

17 June 2014

Annual report 2013

**Flemish Peace Institute
2013 Annual Report**

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Foreword

In Flanders, research and advice on issues of peace are strongly linked with parliament – the heart of our democracy. While the Flemish Peace Institute maintains close contacts with other European and international centres for peace research, none of these is embedded so integrally in a parliamentary institution. The Peace Institute does its utmost to use this unique position in order to promote peace and the prevention of violence in Flanders and beyond. Each year we present a report on this work to the Flemish Parliament, civil society and the public. As laid down in our Founding Act, our activities include conducting scientific research, providing advice, documentation and information.

The unique position of the Peace Institute can be seen in the context of our region's history. Last year, preparations for the Centenary of the 2014-2018 Great War entered their final stages at various levels of the administration. For Flanders this is the culmination of years of continuous effort. From the perspective of the Peace Institute, it is crucially important that the Flemish authorities have set themselves the goal of communicating a message of peace during their commemoration and remembrance activities. We have contributed to this by making a clear vision of a pluralistic approach to commemoration and remembrance available to official circles and in civil society.

Arms trade and production is a crucial Flemish competence in the realm of peace and security. It is also a responsibility that has significant international dimensions. In 2013, the International Arms Trade Treaty was adopted during the United Nations General Assembly in New York, bringing years of negotiation to an end. While significant caveats may be made, the approval of the treaty remains a historic moment for the regulation of the global arms trade. In an international context, the Arab risings also remained a focus of attention in 2013. With this in mind, the Peace Institute not only examined Flemish and European arms export policy, but also triggered a debate on the role and exports of security technologies such as techniques for internet censorship, camera systems, and electronic listening devices. The chemical weapons attacks in Syria demonstrated once again the importance of monitoring trade in dual-use items that can be used for civilian as well as military purposes, such as chemical or nuclear substances. As regards Flanders itself, research conducted by the Peace Institute has shown that the application of the Flemish Arms Trade Act approved in 2012 has far-reaching implications that need monitoring.

Turning to questions of peace and violence in our own society, in 2013 the institute continued its work on peace education and learning. In addition, it opened a new line of research that focuses on urban society with particular emphasis on various forms and sources of violence in an urban context, and the possibilities for preventing violence.

2013 was also the last complete working year of the Flemish Parliament's 2009-2014 term. This means that the transition will be made in 2014 to a new policy period, in which the Peace Institute will continue to provide high quality support to the parliament and to develop further.

In this report we provide an account of the Peace Institute's development over the past year. First, we give an overview of the Institute's activities. Then we explain the substantial work: the research programmes, the support provided for Parliament, and the Scientific Council's evaluation report. Finally, this annual report describes the main organizational developments at the Institute including an overview of events, publications, media relations and networking activities. With this annual report, we hope to provide a clear picture of the work carried out by the Peace Institute.

Tomas Baum
Director

1 The Institute

1.1 Context

The Act of Parliament: Guidelines for the Flemish Peace Institute

In the Founding Act of the Flemish Peace Institute (7 May 2004), the Parliament laid down four tasks for the para-parliamentary institution: to conduct fundamental and topical peace research, to collect information sources and make them available to the general public, to disseminate information, and to advise the Parliament and Government.

Peace research, covering both fundamental scientific research and research that responds to current events, is the primary task of the Flemish Peace Institute. The research we do is designed to contribute to the promotion of peaceful and equitable solutions to conflicts, and to establishing the conditions for a lasting peace.

Another of the Flemish Peace Institute's tasks is to inform the Flemish Parliament, civil society, and also the general public about peace and the prevention of violence, and about the results of research carried out. It is also tasked with creating forums where experts, policy makers, and members of civil society can meet with each other and discuss questions of peace.

Finally, the Flemish 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 Act of Parliament explicitly defines the Institute's advisory function to the Flemish Parliament regarding the annual report of the Government of Flanders on arms trade, but Parliament can also call upon the expertise of the Flemish Peace Institute in other matters. The Flemish Peace Institute itself can at any time formulate advice on the basis of its research.

Target audience and mission

In its fourfold mission, the Flemish Peace Institute targets a broad audience. As a para-parliamentary institution the Institute first and foremost serves the Flemish Parliament, providing support in the execution of its core duties. Among other tasks the Flemish Peace Institute assists the Flemish Parliament in drawing up Acts of Parliament, and in the effective monitoring and oversight of executive action flowing from the transfer in 2003 of competence for imports, exports, and transit of arms.

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

The Flemish Peace Institute's mission can be defined as follows, based on the Founding Act and the 2011-2014 strategic plan:

To work systematically for a more peaceful local and international society, peace issues must be thoroughly analysed and, after an open debate, measures must be taken within the political and/or social structures. Within its sphere of expertise the Flemish Peace Institute guarantees the production of in-depth analyses, the provision of information and the organization of debate on the issues, making recommendations for steps towards the promotion of peace and the prevention of violence.

1.2 *The Board of Directors*

Composition

The Board of Directors of the Flemish 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 support and the necessary expertise, the Founding Act specifies balanced representation: six members seated in their own name who are nominated by the parties in Flemish Parliament, three members recommended by the Flemish Inter-university Council, three members recommended by a voluntary cooperative partnership of Dutch-language peace organizations, and four members recommended by the Flanders Social and Economic Council. The Board of Directors thus constituted further co-opted three more members. In composing the Board of Directors, the principle of balanced representation between men and women in advisory and administrative bodies is applied.

On 22 January 2013, the date of its first meeting in 2013, the Board of Directors was composed of the following members:

For the political parties:

Mr Freddy Sarens

Mrs Monica Van Kerrebroeck

Mr Jan Clement

Mr Axel Delvoie

Mr Raf Burm

Mrs Anna Maria Charlier

For VLIR (Flemish Inter-University Council):

Mr Jacobus Delwaide

Mr Philippe Nauwelaerts (Vice-chairman)

Mrs Gita Deneckere

For the peace movements:

Mr William De Bruyn

Mr Philippe Haeyaert

Mrs Brigitte Herremans

For SERV (Flanders Social and Economic Council):

Mr Jean Boulogne

Mrs Els Dirix

Mr Guy Putman

Mr Patrick Develtere

Co-opted:

Mrs Nelly Maes (Chair)

Mrs Olivia Rutazibwa

In 2013, Mrs Monica Van Kerrebroeck and Mrs Olivia Rutazibwa resigned from the Board of Directors. Mrs Diane Verstraeten and Messrs Filip Reyniers and Steven Luys were welcomed as new members.

Meetings

The meetings of the Board of Directors of the Flemish Peace Institute took place on 22 January, 4 March, 7 May, 27 June, 16 September, 22 October and 5 December 2013.

Daily Management

Decisions made by the Board of Directors are put into practice through the work of the Daily Management group, which consists of the Chairman, Vice-chairman, and the Director of the Peace Institute. 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.

1.3 *The Scientific Council*

As scientific research constitutes one of the basic pillars sustaining the activities of the Flemish 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 Flemish Peace Institute's research 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 Flemish 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 2013, the Council met on 8 March and 18 October.

In 2013, the Scientific Council was composed of the following members:

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Wolfgang Wagner - Senior Lecturer in the Department of Political Sciences of Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU).

Prof. 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 Vandavelde - Professor at the Centre for Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy.

1.4 *The Scientific Secretariat*

The Scientific Secretariat is the Flemish Peace Institute's operational centre. In the offices of the House of Flemish Representatives where the researchers work, the documentation centre is further developed and advisory notes are prepared.

In 2013, the Secretariat was composed of the following members:

Director

Tomas Baum

Researchers

Sara Depauw

Nils Duquet

Maarten Van Alstein

Jorg Kustermans

Communications Officer

Wies De Graeve

Office Manager

Margarida Ferro

The Peace Institute offers internships to give students - local and from abroad - the opportunity to get acquainted with a professional work environment, with the Flemish Parliament and with the academic tasks of the Institute. Under the supervision of the Peace Institute staff, in 2013 Mathieu Vancaillie, Samir Marmouri, Bram Vercaemer, Bram Vrancken and Celine Rigole worked as interns at the Peace Institute.

