

flemish
peaceInstitute



2008

ANNUAL REPORT



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Table of contents

	FOREWORD	5
1	ARMS TRADE AND ARMS PRODUCTION	9
1.1	Annual report on the Flemish foreign trade in arms and dual-use goods	11
1.2	The economic impact of military R&D	14
1.3	Current research into European developments in trade and production of military material	16
1.4	The role of end use in the licensing procedure for arms exports	18
1.5	Background of the debate on the IWT guideline	20
1.6	Belgian arms export mapped for the first time since the regionalisation	22
1.7	Dutch summary of the SIPRI Yearbook 2008	24
2	PEACE IN SOCIETY	27
2.1	Peace Education in primary and secondary schools in Flanders	28
3	SUPPORTING PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES	33
3.1	Involvement in parliamentary activities	34
3.2	Advice	36
3.2.1	Advice concerning the Chemical weapons Convention Cooperation Agreement	36
3.2.2	Advice concerning the proposal for a directive on the liberalisation of the European defence market	38
3.2.3	Advice concerning the Arms Trade Cooperation Agreement	40
3.2.4	Advice on the policy letter 2008-'09 by the minister competent for foreign arms trade	42
3.2.5	Request for advice pertaining to draft decrees concerning the Arms trade	43
3.3	Documentation centre	44

4	EVALUATION REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL	45
4.1	General Assessment	46
4.2	Methodology of the Assessment	47
4.3	General Comments	48
4.4	Comments on research reports and background and advice notes	49
4.4.1	Research Reports	49
4.4.2	Background notes	51
4.4.3	Advices	53
4.4.4	‘Political violence’ Project	54
4.5	Acknowledgement	54
5	THE INSTITUTE	55
5.1	Context	56
5.2	The Board of Directors	58
5.3	The Scientific Council	60
5.4	The Scientific Secretariat	62
5.5	External relations	63
5.5.1	Networking	63
5.5.2	Events	67
5.5.3	Communication	70
5.5.4	The Peace Institute in the press	71
5.5.5	Publications in external forums	73
6	FINANCIAL REPORT	75

7	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 2008	77
7.1	Dutch-language publications	78
7.2	Publications translated in English	80
8	A LIST OF ACTIVITIES IN 2008	83

Foreword

The Flemish Peace Institute has just completed a third fascinating and fruitful working year. The foundations that were laid since the Institute's operational start-up in 2006 constituted a solid base for its further development in 2008. The present overview of the Peace Institute's activities reports on the development of the newcomer among Flemish para-parliamentary institutions in 2008.

Based on the acquired knowledge on arms trade and on arms production, the Peace Institute carried out research and provided advice and information about tangible and current questions as regards the trade in military goods. As a result, the Institute played an important role providing advice and information about the 'European Defence Package', a package of proposals by the European Commission aimed at thoroughly reforming the arms trade guidelines within the EU. Moreover, the Peace Institute managed to broadly valorise research on arms trade and arms production for the first time. Firstly, there was a more intense interaction with the Flemish Parliament, e.g. in the debate concerning government support to military R&D, the hearing on drafts of an arms trade decree and a working visit to Customs in the Port of Antwerp with the Arms Trade Subcommittee of the Flemish Parliament. At the European and the international level, the Institute's work also garnered attention, which, for example resulted in a contribution to a hearing in the European Parliament. The Institute also provided information in the societal debate on the arms trade, among others by means of an accessible brochure.

In 2008, the Peace Institute also positioned itself in other areas as well. Its research into peace education in Flemish schools served as an impetus for the debate on promoting nonviolence, tolerance and democratic attitudes. As a result, the Peace in Society programme is gradually developing into a fully-fledged pillar of the Institute's research, advice, documentary and information tasks. In that sense, the road that the Institute has been following in 2008 offers opportunities to realise the Peace Institute's political-social objectives.

Next to the considerable growth of research activities, the extension of the Institute's (international) network proved to be another noteworthy evolution in 2008. At the academic level, the Institute positioned itself through contributions of staff to international conferences and through partnerships for scientific activities and publications. The political network expanded at Flemish, Belgian and European level, including among others the participation in a promising European Peace Network. Finally, special attention was paid to contacts with Flemish civil society and the business world.

The representatives of the academic world, of the political factions and of civil society on the Board of Directors, in combination with the Scientific Council's international experts, ensure that the Institute remains au fait as regards current developments in society, science and policy and that its approach is sufficiently self-reflexive. The evaluation report of the panel of international experts of the Scientific Council was added to this annual report. Next to the global positive evaluation, the points for attention, suggestions and ideas for further development serve as encouragement for the staff to continue its work. In the present annual report a first section outlines research activities, support provided to Parliament, and an evaluation report. The second part presents an overview of the Institute's most significant organisational developments. Together the two sections describe how the Peace Institute fulfilled its four tasks, as set out by decree: research, advice, documentation and information.

Meanwhile, the Peace Institute is already looking ahead. We will continue our contribution to a more peaceful local and global society with high quality standards and in a dialogue with our stakeholders.

Tomas Baum
Director



Arms trade and arms production

Within the 'Arms Trade and Arms Production' programme, the Flemish Peace Institute examines the national and international legal framework for foreign arms trade and follows up on the developments in arms production and arms trade in Flanders. The research undertaken by the Peace Institute focuses mainly on the international legal framework against which the regional competence for the control on foreign arms trade must be seen. As a member of international organisations and regimes, the Belgian federal government assumes a host of obligations and commitments concerning control practices and reporting. This international context is closely monitored and its importance for Flemish policy is explained. Next to this, the current control policy (licences issued and reporting) is examined and the Peace Institute also puts together a profile of foreign trade in military equipment and the defence-related industry in our region.

In the spring of 2008, the Peace Institute published its customary yearly report with figures, analyses and explanations of the developments of the arms trade during the foregoing year, 2007. A new element was the analysis of the export of dual-use goods out of Flanders. The analyses included in the annual report are the result of continuous research throughout the year. In 2008, the Peace Institute also mapped the properties of Belgian licensed arms export in its entirety for the first time since the regionalisation of the competence in 2003.

At the request of Parliament, research into the economic impact of military R&D took a prominent place in the Arms Trade and Arms Production programme. The Institute published research into the macro-economic context as well as into the specific Flemish concern of government subsidies for military innovation. Next to this, the Institute also closely monitored current developments in European policy as regards arms trade. At this level, the Institute's response was timely and resulted in a contribution to a hearing at the European Parliament.

Details about publications, networking, and activities within this research programme can be consulted in the second part of this annual report. This chapter deals with the set-up and carrying out of the Institute's research activities by project.

1.1

Annual report on the Flemish foreign trade in arms and dual-use goods

Every spring, the Peace Institute publishes a yearly report with figures, analyses and explanations concerning arms trade developments over the past year. The annual report 'Flemish foreign trade in arms and dual-use goods 2007' contains figures related to the import, export and transit of military equipment in 2007, as well as an analysis of these figures. Next to this, in the annual report for 2007, the first ever analysis was made of dual-use goods exports leaving Flanders.

Military goods

In 2007, the Flemish Government issued licences for more than 370 million EUR in foreign trade of military goods. This concerns 280 import licences (65.9 million euros), 182 export licences (270.3 million euros) and 16 transit licences (35.3 million euros).

The total value of licensed **arms imports** into Flanders especially registered a notable increase. Compared to 2006, it had more than doubled in 2007, mainly as a consequence of the strong increase in value of military vehicles imported from Italy. Next to this, we also recorded a notable increase of the licensed import of small and light weapons and related goods. In 2007, the value of the import licences for these arms was twice as high as in previous years. The arms imported into Flanders in 2007 were primarily originating in Italy, the USA, Switzerland, Israel, and Germany. The import licences were being applied for mainly by dealers, but also the industry and private parties regularly applied for such import licences.

Within the European arms trade, Flanders and its licensed arms export ranks somewhere in the middle of the list. Like the import, likewise the licensed arms export from Flanders registered a strong increase (+35%) in 2007. This may be attributed primarily to the increased export of military vehicles and parts from Flanders (whereby the high-value export, via the United Kingdom, to Saudi Arabia is especially noteworthy), but also to the high-value export of target acquisition systems to India.

Approximately half of all Flemish arms exports in 2007 were intended for other EU Member States. Other important recipient regions were North America, the other European countries, and Asia. Direct export of weapons from Flanders to the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa was rather limited.

In 2007 too, a large portion of the Flemish arms export was destined for the (defence-related) industry in 'befriended' countries where military goods are being integrated into larger weapon systems. Arms export to 'befriended' countries takes place with an international import certificate instead of with an end-use certificate. In concrete terms, this means that the executive in Flanders transfers its responsibility for the further control on end use of these military goods to the country of destination as soon as they are imported there. In most instances, the government of Flanders has no knowledge of the final destination of these military goods and of their end user. In the periodic reports published by the Arms Trade Monitoring Unit, in only one out of three cases an end user is reported in export licences for military goods to the industry in 'befriended' countries.

In contrast to the licensed import and export of military goods, the licensed **transit** in 2007 dropped considerably. Although the annual value of military transit is subject to strong fluctuations, there has for a number of years already been a notably clear and sharply declining trend in the number of applied for and issued transit licences in Flanders. In 1999, 136 Dutch-language transit licences were issued; in 2007, this figure had dropped to just 16. This strong decrease is noteworthy, in view of the fact that total road haulage in Flanders did not drop in recent years.

Dual-use goods

Next to an analysis of Flemish foreign trade in military goods, the 2007 yearly report of the Peace Institute also contains the very first analysis ever of the **export of dual-use goods out of Flanders**. Two types of licences are issued in Flanders: Individual licences and global licences. The 82 individual export licences for dual-use products that were issued in 2007 had a combined value of 245.5 million EUR, which therefore is comparable in size to the licensed export of military goods. The 30 global export licences had a combined value of more than 1.1 billion EUR. This enormously high value does not, however, present a realistic image of the actual export by the firms involved, since the global export licences, in contrast to individual export licences, do not relate to individual transactions but rather refer to the possible export of a number of products to all of the recipient countries where the exporting firm suspects there is potential of future clientele for its goods. This system, therefore, rather handicaps a relevant analysis of the nature of the export with global licences.

We could say that licences for the export of dual-use products in 2007 roughly related to three types of material: nuclear material (almost exclusively with individual licences) especially destined for EU Member States, chemical and related substances, and systems for information securitisation. These latter types of products were exported from Flanders to a host of countries. It is worth noting that approximately half of the individual export licences were destined for other EU Member States (nuclear material) and that one-quarter of these licences pertained to export to Africa (chemical substances and information securitisation systems).

Compared with the export of military goods, the relatively high number of licences for export to the Middle East and the other Asian countries is also striking.

Although often of a high-tech nature and not always perceived as ‘weapons’, goods that require a licence are not exactly your ‘everyday’ or ‘innocent’ products, as is also obvious from the European and international attention paid to establishing a legislative framework and powerful control. Because of their military use or possible military application, the trade in these goods has important implications for the security of Europe and for the well-being of citizens worldwide. The trade in military goods and dual-use products, the relevant licensing policy, and the considerations made therefore deserve the utmost attention. Through its publication of its yearly report on the arms trade, the Peace Institute wants to proffer an instrument that will contribute to the enhancement of parliamentary and societal scrutiny of Flanders’ foreign arms trade and the export of dual-use goods as well as the social debate about it.

More information

Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use items 2008

(Research report)

Author: Nils Duquet

Flemish Peace Institute, Brussels, 13 March 2008

ISBN 9789078864141 – 106 p.

1.2

The economic impact of military R&D

On the initiative of the Arms Trade Subcommittee, the Flemish Parliament requested the Peace Institute to launch a comparative study of international scope into investments devoted to Research and Development (R&D) that benefit the defence industry. In a research project, the Peace Institute tried to ascertain the macro-economic impact of investments in military R&D and more specifically, which different approaches, models and theories economists used to arrive at the highly diverse estimates - or so it would seem - of this impact. At the request of the Peace Institute, Paul Dunne and Derek Braddon (University of the West of England, Bristol) carried out a literature study, in which an inventory, analysis and summary of relevant scientific literature on the subject was carried out.

The research results point to the decreasing importance of military R&D since the end of the Cold War, even though this trend is developing over a longer term. More recently, this decline seems to have reached its lowest level, but it is clear that civil R&D is on the rise and that there is an enormous spending gap across the Atlantic Ocean. It is also clear that the nature of defence technology has changed since the Cold War, with more spin-ins of non-defence-specific technology to defence, in comparison with the spin-offs from defence to the civil sector in the past. The walls between civil and military technologies – a remnant of the Cold War – are increasingly being broken down and there is more attention for the development of dual-use technologies. Moreover, financial and structural factors contribute to the declining importance of military R&D in comparison with civil R&D. Thus new industries came about, including ICT (information and communication technologies), which position themselves more flexibly, as a result of which the boundary between civil and military R&D continues to dwindle. The defence and space industry is no longer the trendsetter when it comes to innovation.

