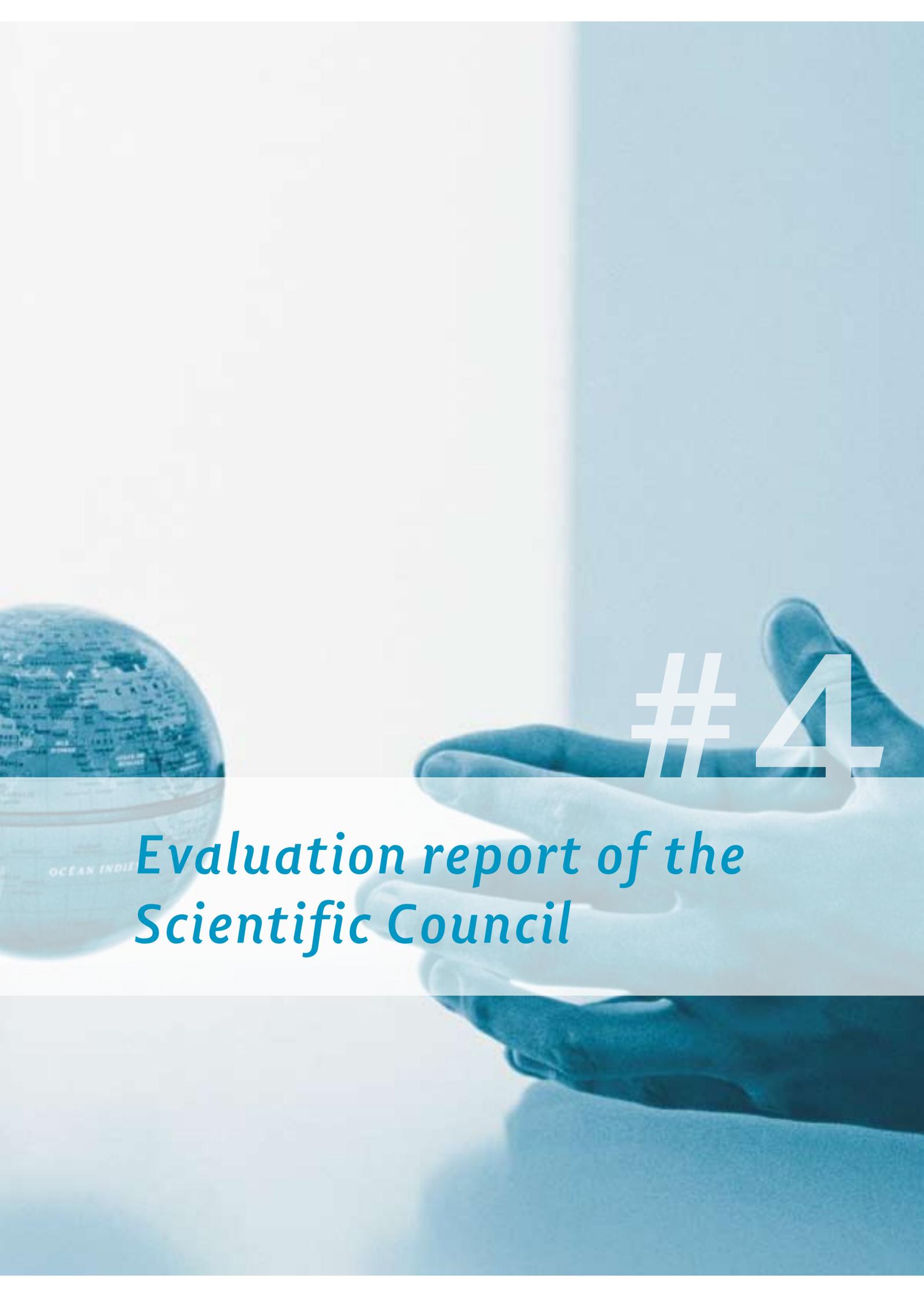
Documentation centre

In cooperation with the Informatheek (Information Library) of the Flemish Parliament, the Peace Institute has in 2006 initiated the development of a documentation centre containing a collection of books, journals, and other media instruments. This collection is placed at the service of the collaborators of the Peace Institute but is also accessible to Parliamentary personnel, representatives, and the public at large.