2 Arms Trade and Arms Production

The Flemish Peace Institute examines legislation and policy on the international arms trade, and monitors the facts and figures on arms production and arms trade in Flanders and Belgium. Since 2003, the regions have been responsible in Belgium for imports, exports and transit of strategic goods. The Institute focuses in this context on three types of products: military equipment, firearms and dual-use items. Military equipment comprises arms or components of arms that are used in a military context. Firearms make up a special category, since not only the armed forces and the police, but also civilians can buy, own and use them. Dual-use items are not developed specifically for military purposes but may nevertheless have a military application. Regulations on arms trade and arms use are increasingly determined at the European and international level. That is why the Peace Institute closely monitors the regional, European, and international situation.

Last year was pivotal in several regards, in Flanders as well as internationally. In 2013, the control policy on foreign trade in arms and military equipment in Flanders was shaped for the first time by the region's own Arms Trade Act, approved in 2012. The way in which this act was applied turned out to have far-reaching implications: approximately half of the exports previously controlled appeared to be no longer controlled.

Further, events in the Arab world have continued to focus attention on the complexity of arms trade: the undesirable end-use of exported equipment, the weighing of criteria relating to human rights and regional stability, and the challenge of anticipating and responding to volatile situations. Not only arms and military equipment have come under scrutiny, but also various forms of security technology such as information technology for censorship, cameras, biometry and so forth.

At international level, on 2 April 2013 during the United Nations General Assembly in New York, the UN Member States adopted the International Arms Trade Treaty with a large majority. This brought an end to years of negotiation and was a historic moment in the regulation of global arms trade. While the international treaty was widely supported, abstentions by the major players Russia and China were regrettable.

As concerns domestic aspects of the trade in and use of firearms, in June 2013 the list of historical, folkloric and decorative firearms (HFD firearms) that had been freely available in Belgium was eliminated. In its previous research, the Peace Institute had identified this list as a source of illegal firearms possession in our neighbouring countries.

Details of Institute publications, networking and activities within the "Arms Trade and Arms Production" research programme can be found below in this annual report. The following sections explain the aim and content of research activities under each theme.

2.1 *Flemish Foreign Arms Trade 2012*

The Peace Institute continually monitors the licences for imports, exports and transit of military equipment that are issued and denied by the Flemish authorities. The institute publishes an annual report with figures, analyses and interpretation of developments in the Flemish foreign arms trade. On 25 June 2013, the annual report, "Flemish foreign arms trade 2012" was published and delivered to the Flemish Parliament's Committee for Foreign Policy, European Affairs and International Cooperation.

Impact of the new Arms Trade Act

The entry into force of the Flemish Arms Trade Act on 19 October 2012 appears to have had a number of far-reaching consequences for the Flemish licensing system for foreign arms trade:

- it is no longer necessary to apply for import licences for transferring defence items from EU Member States *to* Flanders
- for transfers of defence items *from* Flanders to other EU Member States, a catch-all licensing obligation may no longer be invoked and the use of general and global licences has been introduced
- for extra-Community exports *from* Flanders, the broad federal catch-all clause has been replaced by a more limited clause.

The consequences for the comparability of 2012 data with data from previous years were still limited, given the rather short period in which these changes were in force in 2012. Further, the introduction of general and global licences for intra-Community transfer to other EU Member States had no impact on the 2012 data given that these licences were only actually used for the first time in Flanders in 2013.

The consequences for the use of the catch-all clause were already significant: after October 2012, no more licences based on the relevant clause were issued, whereas similar licences had typically represented about half of total licensed arms exports. This raises questions about the interpretation of the catch-all clause as included in the Arms Trade Act. The question of whether or not certain items previously classified by the Flemish authorities under the catch-all categories actually appear on the common military list of the EU has also become more pressing than before.

Imports

In 2012, the Flemish authorities issued 393 licences (74.3 million euro) for imports of:

- firearms and accessories such as ammunition intended for Flemish brokers and individuals
- military vehicles and components, electronic equipment and fire control systems intended for the industry
- law enforcement equipment and devices for distributing hazardous substances intended for Flemish brokers with the Belgian authorities as end-user.

The vast majority of import licences concerned firearms and accessories (46.9 million euro). This signified a six-fold increase as compared to 2011. This increase was largely the result of two particularly valuable import licences that related mainly to potential transactions: a licence for a broker to import 24.9 million euro of ammunition in order to thereby participate in public tenders, and a licence for HFD firearms worth 7.8 million euro. Even without taking these two licences into consideration, however, 2012 saw a 70% increase in value compared with 2011.

Exports

In 2012, Flemish licensed arms exports amounted to 285.2 million euro. Despite an increase compared with 2011 (+42%), the strong growth seen in 2005-2010 did not continue. The lack of reporting to the Flemish Parliament on all licences issued or on actual arms exports, however, makes estimating developments and trends more difficult.

Licensed arms exports consisted mainly of military electronic equipment and “catch-all items” such as visualization screens and projection equipment. Further, licences for large sums of money were issued for equipment for military training, vehicle and aircraft components, fire control systems and imaging equipment. Licences were also issued for exports of defence-related technology. Assembling all available information on recipients and end-users revealed that for three-quarters of Flemish licensed arms exports, we are dealing with unknown end-use of the exported defence items.

At the request of the Flemish Parliament, the Government of Flanders has exercised great caution when dealing with arms exports to Israel and to the Middle East and Northern Africa. In 2012, four licences were issued for exports destined for Israel (4 million euro) in which the end-user was always located in a third country. Seventeen licences (5.9 million euro) were also issued in which the last reported user was indicated as being in the Middle East or Northern Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Oman, Turkey and United Arab Emirates). Given the high degree of unknown end-use of Flemish licensed arms exports, it is to be expected that more Flemish defence products will have ultimately ended up in Northern Africa and the Middle East. Furthermore, it was remarkable that - with one exception - some licences were approved for direct exports to countries in the region, whereas in previous years these arms exports often occurred via third countries. This might be a coincidence, but it is possible that the actual end-user is not always mentioned in the application for a licence.

Transit

In 2012, the Flemish authorities issued 22 licences for the transit of defence items. These licences concerned goods with a combined value of 52.2 million euro. The nature and destination of licensed transit differed significantly from the nature and destination of licensed arms exports. In the longer term, the institute noted a significant decrease in the number of transit licences issued in Flanders.

For more information see:

Flemish foreign arms trade 2012

Authors: Milou Dubois & Nils Duquet

Brussels, 25 June 2013 - ISBN 9789078864608, 78 p.

2.2 *Flemish trade in dual-use items 2012*

Together with the licensed trade in military equipment, the Peace Institute also monitors licences issued and denied by the Flemish authorities for imports, exports and transit of dual-use items. Every spring, the Institute publishes an annual report with statistics, analyses and interpretation of developments in trade from and to Flanders. On 22 August 2013, the annual report, "Flemish foreign trade in dual-use items 2012" was published and delivered to the Flemish Parliament's Committee for Foreign Policy, European Affairs and International Cooperation.

Dual-use items are products and technologies that were not developed specifically for military purposes but may have a military application. Regulation (EC) 428/2009, directly applicable throughout the European Union, governs exports of these dual-use items,. There are important distinctions between the transfer of dual-use items within the EU, the export of these products to 'friendly' countries, and their export to 'other' countries.

In its annual report on the Flemish trade in dual-use items in 2012, the Flemish Peace Institute came to the following conclusions:

207 individual and 88 global licences were issued in the past year.

Intra-Community transfer

There is free movement of goods in the European Union. For this reason, a licence for shipment to other EU Member States is only required for a limited number of – very sensitive – dual-use items. In 2012, the Flemish authorities issued 10 individual licences (22.1 million euro) and 3 global licences (53.3 million euro) to this end. Germany was the most important recipient country for these sensitive items, predominantly nuclear materials. No licence applications were denied.