R&D certainly plays an important economic role, but it is not clear how thorough the current knowledge of this process is and the theoretic opinions are quite divergent on this matter. Neo-classic economists developed their growth models based on exogenous technological changes, which effect endogenous growth; in this framework, technology can result in more economies of scale. These theoretical approaches do however lack the historic and institutional depth of the group of theories, which are known as the political-economic approach. This concerns the long-wave theory among others, which states that the dynamics of economic development are pushed by technological change, a growth process and periodical crisis. Innovation is then perceived as the outcome of national and international innovation systems. Globalization has also had an impact on the production, distribution and transfer of technology, although this impact is overestimated in some

areas. Major arms industry players tend to increasingly use global supply chains, whereby they take over the production capacity of smaller countries, but at the same time offer them the opportunity to develop niche markets.

The majority of all theoretical reflections regarding R&D do not attribute a special role to military R&D. Military R&D plays an insignificant role in the neo-classical theories and a secondary role in political-economic models; it is only attributed a leading role in a handful of institutional analyses. A number of broad historic approaches attribute an important role to military R&D in the success and downfall of superpowers. One of the analyses that has been reviewed studies France after the Cold War and describes an approach that is founded on regulation and national innovation systems. Globalization theorists tend to take into account military technology but their analysis is largely situated in the framework of the military-industrial complex of the Cold War and mainly underscores the negative effects of military R&D.

Because military R&D is part of total defence expenditure, it is also important to highlight the debates regarding the economic impact of defence expenditure at a general level. From a theoretical point of view there is no consensus and the role of military R&D is determined based on effects such as crowding out, spin-offs and other unwanted effects. At the end of the day, the impact has to be tested empirically. The empirical analyses of the economic impact of defence expenditure show that in the best case scenario there is no impact on economic growth, but if there were an impact, it would, in all probability, be rather negative. There are very few indications for a positive impact. This indicates that a noticeable macro-economic effect of military R&D is quite improbable and empirical literature seems to confirm this, albeit not wholeheartedly.

More targeted analyses try to measure the impact of military R&D in an empirical manner based on the positive effects of spin-offs and the negative effects of crowding out. A number of interpretative studies, literature reviews, qualitative analyses and comparative analyses were carried out. As previously indicated, these did clearly map the potential channels, but did not agree on the actual economic effects. This clearly requires an empirical exercise, which up until now was very limited. The few available statistics look into the economic impact of total government expenditure for R&D, which are interpreted as being dominated by military R&D, with only a handful of studies focusing on military R&D. The issues as regards data, measurements, method, identification and estimate explain why there are so few studies available. As expected, the studies that were undertaken do not give many indications about a noticeable positive effect of military R&D on the economy. One has to be careful about interpreting however, as there have been some important shifts since the end of the Cold War. It is not expected that these shifts will considerably increase the impact of military R&D on the economy.

This becomes even clearer in the context of the smaller countries. The internationalization of the industry will result in many countries retaining a few niche manufacturers in the best case scenario, that are but a link in a global supply chain, with collaborative initiatives

for the development of large arms systems instead of arms that are entirely developed and manufactured locally. Even the US can no longer afford a large national industrial defence potential, as was the case during the Cold War.

The outcome of these economic studies has to be interpreted with the necessary caution. Econometric developments indicate that there are problems with previous studies and as regards measurements and the formulation of the models. Simple summaries tend to insufficiently take into account the uncertainties that researchers indicate with regard to their results. Moreover these older studies are no longer a good indicator in today's climate, as a result of the changes that took place since the end of the Cold War. Military R&D is not an important factor for economic growth in today's world.

More information

Economic impact of military R&D (Research report)

Authors: J. Paul Dunne and Derek Braddon

Flemish Peace Institute, Brussels, 3 June 2008

ISBN 9789078864189 – 64 p.

1.3

Current research into European developments in trade and production of military material

In December 2007, the European Commission launched several proposals aimed at harmonizing and liberalizing the European defence market. The objective is to set up a new legal framework for security- and defence-related procurement and intra-EU trade in defence and security equipment. The Commission's proposals were combined in a so-called European Defence Package. Such an initiative at European level has important consequences for local arms trade policy and for the local defence related industry. In 2008, the Peace Institute closely monitored European developments and in a background note,

the contents of the European defence package were explained, mainly with the emphasis on the proposal as regards intra-community trade in defence-related goods.

The guideline concerning the simplification of the conditions for the transfer of defence-related products within the European Community aims to bring about a liberalization of the military goods trade within the EU. Intra-community trade in defence-related products is not exempted from licensing, but the licensing system is to be simplified, which will significantly ease the administrative burden both on governments and the defence industry. This means that national control over whether or not to allow weapons transfers within the European Union will become less stringent. In summary, the Commission proposes to replace the current system of individual licences, whereby an individual licence is required for each transaction, with a system of general and global licences allowing one licence to cover several different transactions. The export of military goods to countries outside the European Union is not covered by this directive: exports will to third countries continue to be covered by national legislation with an individual licence requirement.

By introducing the directive on procedures for government procurement in the field of security and defence, the Commission aims to create a tailor-made legal framework so that the procedures for government procurement can be harmonized. Most Member States do not subject defence contracts to general European procurement legislation, but apply specific national procedures adapted to the special nature of defence deals. As a result, procedures vary widely among the member states. This lack of uniformity is an important obstacle to a unified defence market and goes against basic Treaty principles, especially the principles of transparency, non-discrimination and equal treatment. With a view to more open competition, the Commission wants to use this directive to promote a harmonized policy on security and defence procurement.

More information

The European Defence Package: Towards a liberalization and harmonization of the EU defence market (Background note)

Flemish Peace Institute, Brussels, 7 April 2008

1.4

The role of end use in the licensing procedure for arms exports

In 2008, the export of Flemish components to the United Kingdom, of which it was generally known that the products would be subsequently re-exported to Saudi Arabia, did not go by unnoticed. The Flemish Minister competent for the import, export and transit of military equipment explained her policy as regards the role of end use in the assessment of licence applications in Flemish Parliament on the occasion of this dossier. For the Peace Institute, this proved to be an opportunity to review the implementation of policy in detail, to test it against the legal provisions of the Belgian Weapons Act and the European Code of Conduct on Arms Export and compare it with practices in other European Member States.

The Peace Institute's survey indicated that the role of the criterion of end use in the assessment of licence applications has not been clearly stipulated. Firstly, the indiscriminate use and the lack of definition of the terms used in the Belgian Weapons Act of 1991 contribute a lot to this lack of clarity. The result is that it is unclear which situation should be assessed in the licence decision according to Belgian legislation: the situation in the country to which Flemish goods are exported in first instance (the buyer's country), the situation in the country where the end user of these goods is located (insofar as this is known) or both. In the European Code of Conduct as well, different terms are used indiscriminately. Thanks to the User Guide to the Code of Conduct, in which some terms are defined, it can be deduced that not only should the country to which the goods are initially exported be included in the decision-making process, but the country of final destination should be a criterion in the political evaluation as well.

Given the room for interpretation in Belgian legislation, different ministers have interpreted the law in different ways when they held the competence for arms trade. The current Minister has opted to make testing against the criteria of Belgian legislation and the European code of conduct to the last-known country of destination (if different from the initial country of destination) dependent on the nature of the initial country of destination (the buyer's country). A licence application for export to a 'befriended country' (which countries is the subject of an exhaustive list) must come with an (international) import certificate. When assessing such a licence application in Flanders, only the first country of destination (the buyer's country) is taken into account. When this concerns arms export whereby the actual end user is not situated in the buyer's country, usually arms export to the industry of a given country, and for which the exporter knows, at the time of the licence application, that the goods will be re-exported from the country of destination (the buyer's country) to a third country, then the exporter needs to indicate this on his licence application. In such cases, the Flemish Government does not take into account the products' final destination, neither does it impose conditions on the end use of the

product and the political criteria are only tested against the buyer's country. In sum, the actual end use of the products is not taken into consideration when assessing such licence applications.

This is not in line with the 'best practices' mentioned in the User Guide to the European Code of Conduct, nor is it common practice in other European Member States. Although such indirect export is not always treated in the same way as direct export, and other countries are also sensitive to the nature of the buyer's country and the latter's responsibility with respect to re-export, the actual end use of the product and the furthest known country of destination are a part of the decision-making process concerning licence applications in the studied Member States.

A licence application for export to a country which is not on the list of countries which can use an import certificate has to be accompanied by an end-use certificate. On this certificate the importer has to state the purpose for which the goods will be used. However, if the end use of the product is still unknown at the moment of the licence application (or if it changes after the licence has been granted), the Flemish Government, under the current policy, loses control over the end use of the products. Until February 2008 the importer was asked not to re-export products to third countries without permission from the government. Since February 2008 the importer is no longer required to make this commitment. As a result, the last phase in the control policy, namely the possibility to control the end use of the products at the moment of their re-export from the country of destination, was disposed of. In addition, the end-use certificate is a document which is exchanged between the importer and the licensing government, which means that the responsibility for re-export after export from Flanders is not explicitly transferred to the government of the country of the buyer either.

Based on an analysis of the legal framework it would seem that the two important choices made in Flanders in relation to the application of the end-use criterion in the assessment procedure and the control of re-export are possible in the frame of current legislation, but are not based on a legal obligation. It is a Flemish policy choice to put more trust in the export control policy of the countries of destination and relax the requirements with respect to the end use of defence-related products.

More information

*End-use as factor of the Flemish licensing procedure for arms exports
(Background note)*

Flemish Peace Institute, Brussels, 19 November 2008

1.5

Background of the debate on the IWT guideline

Next to international comparative research into investments in research and development (R&D), which benefit the defence industry (see 1.2), the Peace Institute also continued its research into the role of military R&D in Flanders in 2008. The debate concerning government support for military research and development (R&D) and the IWT guideline in particular has surfaced repeatedly in Flanders over the past decade, and all that time, it continued to deal with the same themes more or less. The Peace Institute has now enumerated these issues and explained the origin of certain issues, on how they are understood differently by different parties, and on how certain interpretations have shifted over the years.

The principal decision to adopt a reserved attitude towards research projects with a possible military affinity was already taken in 1994. This materialised in the form of a guideline of the Flemish Government imposed on the Institute for the encouragement of Innovation through Science and Technology in Flanders (IWT or Innovatie door Wetenschap en Technologie in Vlaanderen). The procedure was clear: research projects which were unequivocally and completely aimed at military applications of an offensive nature were excluded from support, while projects with both civil and defensive military purposes, dual use and more generic projects were eligible for support, but only after additional motivation and evaluation. However, the delimitation continues to lack in clarity: the difference between offensive and defensive can hardly be considered as a consistent characteristic of a product or technology. Instead, this only applies to the use that is made of the products later on. What's more, it is not clearly explained or defined what is understood by the term 'military'. Finally, projects with a combined civil and offensive military goal are not considered. Here again the qualification 'offensive' is difficult to assess.

This confusion was remedied, insofar as possible, by a new draft decree and the amendment of the directive which followed this proposal in 1999. The difference between offensive and defensive henceforth is no longer relevant to determine exclusion from government support; the applications that are excluded from IWT support are defined based on a legislative act and the associated list of (purely) military goods; and the possibility that projects might fall between the cracks have been largely compensated for by a more extensive description of the type of projects that are to be excluded from IWT support. This clarification rendered the directive more stringent. The 1999 directive did not change anything with regard to the dual use arrangement (without direct applications in purely military goods) and more generic projects. In principle, the 1994 directive remained in effect.

In spite of the clearly formulated definition of what is henceforth to be excluded from IWT support, it would seem that the directive is still difficult to apply in practice. An examination of the decision-making process in 1999 and an analysis of the 1994 and 1999 texts indicate that the new lack of clarity is not so much related to the description of the field of application, but is mainly of a procedural nature. Finally, the origin of this problem follows from the conversion of a draft decree into a suitable directive. At the time, firstly, the choice was made to restrict the field of application to technology with direct applications in military goods. The aim was to not go as far as those who submitted the proposal, but as a result, a new vague distinction between direct and indirect was introduced. Secondly, it was decided not to amend the procedure, and only refer to the 1994 procedure. This means in practice that defining whether technology may lead to direct applications in military goods does not depend on the petitioner's commitment, as provided for by the parties who submitted the draft decree, but on an assessment by the Board of Directors of the IWT and the competent minister. It goes without saying that this is a very difficult assessment, with the only insurance being the proposed reimbursement clause.

The practical feasibility of the IWT directive, regardless of the version, is only one side of the story. Another question that has constantly been raised in the debate, concomitantly with the conditions and the feasibility of implementation, is the issue of what one wants exactly. What should be excluded from IWT support or from government support in general, what should be thoroughly weighed and reviewed and what can potentially be considered as unproblematic? And who is capable of making this reflection, or taking responsibility for it?