In the Informatheek's catalogue system, 'Peace Research' was assigned the number 800. This '800 heading' was further divided into a detailed classification that contains 9 separate sub-headings reflecting the Peace Institute's broad-ranging approach to peace research:

- 810. Theory and Methodology
- 820. International Relations
- 830. Peace and Economy
- 840. Society and State
- 850. Conflict studies
- 860. Peace Culture
- 870. Defence and Weapons
- 880. Regions and Countries
- 890. Narrative literature

Purchased documentation is made available in the LIBIS-network, in keeping with current norms. LIBIS-Net is a cooperative partnership amongst more than 20 institutions that are jointly using the same ALEPH 500 installation for the computerisation of their libraries. Aside from the college members of the K.U. Leuven Association, also a number of government libraries, small scientific libraries, and libraries operated by civil society groups and institutions have selected to join the network. With some 3.000.000 bibliographic entries, the LIBIS-Net represents the largest library network in Belgium. Via the Peace Institute's website, a search engine is made available to search in the Institute's collection or within the entire LIBIS catalogue for the desired book or journal.



#4

*Evaluation report of the
Scientific Council*



In accordance with the founding decree of the Peace Institute, the Scientific Council evaluates the performance of the Institute's research assignments. Its assessment is included in the annual report.

The following evaluation report, following consensus amongst the members, was formulated by the chairman of the Scientific Council on 25 April 2007. Given the international composition of the Council, the evaluation is based on the results of the performed research, available in 2006 in written form in the English language and consisting of four advisories and background notes.

Report of the Scientific Council regarding the work of the staff of the institute in tendering research and advice in 2006.

- 1 This report concerns research and advice tendered concerning four items namely:
 - *Advice concerning the policy letter on Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade 2006-'07*
 - *Advice: Transparency in reporting on the Flemish foreign arms trade*
 - *Advice: Flemish Policy and UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security*
 - *Advice: Non-Recurring Costs Fund and Joint Strike Fighter*
- 2 The Scientific Council has had the opportunity to read and comment upon the four items. It has also consulted regarding this report which is a consensual document. It should be noted that the remit of the Council concerns the manner in which the research has been performed and not the advice as such.

- 3 In general all of these documents have been produced to the highest academic standards. They give a well-researched and documented overview of the issues involved which are often of a highly technical nature. They also point out to policy makers in a clear and accessible manner, the trends and implications involved. In short, they provide an excellent basis upon which considered advice can be given. At the same time it is important to acknowledge where the Institute can act and where it can not do so, that is in these areas for which academic research is appropriate.
- 4 The scientific council is pleased with the manner in which it is able to interact with the staff of the Institute.

Prof. Dr. Em. AJR Groom
Chairman Scientific Council
Canterbury, 25 April 2007



#5

The Institute

5.1

Context

The decree: handbook for the Flemish Peace Institute

In the founding decree of the Flemish Peace Institute (7 May 2004), the Flemish Parliament entrusted the new para-parliamentary institution with four assignments: the conduct of fundamental and current peace research, the gathering and making available of information sources, providing information, and advising Parliament and the government.

Peace research, both fundamental scientific research and research that is geared towards current events, is the primary assignment for the Peace Institute. The research conducted is meant to contribute to the promotion of peaceful and just solutions to conflicts and to the institution of conditions that can assure sustainable peace.

One of the Peace Institute's tasks is to keep the Flemish Parliament, the civil society, and also the public at large informed about issues of peace and the prevention of violence and about the results of the performed research.

Finally, the Peace Institute has been empowered to formulate, either on its own initiative, or on initiative of the Flemish Parliament, or at the request of the Flemish Government, general or specific advisories. The decree explicitly identifies the Institute's advisory function to the Flemish Parliament with respect to international conventions and the policy letter from the minister competent in matters of arms trade, but both Parliament and the government can also in other matters call upon the expertise of Institute members. The Peace Institute itself can at all times formulate advisories on the basis of its research.

The Institute's fourfold assignment is oriented towards a broad target public. As a para-parliamentary institution, the Institute primarily serves the interests of the Flemish Parliament, providing support and assistance to the latter in the execution of its core duties. Amongst other duties, the Peace Institute assists the Flemish Parliament both with drawing up decrees and with the effective follow-up and control of the executive power relating to the transfer in 2003 of the competences in matters of the importation, exportation, and transit of arms. At the same time, the Peace Institute addresses itself to the civil society and the public at large. For instance, via its Board of Directors, the Peace Institute keeps abreast of the civil society in Flanders: employers, employees, academic circles, peace movements, and political parties.

The Flemish Peace Institute aims at expanding into a source of reference that provides information founded on scientific methodology and formulates advice on issues of peace.