Extra-Community exports

Extra-Community exports of dual-use items require a licence. The European Union does provide 6 general licences; therefore, no specific licence application is required for certain transactions. In 2012, 190 individual licences and 85 global licences were issued in Flanders for extra-Community exports of dual-use items. They mainly involved exports of items from goods categories “Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment” (CAT0), “Special materials and related equipment” (CAT1), “Materials processing” (CAT2), “Sensors and lasers” (CAT6) and “Aerospace and Propulsion” (CAT9). The use of general and global licences made it difficult to determine developments.

Exports of sensitive products to Iran

The international community has imposed various sanctions on Iran in previous years to prevent the development of nuclear weapons. Exports to Iran of nearly all dual-use items and a list of additional sensitive items are forbidden. A licensing obligation is in place for a series of other sensitive items. Further, EU Member States can also utilize catch-all clauses to impose a licensing requirement on all trade flows to the country. In 2012, 7 licences valued at 83,797 euro were issued for exports of potentially hazardous items to Iran.

Record value of dual-use exports denied

In 2012, a total of 9 licence applications with a combined value of 3.4 million euro were denied for dual-use exports to 6 countries (China, Iran, Israel, Taiwan, Turkey and Belarus). These denied licences concerned several types of dual-use items, such as isostatic presses, imaging cameras and coordinate-measuring machines. With this, the value of denied dual-use exports was approximately four times higher than in 2011, and was the highest since information on this data has been made public by the Flemish authorities.

Consistency and efficiency in policy on denying dual-use exports, however, do not seem to be guaranteed. For instance in 2012 a number of individual licences for exports of imaging cameras to Israel and Turkey were denied, while in that same year, several global licences were issued for the same products to the same recipient countries. No restrictions were imposed on the end-users of these global licences, meaning that these imaging cameras could be exported to recipients for whom individual licence applications were denied.

Increased exports of the most sensitive dual-use items using global licences without restriction on the end-user

In 2012, twice as many global licences for exports of dual-use items were issued as in 2011. Potentially, this has significant consequences for the control of the end-use of Flemish dual-use items, because the risk of undesirable end-use is significantly higher for global licences than for individual licences. A restriction on the end-user was therefore imposed on nearly half of all global licences. In 2012, however, global licences without restriction on the end-user were issued for exports of the most sensitive dual-use items (Part 2 of Annex IV of Regulation 428/2009): two global licences for exports of deuterium/heavy water destined for Malaysia, and 14 other recipient countries, respectively. Considering that they can be used to develop nuclear weapons without needing access to enriched uranium, these sensitive items constitute a risk factor for undesirable nuclear proliferation. In recent years, this high-risk licensing practice has increased significantly and systematically. It prompts the question of what guarantees the Flemish authorities have as concerns the end-use of these products.

For more information see:

Vlaamse buitenlandse handel in producten voor tweëerlei gebruik [Flemish foreign trade in dual-use items 2012]

Authors: Milou Dubois & Nils Duquet

Brussels, 22 August 2013 – ISBN 9789078864622, 46 p.

2.3 *Arms exports to the Arab world*

On the occasion of the Flemish Parliament hearings on the Arab Spring held in the Committee for Foreign Policy, European Affairs and International Cooperation in March 2013, the Peace Institute published the report, “Arms Exports to the Arab World”, in which the Flemish arms export policy to the region was placed in a European context. These were the report’s conclusions:

The Arab Spring did not have an inhibiting impact on European arms exports to the region:

- Approximately a quarter of European arms exports were destined directly for Arab countries. Nearly all EU Member States issued export licences every year for defence products destined for the Arab world.
- In 2011 when the Arab Spring was raging, the value of export licences to the region was 9 billion euro, a doubling with respect to 2007.
- Applications for arms exports to the Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa were almost never denied, with the exception of countries under embargo.

The EU has not done enough to reconcile the various national views on arms exports to the Arab world:

- The EU attempted to draw the lines for a Common Foreign and Security Policy, focusing among others on freedom, democracy and human rights.
- However, control of arms exports is still a competence of each individual EU Member State. The European Union does have a number of instruments at its disposal aiming to streamline the policies of the various EU Member States, in this case vis-a-vis the Arab world: 1) arms embargoes, 2) shared assessment criteria, and 3) consultation mechanisms. These, however, are only framework conditions that are subject to a wide variety of interpretations. In practice, EU Member States make their own judgements on the balance between strategic and security aspects, economic interests and ethical criteria.
- EU Member States’ policy was based on categorizing various groups of recipient countries: 1) an arms embargo was imposed on Libya and Syria (that concerning Libya was not observed by all Member States, and there is much disagreement concerning the embargo on Syria); 2) for sensitive countries Yemen and Bahrain, most Member States displayed caution (e.g., an 'on hold' approach); 3) for the other countries, most EU Member States’ export control policy did not change course significantly: here, exports of military equipment were on the rise.

Belgium remains an important supplier of arms to the Arab world:

- Nearly 40% of Belgian arms exports were destined directly for Arab countries (for instance, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain or Egypt).
- In the last five years, 1.3 billion euro worth of military equipment has been exported to the Arab region, of which 306 million euro in 2011. The goods exported to the Arab world were mainly suited for internal law enforcement as well as armed conflicts (firearms, ammunition and ground vehicles).
- In Belgium, arms export policy is a competence of the regions. Wallonia, with its traditional defence industry, was responsible for significantly more arms exports to the Middle East than Flanders where the defence industry mainly produces high-technology components.

Flanders should develop a considered arms export policy with respect to the Arab countries:

- In comparison to other European countries and Wallonia, Flanders is a relatively minor player in arms exports to the Middle East and North Africa. In 2011, Flanders licensed 12 million euro of arms exports to the Arab region, and 4 million euro in the first 10 months of 2012. The total value of licensed exports in the last five years was 61.2 million euro. They involved, for instance, military vehicles, military electronic equipment and visualization screens.
- For exports to the Arab world, the Flemish policy has been based on 1) respect for international arms embargoes (e.g., Libya and Syria); 2) an 'on hold' approach with regard to Yemen, Bahrain and Egypt; and 3) balancing between economic interests on the one hand, and European and Flemish assessment criteria on the other.
- For two-thirds of Flemish arms exports, however, the ultimate end-user was not known: the licences were delivered with a foreign company, usually in another EU Member State, as the last known user. Given the scale of European arms exports to the Arab world in the Arab Spring, a substantial portion of Flemish military equipment will thus have indirectly ended up in the region. As there is apparently no harmonized European arms export policy, it is possible that other EU Member States who re-exported Flemish equipment did not make the same judgements as the Flemish authorities with regard to criteria such as human rights, regional stability or the worsening of conflicts.

Pending a more jointly decided European approach, the report argued in favour of defining Flanders' own arms export policy by strict application of the Flemish Arms Trade Act: 1) attempt to identify end-use as much as possible; 2) test this end-use against the criteria from the Act; and 3) interpret criteria with regard to human rights, risk of internal conflicts, regional stability and the danger of undesirable re-export with a view to conflict *prevention*, not only in relation to actual hot-beds of conflict.

For more information see:

Wapenexport naar de Arabische wereld [Arms exports to the Arab world]

Author: Nils Duquet

Brussels, 26 March 2013 – ISBN 9789078864578, 41 p.

2.4 A European agenda for security technology

In 2013, the Peace Institute investigated how the defence and security markets relate to one another, what developments are under way, and whether or not they are bringing the two sectors closer together. In order to obtain more specific insights we reviewed the EU agenda on security technology. We examined, among others, whether security and defence - either internal or external security - have merged since the end of the Cold War. These were the conclusions from our investigation:

9/11: the rise of the security industry

The end of the Cold War, but particularly the 9/11 terrorist attacks, have led to an important change in thinking about security. During the Cold War, security was principally seen as a military matter in which large weapons arsenals and armed forces played the leading roles. Since 9/11, however, politicians have increasingly emphasized the importance of internal security: for instance combating terrorism and cyber-crime, but also border control, energy security, environmental security and so forth.

In consequence, the boundary between the internal and external, defence and security markets has been blurred. Military as well as civilian companies are involved in the contemporary security

industry. For example, French defence and aerospace group Safran is also the global leader in biometric identification. Further, the majority of items for defence and civilian security are based on the same civilian, generic technologies, which has led to an increased merging of these industries.