Finally, another type of question arises. Is it up to the legislative power to take a fundamental and principal decision? Or should a decision with far-reaching practical implications be taken by the executive branch? Or do the basic principle and the conditions following from it not necessarily need to be determined by the same body? Besides discussion on the essence of the matter, these questions also require attention.

The various elements of this background note can act as a guideline to continue the debate between Members of Parliament and Ministers, representatives of the world of business and peace organisations, advisory bodies and research institutes which have demonstrated, or will demonstrate, expertise or an interest in this subject.

More information

The IWT guideline concerning support for research projects with possible military applications (Background note)

Flemish Peace Institute, Brussels, 27 November 2008

1.6

Belgian arms export mapped for the first time since the regionalisation

In the summer of 2003, the then Belgian Federal Government decided to largely transfer the competence for the control on foreign trade in military and dual-use goods to the regions. Ever since that time, the three Belgian Regions are in charge of controlling foreign arms trade within their respective territories. Solely the import and export of military materials related to the Belgian Armed Forces and the Federal police have remained under the control of the Federal Government. In 2008, on the basis of official figures gleaned from public documents, the institute, first mapped the characteristics of Belgian licensed arms export since the regionalisation of this competence in 2003.

A comparison with the other EU Member States teaches us that Belgium is just under the top European countries in the field of arms export. At the end of the nineties, Belgian arms exports experienced strong growth, both in Wallonia and in Flanders. However, the period following the regionalisation presents us with a less uniform picture. While the Walloon arms export experienced strong growth (+50%), Flemish arms export was characterized especially by marked export value fluctuations.

Since 2003, the various competent bodies issued export licences to the amount of more than 4.5 billion EUR in Belgium. In 2007, as in 2006, more than 1 billion EUR in export licences was even issued. The majority of this arms export was realised in Wallonia in 2007 (62%). Flanders accounted for approx. 25% of licensed arms exports (27%), the Belgian Armed Forces for one tenth (10%). Arms export from the Brussels Capital Region was limited (1%). Walloon dominance in Belgian arms exports does not come as a surprise: Walloon licensed arms exports have traditionally been higher than exports from the other regions. Nonetheless, our analyses have demonstrated that the Flemish arms export during the years prior to the regionalisation clearly was catching up with Walloon export. This increase reached its zenith in 2004 when the value of the Flemish licensed arms export for the first time exceeded that of Wallonia. However, in the following year, Flemish arms export registered a spectacular drop and, ever since, the Flemish share has been fluctuating somewhere between 20 and 27%. Notable also are the pronounced ups-and-downs in the value of the federal arms export. The Brussels share has consistently been on the very low side and since 2003 has amounted to maximum 2.5% of total Belgian arms export.

Belgium has exported a wide range of military goods, but small arms and light weapons (31%) are clearly the most important military export product. Next to this, Belgian arms export is also largely made up of (parts for) military planes and vehicles, bombs and

other heavy explosive mechanisms, ammunitions for small arms and light weapons, military electronics and visualisation screens. These goods are primarily bound for countries in Europe (33%), North America (32%), and the Middle East (23%). Export to the Far East, South America, Africa, and Oceania is rather limited. The most important country of destination of Belgian arms export is the United States, but huge amounts of military goods have also been exported to Saudi Arabia, Germany, France and the United Kingdom in the last five years.

There are striking differences among the various regions and the federal level as regards the use and the nature of the exported military goods. While the Flemish defence-related industry is mainly made up of companies, which in first instance target the civil market and which manufacture high-technological components that are integrated in larger arms systems, the Walloon defence-related industry, in which the Walloon Region participates to a large extent, is mainly aimed at traditional defence products such as small arms and light weapons, ammunitions and heavy explosive mechanisms such as grenades and mortars. These conventional defence products account for circa two-thirds of the region's arms export. Walloon arms exports also mainly consist of (parts for) military planes and electronics. This military material is primarily bound for the United States, but also for EU Member States and countries in the Middle East (especially Saudi Arabia).

Flemish arms export is not dominated by conventional military material but rather by the export of visualisation screens, electronic systems, (components of) vehicles, and target acquisition and related systems. Hence, this arms export of mainly components is primarily oriented towards the industry in European and North American countries and relatively industrialized countries in the Far East. Export to the Middle East, South America, Africa, and Oceania is fairly limited.

Brussels mainly exports airplane parts (heavy materials), mainly for the industry and for foreign authorities, and many licences are also issued for light goods (primarily for foreign arms traders and private individuals). Arms exports are primarily bound for Asia, including countries in the Middle East (primarily Israel and Turkey) as well as countries from the other Asian regions (mainly Pakistan). Compared with the other regions, arms exports from Brussels to European and North American countries are limited. It is also worth noting the relatively greater share of export to Africa from the Brussels Capital Region when compared with that of the other Regions.

The federal arms export pertains almost exclusively to licences applied for by the Belgian Armed Forces for superfluous military materials such as vehicles, aircraft, vessels, machineguns, transmitters, military outfits and outfitting equipment and goods. These military goods are primarily destined for European partner countries such as Italy, Bulgaria, France, the United Kingdom, and Germany, but also include countries from the Middle East such as Jordan. Federal arms export to Africa and North America is rather limited.

In view of Belgian foreign policy and the position of the country within the EU, in particular, an analysis of Belgian arms exports as a whole is not an unimportant endeavour. The reality is that arms trade is ever increasingly becoming a theme that is being determined by international and European agendas. With a reliable analysis of Belgian arms export, the Peace Institute in 2008 filled in the lacuna that exists in the availability of updated relevant data and that will be useful in providing information to help shape policy decisions and background data to serve the parliamentary control in casu.

More information

*Belgian arms exports five years after the regionalisation: Facts and figures
(Background note)*

Flemish Peace Institute, Brussels, 10 December 2008

1.7

Dutch summary of the SIPRI Yearbook 2008

Ever since 1969, the Swedish SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute) has published a SIPRI Yearbook. In the yearbook, SIPRI researchers and independent experts amalgamate objective data and extensive analyses about the most important aspects of arms control, peace, and security. Since 2005, the Flemish Peace Institute has undertaken the Dutch translation and the publication of the summary of this yearbook.

The 2008 SIPRI Yearbook also presents a combination of original data in areas such as world military expenditure, international arms transfers, arms production, nuclear forces, major armed conflicts and multilateral peace operations with recent analyses of important aspects of arms control, peace and international security.

The 39th SIPRI Yearbook focuses - among other things - on human security as a way of dealing with direct and structural violence, gender integration in the reforms of the security industry in a post-conflict situation and international public health diplomacy and the worldwide monitoring of avian flu. Traditionally, the SIPRI Yearbook also highlights a number of key developments as regards international relations and peace issues, e.g.,

in relation to military expenditure, international arms supplies and the management of nuclear arms and non-proliferation. Finally, the SIPRI Yearbook also includes extensive annexes on arms control and disarmament agreements, international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, and a chronology of events during 2007 in the area of security and arms control.

More information

SIPRI Yearbook 2008 – Armaments, Disarmament and International Security –

(Summary in Dutch)

Flemish Peace Institute, Brussels, 8 July 2008



#2

Peace in society

The Peace in Society programme targets ‘micro’ aspects of peace in families, on streets, in schools and in cities. A peace culture is effectively rooted in social dynamics. That is why the Peace Institute goes in search of what people feel and think about peace and violence. The Institute also researches how local networks, civil society and citizens in Europe and the world contribute to a peaceful society.

In 2008, the Peace in Society programme mainly focused on a peace education project, in which a sample of recent peace education initiatives in the education sector was presented. Details about publications, networking, and activities within this project can be consulted in the second part of this annual report. This chapter deals with the set-up and actual implementation of the Institute’s research activities.

2.1

Peace Education in primary and secondary schools in Flanders

In 2007, the Peace Institute had launched a research project about peace education, together with Vrije Universiteit Brussel and the Institute for Education and Information Science (University of Antwerp). This research ran from September 2007 until September 2008. The researchers put together a sample of recent peace education initiatives in the education sector. In this context, 300 primary and 300 secondary schools were asked about the ways in which they conducted peace education projects and the projects in the inventory were assessed. Which of the projects are considered most effective? What are good practical examples? And where can one achieve improvements? Recommendations were formulated on the basis of the performed task for the relevant actors and policy makers.

Who is engaged in peace education?

Many Flemish schools claim an interest and involvement in the teaching of peace education themes: in over 80% of the secondary schools, and in more than 60% of the primary schools, at least 1 peace education project (PE project) was organized in the course of the past two years. Peace education in schools is primarily undertaken by enthusiastic and passionate individuals who are prepared to devote a lot of time and energy to projects and

who try to convince others to take initiatives within a group context. In the process, the school culture and school climate will determine whether PE initiatives will be picked up and go ahead and achieve sustainability status. Teachers and school administrators that initiate PE projects within their institutions like to establish contacts with other initiators in order to exchange information and gain further experience and insights from one another.

What types of PE projects are being organised within schools?

Peace education in schools can be classified by themes. We can classify these themes under the headings of tolerance, democratic attitudes, and non-violence. In practice, however, peace education functions like container concept and this can hardly be considered conducive to starting up specific initiatives.

In their own perception, schools are especially occupied with themes such as tolerance and democratic attitudes and only to a lesser degree with non-violence. With the latter theme, attention is especially focused on the inter-personal aspect, meaning a concentration on pestering and bullying. Schools tend to associate the three main themes especially with concrete activities distinguished by minor, visible, and, preferentially, factors with a local tie-in. The classroom discussion is the most commonly used procedure. Other, also common and popular, didactic methods are lesson series, workshops, and theme weeks or days. Within primary education, long-term projects are a more frequent feature than in secondary education.

Schools do not often pick up projects that are organized from start to end by external organisations. Schools like to take the lead themselves. Projects at primary education level do, however, make use of the didactic material that is being offered to them, and this for half of the cases examined. Within secondary education, however, there is no external input used at all for most of the projects undertaken.

The preparation of PE projects particularly entails, both at primary and secondary education levels, the organisation and planning of activities. Within primary education, the preliminary work also includes the reading and gathering of didactic materials, while, within secondary education, the focus lies more on holding discussion and consulting meetings. In two-thirds of the projects, the students are involved in the preparatory work. This primarily means that they are assigned tasks during the preliminary preparations and involves discussions about the theme in class prior to the project launch. However, students rarely participate in the selection of the kind of theme that will be dealt with.

How do schools view PE projects?

Opinions differ about the best approach to peace education: some strongly advocate the thematic approach, while others are convinced that peace education needs to be incorporated into the daily school activities routine in order to become truly effective. Actors in the educational field uniformly look upon the organisation of peace education projects as a meaningful endeavour: as they see it, both student knowledge and skills as well as student attitude vis-à-vis the problem at hand is bound to improve as a result of these projects. Nevertheless, many do find it rather difficult to estimate their concrete effectiveness. Schools often view projects of extended duration, projects where students are being involved in their preparation, and projects where there is little or no cooperation with external organisations, in a more positive light.

Insofar as the approach to PE projects is concerned, schools are frequently on the lookout for pre-tailored materials: teachers prefer to work with material that has already been adapted to the specific topic to be taught and that they can use in the already existing form without any delay, yet that also leaves them with sufficient leeway to imprint and embed their own ideas and personal accents. Teachers prefer to work with well-ordered and structured projects that relate to the curriculum. Many actors in the education field are therefore of the opinion that schools will introduce and adopt PE projects consistently only if they are included in the targeted exit qualifications.

Schools are satisfied with the project offerings by external organisations but admit that they have little insight into the scope and the quality of such packets. They furthermore point to a number of institutional aspects such as rigidly defined procedures, material impediments, that hinder the organisation of, or the participation in, PE projects.

What can we learn from this?

With respect to policy:

It is preferable to specifically introduce peace education as part of the cross-subject exit qualifications, in the form of the objectives defined in the exit qualifications.

An interactive portal website on which data about projects and experiences can be exchanged may accommodate the need for information within schools.

Likewise, some transparent form of quality control is recommended. In addition, further scientific effectiveness and evaluation research can be a directive instrument.

The financial capabilities of schools and the already full teachers' curriculum schedules deserve attention in the promotion of PE projects within the educational sector.

For the school systems and teacher training:

Within the context of the cross-subject exit qualifications, teachers in the teacher-training programme should be systematically acquainted with peace education. This can be achieved by the dissemination of practical-oriented information packages.

Today, successful projects frequently operate on the basis of the input of enthusiastic and dedicated teachers, pioneering spirits in the field. These enthusiasts can be brought together within a “peace teaching network” where they will have the opportunity to share knowledge and exchange experiences.

For the schools:

A “pioneering package”, attuned to the exit qualifications and network-specific curricula, would greatly contribute to removing teachers’ reluctance to embark on peace education projects.