Mission statement

The Board of Directors has stated the mission of the Peace Institute in a mission statement unquestionably originating within a Flemish context yet passing beyond regional boundaries. The Institute employs established methods of peace research but is not reluctant to experiment with new approaches. The text emphasizes involvement of the civil society and the general public in the Institute's activities. The Task Assignment declaration is a concise but rich and balanced text that can serve as a guiding thread in the continued future development of the Peace Institute.

'The Flemish Institute for Peace and the Prevention of Violence is an independent institute founded by the Flemish Parliament to advocate and promote a peace culture in Flanders and that is aimed at contributing to building peace in Europe and the world.

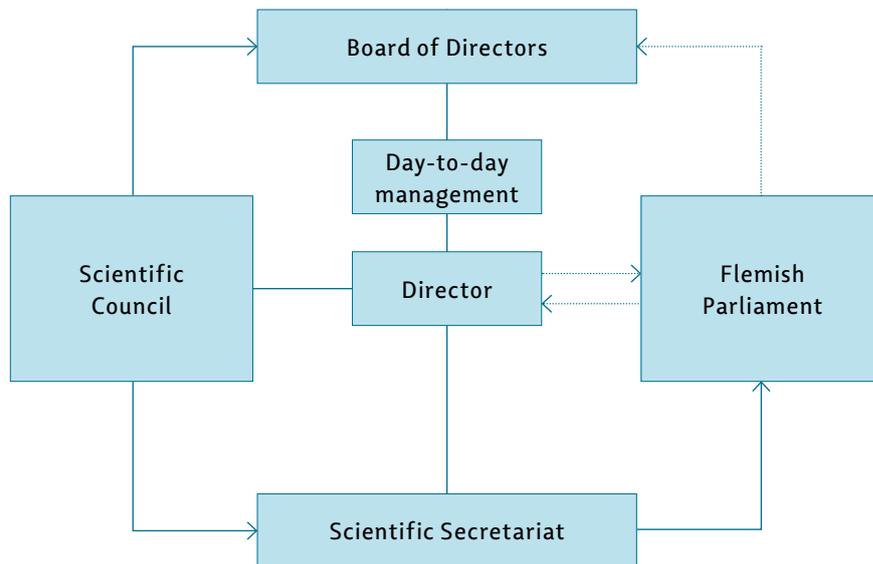
The Flemish Peace Institute joins a long tradition of promoting peace in the areas of peace economy, social defence, weapons control, control on the international arms trade, respect for human rights, and forms of peaceable conflict management. The Flemish Peace Institute conducts and promotes peace research and places publications, advisories, and information at the disposal of the public and of the public authorities.

The Flemish Peace Institute is prepared to participate actively and in concreto in peace initiatives, in consultation with the civil society and the public authorities.

In the development of a Flemish peace culture, the Flemish Peace Institute pays due attention to a peace economy and peace education, as well as being mindful of new aspects for building towards peace, amongst which figure ethical, gender-sensitive, or ecological approaches.

The Flemish Peace Institute wishes to be an open house where all people are welcome.'

Organisation chart



5.2

The Board of Directors

Composition

The Board of Directors of the Peace Institute is composed of 19 voting members from divergent sectors of the Flemish civil society. The members have been given a 5-year mandate and are appointed by the Flemish Parliament. In order to ensure an independent Institute of broad operating scope and possessed of the required expertise, the decree has provided for a balanced representation: six members seated in their own name nominated by the parties in the Flemish Parliament, three members nominated by the Flemish Inter-University Council, three members nominated by a voluntary cooperative partnership of Dutch-language peace organisations, and four members nominated by the Social-Economic Council of Flanders. The thus composed Board of Directors further co-opts three members.

On 9 January, date of the first meeting in 2006, the Board of Directors was composed of the following members:

Nelly Maes, chairwoman
Prof Dr Katlijn Malfliet
Prof Dr Jan Clement
Axel Delvoie
Freddy Sarens
Prof Dr Em. Erik Suy

Nominated by the political parties

Karen Castryck
Els Dirix
Wim Beazar
Paul Buekenhout

Nominated by the Socio-Economic Council of Flanders (SERV)

Prof Dr Gustaaf Geeraerts
Prof Dr Koen Vlassenroot
Prof Dr Jan Wouters

Nominated by VLIR

Walter Baeten

Mich Crols

Gio De Weerd

Nominated by the Flemish peace movements

Tomas Baum

Prof Dr Philip Nauwelaerts, vice-chairman

Christophe Scheire

Co-opted members

Following his appointment as Director, Mr Tomas Baum handed in his resignation as co-opted member of the Board of Directors on 9 January 2006. In 2006, Mr Paul Buekenhout and Mrs Karen Castryck likewise resigned from the Board. Messrs William De Bruyn and Jan Dereymaeker were welcomed as new members.

