

flemish  
peaceInstitute



# 2010

## ANNUAL REPORT

*The Flemish Peace Institute was founded by Act of the Flemish Parliament to serve 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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# *Foreword*

The year 2010 marks an important milestone in the existence of the Flemish Peace Institute. In terms of substance, the expertise that the Peace Institute has been fortunate enough to accumulate since its inception has allowed it to play a meaningful role within its domain, both in Flanders and at the international level. In terms of the institute's workings, 2010 was also a decisive year: the Board of Directors was reconstituted at the end of its initial five-year mandate, and the institute's activities were evaluated by the Flemish Parliament. In consultation with the new Board of Directors, a strategic plan was drafted for the period 2011-2014.

In its research and advisory activity, the Peace Institute first and foremost acts in the service of the Flemish Parliament. The findings gathered by the Institute in the course of its investigations on Arms Trade and Arms Production were used in 2010 to inform and advise the Parliament about this area of competence, by means (inter alia) of an annual analysis of the Flemish licensing policy; research into arms brokering; ongoing monitoring of the relevant European developments; and reporting on the situation regarding the stationing of nuclear weapons in Flanders. Research and advisory work under the Peace and Society Programme touched among other things on education, youth, culture, and media as areas of Flemish policy responsibility. The focus in this context included, for example, research into peace education and the commemoration of the First World War Centenary.

The Peace Institute's work is also reflected in activity outside Parliament and in an international context. Within its mandate defined by legislation, the Peace Institute contributes to the (international) outreach of the Flemish Parliament. The invitation from the United Nations Disarmament Research Institute (UNIDIR) for the Institute to visit its Geneva headquarters and report on its inquiries into arms brokering, and the conference organized by the Peace Institute with international partners during the Belgian EU Presidency, may be cited as highlights in this connection.

As laid down in the Founding Act, the Peace Institute's activities were in 2010 evaluated by the Flemish Parliament. The overall positive conclusions of the report by an external evaluator provide impetus for the Peace Institute – starting from sound foundations – to embrace the recommendations formulated by Parliament to the full. Key points here are the stronger anchoring of the Institute within Parliament, its communications work as a para-parliamentary institution, and benchmarking with peace institutes abroad.

On the basis of the analysis and recommendations in the evaluation commissioned by the Flemish Parliament, the priorities for the Institute's operations were set out for the term 2011-2014 in a new strategic plan. The Peace Institute's main strategic priorities for that period will be consolidation, dissemination, and innovation.

The new strategic plan was drawn up by a newly composed Board of Directors. The Flemish Parliament appointed representatives from among the parties in the Flemish Parliament, the universities, socio-economic actors, and the peace movement, plus a



number of experts, to supervise the Peace Institute's work over the next five years. This diversity of representation in the Board ensures that the Peace Institute will keep fully abreast of current developments in the social, scientific, and political arenas, and that its research and advice are assured of a broad social platform. The Scientific Council has also been reconstituted and plays its role in safeguarding and maintaining the quality of current research, helping to set research priorities, and evaluating the research studies conducted. Joining the Scientific Secretariat are Maarten Van Alstein and Marjolein Muys, whom we welcome as new researchers.

The present annual report provides concrete details of the Peace Institute's development in 2010. The first chapters outline the core activities of the Peace Institute: research programmes, activities in support of the work of Parliament, and the evaluation report. The second part of this annual report provides an overview of the Institute's most significant organisational developments.

In 2010 the Flemish Peace Institute both scrutinized the past and looked to the future. On the basis of a thorough evaluation by the Flemish Parliament and a sound strategic plan, the scene is set for ensuring that in coming years the Peace Institute does full justice to its para-parliamentary role at the Flemish Parliament. The starting-point is our belief that constant, in-depth research and open debate are vital for promoting a more peaceful society, both at home and worldwide. In the service of the Flemish Parliament and of society, the Peace Institute will continue also in years to come to provide well-founded analyses, disseminate information and promote debate, and offer solutions for promoting peace and preventing violence.

*Tomas Baum*  
*Director*







# *Arms Trade and Arms production*

The Peace Institute examines legislation and policy concerning the international arms trade and monitors the facts and figures concerning arms production and arms trade in Flanders.

Since 2003, the regions have been responsible in Belgium for the import, export and transit of strategic goods. This means that Flanders implements its own control policy for the foreign trade in military equipment, firearms and dual-use items. Military equipment comprises arms or parts of arms that are used in a military context. Firearms make up a special category: the armed forces and the police, as well as civilians can buy, own and use these. Dual-use items were not developed specifically for military purposes but may nevertheless have a military application.

Belgium has its own legislation for foreign trade in these goods. Increasingly, however, regulation is taking on a European and international character: so the Peace Institute closely monitors regional, European and international legislation. Besides legislation, the Peace Institute also monitors the facts and figures of trade in military equipment, firearms and dual-use items, with specific attention to the end use of these products.

Details about publications, networking and activities within this research programme can be consulted in the second part of this annual report. The next section explains the framework and content of the Institute's research activities under each related project.

## 1.1

# Annual report on the Flemish foreign arms trade

Every spring, the Peace Institute publishes an annual report with figures, analyses and explanations concerning arms trade developments over the previous year. The annual report 'Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use items 2009', which was published in 2010, deals with two different aspects of the Flemish foreign trade: the trade in military equipment, and the trade in dual-use items. The latter are goods that were not designed specifically for military purposes and are frequently used for civil purposes, but which may also have military applications. The difference between dual-use items and military equipment is important, which is why the current report separates the analysis of both types of licences. The first part of this annual report offers a detailed analysis of Flemish foreign trade in military equipment. It deals with the nature and scale of, and the actors and coun-

tries involved in, the import, export and transit of military goods in 2009. The second part examines the Flemish trade in dual-use items. Within a strict methodological framework the available figures for 2009 are gathered and analysed in order to provide an overview of the export and transit of such dual-use items.

## Flemish foreign trade in military equipment

In 2009, a total of 450 licences, with a combined value of € 53.3 million, were issued by the Flemish Government for the **import** of military equipment into Flanders. A large number of the licences issued involved the import of arms with a rather limited value, mainly firearms destined for private persons. In terms of value, Flemish arms imports in 2009 consisted mainly of three types of equipment: military vehicles and components, fire control systems, and small arms and light weapons and the corresponding ammunition and accessories/components. Licensed imports of vehicles and components and fire control systems were mainly destined for the Flemish industry (in some cases with the Belgian armed forces as end user). In 2009, the value of licensed imports of these kinds of military equipment declined vis-à-vis 2008. The value of licensed imports of small arms and light weapons and accompanying ammunition and parts and components remained stable vis-à-vis 2008. Within this latter type of material, however, an interesting trend appeared: the value of licensed ammunition imports dropped by 25%, whereas that of licensed firearm imports rose by 35% compared to 2008.

In 2009, 325 licences were issued by the Flemish Government for the **export** of military equipment from Flanders. With a total value of € 282.2 million, the value of licensed Flemish arms exports in 2009 reached its highest level of the past five years. The sharp rise during the period 2005-2009 is largely due to the notable increase in the value of licensed exports of visualisation screens, military vehicles and parts and components, and airplane components. Flemish licensed arms exports in 2009 mainly consisted of visualisation screens (50%), military vehicles and components (19%) and military electronic equipment (13%). Other important military export products in 2009 were image intensifier equipment and weapon sights (6%), components for military aircraft (5%), and armoured or protective equipment (2%).

Approximately half of the licensed Flemish arms export was destined for European countries (primarily EU Member States). Likewise the American continent – especially the USA – and Asia were important recipient regions. For more than three quarters of licensed Flemish arms exports – in terms of value – the last reported user is a foreign industry. This means that in these cases the Flemish Government transfers the decision and the responsibility involved in the possible re-export and the ultimate end use of these Flemish products to the government of the recipient country. The share of Flemish arms exports for which industry is the last reported user has risen spectacularly over the past few years: from 60% in 2007 to 78% in 2009.

In 2009, 24 licences with a collective value of € 42.3 million were issued by the Flemish Government for the **transit** of military equipment. The last reported user for these transit licences was nearly always the armed forces; or specifically, armed forces in Europe, North America, South America, Africa, and Asia. The large majority of transit licences referred to military vehicles, small arms and light weapons, all kinds of ammunition and heavy explosive devices.

With only 24 licences, the licensed transit of military equipment in 2009 via Flanders was remarkably low, as in previous years, thus confirming the pronounced decline that had already started in 2000.

### Flemish foreign trade in dual-use items

Dual-use items are items that were not developed specifically for military purposes but can nonetheless have a military application. For security reasons, the trade in these goods is also controlled. Under the Flemish control system, dual-use items are considered, in principle, to have a civil end user. If the end user is military, the transaction falls under the catch-all clause of the 1993 Belgian Royal Decree on foreign arms trade and the goods will be considered military products.

Different control regimes on the movement of these goods exist for three groups of recipient countries. In this case, a distinction is drawn between intracommunity transfer (within the European Union), export to 'friendly' countries, and export to 'other' countries. As trade in most dual-use items is free (within the EU) or takes place based on a general community licence (with 'friendly' countries), no licences are issued for this trade by the Flemish Government. Analysis of the licensed export of these goods therefore only offers a partial view. For export to 'other' countries, however, an individual, global or national general export licence is always required.

With the exception of products classified under the category "special materials and related equipment", Flanders issues licences for a rather limited range of dual-use products.

For the **intra-community transfer** of dual-use products, 12 individual licenses were issued in 2009 by the Flemish Government. These licences had a combined value of € 51.6 million, a value roughly similar to that in 2008 (+4%). Compared with 2007, however, it showed a sharp decline (-59%). Licensed transfers always involved nuclear-related products, such as special fissile materials or nuclear reactor equipment, mainly destined for Germany. Other Flemish dual-use items such as, for instance, certain chemicals or electronics, were in 2009 also delivered to EU Member States. However, the true extent of these transactions remains unknown, given that for the large majority of dual-use items the principle of free movement of goods prevails, with no licensing obligation.

In 2009 the Flemish Government issued 9 licences, with a total value of € 0.4 million, for the export of dual-use items to **'friendly' countries** (Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United States). The (individual) licences issued – with one exception – referred to nuclear goods. These data, too, are an underestimate of real dual-use exports, as a general community export licence applies to the export to 'friendly' countries for most of these products. Hence, Flemish exporters are not required to apply for a licence for these exports in Flanders.

Neither free movement of goods nor general community licences apply to dual-use exports to **'other' countries** subject to a licence obligation. This means that for these exports both individual and global licences are issued in Flanders. In 2009, the Flemish Government issued 67 individual export licences. With a total value of € 59.9 million, the value of licensed exports of dual-use items to 'other' countries under individual licences was significantly lower than in 2008 and 2007: within 2 years, this value was practically halved (-49%). This strong downward trend can be explained by the licensed export of chemicals and mixtures which may be used as precursors for toxic chemical agents. Whereas some years ago mainly individual export licences were applied for with respect to these products, in 2009 these exports often took place under global licences. In 2009, the Flemish authorities denied three individual licence applications: two of them being for the export of a certain type of lenses to Hong Kong, and one for the export of unspecified products to Iran. The latter export was subject to a licence obligation based on a catch-all clause in Regulation (EC) 1334/2000 (art. 4.1). Based on this catch-all clause, another export to Iran was subjected to a licence obligation, but in this case the export was permitted by the Flemish authorities. In addition, four individual licences were issued in 2009 for the export of seals and gaskets for end use in Iran, in accord with Regulation (EC) No 423/2007 which concerns export controls on Iran designed to limit the risk of development of nuclear weapons by that country.

Besides individual licences, 31 global licences were also issued in 2009 for the export of dual-use products to 'other' recipient countries. Flemish exporters in possession of a global licence can export a volume or quantity of pre-determined products to, in principle, all civil recipients in the countries that are listed in the licence (without exceeding the licence value). Sometimes, this may involve 30 potential countries, while in other cases there may be only one or two. A small number of global licences are subject to a restriction with respect to their end users in the specified countries, e.g. in China. The 31 global export licences issued in 2009 had a combined value of nearly € 1.3 billion. However, this does not mean that dual-use items in this amount were actually exported from Flanders: taking into account the specific nature of global licences, this total value should be considered merely as the sum of the individual maximum amounts.

Although often of a high-tech nature and not always perceived as weapons, goods that require a licence are not exactly 'everyday' or 'innocent' products – as shown by the European and international efforts made to establish a legislative framework and powerful controls. Because of their use or possible military application, the trade in these goods has

important implications for the security of Flanders and Europe and for the well-being of citizens worldwide. The trade in military equipment and dual-use items, the relevant licensing policy and the judgements made therefore deserve the closest attention. Through the publication of its annual report on arms trade, the Peace Institute aims to provide an instrument that will help to enhance the parliamentary and societal scrutiny of – and political debate about – Flanders' foreign arms trade and export of dual-use items.

***For more information see***

*Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use items in 2009*

*(Research report)*

Author: Nils Duquet

Brussels, 17 March 2010 - ISBN 9789078864318 -164 pp.

## 1.2

# Research on the topic of a Flemish Arms Trade Act

Since the regionalisation of competence for the import, export and transit of military goods, several ministers and MPs have expressed the wish that Flanders should pass its own Act of Parliament on the issue. Further, a European Directive on intra-Community trade in military equipment has set a deadline for a new European licensing system to be implemented by 2012. In a background note, the Peace Institute has provided an overview of the key legal and substantive issues relating to a Flemish Act of Parliament on foreign arms trade, in order to contribute to the debate on this subject within the Flemish Parliament.

The research showed that a new Act offers several opportunities. Firstly, the Flemish Region would be able to bring its regulations and policies in line with international commitments. Trade in military equipment is a policy area that is rapidly evolving and is regulated at different policy levels. On some points such as the control of brokering, monitoring of end use or trade between EU Member States, the existing federal Act of 5 August 1991 as last amended on 26 March 2003 is now obsolete. An update to comply with new international treaties and legislation of the European Union is indispensable in this context. Secondly, an Act could eliminate a number of ambiguities in existing legislation, by means of a better definition of terms and a clear description of its field of application. Thirdly, the legislature could give legal force to existing practice on export control where



this goes further than the terms of the 1991 Act. Methods of reporting to Parliament are an important example of this. Lastly, updating the legislation provides an opportunity to fine-tune policy with the help of insights from practice, wherever there may be room for improvement. However, drafting a Flemish Act would also lay bare a number of problems. The regions do not have all the relevant competences required for controlling the arms trade. Some aspects such as brokering or production in third countries are still (partially) federally regulated. The preparation of a regional Act would give a chance to clarify a number of issues about the division of competence for the arms trade in all its aspects. The question would also arise of whether consultation and cooperation between all the competent services should be further formalised. More research is needed here.

The Institute's note focused on topics that merit being addressed in a debate on a Flemish Act on foreign arms trade and/or its implementing provisions. There are some important parameters within which a regional Act ought to take shape. First, there are certain quality requirements with which new legislation must comply. Secondly, there are international obligations with which Flanders must comply. Likewise, an Act on arms trade needs to take into account arrangements in the BLEU, the Benelux, and the EU. Obligations resulting from export control regimes, international treaties and resolutions of the UN, OSCE and others are largely subsumed in the EU acquis.

The report went on to highlight several aspects of the arms trade which should be regulated in an Act. The need for clear definitions and more clarity in the concrete sphere of application; provisions to reflect the new licensing system for intra-Community trade in military equipment; an update of the evaluation criteria; measures aimed at effective monitoring of end use; transparency in reporting, and effective sanctions – all these require special attention when drawing up a new Flemish Act of Parliament. There are also issues related to policy coherence and cooperation between relevant government departments: cooperation between the regions and customs, between the regions and intelligence services, the case for an advisory committee, coordination with the remaining federal competences, and optimal service provision for the business world. These are all aspects demanding attention in the event of a new Act. They are not necessarily part of the Act itself, but would be decisive for its efficient and effective implementation.

The boundary between legal and illegal arms trade should be as sharply defined as possible. This requires an effective legal framework, an efficient licensing procedure, coherence and cooperation between relevant government departments, industry's acceptance of its own responsibility, an accessible government, and a transparent policy. The evaluative framework offered by the Peace Institute for a Flemish Act on the arms trade is designed to make a constructive contribution in this sense.