In addition, thought might be given to the organisation of a type of ‘introduction or initiation period’ per group of schools, or per school, to offer teachers the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the various aspects of peace education.

More information

A report on micro and macro Peace – Peace Education in Primary and Secondary Schools in Flanders (Research report)

Authors: Dimokritos Kavadias, Patrick Stouthuysen, Sven De Maeyer, Eva Franck, Timothy Segal

Flemish Peace Institute, Brussels, 3 December 2008

ISBN 9789078864004 – 124 p.



#3

*Supporting Parliamentary
activities*

The Peace Institute supports the Flemish Parliament's activities with its research (see Chapters 1 and 2), the publication of advices (see 3.2), the development of a documentation centre (see 3.3) and contributions to meetings, the organisation of working visits and conferences (see 3.1). In the following sections, we will clarify direct support to Flemish political institutions, with an explanation of the Peace Institute's involvement in parliamentary work, an overview of the advices issued and information about the documentation centre in the *Informatheek*.

3.1

Involvement in parliamentary activities

Within the Flemish parliamentary community, the Subcommittee on Arms Trade is the Peace Institute's 'godmother'. Members of the Subcommittee took the initiative to establish the Institute and the Arms Trade and Production research programme feeds political debate within the frame of the Subcommittee. It is, in fact, this Subcommittee, which takes the initiative in the parliamentary control on foreign arms trade. In 2008 the Peace Institute's work was also discussed in the plenary meeting and in other parliamentary committees, i.g., the Education Committee with regard to the peace education research project.

In the wake of the attention for a licensed export of party assembled armour vehicle to Great Britain, with the Saudi National Guard as end users, in January of 2008, the Flemish Peace Institute attended Flemish Parliament's attention to the issue of transparency in arms export policy and to the consequences thereof for parliamentary control on policy. This led to an in-depth debate in the plenary meeting of Flemish Parliament on 30 January 2008 and to a number of reasoned motions. This dossier was also discussed in a broader frame in the Arms trade Subcommittee on 13 February, as parliamentarians questioned the competent Minister about the monthly reports on 'arms and related materials', dated December 2007, as published on the website of the Arms Trade Unit.

On 21 February 2008, the 2006 Annual Report concerning the Peace Institute's activities was discussed in the Arms Trade Subcommittee. Tomas Baum, the Institute's Director, informed the Subcommittee about the research that was carried out, the advices and the Scientific Council's evaluation report.

During the discussion, other subjects covered included the Institute's international contacts and research activities as regards youth and education.

On 23 May 2008, the Peace Institute, together with the Arms Trade Subcommittee organised a working visit to Customs in the Port of Antwerp in the frame of arms trade control.

On the Peace Institute's initiative, on 4 July 2008, a debate was held on the European Defence Package in the Arms Trade Subcommittee. Speakers included Ulf Brühann, European Commission adviser, Heide Rühle, MEP and rapporteur on the European Defence Package, Patricia Ceysens, Flemish Minister for Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade, and Sara Depauw, a researcher at the Peace Institute.

On 5 November 2008, the Peace Institute was invited to a hearing of the Arms Trade Subcommittee on the proposals for decrees on arms trade that were submitted. Contributors included representatives from the business world and the peace movement, as well as Tomas Baum, Director of the Peace Institute.

The Peace Institute welcomed MPs and their associates at various events, including for example during the presentation of the 2007 yearly report on 'Flemish foreign trade of arms and dual-use goods' on 13 March 2008, the presentation of the report on the 'Economic impact of military R&D' on 3 June 2008 and the eponymous seminar on 7 October 2008.

On 3 December 2008, the Peace Institute gathered MPs, involved actors and teachers for the presentation of research results on Peace Education in Flemish education. The presentation, followed by a debate, was moderated by the Chair of the Flemish Parliament Committee for Education.

3.2 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 and at the request of the Flemish Government; concerning the policy letter released by the minister competent for arms trade; advice on situations mentioned in the minister's policy letter, and with respect to international agreements.

The Institute's standpoints are, amongst others, published in advices.

In 2008, four advices were issued: two at the request of a Flemish minister, one on the Institute's own initiative, and one laid down by decree. All advices in 2008 were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors. They were sent to the Speaker of the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Representatives, and the competent ministers. The advices were also published on the Institute's website and disseminated by newsletter.

3.2.1 Advice concerning the Chemical weapons Convention Cooperation Agreement

Context

On 13 January 1993, Belgium signed the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). A national law is required to enable the implementation of the accompanying verification regime and to provide for sanctions in the event of non-compliance with the CWC. Given the variegated nature of the Convention, a Cooperation Agreement to that effect was drafted in the name of the federal and regional governments. In order to ensure that due statutory force be conferred upon the Cooperation Agreement, it needs to be adopted by the federal and regional parliaments. The competent Flemish minister has requested the advice of the Flemish Peace Institute concerning this cooperation agreement.

Content

In its advice, the Flemish Peace Institute examines the Cooperation Agreement. In the process, the structure of the Agreement itself is followed. This analysis has led to a general assessment of the Cooperation Agreement and the proposal that a number of points receive additional attention.

The Cooperation Agreement appears to make adequate accommodation for making the CWC verification regime possible and for imposing sanctions in the event of non-compliance with the provisions of the CWC. On a number of points, the Federal and/or Regional governments still need to issue implementation regulations. This will have to be carried out in keeping with any eventual resolutions to be taken by the permanent consultation structure.

Specifically with regard to the control of import, export and transshipment of materials, the Flemish Peace Institute found that the responsibility for this issue resides with the federal Finance Minister. Nevertheless, the Regions, based on their competence in matters of import, export, and transit of dual-use goods, also have a role to play in this area, as stated in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Cooperation Agreement.

The Belgian representation in the OPCW is exercised by the Minister of External Affairs. Standpoints advanced by Belgium regarding the subject matter of this Cooperation Agreement within the framework of the Conference of States Parties to the CWC, and other conferences within the context of the CWC, are, however, coordinated by the permanent consultation structure. Useful information is also exchanged via this avenue. Decisions of the permanent consultation structure with respect to the coordination of standpoints are, in addition, binding for the parties that are signatories to the Cooperation Agreement. The permanent consultation structure resolves by consensus. The contribution of the Regions to the determination of the Belgian standpoint thus appears assured.

The Peace Institute thus rendered a favourable advice on the present Cooperation Agreement.

Status

The advice regarding the CWC was sent to the competent Minister, the Flemish Parliament Speaker and the Chair of the Arms Trade Subcommittee on 1 February 2008. The advice of the Peace Institute was added to the draft decree holding agreement with the Cooperation Agreement pertaining to the Chemical Weapons Treaty submitted by the Flemish Government on 14 April 2008. Some of the material errors were corrected in an Erratum. The draft decree was approved on 25 June 2008 in the Flemish Parliament's plenary meeting.

3.2.2 Advice concerning the proposal for a directive on the liberalisation of the European defence market

Context

In December 2007, the European Commission launched new proposals for setting up a European legal framework with a view to strengthening the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base. The proposals form part of the so-called 'European Defence Package', which consists of a Communication by the Commission setting forth its vision regarding the development of the European defence market, and two proposals for directives embodying this vision. One of the proposals regards 'the simplification of terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community'. The directive deals with the legal conditions for arms trade within the European Community, or intra-community arms trade. The directive is aimed to counter the present fragmentation of the licensing policy among the European Member States and to simplify the procedures for intra-community trade in defence products. In this way, the European Commission aims to liberalise trade in defence products within the internal market and simulate the development of a European defence market.

Content

The Flemish Peace Institute supports European legislation for both intra- and extra-community trade in defence-related products. The Institute recognises that harmonisation of the European policy concerning intra-community arms trade makes efficient expenditure of resources and fair competition possible. The directive, however, allows for too great a margin to the member states and does not build in the necessary guarantees for the protection of peace and security. It is important that economically inspired reforms do not infringe measures needed to prevent the export of European military material reinforcing armed conflicts elsewhere in the world.

The Flemish Peace Institute recommends that the Flemish government and the European Parliament:

- a) adjust the directive on the following points:
- 1) to include a reference to effective, proportional penal provisions for infringements on national legislation implementing this directive.
 - 2) to give the European Commission the authority to research in consultation with the Council whether products which are added to the list on a national basis can be included in the European list
 - 3) to establish a consultation mechanism. Member States from which exports originate must inform all of the Member States that supplied substantial parts or finished products for the aforementioned export. If there is no agreement between the Member States, then consultation will take place, the end liability is in the hands of the country from which the export departs.
- b) take steps to make the European code of conduct concerning arms export legally binding, given that the relaxation of the internal licensing system must be linked to high legally binding European standards for arms export to third countries. From a minimal interpretation this means the conversion of the European code of conduct regarding arms export to a Common Position. From a maximal interpretation this means the transfer of arms export to the first pillar and a conversion of the code of conduct into a new directive or the inclusion of the criteria of the code of conduct in the present directive.

Status

The Peace Institute's advice with regard to the European Defence Package was published on 8 July 2008. The advice note was sent to the members of the Arms Trade Subcommittee, the Parliament Speaker, Flemish MEPs and the competent Minister. Next to this, the advice was also translated into English and widely disseminated.

Together with a previously published background note, this advice led to the Peace Institute being consulted in Flemish and European Parliament during hearings.

On 16 December, the European Parliament adopted the Proposal for a Directive on simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community. On 8 December, the Council of Ministers adopted the European Code of Conduct regarding arms export in a slightly changed form as a Common Position.

3.2.3 Advice concerning the Arms Trade Cooperation Agreement

Context

As a result of the modification of the special Act of 8 August 1980 aimed at reforming the institutions, the Belgian Regions have become competent for the import, export and transit of military material and of dual-use technologies and items, except when the army and the Federal police force are concerned, since 30 August 2003. On 17 July 2007, a Cooperation Agreement was drawn up by the Federal State and the three Regions to organise the execution of this competence and a correct implementation of international and European commitments. The competent Flemish minister had requested the advice of the Flemish Peace Institute concerning this cooperation agreement.

Content

In its advice, the Peace Institute covers the key points of the Cooperation Agreement. The agreement was also tested against the previous Advice on a 'Enhancing cooperation to strengthen export controls', which the Peace Institute issued on 23 January 2007, and to the legal framework of Flanders' arms export policy. This analysis led to a general assessment of the Cooperation Agreement and the proposal that a number of points receive additional attention.

As the conditions agreed on in the Arms Trade Cooperation Agreement respond to the issues the Peace Institute drew attention to in its advice of 23 January 2007, and as none of the conditions seem to go against efficient and effective arms export control or against a correct implementation of international and European commitments, the global advice of the Peace Institute on the present Cooperation Agreement was favourable.

Given that in this Cooperation Agreement the procedure to be followed by a Region if it wishes to consult another European or international partner when organising refusal notifications and consultations in the framework of the 'no undercut' principle had not yet been stipulated clearly, the Peace Institute advised that a procedure be elaborated in a supplement to or modification of the present Cooperation Agreement according to which a Region can consult a European or international partner when it considers granting a licence after that European or international partner refused a licence for an essentially identical transaction during the last three years.

As in the parts of this Cooperation Agreement referring to international control regimes any kind of reference to nuclear regimes is missing, and taking into account the relevance of this issue for the practice of the regional competence when it comes to export and transit of dual-use items, the Peace Institute advised that in a supplement to or modification of the present Cooperation Agreement:

- 1 a suitable procedure be developed to grant the Regions active and/or passive access to data files and information exchange in the frame of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee, insofar as this information is useful for exercising a regional competence in the field of the import, export and transit of dual-use items;
- 2 to involve the Regions in a suitable manner in defining the standpoint of Belgium during meeting in the frame of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee, insofar as themes are concerned that related to the regional competence as regards the import and export of dual-use items.

Status

The federal-regional Arms Trade Cooperation Agreement was published in the Belgian Government Gazette on 20 December 2007. The approval of the regional and federal parliaments was not requested. The Peace Institute's advice was not discussed in Parliament. The advice was however sent to the competent Ministers and to Flemish and Federal MPs in order to emphasize the importance of collaboration, specifically with regard to nuclear control. The Flemish Minister competent for foreign arms trade announced that she would evaluate this when elaborating on her policy letter for 2008-2009.

3.2.4 Advice on the policy letter 2008-'09 by the minister competent for foreign arms trade

Context

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

“The annual policy letter from the minister competent for issuing licences for the import, export and transit of weapons, munitions and materials specifically intended for military use or law enforcement, and associated technologies includes a list of situations in which the advice of the Peace Institute is requested. After advice from 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, Policy Priorities 2008-2008 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

The Flemish Peace Institute recommends the Flemish Parliament to

- 1 approve of the intention of the minister to consult the Peace Institute about collaboration agreements as regards the import, export and transshipment of arms and related material as well as dual-use items and technologies;
- 2 approve of the intention of the minister to consult the Peace Institute about preliminary drafts of decrees to replace the Belgian Weapons Act of 5 August 1991 concerning arms and related materials, as well as when issuing decrees in implementation of this Act;
- 3 request the minister to consult the Peace Institute at the earliest possible stage in the process;
- 4 insist on the publication of the complete benchmarking study regarding legal and administrative aspects of arms export in the EU Member States.