The European Commission takes the lead

In the past decade, the European Commission has profiled itself as an important player in the defence and security market. It has done so for two reasons:

- Developing a new economic market: the Commission has invested 1.4 billion euro in technological research during the period 2007-2013. The Commission aims thereby to support the supply side of security technologies.
- On the other hand, the Commission seeks to harmonize the demand side. Defence policy to a large extent is currently organized nationally. The Commission is trying to reduce this fragmentation by promoting common purchases at the European level and pooling resources.

The Commission has, however, run into a lot of opposition. Member States are rather reluctant to hand over their defence policy to the European level. Critics also believe that the Commission's one-sided focus on promoting the security market is at odds with important EU values such as the right to privacy, human rights and democracy. In addition, the Commission has overestimated the overlap between the defence and security industries. A substantial difference remains between military and non-military items. For instance, it is not obvious why defence companies should focus on the private market, while many traditional security companies do not have the capacity to deliver items to military clients.

The challenge of export control

In the recently published report, "A New Deal for European Defence", the Commission attributed a central economic and strategic role to the defence industry. While the European Commission promotes supply, a significant demand for security technologies in the Member States has yet to appear. The Member States are, in effect, not convinced that these technologies are the panacea for issues of security. Furthermore, governmental budgets in many countries are under pressure due to the economic downturn. This has led the Commission to consider exports of these security technologies to "new and emerging markets" as necessary.

The Arab Spring and European security technology

The Arab world is a good example of such an 'emerging market'. However, the Arab Spring has also exposed some risks that go together with exports of security technology. To give a few examples:

- Up to 2012, an Italian company was delivering communication equipment to Syrian security forces that was used for suppressing the public protests.
- In Tunisia, European technology was used for censorship of the Internet.
- A British software programme was used to spy on activists in countries such as Bahrain, Egypt and Turkmenistan.

The Arab Spring also raised many ethical issues about European policy on security technologies. The case for developing a monitoring system for trade in security technologies is not self-evident. Many of these technologies also have civilian applications, and security technologies are often applications of easily obtainable, generic technology. Controls need to be applied with suitable flexibility. The EU Regulation for export control of *dual-use* items is a useful tool in this regard. The EU can also use the opportunity to impose trade restrictions when specific risks arise for security or human rights. In general, the best solution is to supplement the Commission's economic approach with a security and

human rights perspective: the EU and its Member States must weigh the consequences of their export policies.

For more information see:

A European Agenda for Security Technology: From Innovation Policy to Export Controls

Author: Jocelyn Mawdsley

Brussels, 22 February 2013 – ISBN 9789078864561, 101 p.

2.5 *Transit of strategic goods*

Flanders is a logistic hub for trade to all corners of the world. All imaginable kinds of goods pass from the consignor to the recipient for example in the ports of Antwerp and Zeebrugge, at Zaventem airport, and along the dense road network. They also include firearms and military equipment. In 2013, the Peace Institute therefore reviewed how Flanders controls the transit of strategic goods. Flanders is indeed a transit region par excellence, and monitoring high-risk transactions is a matter of domestic and foreign security. The study brought the following conclusions to the fore:

Not all transit is equal

Transit is the trade transaction in which goods cross the territory of a State on their way from an export country to an import country. In this context there is a distinction between *transit* (without transfer) and *trans-shipment* (with transfer). For instance, when a ship from Russia on the way to Venezuela with combat helicopters docks in the Port of Antwerp, loads supplies and sails further, it is a matter of *transit*. However, when these helicopters are transferred to another means of transport, it is a matter of *trans-shipment*.

Monitoring the transit of strategic goods is highly important for two reasons:

- To ensure international security: there is a real risk, during stopovers, that strategic goods will disappear under the radar and depart for undesirable destinations abroad. Monitoring transit is therefore indispensable for enforcing a sound export policy (in which end-use is crucial).
- To prevent strategic goods from falling into the hands of criminal gangs or terrorist organizations during transport in one's own territory, and thereby putting domestic security in danger.

Lack of international regulations

Up to the present, the transit of arms has received limited attention at the international level. Only the UN Firearms Protocol and UN Resolution 1540 on weapons of mass destruction constitute binding instruments concerning transit. These instruments, however, only concern the obligation to develop a national control system. Thus no impetus has been given for harmonizing these control systems at the international level.

European regulations

The EU imposes no uniform control system on the transit of *military equipment*. EU Member States are obliged to subject the same list of military equipment to transit controls as to exports. The evaluation criteria, such as respecting human rights, are also the same. Member States may expand this list of military equipment and impose stricter evaluation criteria.

For transits of *dual-use items*, the same legal framework is in force in all EU Member States, and Member States may impose controls on risky cases of suspect transit.

In order to harmonize the policies of the Member States, a *no-undercut* principle has been introduced: Member States must respect the refusal of transit by other Member States. Still, major mutual differences remain among EU Member States.

In Flanders: insufficient possibilities for control

Control of transit in Belgium falls under the competence of the regions. In Flanders, the rules for transit are laid down in the Flemish Arms Trade Act of 2012. This legislation stipulates that only transit involving transfer is subject to a systematic licence obligation. This regulation gives rise to several questions:

- On the one hand, the limited definition of transit results in the loss of an important means of control. As a result, all transit *without* transfer may not be placed under licence. Thus under the Arms Trade Act, a ship carrying arms for a conflict area may dock and set sail without the Flemish authorities being able to detain the ship.
- On the other hand, the systematic licensing requirement for *all* transit with transfer creates a significant administrative burden for many companies. The number of transit licences in Flanders declined from 136 in 1999 to 22 in 2012. It is possible that companies are increasingly switching to ports in neighbouring countries where different legislation is in force.

Further, the exclusive focus of the European customs regulations on the financial aspect (duties and taxes) ensures that information about transit is hardly available from a security perspective. In consequence, the customs services do not have the right information to be able to track down high-risk transit - a task that is made extremely difficult by the large volume and rapid pace of transit.

For more information see:

Transit of strategic goods in Europe

Author: Kathleen Van Heuverswyn in collaboration with Nils Duquet
Brussels, 13 August 2013 – ISBN 9789078864585, 274 p.

2.6 Dutch-language summary of the 2013 SIPRI Yearbook

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's Yearbook (*SIPRI Yearbook*) contains original data from numerous fields such as global military expenditure, international arms trade, arms production, the nuclear powers, major armed conflicts and multilateral peace operations, together with the most recent analyses on important aspects of arms control, peace and international security. The *Yearbook* is a collaborative effort among SIPRI researchers and external experts.

The *SIPRI Yearbook* was first published in 1969 and 2013 saw its 44th edition. Since 2005 the Flemish Peace Institute has been a partner of SIPRI in producing the Dutch-language translation and publication of the summary of this yearbook.

Edition 2013 of the *SIPRI Yearbook* devoted special attention to the economic approach to conflict and peace research.

For more information see:

2013 SIPRI Yearbook - Summary in Dutch by the Flemish Peace Institute
Brussels, 17 September 2013 - 28 p.

2.7 *Firearms*

The Flemish Peace Institute has also carried out research for some time, in the context of its Arms Trade and Production programme, into the trade, possession and use of firearms. 2011 saw the publication of the book, “Firearms: trafficking, possession and use”. It was the first such publication to map all firearms-related activities in Belgium, as well as evaluating the Weapons Act, examining social support, and exploring the relationship with mortality.

In 2013 the Peace Institute developed this research further, by means i.a. of external publications, lectures and presentations on - among others - sport shooting and hunting.

3 Peace and Society

Addressing open violence, learning to deal with conflict in a non-violent way, and the commemoration and remembrance of past wars: these are issues that societies all over the world must deal with. These themes are on the agenda in Flanders, too, inter alia because of tensions in urban society, the debate about the role of education in the prevention of violence, and the commemoration of the Centenary of the First World War in 2014-2018.