***For more information see***

*Assessment framework for a Flemish decree concerning foreign trade in military goods (Background note)*

Authors: Sara Depauw & Kathleen Van Heuverswyn

Brussels, 7 July 2010 - ISBN 9789078864356, 50 pp.

## 1.3

# Research into firearms in Belgium

In its annual report on Flemish foreign arms trade in 2008, the Peace Institute noted a significant increase in the value of licensed imports of small arms and light weapons and related equipment. Between 2005 and 2008 the value of licensed imports of these goods rose from € 5.4 million to € 13.4 million. Imports of ammunition have increased dramatically: from € 1.7 million in 2005 to € 9.1 million in 2008. The licensed import of rifles, revolvers, and similar small arms and light weapons in 2008 doubled vis-à-vis imports in 2005.

These research findings resulted in a number of questions and a debate in the Flemish Parliament, and in 2010 the Peace Institute launched a research project aimed at supplementing and more thoroughly analysing the data and evaluating the legal and social context. Although there have been lively debates about firearms and about legislation on the matter, there has often been a remarkable absence of objective data or analyses providing a full picture of the situation. Through its research, the Flemish Peace Institute has been able to fill that gap by illuminating a broad range of aspects of the trade, possession, and use of firearms. Its analysis is based not only on an extensive study of the literature on the subject, but also on new data gleaned from the most recent statistics. For the purpose of this study, the Institute also conducted a unique survey amongst all stakeholders and addressed a questionnaire to more than 1,000 citizens. This study has, for the first time in Belgium, gathered detailed information and addressed all activities involving firearms; it evaluates the Weapons Act, investigates the social background, and explores the correlation of firearms possession with the mortality rate.

This project was concluded at the end of 2010, and the resulting book 'Vuurwapens: handel, bezit en gebruik' (Firearms: Trade, Possession, and Use) (Published by Acco) was presented to the Flemish Parliament on 15 March 2011.

## 1.4

# Analysis of the Common Position of the EU on arms trade

In 2010, the Peace Institute likewise kept close watch on European developments in the trade and production of arms. These initiatives at a European level do in fact have important consequences for Flemish arms trade policy and for the Flemish defence industry. The Peace Institute not only organized a conference on the European defence market under the aegis of the Belgian EU Presidency (see 6.5.2 below), but also completed a research study on the EU's new Common Position concerning controls on the arms trade.

On 8 December 2008, the European Ministers of Foreign Affairs announced the adoption of the Common Position defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment. This Common Position replaces the 1998 European Code of Conduct on arms exports. Both texts define standards to be followed by EU Member States in their evaluation of license applications for the export of military material. They further describe procedures to promote the exchange of information between, and streamline the export control policies of, EU Member States. Competence and responsibility for overseeing arms exports remains with the Member States themselves, as the instruments developed in the context of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) rest on voluntary cooperation by national administrations. The text of the Code of Conduct has been reformulated but does not differ substantially from the previous document. However, the status of the document has been upgraded, after many years of foot-dragging. It has been converted from a 'declaration' into a legally binding 'Common Position'. Within a domain as sensitive as arms trade, not all Member States considered it a foregone conclusion that their national policy ought to be subjected to binding European agreements.

The conversion of the European Code of Conduct into a Common Position on the export of military goods and technology was seen as a considerable achievement for the NGOs that for years had tried to have the document's status strengthened. Likewise, the adoption of the Common Position was a great step forward in cementing Member States' engagement in the field of arms exports. Yet the differences between both documents are actually minor. A glance at the political debate before the conversion of the Code reveals the kind of different political factors that contributed to the multi-year political impasse over adopting a document that few were really opposed to in substance. The sudden rush towards final acceptance of the Common Position, under pressure from developments in the former first pillar, bears witness to the tug-of-war between the EU's economic policy and its foreign policy, a contest in which the Common Position served as a peace offering.

The connection between the Common Position and the Directive on intra-community trade in defence equipment is often misunderstood. In the first place, the existence of the

Directive played a crucial role in the conversion of the Code of Conduct into a Common Position. Further, uniform implementation of the Common Position gains added importance in the light of the Directive and the development of a unified European defence market. In future, Member States will have less control over the ultimate recipient of defence materials that leave the EU area by way of other Member States. Uniform implementation of the Common Position on arms exports will thus be crucial both for economic efficiency and in the interests of preventing destabilizing arms exports from the EU.

The Institute's research analysed not only the political context in which the Common Position came into being, but also the content of the document, and the importance of its uniform implementation in the light of the European defence market.

**For more information see**

*The Common Position on arms exports in the light of the emerging European defence market (Background note)*

Author: Sara Depauw

Brussels, 24 January 2010 – ISBN 9789078864271, 25 pp.

## 1.5 Brokering in arms and dual-use items: an overview of the international framework and the Belgian control regime

Brokering in military material and dual-use items constitutes a separate dimension in the whole arms trade chain. Brokering is distinct from foreign arms trade in the strict sense of the word, in that the goods change hands in countries other than those where the brokers conduct their business. Brokers act as middlemen between a producer, buyer or vendor, without themselves being in possession of the goods or being their legal owners. Several reports and publications have already stressed the difficulty of trying to prosecute brokers who act in bad faith. As a result, initiatives have been launched in various international forums in an attempt to get a grip on the brokering issue within the broader challenge of controlling trade in arms.

The Flemish Peace Institute carried out a research project on these international initiatives aiming at controls on brokering. They cover a range of legally and politically binding agreements, best practices and international recommendations within the UN, the EU and other international organisations. Aside from the international framework, the Peace Institute also looked into the Belgian control system for brokering. Besides describing the legal provisions and administrative practice, the project examined to what extent the Belgian legislation meets obligations existing above the national level. In addition, the study asked whether the relevant Belgian legislation and associated practices in this field are effective, and formulated recommendations for substantial improvements in the control regime.

## International framework

Brokering is a cross-border phenomenon par excellence, which explains the attention it receives from various international forums. The Institute's study analysed a wide range of relevant documents in order to chart the international framework for the control of brokering activities.

Since the 90s, the international focus on the problem presented by illicit arms brokering has grown in response to a number of reports that revealed the brokers' role in arms embargo violations. These studies showed that brokers tend to choose countries to trade arms in that are less strict in imposing export controls, thus allowing them to trade legally or, at least, with impunity with proscribed countries of destination or recipients. Unauthorized destinations or recipients are those countries that have been placed under an arms embargo, or that constitute threats to (inter alia) regional or international security or to respect for human rights. These observations led to initiatives at the international, regional, and European levels to combat illicit brokering. The United Nations, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the European Union have adopted legally or politically binding instruments to that end.

In terms of content, no consensus has as yet been reached on the types of activities and the profile of brokers that ought to be subjected to control. This is evident from the absence of agreed definitions. The same goes for the type of measures that should be imposed by national legislations, and the delineation of the area of application and types of goods to which the provisions should apply. At international level, the focus has been above all on small arms and light weapons (SALW).

There is however an international consensus on the need for national legislation so that brokers can be brought under control in the country where they conduct their business. This implies also creating a legislative framework for legal brokering. Likewise, there is consensus about the need for sanctions to ensure that offending brokers do not walk away with impunity. As regards the means of control, there is a preference for licensing the activities rather than licensing the individuals.

The most stringent measures are those found in the EU regulatory system. Depending on the types of goods - military or dual-use - Common Positions and Regulations oblige Member States to adapt their policies, or to implement directly applicable provisions, respectively. The EU regulations contain clearly expressed definitions and a very distinct field for practical application (based on lists). They draw a distinction between minimal obligatory measures and additional measures to be considered, and make Member States liable for imposing sanctions.

From an overview of best practices and international norms it can be seen that we have come a long way since the first international reports brought the problem of unauthorized brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) to light. In the first place, the primary importance of not letting brokers walk away with impunity from activities that violate arms embargoes, or other measures taken to ensure international security, has been grasped. National legislation, where it existed, used to create obligations regarding the import, export, and transit of arms but did not cover the intermediary activities of brokers. The focus of the earliest international initiatives was thus above all to set parameters for national legal systems covering brokering activities, including sanctions.

While the international focus was above all on SALW, with the passing of years the scope of the international initiatives has been broadened to cover also other types of arms, while simultaneously more attention has been paid to the need for a holistic approach to combating the illicit arms trade in all its aspects. In that context, the regulatory control of brokering constitutes a second line of defence, preventing persons other than arms traders from circumventing import, export, and transit regulations.

Over the years, a wide range of binding instruments and recommendations have been adopted at various international and regional levels. Together, they now offer quite a comprehensive insight into the specific characteristics of the problem of illicit brokering. National authorities can resort to these as the starting point for taking steps within their own national legislations. Regional organisations such as the European Union and the Organisation of American States have been in a position to develop detailed provisions. In this process, the European Union has gone furthest in the area of dual-use items, thanks to the supra-national competences that have been assigned to it. To achieve an effective conclusive control of brokering on a worldwide scale, the international community still needs to take some further steps.

First, it is not enough to provide international blueprints for national legislation. Brokering is, by definition, a cross-border problem, which limits the impact of national authorities' powers. The only way to overcome this limitation is by resorting to international cooperation. Such cooperation needs, at the least, to include information exchange about brokers, licences granted and denied, criminal convictions and so forth. Ideally, such cooperation should be coordinated and directed by an international office or agency. Secondly, repressive action alone will not suffice. A legal framework with attendant sanctions may indeed make unauthorized brokering illegal and ensure there is no impunity for illegal activities,

but it only closes the stable door after the horse has gone. A more mature and comprehensive approach to restraint calls for a more preventive strategy that will search out brokers proactively to make them aware of the conditions for operating legally. Brokering could thus come to be seen as a legal rather than by definition illicit activity. This aspect too would need intensive cross-border cooperation, parallel to the national efforts made by the states.

In both connections the negotiations for an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) offer an exceptional opportunity. The ATT represents a holistic approach to the problem of illicit arms trade in all its aspects. Insofar an ATT succeeds in taking account of the key points regarding the brokering problem as outlined in this research study, this would mean a significant step forward: not just towards a decisive grip on brokering together with better guarantees and assurances for the legal arms trade, but – in the last analysis – towards improved international security and greater respect for human rights.

### The Belgian control regime

In 2003, Belgium amended the Law of 5 August 1991 on foreign trade in military goods, following a number of reports in which Belgium's role as the pivotal point for brokering activities was exposed. A Title III headed 'combating the illegal arms trade' was added to the Law of 1991, with four articles that (1) subject brokers and arms traders to provisional licensing, (2) impose a prohibition on violating arms embargoes, (3) determine criminal sanctions for non-compliance with the provisions in the said Title III, and (4) provide for extraterritorial application. Belgium has opted to subject the persons involved in brokering (and arms trade) to controls, rather than the brokering activities as such. The provisional licence applies only to brokers in military goods and not to persons facilitating trade in dual-use items. This latter category has since 27 August 2009 fallen under the directly applicable provisions of Regulation (EC) 428/2009. Belgium has not yet adopted the implementing provisions, nor has it provided for sanctions, but this should not prevent the Regulation from coming into force.

Since 2003, the Belgian control regime has been seen as something of a model: but undeservedly so, as it was superseded barely three months after its publication by the Common Position 2003/468/GBVB of the EU. This Common Position makes brokering activities subject to a licensing requirement and stresses that the licensing of persons can never replace that of activities. Since 2008, the European CP 2008/944 has further required that the system of controlling imports, exports, and transit of military goods according to eight criteria be extended to include brokering activities. This is in line with the international view that the control of brokering constitutes a second line for defence for closing loopholes in the control net covering import, export, and transit transactions. Preferably, such controls should be conducted by the same authorities. Also in this respect, Belgium is out of step with the international view.

The control of import, export, and transit of military and dual-use items was regionalized a few months after the amendment of the legislation, while the control of brokers (and arms traders) has remained a federal competence. Since that time, it has been unclear whether the control of brokering activities is a regional, a federal, or a mixed competence. All of these interpretations have been supported by legal arguments. As a result of this ambiguity – even impasse – it has now become imperative that the whole issue of combating illicit arms trade in all its aspects be re-examined from a political perspective. Likewise, juridical choices must be made on how and where to control all sub-categories of the trade, including brokering, bearing in mind not only their specific characteristics but also their substantial interconnections. That this was not achieved in 2003 is further demonstrated by the fact that the competent department of the federal Ministry of Justice has not processed a single application: that is, since the amendment to the legislation not a single broker has gone through the statutory procedure for the grant of a provisional licence. In other words, the Act of 2003 has only a symbolic character and in practice has not succeeded in subjecting brokers to control. Moreover, it is not at all clear whether this means that no more brokers have remained active in Belgium since 2003, or that they have simply ignored the requirement to submit an application. Even had applications been received, the question remains what measures could have been used to control the brokers effectively. In 2003 the choice was made to link the licensing procedure with the registration process under the Weapons Act, but there is ambiguity and confusion over how this registration and the licensing procedure complement one another, on the concrete conditions that brokers need to satisfy, the harmonisation of definitions, the concrete field of application, and so on. These procedures do not add up to an effective control even on paper.

The Institute's study concluded from all of the above is that the Belgian regime for the control of brokering in military and dual-use items is not working: there is no compliance, no implementation of the legislation in actual practice, and not even any procedure to test its decisive effects. In other words, the Belgian regime for the control of brokering leaves rather a lot of room for substantial improvements. The study thus went on to suggest introducing a number of measures based on a global vision of the combat of illicit arms trade in general, and insights into the specific nature of brokering in particular.

***For more information see***

*The international framework for control of brokering in military and dual-use items.  
(Research report)*

Author: Kathleen Van Heuverswyn

Brussels, 2 March 2010 - ISBN 9789078864264, 167 pp.

*The Belgian regime for the control of brokering in military and dual-use items  
(Research report)*

Author: Kathleen Van Heuverswyn

Brussels, 2 March 2010 - ISBN 9789078864288, 122 pp.



## 1.6

# US tactical nuclear weapons at Kleine Brogel

On 24 February 2010, the Flemish Parliament adopted a resolution on a world free of nuclear weapons. In it, the Flemish Government was asked to press the Federal Government to advocate the abolition of all nuclear weapons from the world and thus also from Flanders within the NATO alliance. In response to a question from the Flemish Parliament's Committee on Foreign Policy, European Affairs, and International Cooperation, the Peace Institute examined recent developments at international level on the topic of nuclear strategy.

Besides briefly outlining the local political and societal context, the Institute examined recent trends in the field of nuclear disarmament and their significance for the debate in Flanders. The report discussed the reformulation of the United States' nuclear strategy, the signing of a new START Treaty between the United States and Russia, the debate within NATO and the review process of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. These developments provide the international framework for the debate on the stationing of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The study revealed that, on the international plane, efforts are being increased for meaningful steps towards nuclear disarmament, which offers hopeful prospects for a nuclear weapons-free Europe. In Flanders, this objective is broadly supported both politically and socially. It is, however, uncertain whether the impetus for nuclear disarmament within NATO and at the international level can be seized in order to remove all American nuclear weapons from Europe. These weapons' symbolic function for the trans-Atlantic relationship seems so far to be greater than the symbolic value their withdrawal could have for worldwide non-proliferation efforts. On the other hand, retaining tactical nuclear weapons in Europe would have substantial impact through the large financial demands of modernising and securing them, and the negative signals it sends in relation to the non-proliferation standards the United States and Europe are trying to impose on other countries.

### ***For more information see***

*US tactical nuclear weapons at Kleine Brogel in the context of international developments (Background note)*

Author: Marjolein Muys

Brussels, 22 September 2010 - ISBN 9789078864363, 20 pp.

## 1.7

# Dutch-language summary of the SIPRI Yearbook 2010

The SIPRI *Yearbook* was first published in 1969 and is now in its 41st edition (2010). Since 2005, the Flemish Peace Institute has undertaken the Dutch translation and publication of a summary version.

The SIPRI *Yearbook* 2010 presents a combination of original data in areas such as world military expenditure, international arms trade, arms production, nuclear forces, major armed conflicts and multilateral peace operations, plus state-of-the-art analyses of important aspects of arms control, peace and international security. The Yearbook is written both by SIPRI researchers and outside experts.