New members are nominated by the bodies to be represented on the Board of Directors and are appointed by the Flemish Parliament.

Meetings

The meetings of the Board of Directors of the Flemish Peace Institute took place on 9 January, 7 February, 27 March, 9 May, 26 June, 26 September, 31 October, 13 November, and 5 December 2006.

Daily Management

The decisions by the Board of Directors find their practical follow-up in the actions of the Institute's Daily Management, which consists of the chairman, vice-chairman, and the Director. The members of the Daily Management maintain close contact with the Institute's preparations for the directors' meetings, its workings and personnel policy.

5.3

The Scientific Council

As scientific work constitutes one of the basic pillars sustaining the working of the Peace Institute, the founding decree called for the creation of a Scientific Council to provide the Board of Directors and the Scientific Secretariat with substantive support in their research activities. As an advisory organ of international composition, the Scientific Council evaluates the quality of the Institute's assignments on the topic of peace, advises the Board of Directors and the Scientific Secretariat on important trends in research about peace and security. Moreover, given its expertise, it may also be consulted in the course of ongoing research.

The Scientific Council is composed of the chairman of the Board of Directors, eight national and international specialists selected from academic circles and NGOs, and the Director of the Peace Institute. The Board of Directors appoints the members of the Scientific Council for a term of 5 years. The Scientific Council meets twice a year. In 2006, the Council met on 30 March and 19 October.

The first meeting on 30 March 2006 was attended by the following specialist members of the Scientific Council: Mrs Dr. An Vranckx and Mrs Reinhilde Weidacher, Messrs Bernard Adam, Martin Broek, Prof Dr Rik Coolsaet, Prof Dr John Groom, Prof Dr Luc Reyckler, and Dr Jean Pascal Zanders.

Mrs Reinhilde Weidacher resigned in 2006 and Prof Dr Mark Duffield was welcomed as a new member to the Scientific Council.

Prof Dr John Groom is Professor Emeritus of International Relations at the University of Kent. He is chairman of the Scientific Council.

Bernard Adam is Director of GRIP.

Martin Broek is a researcher with the Dutch Campaign against Arms Trade.

Prof Dr Rik Coolsaet teaches International Politics and International Relations at the University of Ghent. He is also director of the research project Security and Global Governance of the RIIR.

Prof Dr Mark Duffield is professor of Development Politics at the University of Bristol.

Prof Dr Luc Reyhler teaches international relations, prevention of violence and peace research at the University of Louvain. He is Director of the Centre for Peace Research and Strategic Studies (CPRS) at the Institute for International and European Policy.

Dr An Vranckx teaches a seminar on non-state actors at the University of Antwerp and is guest professor at the Department of Third World Studies at the University of Ghent.

Dr Jean Pascal Zanders is Director of the Bio Weapons Prevention Project in Geneva.

5.4

The Scientific Secretariat

The Scientific Secretariat is the Peace Institute's operational centre. In the offices of the House of Flemish Representatives researchers conduct their assignments, the documentation centre is developed, and advices prepared.

At the proposal from the Board of Directors, the Flemish Parliament established the unit's human resources: a director, three scientific collaborators, a communications officer, and a secretary.

The Director



Tomas Baum studied Philosophy at the University Faculties of Sint-Ignatius in Antwerp, at the Free University of Brussels and the New School for Social Research in New York. He also studied Applied Ethics at the Catholic University of Leuven and International Politics at the University Institute of Antwerp. Previously, he was director of the research organisation International Peace Information Service npo. Since the academic year 2004-2005, he has been leading the seminar 'Power and Science' at the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences at the University of Antwerp.

Researchers



Sara Depauw studied Political and Social Sciences (International Politics stream) at the University of Antwerp and obtained a European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation from the EIUC in Venice. She was active for two years as researcher member of the research group European Integration (department of Political Sciences) at the University of Antwerp. This research was primarily focused on educational programmes about the European Union in the Czech Republic (capacity build-up) and in higher education. Subsequently, she worked for one year as a parliamentary collaborator in the Belgian Senate.