In its Peace and Society Programme, the Flemish Peace Institute focuses broadly on potential sources of violence and looks for their likely causes and solutions. Further, the Institute examines social processes that are conducive to the conditions for peace, at local and at international level. How are urbanization and violence related? How do people deal with the commemoration and remembrance of conflicts? And what role do peace education and conflict management play in education?

Details of the Institute's publications, networking and activities within this programme can be found elsewhere in this annual report. The following sections briefly explain the aim and content of the research activities under each theme.

3.1 *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 outlaw 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 recognizing mutual suffering, help to bring about reconciliation. The Peace Institute in its research explored the role of commemoration and remembrance in general, but also focused on current commemoration practices including the run-up to the commemoration of the Centenary of the First World War.

In 2013 the Peace Institute made a thoroughgoing effort to put its relevant research – including the 'Honderd jaar Eerste Wereldoorlog in het teken van vrede' and the book '14-18 van dichtbij' - into practice, in ways that included providing policy advice, support to civil society, and contributions to scientific debate.

3.2 *Urban society*

Globally, society is increasingly taking shape in cities and urban environments. Cities in Belgium are also centres of growth; and to a certain extent, we may consider all Flanders as an urbanized region. Cities do not exist in themselves: they float or sink with the upward and downward spirals of the global economy, are magnets for rich and poor, and form the hubs of migration flows and internationalization. Cities are thus at the heart of a changing world, with all its opportunities, but also with its tensions and conflicts. The authorities need to react flexibly to these ever-changing urban dynamics, and provide impulses for a peaceful society. Local administrations have their finger on the pulse in this regard and a balanced Flemish urban policy can offer the necessary support. Informal urban communities also play a role in handling social conflict.

The Peace Institute has sought a sound understanding of urban society, paying particular attention i.a. to the different forms and backgrounds of violence, and to the possibilities for preventing violence. In

2013, accordingly, we turned our spotlight on research focusing on urbanization, conflict and violence. First, a long-term research project was initiated in order to study various aspects of urbanization and conflict in a specifically Flemish urbanized environment (Vilvoorde). In addition, a first specific case study into urban riots was completed, and published in 2014.

3.3 *Peace education and schooling*

The Peace Institute has worked on peace education within its Peace and Society research programme. Among other things, the Institute has looked at what exactly peace education entails and how it is implemented in practice, i.a. in our educational system. We thus seek 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 educational sector. Further research was undertaken to add a conceptual dimension and an inventory of the existing range of peace education initiatives in Flanders.

In 2013 the Peace Institute continued this research, i.a. through an international publication and by making available and promoting a web portal on peace-educational projects for the Flemish educational system. In October 2013, this online database was completely reviewed and a thorough update carried out. The Institute also consulted with the CANON Cultural Unit and KlasCement to provide even better access to this database in future.

Finally, researchers from the Free University of Brussels (VUB, TOR research group), commissioned by the Flemish Peace Institute, searched the available literature in 2013 for effectiveness studies on the different aspects of peace education. The purpose of this research was to gain a view of the feasibility, methodology and implications of effectiveness measuring. The findings from existing research were also brought together. The results of this investigation were published in a report in 2014.

For more information see:

The Peace Education database is accessible via www.vredeseducatie.be

G. Castryck, N. Duquet & M. Van Alstein (2013), "Peace Education in Flanders, Belgium: Grassroots Organizations at Work in Schools", in I. Harris (ed.), Peace Education from the Grassroots, Charlotte, NC: Information Age Publishing.

4 Support for parliamentary activities

Parliament is the heart of democracy: MPs conduct the political debate, hold legislative powers, monitor the government's work and allocate the budget. The Flemish Parliament fulfils these roles for a wide range of Flemish competences. Flemish MPs and society can gain in this context from well-documented information, clear analyses and well-thought-out advice. The Flemish Peace Institute fulfils this responsibility within its area of expertise on peace issues.

The Institute provides support for the activities of the Flemish Parliament through its research (see Chapters 2 and 3), the publication of advisory notes (see 4.2), and the development of a documentation centre (see 4.3), plus contributions to committee meetings, the organization of working visits, and conferences (see 4.1). In the following sections, direct support to the Flemish Parliament is further documented through an account of the Flemish Peace Institute's involvement in parliamentary work, an overview of the advice given, and information on the documentation collection in the Parliamentary Information Centre.

4.1 *Parliamentary activities*

The Peace Institute's work informed exchanges of ideas, requests for explanation, resolutions and interpellations in several Flemish Parliament committees concerning Flemish arms exports, the application of the Arms Trade Act, control of exports of nuclear goods, the Commemoration of the First World War, remembrance education and violence in the lives of young people.

In 2013, it also conducted exchanges of ideas directly with committees. On 28 February 2013, Director Tomas Baum elaborated on the Peace Institute's 2011 Annual Report in the Flemish Parliament's Education Committee, as well as on the Peace Institute's advice about youth and violence, and attention for managing conflict (see parliamentary paper 44 (2011-2012) - No. 3). On 26 November 2013, the Committee on Foreign Policy, European Affairs and International Cooperation, together with Director Tomas Baum, discussed the Peace Institute's 2012 Annual Report (see parliamentary paper 44 (2012-2013) – No. 2).

Finally, the members of the Flemish Parliament were welcomed to and actively involved in the events (seminars, workshops, conferences) that the Peace Institute organized in 2013 (see 6.1.2).

Working visit

On Friday 26 April 2013, the Flemish Peace Institute and the Flemish Parliament's Education Committee paid a working visit to the Kazerne Dossin in Mechelen. This occurred on the occasion of the end of Belgian Chairmanship of the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research, and on the occasion of the opening of the Kazerne Dossin in 2012.

4.2 Advice

The Institute's advisory role constitutes its most direct service to Parliament and to the political environment. The Flemish Peace Institute may formulate advice on the basis of its expertise or the results of the research it has conducted. Advice given on its own initiative may arise from scientific research or respond to a political or social stimulus. The other advisory functions of the Institute are providing advice requested by the Flemish Parliament, and advice on the report of the Government of Flanders to the Flemish Parliament as prescribed in the Flemish Parliament Act of 15 June 2012 on the import, export, transit and transfer of defence-related products, other materials especially intended for military use, law enforcement material, civil small arms, components and ammunition.

The Institute's Board of Directors issues all advice from the Flemish Peace Institute. The Board of Directors is composed of 19 voting members from different sectors of Flemish civil society. The members hold 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 actors and the peace movement. Playing an advisory role within this broad social platform, the Peace Institute takes its role as a Flemish political-social organization to heart.

Four advice notes were published in 2013: one prescribed by the Founding Act of the Institute and three on its own initiative. The Board of Directors issued the 2013 advice notes unanimously. They were sent to the speaker of the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Members of Parliament and the competent ministers. The advice notes were also published on the Institute's website and disseminated by newsletter.

4.2.1 Advice concerning the global Arms Trade Treaty

Context

In March 2013, all the Member States of the United Nations gathered in New York to negotiate a treaty on global standards for trade in conventional arms, the so-called Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). In the run-up to these negotiations, the Peace Institute formulated recommendations about specific positions to defend.

Content

In view of the UN negotiations in New York of 18-28 March 2013 concerning a global Arms Trade Treaty, the Flemish Peace Institute advised the Federal and Regional Governments of Belgium, as well as other actors involved in the negotiations, to address the following focal points during the negotiations:

- 1) With regard to the *scope* of the Treaty:
 - a. To include, at a minimum, ammunition, and ideally also components and technology under Art. 2, which defines the scope of the Treaty.
 - b. Not to limit the concept of '*transfer*' to commercial activities, but to define it broadly so that non-commercial transfers, such as gifts, are also included.
 - c. To include an article providing definitions that clarify the scope of concepts such as '*transfers*' or '*ammunition*'.
- 2) With regard to the assessment criteria:
 - a. Continue to insist on the importance of serious and continuing violations of human rights by including this point in Art. 3 (Prohibited transfers)

- b. Upgrade the criteria for diversion and unauthorized end-use (Art. 4.6.a) to Art. 4.2, so that estimating the risk of unauthorized end-use can be used as a powerful assessment criterion that serves as the basis to deny a licence.
 - c. Replace the notion of ‘*overriding risk*’ in Art. 4.5 with ‘*substantial risk*’, considering that this affords greater clarity. An application should be denied if these risks are substantial, independent of other considerations.
- 3) With regard to interaction between the ATT and existing legal instruments:
- a. Insist on the removal or at least reformulation of Art. 5.2
 - b. Insist on the removal of Art. 23 from the Draft Treaty (relationships with non-States Parties).
- 4) With regard to transparency:
- a. Argue for a reference to the published report on national reports concerning exports of conventional arms as described in Art. 10.