The 2010 Edition of the SIPRI Yearbook was devoted, amongst other topics, to the vision of a world without nuclear weapons; armed conflict; crime and criminal violence; the role of the citizenry in peace operations; and Euro-Atlantic security and regimes. In keeping with tradition, the SIPRI Yearbook also highlights a number of key developments over the past year concerning international relations and peace issues, for instance in the fields of military expenditures, international arms deliveries, and the control of nuclear arms and non-proliferation.

**For more information see**

*SIPRI Yearbook 2010 – Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*  
(Summary in Dutch)

Brussels, 8 July 2010 - 28 pp.



#2

*Peace and Society*

Since violence is a manifest problem for society, simply stopping or preventing it is an obvious first step in the right direction: but handling conflicts demands much more, namely addressing the underlying factors as well.

In its Peace and Society Programme, the Peace Institute focuses on potential sources of violence and looks for their likely causes. Further, the Institute examines social processes that are conducive to conditions for peace, at local and at international level. This research takes its starting point from concrete problems or from striking observations that require further analysis. What role does violence play in the lives of young people? How do people deal with the commemoration and the remembrance of conflicts? And what is the impact of democratic political structures on peace?

As the meaning of peace depends on the social, political, economic, and cultural context in which the concept is used, constant reflection is needed on the concepts and definitions employed; and attention is always paid to this during the Institute's research.

Details of publications, networking, and activities within this project can be consulted in the second part of this annual report. The next section explains the framework and content of the research carried out.

## 2.1 Peace education

Within the Peace Institute's research programme on Peace and Society, a research project on peace education has been ongoing since 2007. In it, the Peace Institute examines what exactly peace education entails and how it is implemented in practice, inter alia in our educational system. The Peace Institute accordingly seeks insights into peace education in general, and the form it takes in Flanders in particular.

In an earlier phase, a sample sheet was created showing recent peace education initiatives in the education sector. During 2010 a study was completed including a conceptual segment and an inventory of the existing range of peace education initiatives in Flanders. The research looked at the actual or potential content of the idea of peace education, and at the means of implementation, the characteristics, and the sub-categories attached to it. The analysis resulted in a set of parameters defining peace education that is being used to map out the range of peace education initiatives on offer in Flanders.

## What is peace education?

The Peace Institute defines peace education as a context-based, transformative, and intrinsic part of political education, oriented towards a peace culture and towards active accountability:

- *Peace culture* is defined by the United Nations as the sum of the values, ideologies, behaviours, and attitudes towards life that reject violence and seek to avoid conflict by addressing the roots of the problems via dialogue or communication at the inter-personal, collective, and international levels. In this connection the importance of culture, history, life attitude, acquisition of skills and education, and knowledge of foreign languages is stressed, as well as the relevance of teacher training, the broad school environment, the informal (after-school curriculum) educational context, and adult education.
- *Active accountability* is the aimed-for, and desired, end result of peace education. It demands both an understanding of the world situation and its implications (knowledge and insight), and a stance against open and organized violence and in favour of a just society (attitude and action).
- Peace education is *context-based*. This means that the context of, and the path to, peace education are determined by the concerns and needs of the particular society where the peace education programmes take place. While this is a generally valid point, the possible connection with a real conflict situation determines to a high degree the content given to a peace curriculum. The context-based nature of peace education implies a need to take account of the target audience's current or remembered experiences or, in other words, to proceed in an experience-oriented fashion.
- Peace education as *transformative and political pedagogy* implies that change and emancipation are central elements, both for those enjoying the benefits of such an education (transformative), and within society as a whole (political). Aspirations for peace often present a direct challenge to the current state of affairs, rather than simply reflecting existing knowledge and the social order. As such, peace education is not aimed at moulding a body of submissive or docile citizen-followers but rather at educating active citizens who are fully prepared to assume responsibility and accountability for their actions. Long-term learning processes (process-based) and cooperative or interactive learning are essential to achieve this aim.

Based on the tenets advanced by Johan Galtung, a distinction has been drawn between positive and negative peace. Positive peace is a state of non-violence, sustainability and justice that removes the causes of violence, and can only exist in the presence of suitably evolved attitudes and adapted institutions. Negative peace then refers simply to stopping or avoiding war and direct violence. Both of these may also co-exist.

According to Ian Harris, five types of peace education can be distinguished within the broad field of peace education, namely international, human rights, development, environmental, and conflict management education.

These categorizations based on Harris, Galtung, Freire, and others are sufficiently coherent and theoretically well-grounded to concretize the connections between what are at first sight very distinct types of activity. A non-exclusive approach that places projects along two axes -positive/negative peace, and the five types of peace education – may also provide a reliable guide through the very diverse field of emancipatory and world-improving projects, without falling into rigid stereotypes.

### What is peace education in Flanders?

Peace education projects are now being organized in a large majority of Flemish primary and secondary schools. To a great extent this is happening because the schools regard the projects as well worthwhile and can themselves see their immediate impact, for instance on the atmosphere in school or the students' attitude to violence. For these projects, which often arise from the initiative of a dedicated teacher or a group of teachers, the schools draw to a considerable extent on help from outside organizations.

Organisations offer a wide range of initiatives under a host of names and banners that fall within our definition of peace education. In total we identified 62 organisations offering altogether 454 peace education initiatives within the education sector. The range of peace education on offer in Flanders thus has something to please everybody, with a large spectrum of coverage over the various age groups and the different categories of peace education.

Nonetheless, in the course of our research we registered some stand-out examples and interesting linkages. The traditional peace movement, i.e. organisations concerning themselves with issues of war and peace (macro-peace), and organisations focussing more on inter-personal non-violence (micro-peace), generally have the most spontaneous associations with peace themselves. We also find among them the largest variety of types of peace education, target groups, and methodologies.

The peace movement appears to approach certain types of peace education in a way different from organisations that do not directly associate peace with their operations or associate with it only obliquely. Within the field of international education, the type favoured both by the peace movement and by organisations focussing on international themes, we find one major difference of approach. In international education – the overarching context for peace education – the peace movement focuses above all on negative peace and, hence, on international conflicts or wars. The internationally-oriented organisations in this same field are almost exclusively oriented towards positive peace and find themselves very much crossing paths with development education. In fact, the same is true for the development-oriented organisations. Their approach seems to be one of global education: getting acquainted with other cultures, ways of life, customs and habits, the problems confronting others and the global interconnectedness of everything. Both approaches do fit within the peace culture and the active accountability that are objectives of peace

education, but there appears to be a clear distinction between an interpretation geared towards achieving negative peace and one geared towards positive peace. This point about international education should not detract from the fact that the peace movement is also mostly oriented towards positive peace in the totality of its work and most often actually combines positive and negative peace.

The distinction between negative and positive peace seems to be the most illuminating factor for distinguishing between projects and organisations. Organisations that base their work on remembrance of the two World Wars (macro-peace) appear to be most pronounced in their focus on negative peace. Apart from the peace movement, organisations working around inter-personal violence (micro-peace) most frequently combine negative and positive peace. It thus appears that attention to negative peace marks the dividing-line between organisations traditionally associated with peace and organisations that generally use different labels for their work in the field of peace education.

Strangely enough, it is the organisations, and even more so the activities, traditionally associated with peace – and hence with negative peace – that constitute the odd-man-out within the field of peace education. Within the complete range, two approaches to negative peace – i.e. micro-peace (against inter-personal violence) and macro-peace (against international violence) – appear to form each other's counter-poles, in terms both of their target groups and didactic approaches. Projects for micro-peace, which we might roughly label the 'negative peace' version of education on conflict handling, are found amongst all age groups, but most frequently amongst the youngest groups. Cognitive and experience-geared approaches are least common in the micro-peace field, while interactive methods are favoured. Projects for macro-peace, notably on the subject of both World Wars, in turn offer a 'negative peace' version of international and, to a lesser degree, human rights education. These projects are particularly geared to older age groups and attach great importance to cognitive and experience-based learning. Interactive approaches are thus the least often encountered here. Ultimately, the characteristics of macro- and micro-peace work differ significantly across the entire range of projects. Projects geared to positive peace are situated between both extremes, and help to ensure that the whole range of peace education forms one continuous field where various types of peace education and the different categories of organisations overlap and mesh with one another.

It should be noted here that this analysis holds good above all for project definition and less so for organisations. The fact is that a great number of peace organisations offer also projects in the area of positive peace, while the peace movement covers the entire field of peace education. Nevertheless, the real core of peace education work seems to a great extent to lie in projects that are often known better under other titles, while the projects most intuitively associated with peace (in effect, with negative peace) determine the extremes of the range.

Across the entire range of types, most projects are offered by specialized educational organisations that often choose to focus on a given theme or type of peace education, a



fixed target group and/or a fixed methodology. In by far the majority of cases, the organisations offering the programmes seem to take a dedicated and professional approach to their educational tasks; often they will fine-tune their programmes to fit in with teaching curriculum schedules and attainment targets. This applies to specialized educational organisations, but also to organisations with specialised themes for whom educational work is only one among their activities. It is worth noting that schools making use of external organisations to help create peace education projects are generally very satisfied with that collaboration.

A broad and varied menu of programmes is available to all ages, but the centre of gravity lies with youngsters 10 to 18 years old, with peaks for the third grades at lower and secondary levels. The materials on offer often consist of games, project kits, and rather less frequently workshops and teach-ins. Much attention is paid in the available peace education projects to active immersion, direct experience or personal contributions.

One other noteworthy feature is the child-friendly adaptation of materials, above all for the primary level. Global problems are presented in a form that is comprehensible to children. This is done, for instance, by talking about child soldiers rather than war, about street urchins instead of problems of poverty and human development, about children's rights instead of human rights ...

A red thread that runs throughout the study on peace education is the importance of a process-based approach. Also in the case of peace education offered in Flanders, it is clear that the importance of a long-term approach has been seriously taken to heart. Continuity is sometimes assured directly by the programme provider, with initiatives building upon earlier projects or education methods lending themselves to long-term application. Far more organisations are also providing materials to support preparatory work and post mortem analysis of the activity. All this has high importance for the success of a peace education project. Over the long term, the success of peace education as a whole seems to depend especially on continuous efforts by the teachers and a conducive school climate.

### What about peace education in Flanders?

At the conclusion of the research a number of points were singled out for attention. First, the cost of a great majority of the peace education initiatives seems to range from very low to completely free. Costs may mount up due to the need for supervision or transport expenses but, in general, there are minimal financial obstacles in the way of making use of the peace education available. This is in large measure due to the fact that providers receive subsidies in support of their (educational) work. Financing is less often provided by the Department of Education than by cultural, socio-cultural, or youth programmes at the Flemish level; from federal development cooperation funds; from cities, municipalities and provinces, and from the operating resources of inter-governmental or non-govern-



mental organisations. It would be very interesting to systematically map out the financing channels and to investigate how far the Department of Education is in a position to offer financial, structural, political, or contextual support and assistance to peace education in Flanders.

Secondly, it would be desirable to draw together the various initiatives towards peace education that are currently enshrined in subject-related and cross-curricular attainment targets; to collectively promote them and to complete or address any gaps that may be found.

In reality and despite its many-coloured nature, peace education forms one coherent and cohesive pedagogical approach that works better, the more it is harmonized. It makes good sense for the various sub-parts of the peace education programme to reinforce each other, and for teaching staff to be trained, further educated and supported to reflect this mutual interconnection and co-dependence.

Thirdly, attention was drawn to UNESCO's appeal to integrate teacher training programmes, the broad school environment, the informal (after-school) education context, and adult education into the peace education process. More stress on the 'intertwined' nature of peace education is certainly desirable in teacher training and in teachers' further education

Fourthly, and with a particular view to improving access, it is worth thinking of combining forces amongst the organisations offering programmes. Schools not carrying out peace educational projects indicated that the absence of this – together with lack of time and the absence of a teacher to take the initiative and assume the task - often prevents them from getting an overview of the programmes on offer and the quality of the offerings. Joining forces among providers for greater transparency on what is available would certainly enhance customers' appetite, make the range of programmes more visible, pool expertise, and possibly lead to mutual improvements - thus heightening the impact of the policy. This kind of overall collaboration would also show its benefits for the other three points above.

Finally, some elements of good practice that enhance the quality of peace education initiatives may be summarized. A clear profile, clear choices, and well-defined objectives on the part of providers positively influence peace educational projects. In particular, defining and explaining the teaching method to be used and adjusting teaching plans and attainment goals accordingly will benefit the quality of the project and also provide useful points of reference for teaching staff. It also seems advisable, notwithstanding the importance of clear choices and objectives by the provider, to leave room for teaching staff to fit the programme into their local situation and adapt it to their own needs. Preparation and post mortem analysis of peace education projects are absolutely essential and provide important reference points for both the providers and the teaching staff. Fortunately enough, this aspect is already being well attended to. Above all, achieving continuity in peace

education through ongoing projects, guiding principles and general school culture seems to be crucial for raising peace education work above the level of just a day outing or a welcome break in daily routine.

***For more information see***

*On positive and negative peace. Peace education for primary and secondary schools in Flanders: concept definition and analysis of the offer of projects (Research report)*

Authors: Geert Castryck and Nils Duquet

Brussels, 8 March 2010 - ISBN 9789078864295, 196 pp.

## 2.2

# Commemoration and remembrance

In 2010, the Peace Institute started a new research project on the topic of commemoration and remembrance. War and political violence can cause deep rifts and schisms in societies and among states. In the aftermath of violent conflicts, societies have to find a place for these painful, traumatic events in their collective memory, inter alia in the form of commemorations. History shows that commemoration can take place in various ways. Historically speaking, such reminders have often contributed to keeping social and inter-state conflicts and tensions alive. At the same time, commemorations can also provide an incentive and stimulus for movements to prevent and ban wars and violent conflicts, based on the experience and the memory of appalling violence. Commemorations and collective memory then contribute to underpinning the practice of peace, and, by recognising mutual suffering, to bringing about reconciliation. The Peace Institute's research covered the role of commemoration and remembrance in general, but also focussed on current commemoration practices, among others in the run-up to the commemoration of the Centenary of the First World War.

In 2010, an initial exploratory study was completed into contemporary commemoration practices and the challenges facing them. For some time now, various authorities and organisations in Flanders have been embarking on preparations for the Centenary Commemoration of the First World War, to be held in the period 2014-2018. Commemoration of these past events has become a permanent feature within all societies involved in the World Wars. The analysis of traditional commemorative practices and of literature

devoted to commemoration and remembrance has, however, drawn attention to a need to think about the contemporary meaning and relevance of these war commemorative events.

The exploratory study suggested that three questions in particular need attention in this context. Firstly, commemorative events have always proclaimed more than just one single message. The first motive underlying all such commemorative practices is to permanently honour the victims of wars and conflicts. But beyond the theme of remembrance, commemorative occasions have always been seen as vehicles to transmit additional messages and serve other objectives. Traditionally, commemorations were used to pursue certain political goals. They were, for instance, employed as instruments to promote national unity, to support efforts to fashion a national identity and to promote notions such as patriotic sacrifice. The study showed us that the practice of linking commemorations to political agendas is still ongoing at the present day. Another traditional goal of commemorations is the promotion and dissemination of a peace culture. This too entails linking commemorative events with a political agenda: commemoration is integrated into a peace education programme seeking to promote values such as tolerance and non-violent resolution of conflicts. If the authorities and organizers want to avoid transmitting messages during commemorative events that risk being interpreted as dated, ambiguous, possibly even contradictory or non-inclusive, they need to keep in mind that commemoration can indeed serve many goals, and that there are potential tensions amongst these various goals and the messages to be conveyed during the ceremonies.

Secondly, the study confirmed that official commemorative ceremonies still maintain their role today as ritualistic practices during which respect and gratitude is offered to all those who suffered grievously during the wars. Nonetheless, to take account of the presence of new and younger groups of participants, organizers would be well advised not to go on handling commemorative ceremonies as a matter of routine. Although traditional rites and forms remain important as times and places where people come together to learn and appreciate the differences and similarities in their past war experiences, it is also clear that the traditional ceremonies and symbols have been losing their force as a way to embody one shared, meaningful remembrance of the past for a broader contemporary public. Today, when the last surviving veterans and other direct eyewitnesses of events are departing from our presence, we need also to draw in a new and younger audience to participate in these commemorations. Complementary commemorative events and exhibitions can be useful in this, as they can help people who did not themselves go through the wars to find meaning in these traditional exhibitions of forms and rites. For several years already, organizers have been experimenting with novel forms of remembrance, such as sports events, walking tours, and art exhibits. It is obviously important not to let the need to attract new groups of participants overshadow the real objectives of the commemorative event. For that reason, it is recommended that forums be identified where participants may engage in concentrated reflections about war and peace. For instance, the French policy on shared commemoration encourages people to look to the past war years from a variety of perspectives, so as to generate more accurate narratives about the wars.