Status

On 13 November 2008, the Flemish Parliamentary Arms Trade Subcommittee discussed the chapter concerned in the policy letter for Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade, Policy Priorities, 2008-2009. The minutes state: 'The Flemish Peace Institute also contributed advice to this part of the policy letter (see Parl. Doc. Fl. Parl. 2008, no. 1900/3). The advice was not yet available however at the time the policy letter was discussed in the Subcommittee. Your rapporteur thus requests that you read the advice note, concomitantly with the minutes.'

3.2.5 Request for advice pertaining to draft decrees concerning the Arms trade

On 17 November 2008, Flemish Parliament requested the advice of the Peace Institute in writing concerning draft decrees on the import, export and transit of arms, ammunition and materials especially intended for military use or law enforcement and associated technology, which were submitted to the Arms Trade Subcommittee of the Flemish Parliament. More specifically advice was requested on the following draft decrees:

- Draft decree by Messrs. Jan Roegiers and Kurt De Loor amending the Law of 5 August 1991 on the import, export and transit of, and against the illegal trade in, arms, ammunition and materials especially intended for military use or law enforcement and associated technology, as last amended on 2003 March, according to the reports to the Flemish Parliament.
- Draft decree submitted by Mr Eloi Glorieux, Mr Jos Stassen and Mr Rudi Daems on the import, export and transit of arms, ammunition and materials especially intended for military use or law enforcement and associated technology.
- Draft decree by Mr Roland Van Goethem, Mr Jan Penris and Mr Karim Van Overmeire on the import, export and transit, and against the illegal trade in, arms, ammunition and materials especially intended for military use or law enforcement and associated technology.

The Peace Institute was asked to issue its recommendations before 15 January 2009.

3.3

Documentation centre

In cooperation with the Flemish Parliament's Informatheek, the Peace Institute has further expanded its documentation centre with a collection of books, journals, and other media publications in 2008. This collection is placed at the service of the research community but is also accessible to representatives, parliamentary personnel 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. Peace and 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 standards. LIBIS-Net operates as a cooperative partnership among more than 20 institutions that are 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 elected 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.

In 2008, the Peace Institute started making available all of the scientific works regarding peace research of the International Peace Information Service (IPIS vzw), which were acquired in 2007. In 2008, the library was completed with reference works and recent publications, bringing the total number of works in the collection to 9,000.

A hand is shown holding a small globe. The globe features a map of the Indian Ocean, with labels such as 'Océan Indien' and 'Inde'. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue and white.

#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 Chair of the Scientific Council on 15 May 2009.

4.1 General Assessment

This report is the third of its kind so we are now able to assess the research of the Flemish Peace Institute as it approaches 'cruising speed'. Initial teething problems have been overcome and a pattern of work has been established. We can now assess progress for a representative year and arrive at a general judgment. In our opinion the work of the Scientific Secretariat in regard to research reports as well as background and advice notes is of a high standard and is fit for purpose. The standard is that which one would expect in comparable institutes internationally. Where the Flemish Peace Institute is still in the process of finding its feet is in the research area it has itself chosen, namely that of political violence. However, some work in this field has been published by members of the Scientific Secretariat in major international peer reviewed journals besides being presented in high-profile international conferences. In brief, progress has been made, much good work is being done and the Scientific Council is confident that the Flemish Peace Institute is well on the way to achieving its ambition to conduct research to the highest international level.

4.2

Methodology of the Assessment

We have used the same methods as in our report of last year. Each research report or advice note and background note is assigned to a member of the Scientific Council who produces an initial report. On the basis of these the Chair drafts a composite report which is discussed by the Scientific Council and, after amendments where necessary, it is then forwarded to the Board of Directors and Parliament as a consensus document.

The Scientific Council focuses on the manner in which research has been conducted and not so much on its conclusions although inevitably there is some informal exchange of views on any conclusions. The criteria which we have used on the same as last year, namely Subject relevance, scientific interest of the research, notion of relevant literature, clear and concise nature of the document and text quality.

Of course, each evaluator may add other criteria where appropriate and the Council as a whole may do likewise. We are confident that these criteria have enabled us to do justice to the work of the Scientific Secretariat.

The following reports, notes and research activities were evaluated in this report:

Research Reports

- Economic impact of military R&D
- Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use goods in 2007
- Peace Education in primary and secondary schools in Flanders

Background notes

- The European Defence Package: Towards a liberalization and harmonization of the EU defence market
- End-use as factor of the Flemish licensing procedure for arms exports
- Belgian arms exports five years after the regionalisation: Facts and Figures
- The IWT guideline concerning support for research projects with possible military applications

Advices

- Advice concerning the Arms Trade Cooperation Agreement
- Advice concerning the draft directive on the liberalisation of the European defence market
- Advice concerning the Chemical weapons Convention Cooperation Agreement

Political violence' research programme

4.3

General Comments

Following our report for 2007, the Scientific Secretariat responded at some length and in considerable detail to our suggestions. This exercise in mutual feedback was helpful both to the Scientific Council and the Scientific Secretariat. Not only did it lead to greater intellectual input from members on the Scientific Council in the work of the Scientific Secretariat, it has also led to a highly stimulating seminar between members of the Scientific Council and the Scientific Secretariat on the Political Violence project. Such ad hoc contacts and seminars are likely to be repeated from time to time. It is not the intention of the Scientific Council to interfere in the scientific work of the Scientific Secretariat nor does it wish to prejudice the evaluatory role but neither should we act as scientific eunuchs where we have detailed relevant empirical or conceptual shared interests. Ultimately the Scientific Secretariat is responsible for its work and the Scientific Council is responsible for evaluating it.

While practically all the suggestions we made in our last report have been acted upon one or two comments have been reiterated in the individual reports. In particular, there is a continuing need to remember that the recipients of the background and advice notes are not academics and that clear and precise presentation is required in order that the recipients may put the notes of the Scientific Secretariat to good use. This refers not only to content but also to formatting and font. We also suggest that the style of footnotes be standardised and the use of English be consistent. The Chairperson would urge the use of British practice in spelling, punctuation, style and grammar. In short, there is still some ground for making the notes more user-friendly.

4.4

Comments on research reports and background and advice notes

4.4.1 Research Reports

Economic impact of military R&D

The preface of this research report, which was undertaken by the University of the West of England, touches upon the historical and global contextual factors that have changed military R&D over the last century. It then broaches the question of whether military R&D has an appreciable, positive impact on national macro-economic growth. Existing research and theoretical perspectives are surveyed and summarised succinctly before being given an appropriate comparative weighting. Some avenues for further research are suggested including the empirical treatment of particularly pertinent economic questions. Nevertheless, the relevance of this topic is not discussed in the context of current political and economic questions in Flanders and beyond in Belgium and NATO. This relevance needs to be made clear although it should be borne in mind that the project was initiated by the Flemish Parliament which decided upon the research questions.

The ultimate conclusion argues that the positive effect of military R&D on economic growth is negligible at best and the reasoning supporting this conclusion is clear. Indeed, the report is extremely concise especially in view of the range of evidence and perspectives considered. Unfortunately, the lack of documented cases concerning Belgium and Flanders made it impossible to incorporate this small state perspective in the analysis. The caveats that might be applied to the general analysis in these specific cases could have been made more explicit. In addition, although the level of language is clear and easily accessible more care needs to be taken to have a standardised usage in English.

Ultimately this report is a timely survey and balanced appraisal of competing theories and evidence. It constitutes an informative and practical resource for policy-relevant research and public discussion in the future.

Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use goods in 2007

This report is designed to provide members of Parliament with an instrument to allow them to exercise better parliamentary control on such trade practices. The report allows the careful reader to get thoroughly acquainted with the profile and economic volume of the licensed trade, the nature of the goods concerned, the location and type of recipients of these goods and the end-use to which these products are being put. Trends are described drawing on data from previous years and footnotes 'decode' technical descriptions of certain traded goods. Readers are reminded of the legal framework which governs trade in dual-use goods.

The report would have benefited from a tighter structure, an executive summary with more details or even a fact sheet at the beginning. The standardisation of footnotes and an easy colour use would be appreciated.

On dual-use goods the report is far more complete than previous reports. As indicated in the report, the value of traded dual-use goods seems to be overestimated by the practice of 'global' licensing and it would be very useful if a way could be found to break down the practice of the Flemish government in its reporting in terms of global licences. Finally caution needs to be exercised in interpreting information from web sites as for example in the contradictory citations in regard to the situation in Colombia.

Peace Education in primary and secondary schools in Flanders

The topic is most relevant and was outsourced to Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) and the University of Antwerp. Peace building requires adequate Peace Education in all the sectors that contribute to it. The project researches how and to what extent attention is paid to the development of non violent, tolerant and democratic attitudes in small and big conflicts. The research, however, only focuses on Peace Education projects, without including all other types of Peace Education that exist in schools.

The results are based on a survey of a representative sample of schools and seven focus groups. Somewhat constraining is the predetermined focus on only three aspects of Peace Education and the absence of quality indicators, such as evaluations by the target group (students) or the professional background of the internal or external teachers of Peace Education. The data remain quite abstract and do not give the reader an idea of the term and concept differentiation in the field such as the many meanings of non-violence (it can be reactionary, progressive, pacifist, revolutionary...). It would have been useful if we had a better insight in the normative, theoretical and epistemological assumptions of the teachers of Peace Education.

A more detailed picture of Peace Education is recommended to allow the analyst to situate Peace Education in Flanders more widely by including courses in universities and elsewhere.

The report is presented in a professional way and reads fluently. It would help, if it would also contain concrete examples of projects found. The recommendations are well organised, but are far from being immediately practical propositions.

4.4.2 Background notes

The European Defence Package: Towards a liberalization and harmonization of the EU defence market

The background note examines an important issue in the further development of the EU as a strategic and industrial power. The note is a thorough and expert piece of work with exhaustive references. The wider context is brought in where relevant and the interpretative balance is good. It fairly and fully explains the Commission's motives whilst also drawing attention to the main issues of concern. The work is well-presented although a summary of substantive findings would have been a good balance to the excellent introduction.

End-use as factor of the Flemish licensing procedure for arms exports

This background note is quite useful for policy-makers. The note's theme does effectively and directly impact policy. At the same time, it presents a very balanced analysis, which takes into account the political realities that decision-makers are facing rather than adopting a purist attitude. This nuanced approach is very commendable and can only increase the utility of the document for practitioners.

The note is very readable and easy to understand, in spite of the technical nature of this complex issue. The downside is perhaps that at times the document is slightly repetitive. If for the sake of clarity definitions and issues are spelled out in the beginning of the document, they need perhaps not be literally repeated in every paragraph.

The comparative dimension has great added value for this particular topic, which is reflected in the document's conclusions. One issue that may be the topic of further interesting research is the question of whether the fact that no official demand for re-exporting has ever been addressed to the Flemish government: should this be taken to mean that no such export has indeed taken place – or it has, but without authorisation? The difficulty of obtaining information pertaining to this issue is evident and the scientific analysis of the question is therefore very difficult. The issue rather requires investigative journalism. On the other hand, the issue has certainly been raised in the media.

Belgian arms exports five years after the regionalisation: Facts and Figures

This background note surveys the five years since the competence to license the arms trade passed from the Belgian federal level to regional authorities. It draws upon various pertinent sources of data and it enables judgments to be made about the extent to which regionalisation has brought Belgian arms trade under more and better-informed democratic control.

The note brings to light differences in classification, for example, 46.3 percent of the Flemish 'arms' trade would not be considered as military goods under the EU classification. And then there is also the issue of the classification of the Walloon arms trade. In brief, all of these differences make a good comparison quite difficult. The background note is candid in recognising these difficulties and therefore urges caution on the reader.

The IWT guideline concerning support for research projects with possible military applications

This background note surveys the variety of concerns over government funding of research with possible military applications. Noting long and contentious public debate on the topic, the note reveals how positions have evolved in the context of a series of decrees and directives on the subject. It is therefore a timely contribution to public discussion made in the interests of informed public debate. The research base for the analysis is both authoritative and exhaustive. The note highlights the implications of various public positions taken on funding of certain types of research over the years relating them to previous positions and the evolving legal framework. The reasoning is logical and methodological and the presentation is user-friendly.

4.4.3 Advices

Advice concerning the Arms Trade Cooperation Agreement

This advice note is sound and well researched and to the point. However, in order for the note to be properly comprehended it needs to be seen in the context of the original protocol. In addition the juridical advice attached to the advice note was a second opinion requested by the Board. The Scientific Secretariat has responded as requested with a view to maintaining the necessary scientific rigour.