In conclusion, the Flemish Peace Institute referred to the importance of continued follow-up to the Treaty. The process of ratification, the possibilities for amending as well as refining the Treaty in users’ guides, follow-up conferences, and the functioning of the Secretariat all contribute to a progressive strengthening of the Treaty. In this way, the instrument can gain force and can make a real difference in combating the destabilizing transfers of conventional arms in future.

Action taken

The advice about the *Arms Trade Treaty* was forwarded to the speaker of the Flemish Parliament and the Chairman and members of the Committee for Foreign Policy, European Affairs, and International Cooperation on 11 March 2013. It was also forwarded to the relevant regional and federal services that participated in the negotiations, and was distributed internationally.

The March 2013 negotiations were successfully concluded and, on 2 April 2013, the United Nations Member States adopted the International Arms Trade Treaty by a large majority during the UN General Assembly in New York.

During a discussion with the Committee for Foreign Policy, European Affairs and International Cooperation, the Peace Institute urged quick agreement to Belgian ratification by the Flemish Parliament (see parliamentary paper 44 (2012-2013) – No. 2).

4.2.2 *Advice concerning ammunition marking*

Context

In view of a draft act submitted in the Senate concerning amendment to the Weapons Act of 8 June 2006, and given the growing attention to the control of ammunition in the international debate on arms trade, the Peace Institute formulated advice on the marking and tracing of ammunition in a Belgian and international perspective.

Content

The Peace Institute formulated the following principles concerning the marking and tracing of ammunition:

- Sufficiently detailed marking of ammunition, of the packaging units as well as the cartridges themselves, is an important tool for tracing ammunition that is found in a context of violent conflict or armed crime. The current regulations at national, European and international level have not yet sufficiently regulated the issue of marking cartridges.
- In addition to sufficiently detailed marking, proper and careful registration of transfers of marked ammunition is crucial for accurate tracing of ammunition.
- In order to achieve a comprehensive marking and tracing system for ammunition, regulation at the European and international level is needed. In part by taking its own legislative initiatives concerning the marking of ammunition, Belgium can contribute to this effort and play a leading role in this process.
- It is important to keep in mind the different perspectives in the debate on marking of ammunition:
 - o From a political point of view, the stricter control of ammunition will on the one hand lead to greater transparency of trade flows and better combating of illicit trade, while on the other hand, attention must be paid to the investments and administrative efforts that stricter control entails.
 - o From an economic point of view, the argument on manufacturers' competitiveness has weight in the debate because the marking of cartridges will entail added costs. The impact on the domestic market for ammunition for civilian use is an important factor in judging the best level for framing the control regime.

The Peace Institute advised the Flemish Parliament, the Chamber and Senate, and the regional and federal authorities:

- to require that cartridges manufactured in Belgium are marked with information referring to a production batch number and an identification number of the smallest packaging unit. Despite the economic impact for manufacturers, this would make Belgian ammunition more traceable and allow Belgium to assume a leading role at the European and international level;
- to refine the registration methods for domestic and foreign trade of ammunition manufactured and marked in Belgium. Adequate tracing of marked ammunition depends very much on accurate registration of transfers of ammunition;
- the marking of ammunition imported into Belgium should only be required when this applies under a European and/or international regulatory framework. The impact on the domestic market for ammunition for civilian use would be too great to take an exclusively Belgian initiative on this matter;
- to call for European regulations on the marking of cartridges and the registration of transfers of ammunition;
- to place the issue of marking and tracing of ammunition on the international arms control agenda as well.

Action taken

The advice on marking of ammunition was forwarded to the speaker of the Flemish Parliament and the Chairman and members of the Committee for Foreign Policy, European Affairs, and International Cooperation on 13 March 2013. It was also forwarded to the political parties of the Senate and the relevant actors. The advice informed a second draft act in the Senate, but neither draft act was further processed during the 2010-2014 parliamentary term.

4.2.3 *Advice concerning the annual report of the Government of Flanders on the arms trade in 2012*

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 Government of Flanders to the Flemish Parliament concerning licences issued and denied for arms, ammunition, and materials specifically intended for military use or for law enforcement agencies and associated technology. The eighth annual report by the Government of Flanders was made available on 28 August 2013.

Content

Subsequent to the relevant annual report by the Government of Flanders to the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Peace Institute noted the following developments with regard to Flemish policy on the control of trade in strategic goods:

- The Government of Flanders demonstrated transparency in the annual report by explaining a new element of the arms export policy - the certification of companies.
- The current implementation of the Arms Trade Act has far-reaching consequences for export control with regard to strategic goods: the catch-all clause is not being used.
- Starting in 2013, general licences for transfers of defence products were used for the first time in Flanders.
- Due to the high level of unknown end-use, the proportion of Flemish arms exports ending up in areas of conflict (for instance, the Middle East) is underestimated.
- Despite increased transparency, there is still no reporting on licence extensions and on actual arms exports.

In order to optimize Flemish arms trade policy, and to reinforce parliamentary control in that area, the Peace Institute advised the Flemish Parliament to ask the Government of Flanders:

1. to provide a thorough and detailed insight into:
 - the current application of the catch-all clause for arms exports to countries outside the EU
 - the reasons why no resort has been made to the option of drafting our own, Flemish list of defence products that require a licence
 - checking the products that were previously classified under the catch-all categories (ML24-25) against the Common Military List of the EU
 - assessing the sensitivity of products and transfers placed under a general licence
2. To further increase the transparency of reporting about licences by:
 - reporting about actual arms exports under the various types of licences
 - reporting on licences renewed
 - reporting data on the use of general licences to the Parliament as transparently as possible

3. To restrict unknown end-use as far as possible by committing to a reliable information exchange between the authorities and the industry, and allocating sufficient resources to this end.

Action taken

The advice (parliamentary paper 53 (2012-2013) - No. 2) accompanying the annual report of the Government of Flanders on the arms trade in 2012 was forwarded to the speaker of the Flemish Parliament and the Chairman and members of the Committee for Foreign Policy, European Affairs, and International Cooperation on 23 September 2013. The advice was included in the discussion of the Annual Report by the Government of Flanders to the Flemish Parliament on foreign arms trade, held in the Committee on 28 January 2014 (see parliamentary paper 53 (2012-2013) - No. 3).

4.2.4 Advice concerning the transit of strategic goods

Context

In 2013, the Peace Institute examined how Flanders controls the transit of arms (see 2.5). This investigation revealed that the Flemish regulations are malfunctioning. Therefore, the Peace Institute argued in an advisory note for creating a comprehensive legal basis and for control guided by reliable risk analyses.

Content

As a result of its central location and extensive logistical infrastructure, Flanders is an important transit region for various types of items, including strategic goods (military equipment and dual-use items). Based on an extensive investigation of the controls on transit in Flanders and its neighbouring countries, the Peace Institute drew special attention to the following points:

- It is not possible, on the basis of the Flemish Arms Trade Act, to impose a licensing requirement, - and thus to conduct controls - on suspect transit of military equipment without trans-shipment.
- The Flemish Arms Trade Act is not in full compliance with the provisions of the UN Firearms Protocol.
- The customs services should have sufficient and adequate information at their disposal for conducting efficient and effective risk analyses to identify suspicious transit.
- The current approach to transit is a main source of administrative burdens on the industry.
- Many different parties are involved in transit control policy; information exchange and cooperation among them is crucial for an efficient and effective transit control policy.