Museums, which in Flanders have an important role to fulfil within the commemorative landscape, are a suitable forum from this viewpoint to introduce such multiple perspectives. Likewise, the study showed us the potential of commemoration tourism, pedagogical programmes, and innovative media. All such devices broaden the field of action for commemoration and offer possibilities and opportunities to reflect on war and peace in the long term.

A third noteworthy point concerns commemoration/remembrance tourism. In the framework of the Centenary Commemoration of the First World War, major investments are being planned within the tourist industry. Tourism has great potential as an instrument to transmit a number of different commemorative messages and to assist in supporting their enduring relevance in our modern society. Nevertheless, when designing and promoting tourist initiatives centred on commemoration and remembrance, one is bound to wonder exactly what kinds of messages ought to be transmitted and similarly, how this can be done with respect for historically grounded memories and existing commemorative practices.

It became clear from our study that the commemoration of past conflicts and wars has now reached a turning point, and the time has come to ensure that commemoration events retain their relevance to satisfy the needs of our modern society. In the course of the past few years, numerous popular initiatives have been undertaken that diverge from the strict rituals that for decades have defined the public features of commemorative events and practices. The French government, through its policy of shared remembrance, has made an effort to steer these events into novel paths. These efforts have however still not taken full advantage of various openings for broadening the scope and relevance of the practices and, moreover, have not always carried them right down to local level. In Flanders too, the process of reflection about innovative interpretations of commemorative practices needs to be further encouraged, inter alia by providing the authorities and organisations with more relevant information on current developments in this field; by increasing awareness of possible problem issues and points for attention; and identifying what possibilities exist to safeguard the contemporary relevance of commemorations and remembrance events. In the Peace Institute's view, the supreme contemporary relevance of these events – aside from continuing the practice of demonstrating our unfailing respect for all victims of war – lies especially in encouraging people to reflect on the true meaning of war and peace. This requires that organizers of commemorative events pay constant heed to the accuracy of their rendering of past wars and take full account of the great diversity existing amongst the various types of war experiences. In addition, organizers need to stay constantly aware of the fact that commemorations have traditionally transmitted various sorts of messages, and that there may be possible tensions amongst these diverse communications.

It is clear, therefore, that commemorative practices need to hold a deeper meaning than mere national identity reinforcement, and that the messages conveyed should be made as coherent and inclusive as possible. In order to reach new groups of participants, it will be valuable to explore a broad spectrum of forms and methodologies. Commemoration/remembrance tourism is also promising in this context, on condition that the promotion

of this special type of tourism does not lose sight of the event's very specific and personal character. Finally, commemoration and remembrance presents us with a very suitable platform to engage in peace education, thus contributing to a culture of peace and a more inclusive society. In brief, while war commemoration certainly raises many questions and problems, it remains still today a relevant and productive social phenomenon. The ideal moment seems to have arrived to re-think the nature and form of war commemoration and remembrance events.

**For more information see**

*War commemoration reconsidered*

*(Background note)*

Authors: Francine Migneault, Isabella la O' and Maarten Van Alstein

Brussels, 23 September 2010 - ISBN 9789078864387, 44 pp.

## 2.3 Youth and Violence

'Youth and Violence'... the theme not infrequently invokes strong feelings and heated discussions, where young people themselves are seen first and foremost as the problem. The media, politicians, and scientific researchers have been giving serious attention to the phenomenon, and the conviction that youth is turning ever more violent has by now become common currency. Policymakers have taken a host of preventative and repressive measures in response to this social concern. The view that youth violence has increased in recent years, however, is rarely founded on a scientific analysis. Furthermore, the perceptions and opinions of young people themselves are hardly ever given proper consideration in the ongoing debate.

Previous research carried out by the Peace Institute ('Peace in Flanders') has shown that young people have an ambivalent attitude towards violence. On the one hand, young people often undertake targeted political action for the promotion of peace or nonviolence, for instance in the form of protesting, signing petitions or donating money. On the other hand, they have a higher tendency to use violence themselves. More generally speaking, violence by and against young people has a direct and significant personal and social impact.

In 2009 the Peace Institute launched a research project on Youth and Violence, outsourcing it to the Leuven Institute for Criminology (LINC) at the Law Faculty of the K.U.Leuven. This study collated recent data available in Flanders about youth violence. Besides taking a critical look at the extant figures, it made a new in-depth analysis of statistics from Jeugdonderzoekplatform (JOP or Youth Research Platform) and the Veiligheidsmonitor (Safety Monitor). A quantitative section offered an outline of the scope, nature, and evolution of the problem. The results of new qualitative research into the attitudes and perceptions of young people themselves were also integrated. As a result, the study constitutes a significant addition to the available research.

The research project was completed at the end of 2010 and the findings are being assembled in a book titled 'Jongeren en geweld' (Youth and Violence), to be published in May 2011 by Acco.



#3

*Support for  
parliamentary activities*

The Peace Institute supports the Flemish Parliament's activities through research (see chapters 1 and 2) and by publishing advisory notes (see 3.2), developing a documentation centre (see 3.3), and by contributing to meetings and organising work visits and conferences (see 3.1). In the following sections, this direct support to the Flemish Parliament is further illustrated by an account of the Peace Institute's involvement in parliamentary work, an overview of the advice issued, and information on the document collection of the Parliamentary Information Centre.

## 3.1 Involvement in parliamentary activities

### Committee meetings

On 14 January 2010, the Peace Institute briefed the Committee for the Economy on its annual report for 2008, specifically with reference to the study on the economic impact of military R&D.

The research study into peace education received attention during discussion of the policy advice note on education 2009-2014 in the Committee on Education and Equal Opportunities.

The annual report on the Flemish foreign arms trade and the advice of the Flemish Peace Institute informed discussions in the Committee on Foreign Policy, European Affairs, and International Cooperation on the Flemish Government's annual report to the Flemish Parliament on licences approved and denied in 2009 for arms, ammunition, and materials specifically intended for use by the military or law enforcement agencies and their associated technology.

On 9 November 2010, an exchange of ideas with the Peace Institute took place in the Committee on Foreign Policy, European Affairs, and International Cooperation concerning the 2009 annual report from the Peace Institute and the background note on nuclear weapons at Kleine Brogel.

On 14 December 2010, Director Tomas Baum presented the Peace Institute's annual report to the Flemish Parliament Committee for Culture, Youth, Sport and Media. The presentation focussed in particular on the Institute's research study 'A Window on the World', which dealt with foreign reporting in our media.



## Working visit



On 18 and 19 October 2010, the Flemish Peace Institute together with a delegation of Flemish Members of Parliament paid a working visit to Verdun in preparation of the Centenary Commemoration of WW I. This working visit was organized by the Peace Institute within the context of its research and support for the Flemish Parliament on the topics of war commemoration and peace

tourism. The aim of the excursion was to gain, through a number of visits to sites and meetings with parties involved in the memorial activities in and around Verdun, a deeper insight into existing commemoration practices; to reflect on the remembrance of WW I in Flanders; and to promote an exchange of ideas between Parliament and the Institute. Nine members of Parliament from the different parties, one parliamentary party staff member, eight members of the Board of Directors, and staff from the Peace Institute took part in the visit.



This working visit did not fail to bear fruit: it is clear from several signs that the coming Centenary Commemoration of WW I has transcended party dividing lines in the Flemish Parliament. In this context the Peace Institute has been asked inter alia to prepare an advice on the draft text of the 'International Declaration on Flanders Fields' (see 3.2).

## Written queries and requests for explanation

Written questions were asked on the Institute's research on peace education, arms export, and foreign reporting in our media. Requests for explanation related to the advice of the Peace Institute on UN Resolution 1325 and to research carried out in the programme on Arms Trade and Arms Production.

## Participation by Flemish Members of Parliament



On 8 March 2010, Flemish members of Parliament Sabine Poleyn and Marleen Vanderpoorten formed a respondent panel at the presentation of the research study 'On Positive and Negative Peace' by the Peace Institute.

Following the publication of its research on peace education, the Institute brought

together on 23 September 2010 a group of teachers, involved actors, those with related experience, and policy makers for a conference called 'Vredesopvoeding: van kennis tot actie' (Peace Education: from Knowledge to Action). The conference was concluded by a debate with Flemish members of Parliament Boudewijn Bouckaert, Elisabeth Meuleman, Kris Van Dijck, and Bart Martens.



In addition, the Peace Institute welcomed members of Parliament and their parliamentary collaborators also on several other occasions: for instance at the presentation of the study on Brokering of Arms and Dual-use Items on 2 March 2010, the presentation of the annual report 'Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use

items in 2009' on 17 March 2010, and the conference 'Arms export controls and the emerging European defence market' on 29 November 2010.

## 3.2 Advice

Its advisory role constitutes the Institute's most direct service to Parliament and its political environment. The Peace Institute can formulate advice at any time on the basis of its expertise or the results of the research it has conducted. Advice generated on its own initiative can be issued both in consequence of scientific research and in response to a political or social stimulus. The other advice functions of the Institute are the giving of advice on request from the Flemish Parliament and providing advice on the report of the Flemish

Government to the Flemish Parliament on implementation of the Act of 5 August 1991 regarding the import, export, and transit of arms, ammunition and materials specifically intended for military use or for law enforcement and associated technology.

All advice of the Peace Institute is issued by its Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is composed of 19 voting members from different sectors of Flemish civil society. The members receive a 5-year mandate and are appointed by the Flemish Parliament. To guarantee an independent institute with broad support and the required expertise, the Institute's founding Act prescribes a balanced composition of experts and representatives from all Flemish parliamentary parties, universities, socio-economic groupings and the peace movement. Playing an advisory role within this broad social platform, the Peace Institute takes its role as a Flemish political-social organisation to heart.

Three advisory notes were issued in 2010: one prescribed by the founding Act of the Institute, one on the Institute's own initiative and one on request from the Flemish Parliament. All 2010 advisory notes 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 advisory notes were also published on the Institute's website and disseminated by newsletter.

### 3.2.1 Advice concerning the annual report of the Flemish Government on the arms trade in 2009

#### Context

The Act describing the activities of the Flemish Peace Institute stipulates that the Institute will provide the Flemish Parliament with advice on the annual report from the Flemish Government to the Flemish Parliament concerning licences granted and denied for arms, ammunition, and materials specifically intended for military use or for law enforcement agencies and the associated technology. On 9 April 2010, the Flemish Government submitted to the Flemish Parliament its annual report on arms trade conducted in 2009.

The Peace Institute's advisory note points to key issues in the Flemish Government's report, with accompanying advice to the Flemish Parliament. The selected issues and the advice given are based on earlier advice and studies conducted by the Institute in its research programme on Arms Trade and Arms Production, where the Institute monitors the national, European, and international legal framework for foreign arms trade, as well as facts and figures relating to arms production and arms trade in Flanders. The advice was based in particular on information in the annual report 'Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in

dual-use items 2009', which was presented to the Flemish Parliament on 17 March 2010. The Institute's annual report contains the statistics on import, export, and transit of military material during the past year, plus an in-depth analysis of these data. The Peace Institute further provides in its annual report an analysis and details of the licensed trade in dual-use items. However, since this area was not reported on in the annual report from the Flemish Government for 2009, it was consequently omitted from the advisory note.

The Peace Institute based its advice on the premise that effective control of trade in military equipment is essential. Control on the proliferation of this material is, in fact, an indispensable requirement for peace and stability. The advisability of exports is assessed on a case-by-case basis by reference to internationally agreed guidelines and directives. Not only where, but also by whom, the materials are used is crucial in this assessment. Policy on controlling the arms trade needs to be transparent to permit democratic monitoring and oversight.

## Content

The Peace Institute drew attention to four important elements relating to the annual report of the Flemish Government to the Flemish Parliament, submitted to Parliament on 9 April 2010, on licences granted and denied for arms, ammunition, and materials specifically intended for military use or for law enforcement agencies and the associated technology:

- the share of arms exports where the industry is the last reported user at the time of issuing the licence has risen spectacularly over the past few years;
- the COARM consultation mechanism is a measure of harmonisation among European arms export policies, and a transparent application of the European criteria for arms exports is of key importance;
- licensed imports of firearms have seen a considerable increase in recent years, but in many cases the end users of these firearms are not mentioned;
- transparency in the annual reports has improved markedly over the past few years, but there still remains room for significant improvement.

In view of these key issues in Flemish arms trade policy, as reported in the Flemish Government's document, the Peace Institute formulated the following advice on how to optimize Flemish arms trade policy and to support and strengthen parliamentary control over it.

The Flemish Peace Institute recommended to the Flemish Parliament:

- to ask the Flemish Government to make an extra effort to collect all available information on the recipient and the actual end user if the two are different parties; to include

this information in the assessment of licence applications, and to inform Parliament accordingly;

- to ask the Flemish Government to provide more insight, when accounting to Parliament for its policy, into how the European assessment criteria from Common Position 2008/944/CFSP are applied;
- to ask the Flemish Government to pay adequate attention to the import of arms in its annual report for the Flemish Parliament;
- to ask the Flemish Government to increase transparency in its annual report by including detailed information about the actual foreign trade in military materials, licence renewals, temporary transactions, licences under the system of EU Directive 91/477, and the reasons for licence denials.

### Procedural position

The advice accompanying the annual report of the Flemish Government about the arms trade in 2009 was forwarded to the Speaker of the Flemish Parliament and the Chairman and members of the Committee on Foreign Policy, European Affairs, and International Cooperation on 14 June 2010. The advice was included in the discussion of the Annual Report of the Flemish Government to the Flemish Parliament about the foreign arms trade on 15 June 2010. The Flemish Minister-President, competent for foreign arms trade, announced during the debate that the key issues raised by the Peace Institute would be looked into.

## 3.2.2 Advice concerning the operationalisation of Flemish cross-curricular attainment targets: remembrance and peace education

### Context

On 22 April 2009, the Flemish Parliament adopted an Act introducing new attainment targets and development goals in basic and secondary education. Two of the new multi-disciplinary, cross-curricular final attainment targets at the secondary education level are focused on the prevention of intolerance and racism, and on insight into the role of conflicts:

- “students learn from historical and current examples of intolerance, racism and xenophobia”
- “students give examples of the potentially constructive and destructive role of conflicts”

Two elements are of importance in this precise formulation of cross-curricular attainment targets. First, various time perspectives are opened up, or more specifically: there is reference to drawing lessons from historical and present examples of intolerance, racism, and xenophobia. This means that the final attainment targets can be operationalized via two lines of approach: a diachronous one that aims to draw lessons from past history, and a synchronous one that aims at the same result but by focusing on contemporary phenomena instead. The second attainment target also includes these two dimensions: the potentially constructive and destructive roles of conflicts can be illuminated by examples both from the past and from the present.

Secondly, the formulation of the cross-curricular and multi-disciplinary attainment targets is focused on aspects of what we call ‘negative’ peace. ‘Negative’ peace is about preventing or stopping war, direct violence, or discrimination. This idea of peace is linked with issues of how to deal with conflicts, intolerance, and racism, and how to strive for their avoidance through training and education. The converse of this ‘negative’ peace is ‘positive’ peace, which refers to a state of sustainability, justice, and the absence of violence, created and guaranteed by the presence of a peace culture.

Proceeding from these two observations, the Peace Institute’s advice identified a number of key points regarding operationalisation of the cross-curricular attainment targets in question.