Advice note concerning the draft directive on the liberalisation of the European defence market

This advice note, on an important topic close to the background note on the European Defence Package, ties in with and follows from the analysis in the background paper. It is thorough and professional and its recommendations reflect a good technical understanding of the topic as well as a clear normative steer. Strong points are the note's conciseness and clarity of structure. Clarity of style and argument less so; and this is one of the cases where more rigorous quality control of the translation and mere attention to the needs of non-experts are called for.

Advice note concerning the Chemical weapons Convention Cooperation Agreement

This brief advice note essentially summarises the contents of the proposed Cooperation Agreement and adds some additional explanations where necessary. The second part, which contains the actual advice, explains the relevancy of the agreement for regional Flemish policy makers and highlights those elements that safeguard the specific Flemish interests in the agreement. At the same time, it notes a number of errors in the draft proposal. The advice is concise and to the point. The summary demonstrates that the author has checked and interpreted the relevant provisions in the Chemical weapons Convention.

4.4.4 ‘Political violence’ Project

This topic was generated by the Scientific Secretariat as an umbrella project to which most, if not all, of the staff will contribute. It is a strategic project in terms of its intrinsic importance and also for the Institute’s place in the academic world. If the project is to succeed, the Flemish Peace Institute must not only fulfil its duties to the Board and Parliament but also reach out to academia. Hence the Political Violence project is gradually developing into a large-scale and long-term project.

The Scientific Secretariat has repeatedly discussed the evolution of the project with the Scientific Council notably in the aforementioned seminars well as in regular meetings of the Scientific Council. Given the topic’s scope and the limited amount of time available for its development so far – partly due to other commitments –, efforts have been mainly concentrated on the conceptual framework. The broad and abundant literature pertaining to this field makes building the conceptual framework no mean task. However the efforts made up until now have already given rise to a number of published articles and international conference papers. This is a project that requires mature reflection and a long-term commitment. In these circumstances we note that progress has been made in defining the project but it is too early to decide upon its final structure and its empirical implications.

The publications in major international peer-reviewed journals relating to the project are of a high standard and are attracting the attention of scientists and scholars. Eventually the empirically founded conclusions will inform the world of the practitioner. The project is of great practical impact since it touches not only on major scientific issues but also on real problems in society which can be grasped only with difficulty but the understanding of which and the policies derived there from are critical for a peaceful society.

4.5 Acknowledgement

The Scientific Council would like to thank all the staff of the Flemish Peace Institute for their warm and full co-operation in both the academic and organisational aspects of their work. Their kindness is much appreciated and we look forward to continued intellectual and personal co-operation.



#E5

The Institute

5.1 Context

The Decree: handbook for the functioning of the Institute

In its founding decree of the Flemish Peace Institute (7 May 2004), Flemish Parliament entrusted the new para-parliamentary institution with four tasks: the conduct of fundamental and topical 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 Flemish Parliament, 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 the initiative of Flemish Parliament, or at the request of the Flemish Government, general or specific advices. The decree explicitly identifies the Institute's advisory function to Flemish Parliament with respect to international treaties and the policy letter from the minister competent in matters of arms trade, but both Parliament and the government can also call upon the expertise of Institute members in other matters. The Peace Institute itself can at all times formulate advisories on the basis of its research.

In its fourfold mission, the Peace Institute targets a broad audience. As a para-parliamentary institution, the Institute primarily serves the interests of Flemish Parliament, providing support and assistance to the latter in the execution of its core responsibilities: drawing up decrees and follow-up and control of the executive power.

At the same time, the Peace Institute also targets civil society and the general public. For instance, via its Board of Directors, the Peace Institute keeps abreast of the general happenings in civil society at large in Flanders: issues related to employers, employees, academia, peace movements, and political parties.

The Flemish Peace Institute aims to become a reference in Flanders, which 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 that indisputably originates within a local context yet manages to reach beyond regional boundaries. The Institute employs established methods of peace research but is not reluctant to experiment with new approaches. The text emphasizes the involvement of civil society and the general public in the Institute's activities. The Mission Statement is a concise but rich and balanced text that can serve as a guideline for the Peace Institute's continued future development.

“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, arms 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 makes publications, advice notes, and information available to the public and to the public authorities.

The Flemish Peace Institute is prepared to participate actively and effectively in peace initiatives, in consultation with 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 peace, amongst which ethical, gender-sensitive, or ecological approaches.

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

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 civil society. The members have been given a 5-year mandate and are appointed by 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 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 21 January, date of the first meeting in 2008, the Board of Directors was composed of the following members:

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

nominated by the political parties

Els Dirix
Wim Beazar
Jerry Crombez
Jan Renders

nominated by SERV (Flanders Social and Economic Council)

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

nominated by VLIR (Flemish Interuniversity Council)

William Debruyn

Mich Crols

Gio De Weerd

nominated by the Flemish peace movements

Walter Baeten

Prof. Dr. Philip Nauwelaerts, vice-chairman

Christophe Scheire

co-opted members

In 2008 Messrs. Jerry Crombez and Mich Crols resigned as members of the Board of Directors. Mr Jan Boulogne was welcomed on board as new member, nominated by SERV and Mrs Inez Louwagie, nominated by the Flemish peace movements.

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

Meetings

The meetings of the Board of Directors of the Flemish Peace Institute took place on 21 January, 26 February, 20 March, 5 May, 23 June, 22 September, 20 October and 25 November 2008. On 1 and 2 December 2008, a delegation of the Board of Directors visited a number of London institutions in the Peace Institute's scope.

Day-to-day management

The decisions by the Board of Directors find their practical follow-up in the actions of the Institute's Day-to-Day Management, which consists of the Chair, the Vice-Chair and the Director. The members of the Daily Management team maintain close contact about the preparations for the Institute's board meetings, its operations and its personnel policy.

5.3

The Scientific Council

As scientific work constitutes one of the basic pillars of the Peace Institute's operations, the 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 body of international composition, the Scientific Council evaluates the quality of the Peace Institute's research activities, 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 2008, the Council met on 14 March and 24 October.

On 14 March 2008, the Scientific Council was composed of the following experts: Mrs Alyson JK Bailes and Mrs Dr. An Vranckx; and Messrs. Prof. Dr. Heiner Hänggi, Prof. Dr. Rik Coolsaet, Prof. Dr. Mark Duffield, Prof. Dr. John Groom, Prof. Dr. Luc Reyckler and Dr. Jean Pascal Zanders.

Prof. Dr. Rik Coolsaet resigned in 2008. Prof. Dr. Sven Biscop was welcomed as new member of the Scientific Council.

Prof. Dr. John Groom is professor emeritus International Relations at the University of Kent. He serves as chairman of the Scientific Council.

Alyson J.K. Bailes guest professor of International Relations at the University of Iceland in Reykjavik and a former Director of SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute).

Prof. Dr. Sven Biscop is Director of the Security & Global Governance Programme for Egmont – the Royal Institute for International Relations - and coordinator of Higher Studies in Safety, Security and Defence. Next to this, he also teaches as guest professor European security at the College of Europe in Bruges and at the University of Ghent.

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

Prof. Dr. Heiner Hänggi is Assistant Director and Head of Research at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) in Switzerland.

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

Dr. An Vranckx is guest professor in 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. Researchers conduct their assignments in the offices of the House of Flemish Representatives, develop the documentation centre, and prepare the advices.

At the proposal from the Board of Directors, the Flemish Parliament established the unit's human resources: a director, three researchers, a communications officer, and a secretary. In 2008, the Secretariat was made up of the following members:

Director

Tomas Baum

Researchers

Sara Depauw

Geert Castryck

Nils Duquet

Communications Officer

Wies De Graeve

Office Manager

Margarida Ferro

The Peace Institute offers traineeships to give students the opportunity to become acquainted with a professional work environment, the House of Parliament, and the Institute's academic tasks. In 2008, Hanne Claessens and Freuke Van Severen were working as trainees at the Institute.

5.5 External relations

5.5.1 Networking

Academic network

To assist in the research activities assigned to the Peace Institute, national and international contacts in academia are necessary, for instance, in order to exchange information, develop networks, and engage in complementary research activities. In 2008, existing contacts were further developed and new valuable contacts were established with other institutes involved in peace research and international relations at national and international level. This was achieved by contributing to conferences, by setting up collaborations for activities or publications and through personal contacts.

The employees of the Flemish Peace Institute also made a contribution to the following international academic events:

- ‘Cost Action A25 Final Conference on Armed Violence’, from 17 until 18 March 2008 in Brussels – Nils Duquet.
- ‘Peace Education Workshop’, on 11 April in Jerusalem, organised by the Israel/Palestine Centre for Research and Information (IPCRI) – Tomas Baum.
- ‘Europe Defence Conference: A five year assessment – policies, programmes, people’, on 7 May 2008 in Frankfurt am Main, organised by Jane’s Intelligence – Sara Depauw.
- ‘EIPA Seminar: European Defence Procurement’, on 19 and 20 May 2008 in Maastricht, organised by the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA) – Sara Depauw.
- ‘Global conference: Building Sustainable Futures – Enacting Peace and Development’, from 15 until 19 July 2008 in Leuven, organised by the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) – Tomas Baum.
- ‘Second Global International Studies Conference of the World International Studies Committee (WISC)’, from 23 until 26 July 2008 in Ljubljana – Tomas Baum and Nils Duquet.

- ‘International Workshop on the Niger Delta’, on 18-19 August 2008 in Oslo, organised by the Nordiska Afrika Institutet and the International Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) - Nils Duquet.
- ‘Higher Studies in Security and Defence’, from January until December 2008 in Brussels, organised by KHID and Egmont – Geert Castryck.

On 1 and 2 December 2008, a delegation from the Peace Institute paid a working visit to London. The programme included among others a visit to King’s College London and the International Institute for Strategic Studies. At King’s College, the Peace Institute organised a seminar with Vivienne Jabri (Department of War Studies), Brooke Rogers (Center for Social Science and Public Policy), Peter Busch (Department of War Studies) and John Groom (Emeritus Professor of International Relations, University of Kent) on political violence. At the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) the Peace Institute exchanged information with Christopher Langton (Senior Fellow for Conflict and Defence Diplomacy).

Together with the *Groupe de Recherche et d’Information sur la Paix* (GRIP), the Peace Institute served as local organiser of the ‘Cost Action A25 Final Conference on Armed Violence’ (Brussels, 17-19 March 2008). To this end, it worked closely with the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and the University of Bradford. Next to this, the Peace Institute was the local partner for the international IPRA Conference, ‘Building Sustainable Futures - Enacting Peace and Development’ (Leuven, 15-19 July 2008). It also maintained close relations with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), e.g., as regards the translation into Dutch of the *SIPRI Yearbook*. (For more information on events and publications, see section 5.5.2. and Chapter 7.)

At national level, contacts were maintained with all of the universities to determine the right focal points for passing on information, e.g., as regards research that had to be outsourced. Next to this, the Peace Institute decided that from 2010 it will start awarding an annual “Prize of the Flemish Peace Institute” for the best Master’s thesis on peace research. With this award, the Institute aims to promote research into peace issues in general. The award consists of a cash prize of 1,000 euros, as well as the facility for the laureate to receive an allowance of max. 6,000 euros for a scientific continuation of his/her peace research; e.g., a placement or traineeship at a research institute, reworking one’s master’s thesis in question into a scientific publication and/or a project proposal or an application for a research grant, etc. The Peace Institute wishes to encourage peace-oriented research in various disciplines by awarding and promoting this prize. The Institute, in so doing, emphasizes a broad approach to peace research, which is open to all disciplines. In academic year 2008-2009, the Peace Institute already started distributing information on the award in Flemish institutions of higher education.

Political network

As a para-parliamentary research institution, it is crucial that the Peace Institute also develops a broad network in its political surrounds. It goes without saying that Flemish Parliament and Flemish MPs are given priority. The Peace Institute provides support to Parliament, among others through the publication of advices and background notes, the development of a documentation centre and the organisation of conferences and seminars (see chapter 3). Next to this, the Peace Institute also contributed to the first Festival of Politics in the Flemish Parliament on 15 and 16 November 2008, with an information booth for visitors. On 8 May, the Institute's Director also took part in the 'Parliament and Society' discussion group during the event, 'Parliaments ready for the twenty-first century'. In it, participants looked into how citizens can be involved more in parliamentary work. The Peace Institute also kept the parliamentary community informed of its activities with various articles in *Parlando*, the in-house magazine of Flemish Parliament.

Next to its role in Flemish Parliament, the Peace Institute also forged contacts with Flemish policy-makers in general. As a result, employees of the Institute were invited by the Flemish Tourist Office on 24 June 2008 to take part in the 'Klankbordgroep WWI' (sounding board group on WWI) concerning a strategic vision report for the memorial of the first centenary of WWI. During a study visit to London a delegation of the Peace Institute visited Flanders House on 1 December 2008. The delegation met with the Representative of the Flemish Government in London on Flemish foreign policy in Great Britain.