In order to optimize the legal framework and administrative practice concerning the transit of strategic goods, Flemish Peace Institute advised:

- the Government of Flanders and the Flemish Parliament to amend the Arms Trade Act so that a broad legal basis is available for placing all transit of military equipment (including that without trans-shipment) under a licensing requirement when essential security interests are (or could be) at risk, or when there is suspicion of diversion.
- the Government of Flanders and the Flemish Parliament to bring the Arms Trade Act into accord with the UN Firearms Protocol.
- the federal authorities to invest in information processing technology so that the industry faces less of an administrative burden and customs can improve its control of licensable transit, as well as its detection of illicit transactions.
- the federal and Flemish authorities to insist on implementation of the following adjustments at the European level and at the World Customs Organization:

- requiring more information at customs transport for goods that fall under the exemption of duties and/or trade policy measures;
- adapting the current customs nomenclature to make possible the efficient and effective identification of categories of goods subject to a licensing requirement.
- to exchange adequate and sufficient information and cooperate with all parties involved, at all levels (Belgian, European, and international).

Action taken

The advice on the transit of strategic goods was sent to the speaker of the Flemish Parliament, the president and members of the Committee for Foreign Policy, European Affairs and International Cooperation, and the competent committees in the Chamber and Senate on 19 November 2013.

4.3 Documentation centre

In cooperation with the Parliamentary Information Centre, the Flemish Peace Institute has in 2013 further expanded its documentation centre with a collection of books, journals, and other media publications. This collection is placed at the disposal of the employees of the Flemish Peace Institute but is also accessible to parliamentary personnel, representatives, and the public at large in the Parliamentary Information Centre.

In the catalogue system of the parliamentary Information Centre, "Peace Research" was assigned the number 800. This "800 category" was further divided into a detailed listing with nine separate sub-categories, reflecting the Flemish 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 Armaments
- 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 twenty institutions that use the same ALEPH 500 installation for the digitization 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 have also chosen to join the network. With some 3,000,000 bibliographic entries, LIBIS-Net represents the largest library network in Belgium. Via the Flemish 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.

External researchers or other interested parties cannot directly borrow books or other documentation material from the Flemish Peace Institute's library. They must do so through Inter-Library Lending (ILL), whereby they can request the work via their university or town library, which in turn requests the book from the Parliamentary Information Centre.

5 Evaluation report of the Scientific Council

In 2013 the Flemish Peace Institute was approaching the end of the second institutional cycle of its existence, as its Governing Board and Scientific Advisory Council will be re-constituted at the start of 2015. In research terms this was a time for bringing some longer-term projects towards closure, but also for exploring possible shifts of emphasis and new beginnings. Specifically, in the project on Arms Trade & Arms Production, a major long-term task of research and parliamentary advice has moved towards its end with the adoption and initial implementation of the first-ever Flemish Arms Trade Act. At the same time, the new EU-level régime for a more open defence market with fewer internal barriers to the exchange of defence industrial goods has entered into force. The Institute has rightly pointed to some of the problems of transparency and effective control that could be anticipated as a side-effect of these measures, and which are indeed now surfacing in practice. Monitoring on such aspects will remain vital; but the researchers concerned are, rightly, now also looking for new ways to apply their expertise. They may have a chance to produce even more original findings as they probe the gaps in existing European and international weapons-related research.

The corresponding issue coming to fruition in the project on Peace & Society is the preparation for the First World War commemorations beginning in 2014, and the associated research into questions of commemoration, remembrance and peace. This theme has proved a good choice in terms of deepening the FPI's links with Flemish stake-holders and communities at various levels, and allowing the institute to provide practical services to others besides the parliament and government. It is timely, however, that other topics should be built up to balance it and ultimately take its place; and here the plans for new research into violence and urban life in Flanders and beyond seem well considered. The recruitment of an experienced new researcher in this field holds out promise of maintaining a more stable balance between the two main fields of FPI activity in future.

During this period the members of the Scientific Advisory Council have been Alyson JK Bailes (Adjunct Professor, University of Iceland) as Chair, and the following members: Prof. Dr. Sven Biscop, Director of the Security & Global Governance Programme at the Egmont Institute; Prof. Dr. Mark Duffield, Emeritus 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. John Groom, Emeritus Professor of International Relations at the University of Kent; 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 Vandavelde, Professor at the Centre for Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy and Dean of the Institute of Philosophy at the K.U. Leuven; and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wagner, Professor of International Security at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU).

The SAC has continued to see its essential duty as to monitor, assess and support the quality of the FPI's research. This quality depends not only on the skills and discipline of the researchers, but on their cohesion and complementarity as an intellectual team, and on an environment that guarantees them both independence, and the stimulus of outside partnerships. In all these respects, the SAC considers that the Institute has ended 2013 in good shape. Specific projects and publications have frequently involved more than one researcher working together. The Institute's academic partnerships as well as its stakeholder relationships have been consciously nurtured and its work now enjoys a good level of international - especially European - visibility. The SAC's own meetings have offered a chance to bring possible new outlets to the researchers' attention, as well as exchanging information and ideas on the Council members' own current research interests.

The most tangible expression of the FPI's achievement is its ever-growing list of publications in Dutch and English. The crop of new products in 2013 is impressive and varied as ever, and the Council has devoted a serious collective effort to the task of evaluation as reflected in the remainder of this report.

In general we see these latest publications as reflecting a more assured professionalism, a real effort for user-friendliness, and a more consistent level of language and style.

In 2013 the Institute's researchers also achieved an impressive number of external publications in front-rank journals and other high-quality outlets. The topics covered ranged wider than the Institute's core research themes, illustrating among other things the researchers' versatility.

2014 will be a year of renewal and transition for the Flemish Peace Institute: a chance to prove its value afresh, and to re-calibrate its detailed programme in the light of latest circumstances and new personal connections. The SAC congratulates the Institute on its achievements so far, wishes it well for the coming tasks, and looks forward to accompanying it on its journey.

Report: A European Agenda for Security Technology: From Innovation Policy to Export Controls

This is a well researched and important report¹ that examines - from an under-explored technological, industrial and innovation policy perspective - the merger of internal/police and external/military security at an EU level, and the important ethical and political issues that are emerging around this merger. The report is well structured and supported by a comprehensive bibliography.

Academic work on the merger of internal security and external defence tends to focus on policy and implementation issues, ignoring how this merger also plays out at the level of industry, technological innovation and export policy. Providing a wealth of empirical detail, the report squarely addresses this oversight. In so doing, the author has given us a valuable base-line document that details the current state of play in a difficult-to-research area.

The report is well written and, after introducing its key issues and the robust methodology on which the report is based, the author proceeds to examine how the idea of security has changed since the end of the Cold War. This is competently done and provides a useful summary of the key literature, including the concepts and main policy initiatives associated with human security, the Responsibility to Protect, and Homeland Security. As the author clearly argues, the trend has been for the traditional boundaries between the national and international; police and military; and security and defence to blur.

The bulk of the report then proceeds to examine the main characteristics of the EU's security and defence market, the market impact of the relevant EU industry and research policies, and finally, the consequences and ethical implications of strategic goods export controls. Throughout, the empirical attention to detail is commendable. Indeed, relative to the amount of detail presented, the remaining comments in this review address only a small selection of the contents.

As the report usefully points out, while the implementation of US Homeland Security policy shows several differences from contemporary EU security initiatives, they come together as examples of the wider emergence of a *security state* - namely, a state defined by a comprehensive shift toward risk management and pre-emption. In this perspective, the report makes an initial attempt to explore how the shift is being reflected in technological development and innovation policy. A wealth of empirical detail is provided, for example, on the emergence of a new EU security sector based upon remote, smart and computer-based technologies in relation to things like signals and data acquisition, artificial intelligence, sensor technologies, information security, scenario and simulation technologies, navigation and tracking, survivability and equipment hardening, and electronic authentication, to name just a few. Such remote and computer-based technologies materially underpin the merger (and globalization) of police and military functions.