## Content

The Flemish Peace Institute’s advice focussed on three key elements relating to the cross-curricular attainment targets in secondary education that are designed to counteract intolerance and racism; and on insight into the role of conflicts:

- The formulation of the cross-curricular attainment targets includes a historical and a contemporary approach. This means that when implementing them, current examples of intolerance and racism can be used in addition to historical examples. Both remembrance education and other forms of education about avoiding and ending war, direct violence or discrimination can thus contribute to the realisation of the cross-curricular attainment targets.
- An important point regarding operationalisation of the attainment targets through remembrance education is that commemoration and remembrance embody intrinsic values of reflection and respect. The concrete pedagogical value of commemoration

lies much more in a motivation to work towards contemporary societal objectives, than in a means to work towards that goal. Further, the relationship between the cross-curricular approach of remembrance education and the discipline of history is complex and anything but obvious.

- Aside from working with examples that should not be followed, forms of peace education focussing on the positive conditions for peaceful coexistence can also contribute to realising the intent of the cross-curricular attainment targets. After all, peace education comprises more than just projects about avoiding all kinds of violence, including a wide range of projects aimed at realising and maintaining a culture of peace that include values such as justice, freedom and sustainability.

Based on these key issues relating to the cross-curricular attainment targets in question, the Flemish Peace Institute advised the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Government and educational actors as follows:

- in addition to the historical approach embodied in remembrance education, other current types of education about avoiding or ending war, violence or discrimination should also be included in the operationalisation of the attainment targets;
- in remembrance education practices, attention must be paid to the intrinsic value of commemoration and remembrance, and to the complex relationship between the cross-curricular approach of remembrance education and the discipline of history;
- operationalisation of the attainment targets should not remain limited to focusing on examples not to be followed and avoidance of intolerance and racism; it should also pay attention to projects aimed at the development of a culture of peace, with positive values such as justice, freedom and sustainability.

## Procedural position

The advice on operationalisation of the cross-curricular attainment targets was forwarded on 21 June 2010 to the Speaker of the Flemish Parliament and to the Chairman and members of the Committee on Education and Equal Opportunities. The advice was debated in the Committee on 13 January 2011.

### 3.2.3 Advice on the International Declaration on Flanders Fields

#### Context

The year 2014 will usher in the 100th anniversary of the start of the First World War, a conflict that for four fateful years held world nations in a bloody grip. In the course of those years, Flanders and particularly the Flemish region of the Westhoek was savagely scarred by the ravages of this war. For some time already, Flanders has been making advance preparations to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the First World War over the years 2014-2018. The Flemish Government has initiated a large-scale commemorative programme to be carried out at three levels: the international, the Flemish, and the provincial and local level. The project includes among other things an investment dimension, with substantial budgets available for the upgrading of tourist infrastructures designed to further display the Westhoek heritage; an events dimension aiming to provide a framework for a well-designed and organized schedule of events, with – in a later phase – an evaluation system with criteria that the planned events must satisfy to qualify for subsidies; and a heritage component geared towards the inventorying, protection and conservation of the enduring testimonials of the First World War, such as burial grounds, monuments and buildings, archaeological sites, and significant landscapes.

As early as 11 November 2008, during the official commemoration of the 90th anniversary of Armistice Day in Ypres, Minister-President Kris Peeters announced the Flemish Government's intention to draft an international declaration on the commemoration of the Great War. With this declaration, which was given the working title International Declaration on Flanders Fields, the Flemish authorities - in close cooperation with a large number of nations that played a part in the First World War – hope to provide a durable anchor for remembrance of that war.

By his letter dated 23 November 2010, the Speaker of the Flemish Parliament requested the Peace Institute to formulate an advice on the text of the declaration as currently drafted.

#### Content

The Flemish Peace Institute shares the concerns and ambitions of the Flemish Government to turn the commemorations in 2014-2018 into an event of the broadest possible scope and influence, both within Flanders itself and in the international arena. The Institute therefore fully supports the initiatives taken in this connection by the Flemish Government. The Peace Institute further reiterates its readiness to contribute to the Flemish Parliament's and Flemish Government's efforts to reflect on how Flanders should commemorate the First World War.



The Flemish Peace takes a positive view of the initiative by the Flemish Government to draw up, in consultation with other nations that were involved in the First World War, an international declaration providing a lasting anchor for the commemoration of that War. The Peace Institute believes that such a declaration is an excellent move to put Flanders and its peace message on the international map.

In relation to this international declaration, the Peace Institute advised the Flemish Parliament:

- To encourage and support the Flemish Government
  - 1) in its efforts to reflect on how Flanders should commemorate the First World War;
  - 2) in its initiative to place the Centenary of the First World War in an international perspective by creating cooperative partnerships with the other nations that played a role in this great conflict, including the former colonies;
  - 3) in its intention to use the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the First World War to send an all-embracing and universal Message of Peace to the world;
- To consider a number of key issues related to the structure, the scope, and the conceptual framework of the text, so that the overarching message of the declaration comes across even more coherently;
- To argue in favour of the International Declaration on Flanders Fields explicitly presenting the commemorations of the First World War as platforms for conveying a message of peace.

## Procedural position

The advice accompanying the International Declaration on Flanders Fields was forwarded to the Speaker of the Flemish Parliament on 23 December 2010.

## 3.3

# Documentation centre

In cooperation with the Parliamentary Information Centre, the Peace Institute has in 2010 further expanded its documentation centre with a collection of books, journals, and other media publications. This collection is placed at the service of the employees of the Peace Institute but is also accessible to parliamentary personnel, representatives, and the public at large.

In the catalogue system of the parliamentary Information Centre, '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 the 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 members of the K.U. Leuven Association, a number of government libraries, small scientific libraries, and libraries operated by civil society groups and institutions also chose to join the network. With some 3,000,000 bibliographic entries, LIBIS-Net represents the largest library network in Belgium. Via The Peace Institute's website, a search engine is available to search for the desired book or journal in the Institute's collection or the entire LIBIS catalogue.

The background of the entire page is a light blue-tinted photograph. On the left side, there is a small, transparent globe showing a map of the Indian Ocean, with labels like 'Océan Indien' and 'Génie du Bengale'. On the right side, a person's hand is visible, holding a white rectangular object, possibly a tablet or a piece of paper, which is partially obscured by the text overlay.

#4

*Evaluation report of  
the Scientific Council*

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

The following evaluation report was produced by the Chair of the Scientific Council in January 2011 and was unanimously approved by the members of the Scientific Council on 11 March 2011.

## 4.1 Preface

The Scientific Council has now completed its first cycle of five years activity. This has led to a change in membership and will lead to a change in Chairperson.

Working in the Council has been a happy and intellectually engaging experience. However the Council needs to be renewed in terms of its personnel and Prof. Dr. Luc Reyckler, Professor at KU Leuven, Dr. An Vranckx, Lecturer and Research Associate UGent, Dr. Jean Pascal Zanders, Researcher at ISS and Prof. Dr. Heiner Hänggi, Assistant Director and Head of Research at DCAF are standing down. Their contribution has been much appreciated and they will be missed. However we have been fortunate in securing the collaboration of a number of highly reputable scholars: Prof. Dr. Elise Féron, Senior Lecturer in International Conflict Analysis at the University of Kent and the Brussels School of International Studies, Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wagner, Professor of International Security at the Department of Political Science at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU), Prof. Dr. Elspeth Guild, Professor of European Immigration Law at the Radboud University Nijmegen and visiting professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), Prof. Dr. Antoon Vandevelde, Professor at the Centre for Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy and Dean of the Institute of Philosophy at the K.U. Leuven. We are grateful to them for their willingness to serve. The Council and the Flemish Peace Institute needs the advice of people who are experienced in the field with important networks of contacts and are knowledgeable about cutting edge research and important developments. There is a need to balance skills both academic and linguistic since although the Council works in English some of the documentation is in Dutch.

At the end of this first cycle of the Council seems to have met the needs not only of the scientific staff but also the Board and Parliament. The staff and the Council have formed a scientific community with strong personal and intellectual contacts. The Council follows

the work of each staff member closely in a supportive manner through the six monthly retrospective and perspective reports of each researcher and the occasional seminar. A routine has been established which seems to satisfy everyone but there is one appointment to be made –the Scientific Council must now choose a Chairperson from among its members.

Professor Groom wishes to stand down as Chairperson to make way for new blood and new ideas since he feels that he has made the contribution that he can in setting up of the work of the Council.

Over the five years that Council has encouraged the Flemish Peace Institute to be realistic in its ambitions in relating projects to resources and to be open and flexible. It has monitored academic standards which are fully professional at an international level as is witnessed by the favourable reception of papers at international conferences. There are possibilities to build a network in providing facilities for visitors to Brussels. The Council has kept its eye on the balance in the Flemish Peace Institute's work between the response mode (to Parliament's requests) and the blue sky 'look out' mode of interest driven research.

The report which follows covers the work of 2010. The report is a consensual one and it acknowledges the high standard of the Flemish Peace Institute's work. The Council believes that the Institute is in a very healthy condition.

## 4.2 Research Reports

### 4.2.1 Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use items 2009

This annual report on Flemish imports, exports and transit trade in arms and dual-use items has become something of a flagship for the Flemish Peace Institute, and is certainly one of its most substantial contributions to Parliamentary debate and public understanding. It has developed into a sophisticated product that combines a wealth of carefully researched information with clear and user-friendly presentation. Any scope for further improvement can lie only in a deepening of the discussion on more problematic points, and perhaps some cut-back in repetition.

The length of the report reflects not just the great detail into which it goes on Flemish arms imports, exports and transfers, but also a commendable effort to ensure that it is fully self-contained. Thus it opens with clear explanations of how trade controls work, how they are reported on, and how Flanders and Flemish competences fit into the Belgian and EU pictures. To help both general readers and researchers, a wealth of tables and graphic representations are included not just in the text but in an extra Annex, and further reference materials are included at the end.

The report never risks becoming just a catalogue because it is always on the lookout for trends, possible causation, and developments that may call in question the rationale and effectiveness of the export control process. It identifies several of the latter, such as the large proportion of Flemish arms exports that are re-exported by other EU producers, thus shifting the final control of their destination into foreign hands. This problem and possible solutions could bear more searching analysis – and in fact, the Flemish Peace Institute has signalled it will look further into the issue in future. In keeping with the Flemish Peace Institute's mission, the report also stresses the importance of maintaining, and if possible further improving, high standards of transparency and completeness in official reporting.

The report is structured in a very logical way and the writing is always clear, making it accessible for all possible audiences. The only feature that becomes a little frustrating is that some passages are repeated up to four different times – in the opening executive summary, the overview with which each chapter starts, the main text of the chapter, and the Conclusions. Perhaps not all this repetition is strictly necessary: or if it is, it would actually be better to use exactly the same text each time, to avoid possible second-guessing of the meaning.

#### 4.2.2 ‘The International Framework for control of brokering in military and dual-use items’ and ‘The Belgian regime for the control of brokering in military and dual-use items’

The two studies are reviewed together since they address the same topic (i.e. the control of brokering in military and dual-use items) and are written by the same author. Given the high number of regulatory frameworks, the decision to address the various regimes regulating the brokering in military and dual-use items in two separate reports is a reasonable one. Although the two reports are closely related to each other, each one can also be read

and fully understood independently (although this applies in particular to the first one on the international framework as the second one builds on the first). An additional positive side-effect is that the report on the international framework addresses a broader audience than the one on the Belgian regime as the international framework is of interest to anyone working on the brokering in military and dual-use items. In contrast, the report on the Belgian regime will be of a more limited interest to academics and practitioners outside Belgium. It is also written for a Belgian audience, treating Belgium not as a case of compliance/implementation etc. but as the main topic under consideration. Thus, having two separate, though interlinked reports serves the purposes of separate, though overlapping audiences well.

The studies address a topic of high relevance. The trade in military and dual-use items in general has been one of the main topics of international peace research for a long time as it has been a main link between countries plagued by armed conflicts and the countries in which peace institutes reside and whose political institutions they advise. However, the focus has typically been on the actual trade in arms, rather than on brokering. The studies therefore examine an under-researched topic. Thus, the scientific relevance of the research lies mainly in covering new empirical ground by compiling two comprehensive studies of the various regulations governing the brokering of military and dual-use items.

The two studies are impressive in that they are very well structured and accessible without compromising on the – often complex – substance under consideration. The studies provide an excellent summary of the most important provisions of a large number of regulations adopted in various international organizations.

The two studies do differ in the depth with which they address their subject: Whereas the report on the international framework is, by and large, a compilation of relevant regulatory regimes, the report on Belgium goes beyond a description of the regulatory frameworks by also addressing questions of de facto administrative practice, effectiveness and possible remedies for the shortcoming identified. As a consequence, the report on Belgium is empirically much richer than the report on the international framework. Moreover, the report on Belgium presents a very clear argument about Belgian noncompliance with international obligations.

Before addressing some ways in which the reports could have been further improved (or in which subsequent reports could be advanced), it should be emphasized that both reports are already of a high quality. Any criticism therefore should not be understood to suggest that the reports should not have been published in its current form.

The main critique is that the reports on the international framework could have gone further in interpreting its materials. This holds true especially for the first report (which is mainly descriptive). As regards the second report, it would also have been interesting how the Belgian case stands in comparison to other cases (mainly EU member states), i.e. whether there has been a general lack of compliance among the member states or

whether Belgian is a laggard in this policy area. This of course, is potentially a very demanding addition as it requires an examination of other states as well. However, it would already be highly interesting to learn whether there have been any studies on other EU states' compliance or whether interviewees referred to other states' practice.

However, the main criticism that the report should go further in interpreting the materials under study mainly applies to the report on the international framework. For example, one may wonder with a view to the Wassenaar Arrangement to what extent its signatories have complied with their obligation to transpose political commitments into national laws. If this worked smoothly, then the Wassenaar Arrangement would be a highly effective regime as agreements which by themselves are only politically binding acquire the force of national law. In a similar vein, one may wonder whether membership of the Wassenaar Arrangement includes all states relevant to the effective collaboration on arms exports (including brokering). This sort of background information seems essential. The same applies to information about basic features of the problem. For example, with a view to small arms and light weapons, one may wonder whether the main producers of these arms are actually members of the various international organizations and agreements discussed in the report. The same applies of course to the key issue of brokering: are there any data on where the majority of brokers come from, where they operate and the like?

Finally, one may wonder about the development of activities subject to regulation. With a view to the broader topic of the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, it would be interesting to know whether EU regulations had any discernible impact on exports: Are there indications that EU states refrain from exports if another EU member had flagged that it had not allowed the export of essentially the same item? Are there even indications that the number of SALW has decreased as a result of regulation?

### 4.2.3 'On Positive and Negative Peace. Peace Education for Primary and Secondary Schools in Flanders: Concept Definition and Analysis of the Offer of Projects'

The report discusses the concept of peace education and describes peace education projects for Flemish schools. It proposes a definition of peace education based on those developed by various UN organisations. In addition, it uses a combination of Galtung's negative/positive peace classification with Harris's five-category classification of peace



education (international education / human rights education / development education / environment education / conflict resolution education), as a tool for analyzing practical peace education projects. This combination proves itself very useful for highlighting differences between organisations and projects in the field of peace education.

The report is divided in two main parts. The first part provides a practical and operational definition of the concept of peace education that aims at mapping the peace education offered in Flanders. It starts from the common “intuitive” meaning of peace education and subsequently scrutinizes the scientific literature on the topic, as well as the current trends in peace education. It provides an interesting and exhaustive presentation of the various meanings and understandings of peace education, and demonstrates a good knowledge of relevant scientific literature.

The second part of the report analyzes peace education projects in Flanders. It takes stock from the Peace Institute’s previous study of peace education in Flemish schools and pushes the analysis further.

To sum up, the report deals with a highly relevant topic, and it is well structured and written. The use of Galtung’s and Harris’s theoretical insights to build a tool for analyzing peace education initiatives is both original and fruitful. An extensive fieldwork has been conducted, and the use of previously collected data allows for a mid-term perspective. The report also provides useful final recommendations in the conclusion, as well as constructive insights throughout the whole analysis.

Some minor comments can however be made: for instance, sections dealing with funding for peace education (especially p.8) could have been further expanded, as the type and source of funding often determines the shape and content of programmes offered. Similarly, the analysis could have been pushed further with regards to the themes on which peace education initiatives focus. Finally, the crucial issue of how the educational projects themselves should be assessed could have been given more space; the data on evaluation is almost entirely based on self-evaluation. It would thus have been useful to set up a list of additional “objective” criteria for assessing the impact of the projects.