Geert Castryck studied history, teacher education, and Eastern languages and cultures (Islam and Judaism) at the University of Ghent. At his alma mater, Geert Castryck taught African history and methodology and was closely involved in university education policy. His scientific specialisations are centred on the

subjects of ethnicity and nationalism, the state in Africa, global power relations, and Islam. In 2006, he obtained his doctorate in history with his dissertation on the Islamic communities in Bujumbura (Burundi) during the colonial era.

Nils Duquet studied sociology and political sciences at the Free University of Brussels. Before joining the Peace Institute, he was a researcher with the FUB (research group TOR), being involved in, amongst other topics, the analysis of problematic school careers and students' transition from school to work. He is currently also occupied in writing a thesis on the relations between the oil industry, political structures, and armed conflicts in Sub-Sahara Africa.



Communications Officer

Wies De Graeve studied Classical Philology, teacher education, and literary sciences at the University of Ghent. Aside from pursuing a career in regular and adult education, he worked as an apprentice translator with the European Commission and as an editor in the Belgian House of Representatives.



Secretary

In 2006, **Nathalie De Keyzer** was employed with the Peace Institute as secretary.

Others

The Peace Institute offers traineeships to give students the opportunity to become acquainted with a professional work environment, the House of Parliament, and the academic tasks of the Institute. From September to December 2006, Marjolein Delvou worked under the guidance of the Institute's Director as an apprentice at the Peace Institute.

Mrs. Sibylle Bauer, senior researcher at the Swedish Peace Institute SIPRI, was invited in November 2006 as guest researcher to the Flemish Peace Institute. Using her expertise on the subject, and based on the Institute's research, she prepared the advisory about the cooperation amongst the various public administrations on the subject of licensed Flemish foreign arms trade (January 2007).

5.5

External relations

5.5.1 Networking

Partnerships with other research institutions

To assist in the research activities assigned to the Peace Institute, national and international contacts are necessary, for instance, in order to exchange information, develop networks, and engage in complementary research activities. During the first year of operations, 2006, valuable contacts were established with other institutes involved in peace research and international relations on the national and international planes. We can refer specifically to national and international partners such as SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Sweden), PRIO (International Peace Research Institute Oslo, Norway), GRIP (Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Sécurité, Brussels), IPIS (International Peace Information Service, Antwerp), Egmont (Koninklijk Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen, Brussels), BICC (Bonn International Centre for Conversion, Germany), the Clingendael Institute (the Netherlands) and UNU-CRIS (United Nations University, Bruges), amongst which information was exchanged in various ways. For instance, the Peace Institute visited the Clingendael Institute following a debate with IAEA-director ElBaradei, SIPRI following the project 'Arms Trade and Arms Production, while the Institute welcomed SIPRI Director Bailes and BICC Director Croll as its guests.

The Peace Institute also participated in conferences of COST Action A 25, which is a by the European Commission funded network of researchers involved with research on small arms trade. The network members are researchers of PRIO, SIPRI, Bradford, BICC, GRIP, the Flemish Peace Institute, etc.

Contacts with the civil society

Aside from the parliamentary community, also the civil society figures as an important partner and stakeholder of the Peace Institute. The Institute is, indeed, more than a centre of expertise; it is also a Flemish political-social institution. Structurally, this partnership is solidified by the strong

representation of civil society organisations on the Institute's Board of Directors. In addition, the Peace Institute is also developing additional informal contacts with the Flemish civil society. Contacts with this network are maintained through the dissemination of research results. The events organised by the Peace Institute in 2006 invariably could claim a broad representation of organisations engaged in issues of peace and sundry other matters of social import. It is the Institute's deliberate and purposeful policy to disseminate the research results as much as possible amongst civil society organs.

However, this flow of information is not merely one-way. From the very start, interaction and exchange of information and experience was visualised. At the 'Peace and Economy' Conference organised by the Peace Institute, perspectives advanced by the civil society made an essential contribution. Each of the two afternoon sessions was followed first by a reaction from the discussion panel with representatives from the NGOs, the Unions, and Industry. Furthermore, the Peace Institute keeps closely abreast of the peace activities in Flanders, and the Institute's collaborators were regularly present 'in the field': e.g., the Institute as active participant (for instance: 'Strategy Meeting on Banks and Weapons', Network Flanders, Ghent, 12 May 2006), as consulted organisational support (for example: 'Western assistance to 'forgotten' conflicts: blessing or curse? Belgium, the EU and the OSCE', Peace Centre Antwerp, 23 November 2006) or as speaker (for example: 'Youth against violence... fantastic!', within the context of the Flemish Peace Week, Kinderrechtenhuis, Hasselt, on 23 September 2006).