At Belgian level, the Peace Institute maintained contacts with the Customs and Excise Department in the frame of its Arms Trade and Production programme. This resulted in an internal seminar on 21 March 2008 and in a working visit with Flemish MPs to Customs & Excise in Antwerp. A network was also developed with regard to the nuclear aspects of this research programme, among others in the form of an internal seminar on 12 September 2008 with experts of the Study Centre for Nuclear Energy in Mol.

At European level, the Peace Institute played a role in the discussions on the so-called "European Defence Package" based on its research. The Institute not only took the initiative for a hearing on this matter in Flemish Parliament, but was also invited on 26 May 2008 to inform MEPs during a hearing in the Arms Trade subcommittee of the European Parliament. More informally, the Institute also forged contacts with experts in this field in the European Commission, in European NGOs, in the business world and with the European Parliament's rapporteur for this dossier. The Peace Institute was also invited to the European Parliament on the occasion of the events organised for the tenth anniversary of the EU code of conduct on arms trade. Finally, the Peace Institute also attended the annual 'COARM NGO meeting', held on 19 and 20 November 2008 in Paris.

The Peace Institute in 2008 also took part in the preparatory meetings for setting up a 'Peace Network of European Cities and Regions'. Northern Ireland took the initiative to

develop such a network. After the Good Friday Agreements, the European Union decided to earmark funds (PEACE I, II and III) to further support the peace process at local level. In the frame of the PEACE III programme, the initiative was taken to reach out to other regions and cities to exchange experiences and share learnings. The Peace Institute was invited to contribute to the preliminary sessions on setting up such a network, together with representatives from Ireland, Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Basque Country and the European Commission. In this frame, the Peace Institute also participated in the Open Days of the Committee of the Regions of the European Union on 7 October 2008.

Contacts with civil society and stakeholders

Aside from the parliamentary and academic community, civil society is also an important partner and stakeholder of the Peace Institute. The Institute is more than a centre of expertise; it is in fact 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 contacts with civil society. Contacts with this network are used among others for the dissemination of research results. The events organised by the Peace Institute in 2008 invariably claimed a broad representation of organisations engaged in issues of peace and other matters of social import. However, this flow of information is not merely one-way. The Peace Institute prefers an exchange and interaction of information and experience. The presentation of the report 'On micro and macro peace; Peace education in primary and secondary education in Flanders' was a good example of this: teachers, the education networks, policy-makers, civil society, MPs and academia together reviewed the results of the Peace Education research project.

Moreover, the Peace Institute monitors peace activities in Flanders, and the Institute's collaborators were regularly present "in the field": In 2008, special attention went to 'Nobel op het Noord': On 11 December 2008, the Peace Centre Antwerp, together with the City of Antwerp (Samenleven in Diversiteit – Living together in Diversity), the Norwegian, Finnish and Swedish communities, the embassies of Norway, Sweden and Finland and the Ecohuis Antwerp organised an event on the occasion of the award of the Nobel Prize for Peace. At this event, Tomas Baum, Director of the Peace Institute, gave a lecture on the Nobel Prize for Peace and on the 2008 laureate, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

The Peace Institute's Peace Education working group is an informal sounding board for the Peace Institute's work as regards peace education and a platform for the parties concerned to meet with one another and exchange information. In 2008, the working group monitored research into Peace Education and was also the first to reflect on the research results and the recommendations made.

The business world is involved in the Peace Institute's operations. Open contacts are crucial, especially on such themes as the arms trade, military R&D and sustainable entrepreneurship. The Institute thus welcomed the presence of representatives of the industries involved at its events. Next to this, in collaboration with Kauri vzw, a network for sustainable entrepreneurship, the Institute disseminated an informative letter and the brochure '10 questions & answers on arms export'.

At international level, the Peace Institute also played a role at the crossroads of politics and society. From 2 until 12 June 2008 and from 13 until 15 August 2008, the Peace Institute's Director served as facilitator in (People to People) meetings on the European role in the Israeli-Palestine conflict, organised by Dialogue Lab. The Institute, for example, also maintained close contacts with organisations such as Saferworld - an international research NGO -, the Dutch campaign against arms trade and GRIP, among others regarding ongoing research in the frame of the arms trade and production programme.

5.5.2 Events

On 4 February 2008, in the frame of the exhibition 'Een Doodgewoon Bedrijf', a **debate on 'Business ethics and the business of ethics'** was held on business ethics in the frame of international entrepreneurship and present-day human rights, at the Lamot congress centre in Mechelen. Participants were able to visit the exhibition before or after the debate with a guide. After lectures by Flemish Minister-President Kris Peeters and Tomas Baum, the Peace Institute's Director, a number of key figures in the business world, the government and civil society held a debate. The debate was an initiative of the Jewish Museum for Deportation and Resistance, in collaboration with the Flemish Peace Institute and Kauri vzw.

On 13 March 2008, the Peace Institute presented its **yearly report "Flemish foreign trade in arms and dual-use goods 2007"** to MPs and the press at the House of Flemish Representatives. The annual report contains figures relating to the import, export, and transit of military materials in 2007 as well as an analysis of these figures. During the presentation, the organisers among others discussed the last reported users of imported and exported arms, the Belgian and European context and conspicuous recipient and end-use countries. Next to this, the organisers also presented the first analysis in Flanders of the export of dual-use items.

In 2008, the Peace Institute and the *Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix* (GRIP) served as local organiser of the **COST Action A 25 closing conference 'Armed Violence'**. The 'European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research' (COST) is an instrument to support collaboration between European scientists and researchers. COST Action A25 ('European Small Arms and the Perpetuation of Violence') is a network of researchers that studies the trade in small and light arms at academic level. Amongst others, researchers from the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), the University of Bradford, SIPRI, the *Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix* (GRIP) and the Peace Institute are part of this network. After four years of work, COST Action A25 discussed the outcome of its research during a closing conference on 'Armed violence', which was held on 17-19 March 2008 at the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for science and the arts. The Peace Institute assured the conference's organisation, while the researchers took part in various working groups.



On the initiative of the Sub-commission on Arms Trade, Flemish Parliament requested the Peace Institute to conduct a comparative study of international scope into investments devoted to Research and Development (R&D) that are beneficial to the defence industry. On 3 June 2008, the Peace Institute presented the results of this research in Flemish

Parliament. The **presentation of the report on the 'Economic impact of military R&D'** was attended by MPs, the press, academia and representatives of the business world and of civil society.



In 2008, the Peace Institute was the local partner for the conference on 'Building Sustainable Futures – Enacting Peace and Development' of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) in Leuven. In this frame, the Peace Institute organised the **'IPRA Short Film Festival'** on 15, 16 and 17 July. In it, the Peace Institute presented an international selection of shorts on peace and conflict. Next to the screening of the films, the festival programme also included debates with film-makers. Various approaches help question clichés and assumptions, about film, but also about its role as a medium to promote

peace. The Peace Institute welcomed film makers from Iran, Zimbabwe, Iraq, Great Britain, the US and Belgium. The international participants evaluated the film festival as a highly successful component of the conference.

Following the presentation of the report on **'Economic impact of military R&D'**, the Peace Institute continued the debate on whether investments in military R&D are profitable from an economic point of view and on the desirability of government support for military R&D projects during a seminar on 7 October 2008 in the Flemish Parliament. Various political, academic and industrial parties took part in this seminar.



2008 marked the 90th anniversary of the end of World War I. The Flemish Peace Institute, In Flanders Fields Museum and Vredesstad Ieper organised an **11 November Lecture** at the Flemish Parliament to commemorate this event, on the eve of the 90th anniversary of the Armistice. Dr. Tadatashi Akiba – Mayor of Hiroshima and chair of the internation-

al association, Mayors for Peace – accepted the invitation to share his vision on peace and reconciliation in order to commemorate the Great War. Parliament Speaker Marleen Vanderpoorten explained the importance of the commemoration of World War I as an introduction. After the lecture, the world-renowned French Trio Wanderer played Maurice Ravel's *Piano Trio*. During the 11 November lecture, a host of Belgian and Flemish authorities, associations from social civil society and committed civilians was present. Diplomatic representatives of countries involved in the conflict were also present.

From 21 until 23 November, **'Nuclear Weapons in Europe: Time for Disarmament?, an International Workshop of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs'**, took place in Antwerp. This event received the support of the Flemish Peace Institute, the Flemish Community and the FPS Foreign Affairs.

From September 2007 until September 2008, the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) and the University of Antwerp (UA) drew up a chart of recent peace education initiatives in Flemish education. The report **'On Micro and Macro Peace, Peace Education in Primary and Secondary Schools in Flanders'** was presented by Prof. Kavadias (UA) and Prof. Stouthuysen (VUB) on 3 December in the Flemish House of Parliament. Mrs Monica Van Kerrebroeck, Chair of the Flemish Parliament Committee for Education, Training, Science and Innovation, introduced and moderated the presentation. This presentation was attended by an array of MPs, various parties concerned and teachers who were surveyed in the margin of this research.

5.5.3 Communication

House style

For the design of its house style, the Peace Institute works with Gramma nv. Gramma is a network partner of the Total Identity Group and specializes in strategic searches in the areas of identity, image, and positioning, and the resulting visual and communicative implications. The simple logo with only its word mark and the complementary imagery are to be printed on all of the publications and materials issued by the Peace Institute.

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. Here also, transparency and a restrained simplicity are primary elements in both structure and design.

In 2008, the site was further developed. The list of the Peace Institute's publications was updated among others.

www.vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu

www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu

Digital Newsletter

In 2008, electronic newsletters were regularly sent to subscribers. By subscribing to a newsletter, people are given the opportunity to keep abreast of the Institute's activities or new publications.

Brochures

Aside from the publication of reports, advices, and academic papers by the Institute, the year 2008 also ushered in the development of publicly accessible publications wherein the Institute's work is summarized. A brochure with '10 questions & answers on arms export' was distributed and published on the website among others.

5.5.4 The Peace Institute in the press

Press releases

- 03/01/2008 The import of small and light arms in Flanders has increased by 50%
- 25/01/2008 Sensitive Flemish arms deal hushed up in reporting to Parliament
- 13/03/2008 Peace Institute presents yearly report on Flemish foreign arms trade in 2007
- 03/06/2008 Government support for military R&D does not result in an economic benefit
- 14/06/2008 10 years after code of conduct, new EU initiative as regards arms trade in the pipeline
- 07/07/2008 IPRA Short Film Festival presents short films on peace and conflict
- 03/12/2008 Need for structural support for peace education in education
- 09/12/2008 New European consensus on common criteria for the arms trade
- 10/12/2008 Total Belgian arms exports mapped for the first time since the regionalization
- 17/12/2008 European Parliament gives the go-ahead for liberalization of the arms trade within the EU

Audiovisual media coverage

- 31/01/2008 'Dit zijn wapens'
Radio 1: De Ochtend
(interview with Director Tomas Baum)
- 07/03/2008 'Wapensmokkelaar Viktor Bout'
Radio 1: De Ochtend
(interview with researcher Nils Duquet)
- 13/03/2008 'Jaarrapport Vlaamse buitenlandse wapenhandel en goederen voor tweërlei gebruik 2007'
Radio 1: De Ochtend
(interview with Director Tomas Baum)
- 10/11/2008 'WOI, 90 jaar terug'
Radio 1: Vandaag
(interview with Director Tomas Baum)