## 4.3 Background Notes

### 4.3.1 War commemoration Reconsidered

This excellent text compares various recent commemorations of episodes of the two World Wars. The forthcoming centenary anniversary of The Great War motivates a critical inquiry into the question how this should be done. For the Second World War there are still some veterans alive, but here too a transition needs to be made towards a different type of commemoration, not centred anymore around a few surviving heroes. Difficult trade-offs need to be made. There is much interest for these XXth Century wars, but is this always sound? The tourist industry seeks to seize opportunities in these commemorations and this could eventually crowd out space for genuine respect. For Belgium, an additional difficult point is that Belgian patriots and Flemish nationalists have a completely different reading of history. Even after a hundred years Diksmuide's Yser pilgrimage is characterized by a totally different set of sensitivities from traditional celebrations on November 11. For an Institute that works for the Flemish Parliament it is a hard task not to ride roughshod over these various sensitivities. The text achieves this in a remarkable way. It draws a neat picture of the various strands of commemoration in Flanders, without depreciating any of these traditions.

In general the focus is on commemorations in the Westhoek, in the valley of the Somme and in Normandy. However in this era of mass communication what is not mentioned is that in the past few years the mass media have displayed a growing interest in both wars. Doubtlessly also in the coming years there will be an abundant supply of television series on all aspects of both wars. To a large extent memories are determined by mass media, rather than by museums and celebrations. Commemoration does not just happen on the historical sites where the battles took place. Moreover, television series tend to fictionalize historical realities. Hence a visit of cemeteries and historical places with a strong symbolic meaning can correct this tendency.

The text also raises the problem of the potential political use of commemorations. President Obama's recent visit to Normandy is one of the examples that are quoted. Of course, if an event is so distant that it has no contemporary political meaning anymore, it loses all relevance.

### 4.3.2 US Tactical Nuclear Weapons at Kleine Brogel in the Context of Contemporary International Developments

This is an excellent background note. It is clear, concise and informative.

In February 2010 the Flemish Parliament adopted a resolution supporting a nuclear free world and urged NATO to work towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. As well as providing an historical background, the note gives a useful overview of recent policy developments in relation to tactical nuclear weapons. It provides relevant information on US tactical weapons in Belgium, the new US and NATO strategies, the new START Treaty between the US and Russia, the debate within NATO, and status of the non-proliferation talks.

In a clear and accessible way the note shows how, despite a growing pressure for disarmament, it is far from clear that this will lead to the removal of tactical nuclear weapons from Europe. Maintaining them however has clear cost implications in terms of having to provide secure storage and, importantly, a delivery system capable of using them. When all parties agree that tactical nuclear weapons have little or no strategic value in today's changed security climate, this has clear political implications. At the same time, retaining tactical nuclear weapons sends the wrong signal to countries with nuclear ambitions and undermines the pressure for non-proliferation.

In terms of providing an overview of the essential historical and policy background to this issue, together with pointing out the political consequences of maintaining the status quo, the background note does a comprehensive and professional job.

### 4.3.3 A Flemish decree concerning foreign trade in military goods

This very detailed background note provides noteworthy recommendations to the Flemish law-giver about a potential decree concerning control of foreign trade in military goods. The paper not only offers suggestions about the substance of future decrees, but also contains interesting considerations of a legal-technical nature. The latter are prompted by the complex legal context of the issue at hand, of which the paper includes a good overview. The annexes are very helpful in this regard. The plea for coherence between the different authorities involved – from the Flemish to the Belgian and European level – demonstrates the authors' understanding of the intricate international system in which the lawgiver has to operate.

The only (limited) criticism of the paper concerns the motivation of a new decree. While the authors repeatedly state that there is a great necessity for a new initiative, the reasons why are not spelled out in any detail. In order to increase the paper's readability as a stand-alone publication, some more information might have been included, although it is certainly already available in other publications of the Institute.

#### 4.3.4 The Common Position on arms exports in the light of the emerging European defence market

Like other Flemish Peace Institute products on European conventional arms issues, this paper reveals deep expertise linked with a realistic grasp of policy processes, and an appropriate and consistent set of normative concerns.

It is well researched and professionally referenced. Queries may be raised about its clarity and the audience at which it is aimed; but it is certainly a good read for the specialist. The paper focuses on the linkages - both of a political and a functional kind - between the evolution of EU conventional arms export controls towards a more binding form, and the 'first-pillar' measures being taken for a more open internal defence market within the EU. If the latter gains too much traction over the former, more 'leakage' of undesirable exports outside the EU may occur. In the reverse case, export restrictions by the nation of origin may complicate assembly and re-export to the point where pressure grows for a more 'communitarised' approach to the external export process itself. At all events, the report pleads for greater transparency and careful monitoring as the defence market measures come on line.

The text handles its complex story with the right degree of political distance and objective judgement, and identifies a well-founded set of concerns. It is not always equally successful in making the issues crystal clear, especially for non-specialist readers. A longer opening section, offering facts on the scale of EU arms exports, sketching the dilemma of control, and explaining all the aims of export control would have helped. Similarly, in the very complex section on the interlinkage with transfer and export controls could have been made clearer by setting out all key effects of the defence market measures nearer the start. The section on legal status of the new Common Position on export controls seems incomplete as well as inconclusive - what about European Court of Justice involvement? The final recommendations could also have reverted to the idea of a 'toolbox' for monitoring the most sensitive export cases.

## 4.4 Advisory notes

### 4.4.1 Advice concerning the annual report of the Flemish Government on the arms trade in 2009

The Flemish Peace Institute published its Advisory Note concerning the annual report of the Flemish Government to the Flemish Parliament regarding the import, export and transit of arms, ammunition and materials specifically intended for military use or for law enforcement and the associated technology on 14 June 2010.

The points for attention in the 2009 annual report are well set out, clear, precise and thoroughly explained. The report correctly highlights the 78% increase in inadequate end user information and comments upon it from the perspective of the objective of the licensing system. The analysis of the EU Council's engagement with the field is interesting and helpful. The increase in licensing of imports is also described and the need for greater transparency notwithstanding the increase noted in 2009.

The Advice is clear and precise. The recommendations to the Flemish Parliament are well calibrated to the issues contained in the Note and reasonable in light of the information provided.

### 4.4.2 Advice concerning the operationalisation of Flemish cross-curricular attainment targets: remembrance and peace education.

The text of the parliamentary Act on which this document comments is also very short: 'Students should learn from historical and current examples of intolerance, racism and xenophobia.' And 'Students should be able to give examples of the potentially constructive and destructive role of conflicts.'

These targets were set in order to maintain historical consciousness amongst youngsters about the dangers of intolerance and racism at a time when first hand stories about the

World Wars start to become rare. The advice of the Flemish Peace Institute is entirely to the point. One should not just focus on negative arguments in favour of a peaceful settlement of conflicts, but one should also stimulate genuine appreciation for a positive culture of peace, based on values such as justice, freedom, human rights and ecological consciousness.

The advisory note rightly states that remembrance education is highly important. However, one should beware of instrumentalising history too much in relation to current political realities and dangers. Remembrance and commemoration has not only a forward looking dimension in that we want to learn lessons for the future from our past experiences, it has also an intrinsic value. It is most important to inform students about particular painful episodes. The normal reaction to the story (and sometimes the images) of suffering is to discuss the issue, and to voice feelings of respect and indignation. In general one may trust students and pupils to be able by themselves to draw conclusions for the present.

Of course peace education is not just a transfer of information. Ultimately it consists of character formation in the Aristotelian sense of the word: the formation of good habits in dealing with conflicts.

Not all complexities of peace education are fully developed in this short note. Youngsters sometimes tend to revolt against conventional wisdom. Hence the importance of letting them discover for themselves what conclusions to draw from historical traumas.

## 4.5 Thanks

As always the Scientific Council would like to thank all the scientific and administrative staff of the Flemish Peace Institute for their unfailing courtesy and consideration which is much appreciated. In this, my final report, I should also like to add my personal thanks.

AJR Groom  
Canterbury, January 2011





#E5

*Evaluation 2005-2010  
and strategic planning  
2011-2014*

## 5.1

# Evaluation of the activities of the Flemish Peace Institute by the Flemish Parliament

In accordance with the terms of the founding Act, five years after its Board of Directors was first fully constituted, the achievements of the Flemish Peace Institute were evaluated by the Flemish Parliament. The Parliamentary Bureau decided to assign the external evaluation of the Institute to the Policy Research Corporation. At the end of March 2010, the final report of this evaluation was submitted to the Speaker of the Flemish Parliament and the Bureau, as well as to the Board of Directors of the Peace Institute.

The Policy Research Corporation prepared a SWOT analysis on the basis of the evaluation of the Institute's activities during the period in question. The evaluation's findings were as follows:

- High-quality research, stable internal functioning and the preservation of independence and objectivity are distinguishing features and aspects of the Institute's strengths;
- Weaknesses in the workings of the Peace Institute are the limited interaction between the Institute and the Flemish Parliament and its dependency on parliamentary services;
- A well-developed base and a high reputation offer opportunities to advance along the chosen path and gain increased success in reaching target groups;
- Excessive expectations for a small organisation and a playing field of divergent interests constitute possible threats.

On the basis of the evaluation, the Flemish Parliament approved the following recommendations:

- the Flemish Peace Institute needs to strengthen the link with the Flemish Parliament without losing its objective stance;
- in all communications of the Flemish Peace Institute, this link with the Flemish Parliament needs to be clearly brought out;
- the Flemish Peace Institute needs to benchmark itself regularly against foreign peace institutes in order to keep its finger on the pulse.

The Peace Institute looks back with satisfaction on its involvement in the intensive and fruitful instructive evaluation process. The vital end-phase of every evaluation process is the identification of ways forward for improvement and development. The Peace Institute will take fully to heart, with conviction and enthusiasm, the recommendations endorsed



by the Flemish Parliament. In the new strategic plan prepared for the period 2010-2014, a stronger grounding in the Parliament, the framing of communications as a para-parliamentary establishment, and enclamping with foreign peace institutes have been given a central place.

The evaluators' report also noted the possibility for the Peace Institute to achieve further growth from firm and solid foundations, paying attention inter alia to the stronger grounding of its activities within the Flemish Parliament, and the need for balance between the attention given to the research programmes on Arms Trade and Arms Production and Peace and Society respectively, in terms both of research effort and collaborators.

The Board of Directors of the Peace Institute has consequently laid out a two-fold strategy in developing the new strategic plan. Firstly, a more intensive interaction with Parliament has been brought to the forefront by focussing attention on the stand-out elements in Parliament's policy programme and making use of the representatives of the parties on the Institute's Board of Directors. Secondly, a balance between the research pillars was sought by reinforcing the research capacity of the secretariat.

## 5.2 Strategic Plan 2011-2014

On the basis of the analysis and recommendations of the evaluation by the Flemish Parliament, of opinions sought from Board members, consultation with members of the Scientific Council, and discussions with collaborators, the guiding lines for the Flemish Peace Institute's planned activities in the period 2011-2014 were laid out in a new strategic plan.

The Institute's principal strategic targets for the period 2011-2014 are consolidation, dissemination, and innovation.

### Consolidation

During the period 2006-2009, all the tasks assigned to the Peace Institute by its founding Act were fleshed out with substance. The evaluation judged that research conducted by the Peace Institute is broad in its compass and scope, of high quality, and as such highly appreciated by those familiar with the institution. Though a small organisation, the Institute nonetheless enjoys the benefit of a solidly founded internal establishment and

an excellent collaboration amongst its Board of Directors, the Scientific Council, and the Scientific Secretariat. Its resources and financing have followed a stable course. The staff pay great attention to internal quality control and are satisfied with their working conditions and environment. As a priority goal, the reputation and good practices thereby established need to be consolidated.

## Dissemination

Research and advice need to take effect in a number of different settings: in other words, they need to be put to more frequent and better use. The Peace Institute needs to find ways to more readily reach its target audiences with its 'product'. Dissemination of research findings means that expertise and the results of the scientific studies should be made available to society at large, including members of Parliament. Mobilization is also needed within a Belgian and European context, and vis-à-vis other concerned actors such as administrations, research institutions, and civil society. In this regard, the Institute's location in Brussels is seen as an asset.

The dissemination phase of research and advice will be a major focus during the next management term of the Institute, and communication policy has a central role in this context. A bi-annual communication plan will direct the Institute's external communications in support of the strategic plan.

## Innovation

The Peace Institute needs to review its range of coverage, work processes, and approaches to its target groups on an ongoing basis and to adapt them with a view to making greater and better use of published research and advice. A small organisation needs to be selective and creative in the manner in which it uses its resources. Communications work will invest effort in new developments (website, networks, etc.), always within the bounds of tasks prescribed by the Flemish Parliament.

The Peace Institute will give concrete form to the priorities for the period 2011-2014 by setting the following goals:

- further development of the two existing research programmes;
- functional dovetailing with parliamentary activities, and seeking added value through collaboration with the Flemish Parliament's other para-parliamentary institutions and support services;
- communications designed for improved dissemination of research results.

A blue-tinted photograph of a person's arm and hand holding a globe. The person's hand is visible in the upper left, and their arm extends down towards the globe. The globe is positioned in the lower right, showing a map of the world. The entire image has a strong blue color cast.

#6

*The Institute*

## 6.1 Context

### The Act of Parliament: the Flemish Peace Institute's guiding manual

In the founding Act of the Flemish Peace Institute (7 May 2004), the Flemish Parliament entrusted the new para-parliamentary institution with four tasks: conducting basic and topical peace research; gathering information sources and making them available to others; providing information, and advising Parliament and the Government.

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

Another of the Peace Institute's tasks is to keep the 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 research carried out. It is also tasked with creating forums where experts, policy makers, and people from the civil society can meet with each other and discuss questions concerning peace.

Finally, the Peace Institute has been empowered to formulate general or specific advice, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Flemish Parliament. The Flemish Parliament Act explicitly identifies the Institute's advisory function vis-à-vis the Flemish Parliament with respect to international conventions and the policy letter from the minister in charge of arms trade issues, but Parliament can also call upon the expertise of the Institute in other matters. The Peace Institute itself can at any time formulate advice 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 Flemish Parliament, providing support in the execution of its core duties. Among other tasks, the Peace Institute assists the Flemish Parliament both in drawing up Acts of Parliament and in the effective monitoring and oversight of executive action following from the transfer in 2003 of competence for the import, export, and transit of arms.

At the same time, the Peace Institute also targets civil society and the general public. Through its Board of Directors, the Peace Institute keeps a finger on the pulse of the broader social environment in Flanders – employers, workers, academia, peace movements, and political parties.

## Mission Statement

The Board of Directors has translated the mission of the Peace Institute into a Mission Statement that takes its starting point unmistakably in a Flemish context, yet aims to reach across regional boundaries. The Institute employs established methods of peace research but is not reluctant to experiment with new approaches. The text emphasizes 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 guide for the continued future development of the Peace Institute.

*“The Flemish Institute for Peace and the Prevention of Violence is an independent institute founded by the Flemish Parliament to advocate and promote a peace culture in Flanders, and which aims to contribute 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 of the international arms trade, respect for human rights, and peaceful forms of conflict management.*

*The Flemish Peace Institute conducts and promotes peace research and makes publications, advisory notes and information available to the public and 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 to new approaches for building peace, among others an ethical, gender-sensitive, or ecological approach.*

*The Flemish Peace Institute seeks to be an open house where all are welcome.”*

## 6.2

# The Board of Directors

### Composition

The Board of Directors of the Peace Institute is composed of 19 voting members from various sectors of Flemish civil society. The members hold a 5-year mandate and are appointed by the Flemish Parliament. In order to ensure an independent Institute with broad operating scope and the required expertise, the founding Act provided for a balanced representation: six members seated in their own name nominated by the parties in Flemish Parliament, three members nominated by the Flemish Inter-University Council, three members nominated by a voluntary cooperative partnership of Dutch-language peace organisations, and four members nominated by the Flanders Social and Economic Council. The Board of Directors thus constituted further co-opts three more members. In the composition of the Board of Directors, the principle of balanced representation between men and women in advisory and administrative bodies is being applied in the case of the Peace Institute's Board of Directors.