5.5.2 Events

Presentation of the Peace Institute

On 30 May 2006, the Peace Institute was in the Zuilenzaal of the Flemish Parliament introduced to the press, the parliamentary representatives, and the general public. A presentation of the Institute and its collaborators was held and the results of the initial activities were elucidated. Within the context of the Flemish competence in matters of arms trade licensing processes, a number of points of attention were raised.

Mrs. Nelly Maes, chairwoman of the Peace Institute's Board of Directors, summarized the steps in the creation of the Institute and explained the workings

and the assignments established within the founding decree. Mrs. Maes pointed out that the Peace Institute should not be thought of as a ‘competitor’ to the peace movement, or of being ‘hostile’ to industry, or as the ‘mother-in-law’ of the Flemish Parliament, but rather as a complementary body to the civil society that fills in a void in the Flemish institutions. The Peace Institute aims at assisting in the development of a peace culture in Flanders, Europe, and the world by disseminating a strong and purposeful message.

The Institute’s Director, Mr. Tomas Baum, elaborated on the organisation’s strategic planning. In the short term, attention will primarily be devoted to the Institute’s function as an advisory body to Parliament, and during the initial year of operations, the agenda would be focused on the arms trade question. The Director praised the transparency policy advocated by Minister Moerman but also emphasized the need to involve the Peace Institute in timely fashion in the evaluation of the new decree on arms trade.

The introduction of the Flemish Peace Institute was attended by some seventy invitees and was reported on Radio 1 and in the press.



The ‘Peace and Economy’ Conference

On 20 October 2006, the Flemish Peace Institute organized in the Egmont Palace a conference on the subject ‘Peace and Economy’. The purpose of the conference was to assess, at the academic level, the relation between peace and the economy and to investigate a number of specific domains. Arms trade and arms production are, indeed, very closely related to the development of a Flemish peace economy and, within that context, it is useful to elucidate further the relationship between the concepts of ‘peace’ and ‘economy’.

In the first part of the conference, the relationship between ‘peace’ and ‘economy’ was approached conceptually from a number of different disciplines and levels. In the first session, a panel of three speakers from the academic sphere discussed the manner in which the relationship between peace and economy is perceived within the disciplines of History, International Political Economy, and Philosophy. The question of how peace and economy are inter-related at the national, regional, and international policy levels was treated in the second session.

In the afternoon sessions, the manner in which this relationship is given form in actuality was examined from diverse perspectives. Aside from the speakers, a three-member panel of respondents from industry, the NGO world, and the Union environment were given the floor. The first afternoon session discussed topics of global dynamics: human rights and businesses in conflict regions,

the role of natural resources in political instability, and ethical and sustainable investment.

During the closing session of the conference, the focus shifted to Flanders. Researchers from the Peace Institute presented the Institute's initial reports on the profile of arms trade and arms production in Flanders and on the legal context of the arms trade policy.

At its conference, the Peace Institute welcomed some one hundred invitees, amongst whom figured policy makers, representatives of other research institutions and universities, of organisations from the civil society, industry and the press.

5.5.3 Communicatie

House style

To create the Institute's house style, an invitation to public tender was issued and after passing through the standard selection procedures, Gramma NV was chosen as the service provider. Gramma is a network partner of the Total Identity Group and is specialized in strategic searches in the areas of identity, image, and positioning, and the resulting visual and communicative implications. The agency opted for a straightforward logo with only a word name and, in addition, further developed a pictorial presentation (a selection of photos capable of invoking the desired atmosphere in a variety of different publications, depending on the targeted group of readers). This house style was adopted in toto.

Website

The website of the Peace Institute is the central vehicle for information and communication. Consequently, all of the Institute's communication carriers clearly state the website address. The updating and the further development of the site are constant points of attention. The start of the cooperation with the Gramma agency also initiated the creation and development of the Institute's website. Here also, transparency and a restrained simplicity are primary elements in both structure and design.

www.vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu / www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu



Digital Newsletter

In 2006, and concurrent with the Institute's website, a mailing list was compiled of e-mail addresses of interested parties. Via their subscription to a newsletter, these parties are given the opportunity to keep abreast of the Institute's activities or new publications.