Newspaper coverage

04/01/2008	'50 procent meer lichte wapens ingevoerd in Vlaanderen' – De Morgen
04/01/2008	'Vlaanderen voert record aan lichte wapens in' – Metro
19/01/2008	'Tweede handelspartner van België in Midden-Oosten' – De Morgen
23/01/2008	'Controle op wapenexport gewikt en gewogen' – Tertio
26/01/2008	'Van minister Ceysens krijgen de Saoedi's wél pantserwapens' – De Morgen
26/01/2008	'Vredesinstituut boos over levering pantsers aan Saudi's' – De Tijd
31/01/2008	'Ceysens onder vuur in eigen meerderheid' – De Standaard
01/02/2008	'Uitleg gevraagd over Saoedische pantsers' – De Morgen
01/02/2008	'Vertrouwen in Ceysens geschaad' – De Standaard
01/02/2008	'Wapenexport: de bevoegdheid die niemand wil' – De Standaard
01/02/2008	'Minister Ceysens onder eigen vuur na wapenexport' – Het Nieuwsblad
01/02/2008	'Contract met Saoedi-Arabië is wapenlevering' – Metro
01/02/2008	'Minister Ceysens onder eigen vuur na wapenexport' – het Volk
04/02/2008	'15 procent van Vlaamse wapens naar onbekende bestemming' – De Morgen
04/02/2008	'Vlaamse wapenuitvoer steeg met 35 procent in 2007' – De Morgen
05/02/2008	'Dossier wapenuitvoer nog niet van tafel' – De Standaard
05/02/2008	'Overheid moet het goede voorbeeld geven' – De Tijd
05/02/2008	'15% wapens naar onbekende bestemming' – Het Laatste Nieuws
07/02/2008	'Ceysens onder vuur over Saoedische wapenlevering' – Trends
08/02/2008	'Wallonië voert gepantserde legervoertuigen uit naar Tsjaad' – De Morgen
14/02/2008	'Vlaamse bedrijven riskeren grote contracten mis te lopen' – Trends
12/03/2008	'Wat is een wapen?' – Knack
14/13/2008	'Vredesinstituut heeft vragen bij Vlaamse uitvoer van nucleair materiaal naar kernmacht India' – De Morgen
14/03/2008	'Invoer van lichte wapens piekt' – De Standaard
14/03/2008	'Vlaamse wapenuitvoer verdubbeld' – Metro
28/05/2008	'Europa wil wapenhandel vereenvoudigen' – MO* Magazine
03/06/2008	'Studie Vredesinstituut jaagt werkgevers op stang' – De Standaard
03/06/2008	'Wapenrapport veroorzaakt commotie' – De Tijd
04/06/2008	'Investeren in militaire technologie loont niet' – Metro
05/06/2008	'Ceysens niet onder de indruk van studie militair O&O' – De Tijd
05/06/2008	'Studie Vredesinstituut irrelevant' – Metro
03/09/2008	'De missie van De Crem' – Knack
11/12/2008	'Miljard euro wapenexportvergunningen' – Belang van Limburg
11/12/2008	'België voert voor een miljard aan wapens uit' – Metro
31/12/2008	'Vrede kun je leren' – Kerk+Leven

5.5.5 Publications in external forums

Baum, T. (2008), De ethiek van een bedrijf en het bedrijf van de ethiek, in: *Een doodgewoon bedrijf*, VUBPRESS, p. 41-46

Baum, T. (2008), A Quest for Inspiration in the Liberal Peace Paradigm: Back to Bentham?, *European Journal of International Relations*, Vol.14 No.3

Duquet, N. (2008), 'Oliemaatschappijen en het conflict in de Niger Delta', In: Nauwelaerts, P. & Schramme, A. (eds.), *Responsabilisering van bedrijven in conflictregio's en landen met een zwakke overheid*, Roeselare: Roularta, 47-60

De Graeve W. (2008), Vrede in Vlaanderen: een zoektocht naar opinies en engagementen inzake vrede en geweld, *Hermes*, jaargang 12, nr.43, 107-111

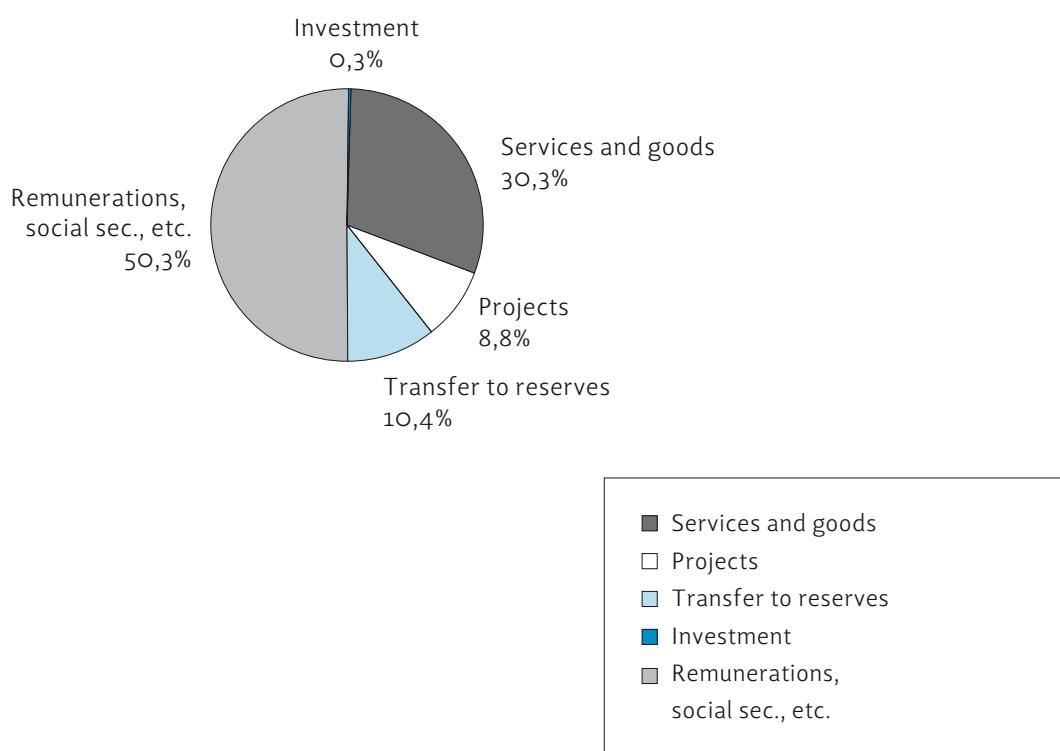
A blue-tinted photograph of a person's face and hands. The person's face is in the upper right, looking down. Their hands are visible on the left and bottom, with one hand resting on a surface. A globe is positioned in the lower right foreground. The text "#6" is overlaid on the globe.

#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 Audit Office.

In 2008, the Peace Institute was allocated a budget of 987,020.00 EUR.





#7

List of Publications 2008

7.1

Dutch-language publications

Research reports

- *Vlaamse buitenlandse handel in wapens en goederen voor tweeërlei gebruik 2007*
Author: Nils Duquet
Publication: Brussels, 13 March 2008
ISBN 9789078864134 – 106 p.
- *Economische impact van militaire O&O*
Authors: J. Paul Dunne en Derek Braddon
Publication: Brussels, 3 June 2008
ISBN 9789078864172 – 64 p.
- *Over kleine en grote vrede:
Vredesopvoeding in het basis- en secundair onderwijs in Vlaanderen*
Authors: Dimokritos Kavadias, Patrick Stouthuysen, Sven De Maeyer, Eva Franck, Timothy Segal
Publication: Brussels, 3 December 2008
ISBN 9789078864004 – 124p.

Background notes

- *Het Europese defensiepakket:
naar een liberalisering en harmonisering van de Europese defensiemarkt*
Publication: Brussels, 7 April 2008
- *Eindgebruik als factor in de vergunningsprocedure voor wapenuitvoer in Vlaanderen*
Publication: Brussels, 19 November 2008
- *De IWT-richtlijn m.b.t. steun aan onderzoeksprojecten met een mogelijke militaire affiniteit*
Publication: Brussels, 27 November 2008
- *De Belgische wapenexport vijf jaar na de regionalisering: een stand van zaken*
Publication: Brussels, 10 December 2008

Advices

- *Advies bij het Samenwerkingsakkoord Verdrag Chemische Wapens*
Publication: Brussels, 1 February 2008
- *Advies bij het voorstel van richtlijn betreffende de liberalisering van de Europese defensiemarkt*
Publication: Brussels, 8 July 2008
- *Advies bij het Samenwerkingsakkoord wapenhandel*
Publication: Brussels, 30 September 2008
- *Advies bij de beleidsbrief 2008-'09 van de minister bevoegd voor buitenlandse wapenhandel*
Publication: Brussels, 26 November 2008

Annual report

- *Jaarverslag 2007*
Publication: Brussels, 25 July 2008
ISBN 9789078864158 – 92 p.

Brochures

- *10 vragen & antwoorden over wapenexport*
Publication: Brussels, 18 April 2008
- *SIPRI Yearbook 2008 – Samenvatting in het Nederlands*
Publication: Brussels, 8 July 2008
- *De nobelprijs voor de vrede voor Martti Ahtisaari*
Publication: Brussels, 11 December 2008

7.2

Publications translated in English

Research reports

- *Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use goods 2007*
Author: Nils Duquet
Publication: Brussels, 13 March 2008
ISBN 9789078864141 – 106 p.
- *Economic impact of military R&D*
Author: J. Paul Dunne en Derek Braddon
Publication: Brussels, 3 June 2008
ISBN 9789078864189 – 60 p.
- *A Report on Micro and Macro Peace: Peace education in primary and secondary schools in Flanders*
Author: Dimokritos Kavadias, Patrick Stouthuysen, Sven De Maeyer, Eva Franck, Timothy Segal
Publication: Brussels, 3 December 2008
ISBN 9789078864004 – 120p.

Background notes

- *The European Defence Package: Towards a liberalization and harmonization of the EU defence market*
Publication: Brussels, 7 April 2008
- *End-use as factor of the Flemish licensing procedure for arms exports*
Publication: Brussels, 19 November 2008
- *The IWT guideline concerning support for research projects with possible military applications*
Publication: Brussels, 10 December 2008
- *Belgian arms exports five years after the regionalisation: Facts and Figures*
Publication: Brussels, 27 November 2008

Advice notes

- *Advice concerning the Chemical Weapons Convention Cooperation Agreement*
Publication: Brussels, 1 February 2008
- *Advice concerning the proposal for a directive on the liberalization of the European defence market*
Publication: Brussel, 8 juli 2008
- *Advice concerning the Arms Trade Cooperation Agreement*
Publication: Brussels, 30 September 2008
- *Advice concerning the policy letter 2008-'09 of the minister competent for foreign arms trade*
Publication: Brussels, 26 November 2008

Annual report

- *Annual Report 2007*
Publication: Brussels, 25 July 2008
ISBN 9789078864165 – 92 p.

Brochures

- *10 questions and answers on arms export*
Publication: Brussels, 18 April 2008

A young girl with dark hair in pigtails is sitting at a desk, looking down at a book or paper. The image has a blue tint. A large white "#8" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

#8

A list of activities in 2008

04/02/2008	Debate 'Business ethics and the business of ethics' – Jewish Museum of Deportation and Resistance, Flemish Peace Institute and Kauri vzw, Mechelen
13/03/2008	Presentation of annual report 'Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use goods in 2007', Flemish Parliament
17-19/03/2008	'Cost Action A25 Final Conference on Armed Violence', Brussels
21/03/2008	Internal expert seminar on the role of customs in the control of the arms trade, Flemish Parliament
11/04/2008	'Peace Education Workshop'- Israel/Palestine Centre for Research and Information (IPCRI), Jerusalem (lecture Tomas Baum)
23/05/2008	Work visit to Customs, Port of Antwerp
26/05/2008	Hearing on the European Defence Package, "Arms Trade" subcommittee of the European Parliament (contribution Tomas Baum)
03/06/2008	Presentation of the report 'Economic impact of military R&D', Flemish Parliament
02-12/06/2009	'The European role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict', Hanenbos (facilitator Tomas Baum)
04/07/2008	Exchange of thoughts on the European Defence Package, Arms Trade Subcommittee of the Flemish Parliament (contribution Sara Depauw)
15-19/07/2008	'Global conference: Building Sustainable Futures - Enacting Peace and Development' - International Peace Research Association (IPRA), Leuven
15-17/07/2008	'IPRA Short Film Festival', Leuven
23-26/07/2008	'Second Global International Studies Conference of the World International Studies Committee (WISC)', Ljubljana (lectures by Tomas Baum and Nils Duquet)
13-15/08/2008	'The European role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict', Jerusalem (facilitator Tomas Baum)
18-19/08/2008	'International Workshop on the Niger Delta', Oslo (lecture Nils Duquet)

12/09/2008	Internal expert seminar on nuclear weapons and non-proliferation, Flemish Parliament
07/10/2008	Seminar 'Economic impact of military R&D', Flemish Parliament
05/11/2008	Hearing on the proposals submitted for an arms trade Act, Arms Trade subcommittee of the Flemish Parliament (contribution Tomas Baum)
10/11/2008	11 November lecture by Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba, Flemish Parliament
15-16/11/2008	Festival of Politics, Flemish Parliament
21-23/11/2008	'Nuclear Weapons in Europe: Time for Disarmament?' – Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, Antwerp (lecture Tomas Baum)
03/12/2008	Presentation of the report 'On Micro and Macro Peace, Peace Education in Primary and Secondary Schools in Flanders', Flemish Parliament
01-02/12/2008	Work visits to Flanders House, the Barbican Art Gallery, King's College, the Imperial War Museum, Saferworld and IISS, London
11/12/2008	'Nobel op het Noord', Antwerp (lecture Tomas Baum)

Colophon

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Tomas Baum

Lay-out:

Wendy Guns, Gramma nv

Printing:

Drukkerij Sleurs

Brussels, 10 July 2008

ISBN 9789078864219



The Flemish Peace Institute was founded by decree of the Flemish Parliament as an independent institute for research on peace issues. The Peace Institute conducts scientific research, documents relevant information sources, and informs and advises the Flemish Parliament and the public at large on questions of peace.

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