January 2010 marked the completion of the first five-year mandate of the Institute's Board of Directors. At its plenary session of 13 January 2010, the Flemish Parliament decided to appoint the following individuals to the Institute's Board of Directors:

#### **For the political parties:**

Mr Freddy Sarens;  
Mrs Monica Van Kerrebroeck;  
Mr Jan Clement;  
Mr Axel Delvoie;  
Mr Bert Anciaux;  
Mrs Anna Maria Charlier;

#### **For VLIR (Flemish Inter-University Council):**

Mr Jacobus Delwaide;  
Mr Philippe Nauwelaerts;  
Mrs Anne Walraet;

#### **For the peace movements:**

Mr Walter Baeten;  
Mr Philippe Haeyaert;  
Mrs Inez Louwagie;

**For SERV (Flanders Social and Economic Council):**

Mr Jean Boulogne;  
Mrs Els Dirix;  
Mr Guy Putman;  
Mr Jan Renders.

The Board of Directors thus composed co-opted three members on 1 March 2010, in accord with the founding Act:

Mrs Nelly Maes;  
Mrs Brigitte Herremans;  
Mrs Olivia Rutazibwa.

On 15 March 2010, the new Board of Directors of the Peace Institute was formally inaugurated by the Speaker of the Flemish Parliament, Mr Jan Peumans. Also on 15 March 2010, the Board of Directors appointed Mrs Nelly Maes as its Chair and Mr Philip Nauwelaerts as its Vice-Chairman.

*In 2010, Mr Bert Anciaux resigned from the Board of Directors. On 24 November 2010 Mr Raf Burm was welcomed as a new member, nominated by a political party and appointed subsequently by the Flemish Parliament.*

## Meetings

In 2010, the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Flemish Peace Institute took place on 19 January, 8 February, 1 March, 15 March, 26 April, 7 June, 6 September, 4 October, and 6 December.

## Daily Management

The decisions by the Board of Directors find their practical follow-up in the actions of the Institute's Daily Management, which consists of the chairman, vice-chairman, and the Director. The members of the Daily Management are closely involved in the Institute's preparations for the meetings of the Board, its activities, and its personnel policy.

## 6.3

# The Scientific Council

As scientific research constitutes one of the basic pillars sustaining the activities of the Peace Institute, the founding Act provided for a Scientific Council to give the Board of Directors and the Scientific Secretariat 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 and advises the Board of Directors as well as the Scientific Secretariat on important trends in research about peace and security. Given its expertise, it may also be consulted in the course of ongoing research.

The Scientific Council is composed of the chair 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 2010, the Council met on 29 March and 29 October.

The year 2010 likewise signalled the conclusion of the Scientific Council's five-year mandate. On 29 March 2010, outgoing members of the Scientific Council were: Chairman Prof. Dr. John Groom, Alyson J.K. Bailes, Prof. Dr. Sven Biscop, Prof. Dr. Mark Duffield, Prof. Dr. Heiner Hänggi, Prof. Dr. Luc Reyhler, Prof. Dr. An Vranckx, and Dr. Jean Pascal Zanders.

It was considered opportune to have the Scientific Council composed of a mix of current and new members, thus ensuring both continuity and innovation. On 4 October 2010, the Board of Directors decided by unanimous vote to invite the following experts to join the Scientific Council as new members for the term 2010-2014, and all accepted their appointment:

Prof. Dr. John Groom - Emeritus Professor of International Relations at the University of Kent.

Alyson J.K. Bailes – Adjunct Professor of International Relations at the University of Iceland.

Prof. Dr. Sven Biscop, Director of the Security & Global Governance Programme for Egmont – the Royal Institute for International Relations - and Coordinator of Higher Studies in Defence and Security.

Prof. Dr. Mark Duffield, Professor of Development Politics at the University of Bristol.

Prof. Dr. Elise Féron, Senior Lecturer in International Conflict Analysis at the University of Kent and the Brussels School of International Studies



Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wagner, Senior Lecturer with the Department of Political Science at the Free University of Amsterdam (VU).

Prof. Dr. Elspeth Guild, Professor of European Migration Law at the University of Nijmegen and Guest Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).

Prof. Dr. Antoon Vandevelde, Professor with the Centre for Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy and Dean of the Higher Institute of Philosophy at the KU Leuven.

On 29 October 2010, the Scientific Council held its first meeting in its new composition. Prof. John Groom accepted his reappointment for another year as Chairman of the Scientific Council, in order to give the new members an opportunity to become fully acquainted with the Institute and its activities before voting on the election of his replacement.

## 6.4

# 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, work on the development of the documentation centre, and prepare advisory notes.

In January 2010, following the departure of research collaborator Geert Castryck, a recruitment and selection procedure was started in cooperation with the recruitment agency Kaleido. Subsequently, a new collaborator, Maarten Van Alstein, was selected and entered service on 1 May 2010. On the basis of the selection procedure, a reserve recruitment list was drawn up.

On 8 July 2010, subsequent to the evaluation of the Institute's activities and on the proposal of the Board of Directors, the Flemish Parliament established a new personnel structure, with a director, three researchers, a communications officer, and a secretary, thus adding one more scientific collaborator to our number. The evaluation had, in effect, shown that the centre of gravity in the Institute's own expertise lay in the area of arms trade and arms production. By adding a fourth scientific collaborator, structural conditions were created for establishing a balance between the programmes on Arms Trade and Arms Production and Peace and Society.

Marjolein Muys, one of the candidates on our reserve recruitment list, entered service as a researcher on 1 September 2010.

In 2010, the Secretariat was composed of the following members:

**Director**

Tomas Baum

**Researchers**

Sara Depauw

Geert Castryck (until 1 March 2010)

Nils Duquet

Maarten Van Alstein (from 1 May 2010)

Marjolein Muys (from 1 September 2010)

**Communications Officer**

Wies De Graeve

**Office Manager**

Margarida Ferro

The Peace Institute offers traineeships to give students, local and from abroad, the opportunity to get acquainted with a professional work environment, the Flemish Parliament, and the academic tasks of the Institute. With guidance from the Director, Andrea Eduardo Varisco (Italy), Jonas Heyvaert (Belgium), and Alexander Tresvig (Norway) were employed in 2010 as trainees with the Peace Institute. Also during that year, Sofia José Santos (Portugal) joined them for four months as a guest researcher at the Institute.

## 6.5 External relations

### 6.5.1 Network

#### 6.5.1.1 Academic networking

In pursuit of the Peace Institute's functions, national and international contacts in academia are needed inter alia for the exchange of information, for developing networks, and for carrying out complementary research. In 2010, existing contacts were further developed and valuable new contacts were established with other institutes involved in peace

research and international relations at a domestic and international level. The Institute achieved this by contributing to conferences, by setting up collaborative activities or publications, and through personal contacts.

### Contributions to academic events

Employees of the Flemish Peace Institute made a contribution to the following international academic events:

- On 13 January 2010, Tomas Baum addressed an audience on the Kantian Peace theory at the Goethe University in Frankfurt.
- On 14 January 2010, Tomas Baum addressed an audience on the Kantian Peace theory at the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF).
- On 14 March 2010, Tomas Baum introduced a seminar on the 'Democratic Peace' at the Atlantic Academy in Pfalz.
- On 24 May 2010, Tomas Baum presented the paper 'How the Critical Acquis Informs the Idea of Perpetual Peace' during the 'XI International Kant Congress', from 22 to 26 May 2010 in Pisa, organized by the Kant-Gesellschaft, the Società Italiana di Studi Kantiani, and the University of Pisa.
- Tomas Baum, together with Wolfgang Wagner (VUA), chaired the workshop 'Domestic Politics and International Security' at the 'Politologenetmaal' conference on 27 and 28 May 2010 in Leuven, organized by the Netherlands Circle for Political Science (NKWP) and the Politological Institute. At that same conference, Maarten Van Alstein presented the paper 'From Enigma to Enemy: the Belgian Foreign Policy Elite, and the Soviet Union, 1944-1945'.
- On 8 July 2010, Nils Duquet presented the Peace Institute's research on the topic of peace education in the Peace Education Commission (PEC) during the 'International Peace Research Conference 2010', from 6 to 10 July 2010 in Sydney, organized by the International Peace Research Association (IPRA). At that same conference, he presented the paper 'Arms acquisition methods by non-state actors and the dynamics of intrastate armed conflict' in the Internal Conflicts Commission.
- On 10 September 2010, Nils Duquet presented the paper 'Arms acquisition methods by non-state actors and the dynamics of intrastate armed conflict' in the session 'Non-state actors in conflict' of the SGIR 7th Pan-European International Relations Conference, held from 9 to 11 September 2010 in Stockholm and organized by the Standing Group of International Relations. At that same conference, Sofia José Santos, visiting scholar at the Peace Institute, presented the paper 'Peace media and the de-securitization of post-conflict societies' in the session 'Memory, myths and truth'.

- From 24 to 26 September 2010, Maarten Van Alstein took part, in connection with his research into the commemoration of the WWI, in a seminar 'Dark Tourism' at Cambridge, organized by the Institute for Continued Education.
- On 8 October 2010, Maarten van Alstein presented his paper 'Archieven en Koude Oorlog-onderzoek in België – Archives and Cold War Research in Belgium' at the study day 'Bronnen voor de studie van het Belgisch buitenlands beleid en de European integratie - Sources for the study of Belgian Foreign Policy and European Integration' of the General National Archives in Brussels.
- On 14 and 15 October 2010, Sara Depauw took part in a seminar on the regulation of trade in dual-use items at Chaudfontaine, organized by Prof. Q. Michel of the University of Liege. At this event she presented the paper 'The Belgian export control regime: local governance of global risks'.

### Prize of the Flemish Peace Institute

In 2010, the Peace Institute 2010 awarded 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 2010 Prize of the Flemish Peace Institute was awarded on 16 December 2010 in the Hall of Pillars of the Flemish Parliament to Jelle Leunis for his Master's thesis, 'Evaluatief kader voor de beoordeling van Private Military Companies geformuleerd vanuit de Just War Theory' (Evaluation framework for the assessment of Private Military Companies based on the Just War Theory). An excerpt from the jury report: "This Master's thesis takes a very ambitious and comprehensive approach. The author tries to formulate an evaluative framework based on the just war theory in order to assess military contracting and private military companies. As such the thesis links a recent phenomenon with a historical context. The conceptual framework is well developed from the start, after which "classical" approaches are explained. The author does this with due attention to the differences in terms of time and mentality. His thesis gives evidence of wide reading. It is an engaged dissertation with normative positions, without being reduced to black/white reasoning. The issue described here is particularly relevant and the material that was gathered offers much potential for further development."

#### 6.5.1.2 Political network

As a para-parliamentary research institution, it is also crucial for the Peace Institute to develop a broad network within its political environment. It goes without saying that the Flemish Parliament and Flemish MPs are given priority. The Peace Institute provides support to Parliament, inter alia through the publication of advisory and background

notes, the development of a documentation centre, and the organisation of conferences and seminars (see chapter 3). In addition, the Peace Institute has kept the parliamentary community informed of its activities with various articles in *Parlando*, the Flemish Parliament's in-house magazine.

Next to its role vis-à-vis the Flemish Parliament, the Peace Institute has also forged contacts with Flemish policymakers in general, including the Strategic Goods Control Unit (Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs) for arms trade and production, the Education Administration as regards peace education, and the Project Secretariat 2014-2018 with regard to the commemoration of the Centenary of WWI.

The Peace Institute has also continued to expand its political network at international level. On 23 February 2010, Chair of the Board of Directors Nelly Maes and Director Tomas Baum presented a briefing about the founding and the activities of the Flemish Peace Institute in The National Assembly for Wales (Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru). The Peace Institute had been invited there by the National Assembly Petitions Committee, which was considering the feasibility of forming its own Wales Peace Institute.

Since 2008, the Peace Institute has also taken 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, and 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. The PEACE III programme includes an initiative to reach out to other regions and cities to exchange experiences and share learning. Representatives from Ireland, Northern Ireland, Cyprus, the Basque country, and the European Commission are also supporting this network. In the same context, Director Tomas Baum addressed the PEACE III Conference at Belfast on 20 May 2010. This conference was organized by the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB), which administers structural funds in the border area between Northern Ireland and Ireland, including funding for the Peace III programme. The Director based his address on the Peace Institute's research into peace education and dealing with conflicts.

The Peace Institute was on 30 June 2010 invited to visit the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in Geneva, for a discussion on its research into brokering in arms and dual-use items. UNIDIR is an autonomous research body within the UN, involved in research into disarmament and security. This invitation paved the way for the Peace Institute to gain access to a new international network at a high level.

On 1 July 2010, Belgium assumed the Presidency of the Council of the European Union. This occasion presented the Peace Institute with an ideal opportunity to bring together its international network to discuss recent developments in the area of the arms trade and arms production in Europe. The conference 'Arms export controls and the emerging European defence market' took place on 29 November 2010 in the Flemish Parliament, under the Belgian EU Presidency.

### 6.5.1.3      Contacts with civil society and stakeholders

Alongside the parliamentary and academic communities, civil society is also an important partner and stakeholder of the Peace Institute. After all, the Institute is more than a centre of expertise; it is also a Flemish political-social institution. Structurally, this partnership is anchored in the strong representation of civil society organisations on the Institute's Board of Directors.

The Peace Institute is also developing additional informal contacts with Flemish civil society. Contacts with this network are used mainly for the dissemination of research results. Events organised by the Peace Institute in 2010 regularly included broad representation from organisations engaged in issues of peace and other matters of social import. However, this flow of information is not just one-way: the Peace Institute looks for a two-way flow and interaction of information and experience. In 2010, contacts were also established with international civil society organisations.

On 13 March 2010, Director Tomas Baum represented the Peace Institute on a panel at the conference 'Oorlog, uw beste belegging' (War, your best Investment) in Brussels, organized by the non-profit organisation Vrede vzw among others.

On 30 March 2010, the Peace Institute gave an account of its research results during the 'Forum Day Remembrance Education', organized by the Special Committee for Remembrance Education. In concert with 'Kleur Bekennen', a focus group was organized on 25 May with teachers in the context of developing an online database for the dissemination of Peace Education research.

Director Tomas Baum was invited in 2010 to join the Jury for the City of Ypres Peace Award. This Jury drew up a shortlist of candidates nominated for this Award. Students and citizens from the region subsequently chose the laureate from amongst the nominees.

On 2 June 2010, Director Tomas Baum opened the evaluation day of the project 'Peers of Romeo & Julia', a project about conflict management in schools, organized by Pax Christi Flanders.

In the international context, Wies De Graeve took part in the international workshop 'Right of self-determination and the role of Europe in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict', held from 25 to 30 April 2010 in Berlin. The workshop, which brought together a number of Europeans, Israelis from the Likud Party and Yisrael Beiteinu, and Palestinians from Fatah, was a pilot project for a new approach to conflict transformation (KUMI). Wies De Graeve likewise attended a similar second pilot workshop held from 27 August to 3 September 2010 in Berlin, with European participants, about the integration of Muslims in Europe.

In 2010, research results published by the Peace Institute also received considerable notice in publications by civil society organisations, notably with reference to peace

education, remembrance, and the arms trade. Further, the Peace Institute keeps close track of peace activities in Flanders, and Institute personnel were regularly present in the field.

The business world is another important actor in the Peace Institute's operations. Open contacts are crucial, especially on such themes as the arms trade, military R&D and corporate social responsibility. The Institute consequently welcomed the presence of representatives of the relevant industries at its events.

## 6.5.2 Events



On 2 March 2010, the Peace Institute presented two reports on the international (legal) framework, and the Belgian regime for **control, on brokering in arms and dual-use items**. The reports provided a thorough analysis of controls on brokering, both internationally and in our country. The reports were presented by director Tomas Baum and by Kathleen Van Heuverswyn, the researcher who conducted the study on commission from the Peace Institute.



On 8 March 2010, the Peace Institute presented its **report 'On positive and negative peace. Peace education for primary and secondary schools in Flanders: concept definition and analysis of the range of projects'** during a morning seminar in the Flemish Parliament. The study was presented by Geert Castryck and Nils Duquet. A discussion panel with Flemish representatives provided a first reaction, and organisations and stakeholders attending were invited to participate in the debate.

sentatives provided a first reaction, and organisations and stakeholders attending were invited to participate in the debate.