5.5.4 The Peace Institute in the press

Audiovisual press

- 30/05/2006 'Voorstelling Vlaams Vredesinstituut'
Radio 1: News18h and 19h
(interview chairperson Nelly Maes)
- 31/05/2006 'Voorstelling Vlaams Vredesinstituut'
Radio 1: Voor de dag
(interview chairperson Nelly Maes)
- 12/06/2006 'Nieuw record voor militaire uitgaven in de wereld'
Radio 1: News 17h, 18h and 19h, De Wandelgangen
(interview director Tomas Baum)
- 10/10/2006 'Kernproeven in Noord-Korea'
Radio 2: Memo
(interview director Tomas Baum)
- 20/10/2006 'Voorstelling rapporten wapenhandel en -productie'
Radio 1: De Wandelgangen, News 18h
(interview director Tomas Baum)
- 23/10/2006 'Vlaamse buitenlandse wapenhandel'
Radio 1: Wilde Geruchten
(interview director Tomas Baum)
- 25/11/2006 'De Vlaamse legale wapenhandel'
Radio Centraal: Redactietijd
(interview director Tomas Baum)

Written press

- 30/05/2006 'Vredesinstituut al betrokken bij wapendecreet'
Gazet van Antwerpen Online
- 31/05/2006 'Vredesinstituut schiet uit de startblokken'
De Morgen
- 31/05/2006 'Vredesinstituut eindelijk van de grond'
De Standaard
- 31/05/2006 'Vredesinstituut schiet eindelijk uit de startblokken'
Metro
- 01/06/2006 'Vlaamse Wapenexport lekt als een zeef'
De Morgen
- 19/07/2006 'Mensenrechten failliet?'
Kerk en Leven
- 29/07/2006 'Wat kunnen wij doen in Congo?'
De Morgen (opinion chairperson Nelly Maes)
- 27/09/2006 'Vlaams Vredesinstituut uit startblokken'
De Juristenkrant
- 20/10/2006 'Vlaanderen keurde wapenuitvoer naar Israël goed tijdens crisis'
Gazet van Antwerpen Online
- 20/10/2006 'Vlaanderen gaf wapenvergunningen voor Israël'
Gazet van Antwerpen Online
- 20/10/2006 'Vlaanderen keurde wapenuitvoer naar Israël goed tijdens crisis'
Het volk Online
- 20/10/2006 'Vlaanderen keurde wapenuitvoer naar Israël goed tijdens crisis'
Het Laatste Nieuws.be
- 20/10/2006 'Vlaanderen keurde wapenuitvoer naar Israël goed tijdens crisis'
Knackonline
- 21/10/2006 'Vlaanderen leverde Israël militair materieel in Libanoncrisis'
De Morgen
- 21/10/2006 'Vlaamse 'wapens' uitgevoerd naar Israël'
De Standaard
- 21/10/2006 'Twee wapenvergunningen voor Israël'
De Tijd
- 26/10/2006 'Spirits en Groen! veroordelen wapenexportvergunning voor Israël'
De Morgen
- 26/10/2006 'Wapens naar Israël niet koosjer'
De Standaard
- 28/10/2006 'Aantal werknemers in Belgische wapenindustrie blijft dalen'
Vacature
- 30/10/2006 'Ook vorig jaar al Belgisch wapentuig voor Israël'
De Morgen

- 31/10/2006 'Vlaams bedrijf kan militaire goederen uitvoeren zonder vergunning'
De Morgen
- 03/11/2006 'Kenniseconomie heeft defensiemarkten nodig'
(Opinion Wilson De Pril/Agoria)
De Morgen
- 08/11/2006 'De newspeak van de 'defensiegerelateerde industrie'
(Opinion Mich Crols/Vredesactie)
De Morgen
- 08/11/2006 'Nieuw Vredesinstituut legt Vlaamse wapenindustrie bloot'
Kerk en Leven