Within its 'Arms Trade and Arms Production' research programme, the Peace Institute examines the national and international legal framework for foreign arms trade and tracks trends in arms production and arms trade in Flanders. Every spring, the Peace Institute publishes an annual report with figures, analyses and explanations concerning arms trade developments over the previous year. On Wednesday, 17 March 2010, the 2009 Edition was presented to the Flemish Parliament.

Given the European and international character of controls on arms and dual-use items brokering, the Peace Institute brought together a group of international experts on 1 June



2010 to participate in the seminar '**Brokering in military and dual-use items**', which dealt with the Institute's research on brokering.

In the past years, the Peace Institute has carried out various research studies on Peace Education in the Flemish educational system. Following publication of this research, the Peace Institute brought together a number of teachers, involved actors, those with related experience, and poli-

cy makers for a conference aimed at further reflection on the role of peace education in schools. The **conference 'Vredesopvoeding: van kennis tot actie' (Peace education: from Knowledge to Action)** took place on 28 September 2010, during the Flemish Peace Week. The programme included, among others, a lecture by Prof. Lode Walgrave, an exchange of good practices for peace education, and a debate with Flemish representatives of Parliament.

To commemorate the end of the First World War, the Flemish Peace Institute, the 'In Flanders Fields Museum' and Ypres, the City of Peace, organised a **11 November Lecture** on the eve of the 92nd anniversary of the Armistice. Following Mayor Tadatashi Akiba of Hiroshima in 2008 and war correspondent Robert Fisk in 2009, author Erwin Mortier this year accepted an invitation to write about his vision of war and peace in commemoration of the First World War. Graindelavoix provided a musical interlude in the frame of this Remembrance Day lecture. The event was attended by more than 350 people.



On 29 November 2010, the **conference 'Arms export controls and the emerging European defence market'** took place in the Flemish Parliament. This conference was organized

by the Peace Institute, the Strategic Goods Monitoring Unit, GRIP and SIPRI, with the support of the Belgian EU Presidency. The purpose of this conference was to look closely into the

rationale for a European defence market and to ask how far an economic-oriented policy is, and should be, combined with a preventive arms export control policy. The conference consisted of three thematic workshops and one plenary session that addressed the underlying political choices reflecting the role of the EU as a global actor. This conference attracted more than one hundred attendants, both local and foreign.





In 2010, the Peace Institute awarded an annual **‘Prize of the Flemish Peace Institute’** for the best Master’s thesis on peace research. By awarding and promoting the Prize, the Peace Institute aimed to stimulate peace-focused research in diverse disciplines at Flemish universities (see 6.5.1.1). The submissions for the ‘Prize of the Flemish Peace Institute 2010’ were numerous and fascinating. The award ceremony took place on 16 December 2010 in the Flemish Parliament.

## 6.5.3 Communication

### Strategic communication

Effective external communication is the final phase of the Institute’s research, advisory and documentation work. In order to enhance its effectiveness and in line with the Institute’s strategic plan, a strategic communications plan is also drawn up with a view to creating the best possible mutual links between the Institute’s mission, vision, and strategy and its external (strategic) communications.

The 2010-2011 communication plan created guidelines for the external communications of the Peace Institute, in support of the strategic plan and as a way to project the Institute’s emerging identity. After clarifying the strategic points of departure for the Institute’s external communications, surveying current external communications, and rehearsing the key elements of communication strategy (target groups and instruments), the plan prescribed a series of concrete actions. For instance, in 2010, a new website was designed (online since February 2011), the printing process for background notes and reports was made more efficient and less expensive, a basic promotion package was developed, and communications with the Flemish Parliament were enhanced.

### 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 specialises in strategic searches in the areas of identity, image, and positioning, and the resulting visual and communicative implications. Gramma is responsible for the lay-out of the Peace Institute publications.

## Website

The website of the Peace Institute is the central vehicle for information and communication: thus all of the Institute's products clearly show the website address. The updating and further development of the site are a constant focus of attention. Transparency and a restrained simplicity are primary elements in both structure and design. Preparations for an upgrade of the website (completed in February 2011) were started in 2010.

[www.vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu](http://www.vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu)

[www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu](http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu)

## Digital Newsletter

In 2010, electronic newsletters were regularly sent to subscribers. By subscribing to the newsletter, people are given the opportunity to keep abreast of the Institute's activities and new publications.

# 6.5.4 The Peace Institute in the press

## Press releases

02/03/2010	'Vredesinstituut wijst op lacune in Belgische controle op wapenhandel'
08/03/2010	'10 jaar 'Culture of peace': het Vredesinstituut maakt een balans op van vredesopvoeding in Vlaanderen'
17/03/2010	'Jaarrapport Vredesinstituut licht Vlaamse wapenhandel door'
29/11/2010	'Liberalisering van Europese defensiemarkt vuurt het debat over controle op wapenhandel aan'

## Audiovisual media coverage

2/03/2010	'Geen controle op tussenhandel in wapens.'
	Eén: Het Journaal
15/03/2010	'Nieuwe voorzitter Vredesinstituut'
	Radio1: Vandaag
17/03/2010	'Jaarrapport wapenhandel'
	Q-Music/JoeFM: Nieuws
17/03/2010	'Jaarrapport wapenhandel'
	Radio1/Radio2/Klara: Nieuws

17/03/2010	'Jaarrapport wapenhandel' Eén: Het Journaal
15/06/2010	'Vlaanderen voert wapens uit naar de Filippijnen' Radio1/Radio2/Klara: Nieuws
31/08/2010	'Waalse wapens voor Afghanistan' Radio 1: Joos
5/11/2010	'Halfjaarlijks verslag wapenhandel' Q-Music/JoeFM: Nieuws

### Written press

66/02/2010	'Wapenproducent FN boekt recordresultaat ondanks crisis' De Morgen
03/03/2010	'België voert een symbolisch beleid' Knack
03/03/2010	'Wet op wapenhandel schiet doel voorbij' Het Belang van Limburg
03/03/2010	'België controleert te weinig op tussenhandel van wapens' De Morgen
03/03/2010	'Belgische controle op wapenhandel faalt' De Tijd
03/03/2010	'Belgische controle op wapenhandel schiet doel voorbij' Metro
18/03/2010	'Sp.a wil Vlaamse wapenexport strenger maken' De Tijd
18/03/2010	'Vlaamse wapenhandel boomt' De Morgen
18/03/2010	'Vlaams Vredesinstituut rijdt blind' De Standaard
18/03/2010	'Wapenhandel met Saoedi's op volle toeren' De Standaard
18/03/2010	'Vlaamse wapenexport' Gazet van Antwerpen
18/03/2010	'Drie keer meer wapens ingevoerd voor particulieren' Het Laatste Nieuws
18/03/2010	'Vlaamse wapenexport verdubbeld in vijf jaar' Metro
16/06/2010	'Vlaanderen verhandelt wapens naar Saoedi-Arabië, Irak en de Filippijnen' De Morgen
16/06/2010	'Vlaams militair materieel komt in Irak terecht' Metro
17/07/2010	'Lessen voor vrede en verdraagzaamheid' De Morgen

24/08/2010	'VS bestrijden Taliban met Belgisch 'superwapen'' Gazet van Antwerpen
10/11/2010	'Onzichtbare wapenwedloop houdt aan' Tertio
12/11/2010	'Om niet risicoloos te herdenken' De Standaard
24/11/2010	'Worstelen met geweld' Knack
08/12/2010	'Financial crisis "threatens EU industrial goals", experts warn' Jane's Defence Weekly

## 6.5.5 Publications in external forums

**Duquet, N. (2010)**, 'Een vergeten conflict? De Verenigde Naties en het conflict in de Nigerdelta', In: Baert, F., Pauwels, A. & Smis, S. (red.), *Langs de vuurlijn. De VN en gewapende conflicten*. Leuven: Acco, 155-167.

**Castricky, G. (2010)**, 'Herinneringseducatie in het Vlaamse onderwijs: een pleidooi voor Holocaustherdenking, geschiedenisonderwijs en vredesopvoeding?'. *Hermes*, 47



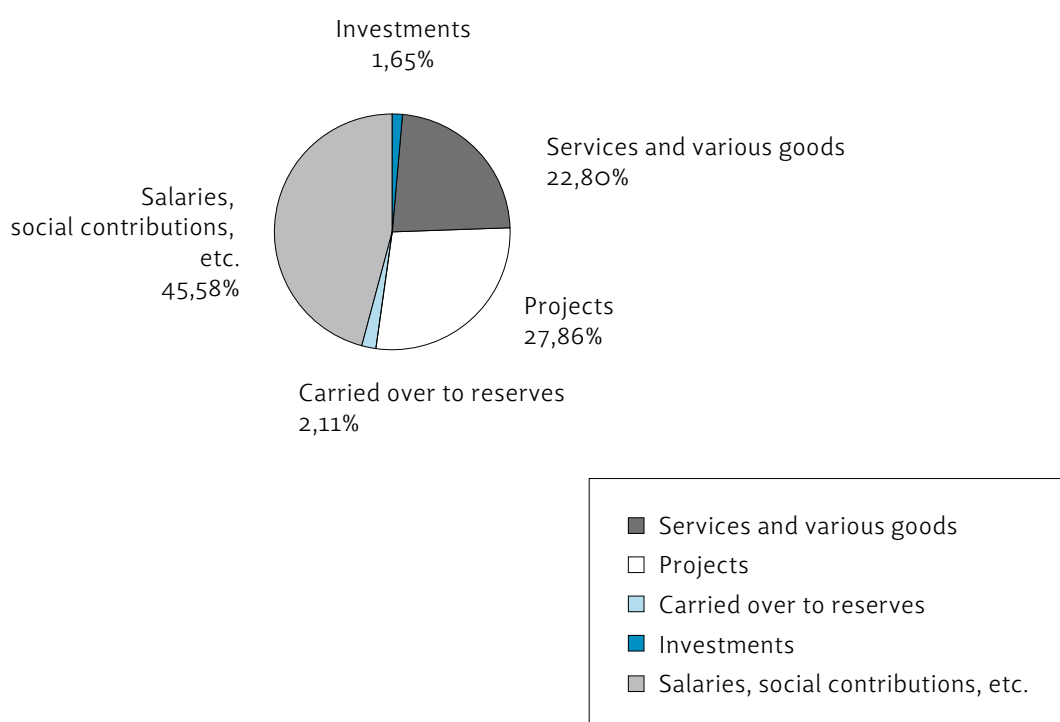
#7

# *Financial Report*

The 2010 financial statements of the Flemish Peace Institute record the amounts spent on the activities described in this annual report.

In cooperation with the services of the General Secretariat of the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Peace Institute operates an autonomous budgetary and financial accounting system in SAP. This means that, besides the separate budget, a separate annual account is also prepared. The Flemish Parliament assigns an annual operating allocation to the Institute and, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, adopts its budget and accounts. The Peace Institute adheres to the rules of accountancy as imposed on it by the Budgetary and Accountancy Regulations for institutions associated with the Flemish Parliament. The Institute's accounts are audited by the Audit Office.

In 2010, the expenditures under the budget amounted to EUR 1,153,138.15.





A blue-tinted photograph of a soccer field. In the center, a player in a white jersey is seen from above, surrounded by other players. A large, dark shadow of a world map is cast across the field. The number '#8' is overlaid in white on the right side.

#8

## *List of Publications 2010*

## 8.1

# Publications in Dutch

### Research Reports

- *Het internationale kader voor controle op tussenhandel in militaire en dual-use goederen*  
**Author:** Kathleen Van Heuverswyn  
**Publication:** Brussels, 2 March 2010 – ISBN 9789078864264, 167 pp.
- *Het Belgisch controlestelsel voor tussenhandel in militaire en dual-use goederen*  
**Author:** Kathleen Van Heuverswyn  
**Publication:** Brussels, 2 March 2010 – ISBN 9789078864288, 122 pp.
- *Over positieve en negatieve vrede*  
**Authors:** Geert Castryck and Nils Duquet  
**Publication:** Brussels, 8 March 2010 – ISBN 9789078864295, 196 pp.
- *Vlaamse buitenlandse handel in wapens en producten voor tweëerlei gebruik 2009*  
**Author:** Nils Duquet  
**Publication:** Brussels, 17 March 2010 – ISBN 9789078864318, 162 pp.

### Background notes

- *Het gemeenschappelijk standpunt over wapenuitvoer in het licht van een ontluikende defensiemarkt*  
**Author:** Sara Depauw  
**Publication:** Brussels, 25 January 2010 – ISBN 9789078864271, 21 pp.
- *Toetsingskader voor een Vlaams decreet inzake de buitenlandse handel in militaire goederen*  
**Authors:** Sara Depauw and Kathleen Van Heuverswyn  
**Publication:** Brussels, 7 July 2010 - ISBN 9789078864356, 50 pp.
- *SIPRI Yearbook 2010 - Samenvatting in het Nederlands*  
**Author:** SIPRI  
**Publication:** Brussels, 8 July 2010
- *Amerikaanse tactische kernwapens in Kleine Brogel in het licht van internationale ontwikkelingen*  
**Author:** Marjolein Muys  
**Publication:** Brussels, 22 September 2010 – ISBN 9789078864363, 20 pp.
- *Oorlogsherdenking herdacht*  
**Authors:** Francine Migneault, Isabella la O' and Maarten Van Alstein  
**Publication:** Brussels, 23 September 2010 – ISBN 9789078864387, 44 pp.



### Advisory notes

- *Advies bij het jaarlijks verslag van de Vlaamse Regering over de wapenhandel in 2009*  
**Publication:** Brussels, 14 June 2010
- *Advies bij de operationalisering van vakoverschrijdende eindtermen: herinnerings- en vredeseducatie*  
**Publication:** Brussels, 21 June 2010
- *Advies bij de International Declaration on Flanders Fields*  
**Publication:** Brussels, 22 December 2010

### Annual report

- *Jaarverslag 2009*  
**Publication:** Brussels, 5 July 2010 – ISBN 9789078864349, 80pp.

### Lecture

- *Elfnovemberlezing door Erwin Mortier*  
**Publication:** Ypres, 10 November 2010

## 8.2 Publications translated into English

### Research Reports

- *The international framework for control of brokering in military and dual-use items*  
**Author:** Kathleen Van Heuverswyn  
**Publication:** Brussels, 2 March 2010 – ISBN 9789078864225, 167 pp.
- *The Belgian regime for the control of brokering in military and dual-use items*  
**Author:** Kathleen Van Heuverswyn  
**Publication:** Brussels, 2 March 2010 – ISBN 9789078864332, 122 pp.

- *On Positive and Negative Peace*  
**Author:** Geert Castryck and Nils Duquet  
**Publication:** Brussels, 8 March 2010 – ISBN 9789078864370, 196 pp.
- *Flemish foreign arms trade and trade in dual-use items 2009*  
**Author:** Nils Duquet  
**Publication:** Brussels, 17 March 2010 – ISBN 9789078864318, 162 pp.

### Background notes

- *The Common Position on arms exports in the light of the emerging European defence market*  
**Author:** Sara Depauw  
**Publication:** Brussels, 25 January 2010 – ISBN 9789078864301, 21 pp.
- *US tactical nuclear weapons at Kleine Brogel in the context of international developments*  
**Author:** Marjolein Muys  
**Publication:** Brussels, 22 September 2010 – ISBN 9789078864400, 20 pp.
- *War commemoration reconsidered*  
**Author:** Francine Migneault, Isabella la O' and Maarten Van Alstein  
**Publication:** Brussels, 23 September 2010 – ISBN 9789078864394, 44 pp.

### Advisory notes

- *Advice concerning the annual report of the Flemish Government on the arms trade in 2009*  
**Publication:** Brussels, 14 June 2010
- *Advice concerning the cross-curricular attainment targets: remembrance and peace education*  
**Publication:** Brussels, 21 June 2010
- *Advice concerning the international declaration on Flanders Fields*  
**Publication:** Brussels, 22 December 2010

### Annual report

- *Annual Report 2009*  
**Publication:** Brussels, 5 July 2010 – ISBN 9789078864349, 80 pp.

### Lecture

- *11 November Lecture by Erwin Mortier*  
**Publication:** Ypres, 10 November 2010

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