#6

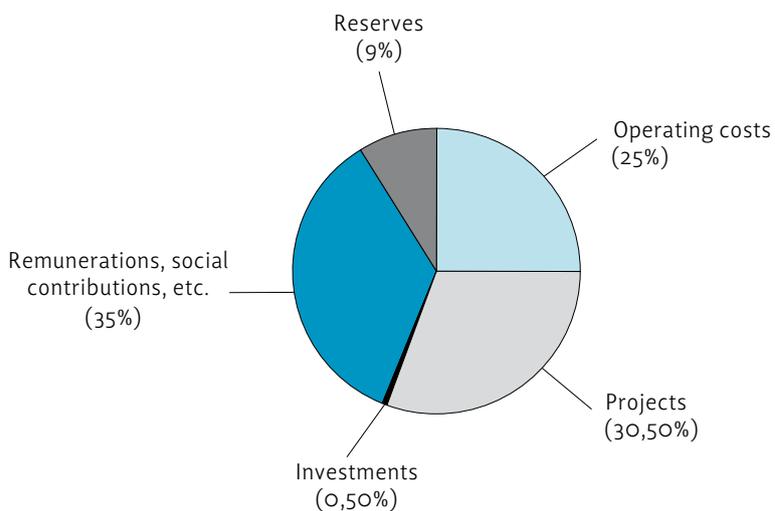
Financial report



In cooperation with the services of the General Secretariat of the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Peace Institute conducts an autonomous budgetary and economic accounting system in SAP. This implies that, aside from the separate budget, also a separate annual account is drawn up. The Flemish Parliament assigns an annual operating allotment to the Institute and, at the proposal of the Board of Directors, adopts its budget and accounts. The Institute's accounts are audited by the Court of Audit of Belgium.

In 2006, the Peace Institute was allotted a budget of 910.926,23 euros.

Deployment of revenues 2006





#7

List of Publications
2006

Research Reports

In 2006 only Dutch versions were published¹.



- *Het Vlaams wapenexportbeleid: een analyse van de juridische context*
Authors: Geert Castryck, Sara Depauw, Nils Duquet
Editorial Board: Tomas Baum, Wies De Graeve
Publication: Brussel, 20 October 2006
ISBN 9789078864073 – 138 p.
- *Profielchets van de buitenlandse handel in militaire goederen en de defensiegerelateerde industrie in Vlaanderen*
Authors: Geert Castryck, Sara Depauw, Nils Duquet
Editorial Board: Tomas Baum, Wies De Graeve
Publication: Brussel, 20 October 2006
ISBN 9789078864066 – 98 p.

¹ English versions were published in March 2007.

Advices and background notes

- *Non-Recurring Costs Fund and Joint Strike Fighter*
Publication: Brussels, 26 June 2006
- *Flemish Policy and UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security*
Publicatie: Brussels, 26 June 2006
- *Transparency in reporting on the Flemish foreign arms trade*
Publication: Brussels, 13 November 2006
- *Advice concerning the policy letter on Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade 2006-'07*
Publication: Brussels, 5 December 2006

Other

- *SIPRI Yearbook 2006 – Armaments, Disarmament and International Security – (Summary in Dutch)*
Publication: Brussels, 15 October 2006



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Activities overview



- 04/05/2006 'ExxonMobil en de Afrikaanse olie-industrie'
(ExxonMobil and the African oil industry) (lecture by Nils Duquet)
Kauri Academie, Brussels
- 12/05/2006 Working visit to Clingendael Institute
The Hague, the Netherlands
- 18/05/2006 Working visit to BAFA
(Bundesamts für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle)
Frankfurt, Germany
- 30/05/2006 Press presentation Peace Institute
Flemish Parliament – Brussels
- 13/06/2006 Information session: 'De beschikbaarheid van wapens:
een humanitaire bezorgdheid' (The availability of weapons:
a humanitarian concern) (i.c.w. The Red Cross, Flanders)
Flemish Parliament, Brussels
- 26/06/2006 Company visit to Barco – Courtrai
- 06/07/2006 Seminar: 'European Arms Export Control' with Dr. Sibylle Bauer,
head of the Export control programme SIPRI
Flemish Parliament, Brussels
- 23/09/2006 'Jongeren tegen geweld... geweldig!' (Youth against violence...
fantastic!) (lecture by Tomas Baum) – Oude Gevangenis, Hasselt
- 20/10/2006 Conference on 'Peace and Economy'
Egmont Palace, Brussels
- 24-25/10/2006 Focus groups study 'Peace in Flanders'
Flemish Parliament, Brussels
- 27-28/10/2006 Teambuilding and Working Visit sites WW I – Ypres
- 15-20/11/2006 Facilitating Methods and Evaluation Workshop
Talitha Kumi, Occupied West Jordan River Bank
- 22/11/2006 Working visit SPRI – Stockholm, Sweden
- 23-24/11/2006 COST Action A 25 Workshop 'Why and what transparency on
arms' – Stockholm, Sweden
- 30/11/2006 'Democratische Vrede' (Democratic Peace)
(Lecture by Tomas Baum) – KUB, Brussels

Colophon

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