¹ Mawdsley, J. (2013), *A European Agenda for Security Technology: From Innovation Policy to Export Controls*, Brussels: Flemish Peace Institute (http://flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/files/reports/a_european_agenda_for_security_technology_report.pdf)

At the same time, given the widespread application of the same technologies to everyday issues of social information exchange, logistics and data-analysis, it is hard to escape the implication that our understanding of what constitutes a *dual-use* technology is in urgent need of reform as hardware and software systems and platforms play an increasing security role.

Report: Transit of strategic goods in Europe: a comparative analysis of policy on the transit of strategic goods in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom

This 166-page report² does what it says on the cover, and breaks new ground in doing so. While European nations have toiled in recent decades – nationally, through the EU and in other fora - to tighten up export controls on military equipment and WMD-related items, the question of what happens when such goods cross one or more third states *en route* to the customer has been relatively neglected. Global legislation does not provide clear and comprehensive definitions of ‘transit’, let alone control obligations, and European norms are only precise in regard to WMD-relevant traffic. Yet the diversion of goods during transit could raise serious security issues, given likely criminal involvement and the risk that terrorists as well as undesirable end-user states could benefit. Further, a state that applies a stricter export control policy than its neighbours should logically ensure that nothing is re-exported after transiting its territory that it would not have exported itself. (Such cases can arise even among fellow-member states of the EU).

Precisely because the topic is a neglected one, the Institute’s report aims to provide an exhaustive and self-contained introduction to it. After discussing the nature and weaknesses of current rules and practice, it provides extended case-studies of transit policy in five European countries that are especially relevant for Flanders. It examines the parallels and the considerable differences in the ways that these neighbours approach the issue: differences that arise at every level from legal definitions down to practices on documentation and the interface with business. It is clear in particular that these countries are not checking up on the same things, and arguably none of them can vouch for the complete control of transit – though some may be better than others at using risk assessment and intelligence to home in on the most suspect cases. As the report stresses, relations between the government agencies involved (as well as cross-border ties) are critical for efficiency, not least as it is not normal or traditional for the Customs to look at transit from an international-security standpoint.

The report provides an impressive package both of information and analysis, including explanations of all relevant international bodies and measures, an especially detailed account of EU provisions, and a wealth of references to national regulations. It adds up to an original and important research contribution, filling a gap in the literature on the control of trade in strategic goods. At the same time it cannot help but be heavy and difficult to read. The authors have done their best to lighten and vary the text, notably by using frequent tables and lists to summarize information and make comparisons. This does help, but sometimes seems to be pushed to artificial lengths with the risk of breaking up the main flow of the text. There is also a bit too much mechanical repetition of some key points. The language is as clear as could be expected on such an esoteric subject.

Report: Wapenexport naar de Arabische Wereld. Het Vlaamse wapenexportbeleid in Europese context [Arms exports to the Arab world. The Flemish arms export policy in the European context]

Without doubt, the ‘Arab Spring’ has been one of the most significant developments in international security in the last couple of years. It was therefore a good initiative by the Institute to prepare a

² Van Heuverswyn, K. (2013), *Transit of strategic goods in Europe: a comparative analysis of policy on the transit of strategic goods in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom*, Brussels: Flemish Peace Institute (http://flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/sites/vlaamsvredeinstituut.eu/files/files/reports/report_transit_of_strategic_goods_in_europe.pdf)

special report³ on arms exports from the European Union, and the Flemish region in particular, with a view to the Arab Spring countries.

The report maps European, Belgian and Flemish exports to the countries of the Arab World in the Middle East and Northern Africa. In the process it provides a systematic, thorough and accessible overview of this topic. It is very rich in information on the number of licences, the size of actual exports and the countries of destination. Figures, graphs and maps contribute to making the subject accessible and comprehensible for a broader audience.

The report reflects the profound expertise of its author. The multilayered, complicated framework of hard and soft laws is introduced with a good sense of what is important. Further, the available data - mostly from the EU's Council working group COARM - are critically reviewed, cross-checked and if necessary corrected (the author's ability to point out mistakes in COARM's figures further demonstrates his expertise). In addition, the choices made in selecting or emphasizing some data over others - e.g. licences over actual exports - are carefully argued and plausible.

The author also does an excellent job in critically interpreting the data. For example, it is made clear that the number of licences and the volume of exports covered by them flow to a considerable extent from the demand by just two states, namely Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. At some points the author also gives specific examples of actual products to illustrate the complications of tracing components from Flemish producers to their actual deployment in the Arab world.

The report has a clear normative thrust: namely, to bring Flemish licensing policy in line with the EU's normative guidelines against arming states that may use those arms to defend their authoritarian regimes against domestic opposition. At the same time, the report refrains – in a way that seems well-judged – from adopting a sensationalist or censorious tone. The normative standpoint is only spelled out explicitly in the conclusion, even if it can be traced between the lines throughout the whole report. This normative element could however have been strengthened by supplying a few selected quotes from key documents of the European Union and/or the Flemish region to demonstrate that such principles are not particular to the Flemish Peace Institute, but are actually the official policy of the Flemish Community, Belgium and the European Union.

A minor point: The MEP reporting on the evaluation of COARM practice is Sabine Lösing, not Lösung.

Report: Flemish Foreign Arms Trade 2012

2012 was, on many accounts, a turning-point for foreign arms trade in Flanders: not least because the Flemish Parliament adopted in June 2012 a Flemish Arms Trade Act defining rules for import, export and transit. This Act introduced significant changes, such as the elimination of the catch-all licensing obligation on the transfer of defence products from Flanders to other EU member states, and the introduction of global licences. The report⁴ on “Flemish Foreign Arms Trade 2012”, besides presenting and analyzing the major trends in import, export, transfer and transit, critically discusses the impact of these changes on licensing practices, also in terms of transparency and accountability.

The report is divided into six main parts. Its introduction, undoubtedly one of its strongest parts, explains the international regulatory framework, provides details on the Flemish Arms Trade Act and its relationship to other EU regulations, and analyzes the potential implications of the introduction of far-reaching general licences and of the elimination of catch-all licences both for the licensing system

³ Duquet, N. (2013), *Wapenexport naar de Arabische wereld – Het Vlaams wapenexportbeleid in Europese context*, Brussel: Vlaams Vredesinstituut (http://vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/files/20130326_wapenexport_arabische_lente_rapport_def.pdf)

⁴ Dubois, M. & Duquet, N. (2013), *Flemish foreign arms trade 2012*, Brussels: Flemish Peace Institute (http://flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/files/reports/flemish_foreign_arms_trade_2012.pdf)

and for extra-community trade from Flanders. The second part briefly describes the reporting mechanisms on the Flemish foreign arms trade, and highlights the fact that there has been a clear trend towards increased transparency in the reporting method used by the Flemish government, for instance through the introduction of a distinction between licences for intra-community and extra-community arms trade. However the reporting of additional types of licences also makes it more difficult to compare 2012 data with previous years.

The third part looks at arms imports and analyzes the development, nature and origin of licensed arms imports and the transfer of defence products into Flanders. It provides detailed and very useful information on the types of imported goods, scrutinizing their numerical significance (for instance the fact that imports of firearms and accessories amounted to 46.9 million Euros in 2012) but also their variation over time. The fourth part provides the same type of information regarding arms export licences, and underscores several key issues, such as the fact that as much as three quarters of exported defence products have unknown end-users. This chapter also explores arms exports towards sensitive areas such as Israel, the Middle East and Maghreb. The fifth part is dedicated to transit trade, which makes up a decreasing part of the licences issued. The authors offer several convincing explanations for such a decrease. The report ends with a conclusion wrapping up the main points detailed in the previous sections, and highlighting the main trends and challenges facing Flemish foreign arms trade. The text is complemented by useful annexes providing further information on trends over time, and on the situation in Belgium in comparison to other countries. The annexes also include the common military list of the European Union, and the Flemish additions to this list.

To sum up, the report deals with a highly relevant topic, and it is well structured and written. It builds on a deep expertise in the field and the relevant issues, and provides a useful critical analysis of the recent changes in arms trade regulations. One of the report's major strengths is that it builds on figures originating from the Flemish Peace Institute's own database, containing all Flemish licences approved and denied for the import, export and transit of military goods since the competence was regionalized in 2003. The graphs and various inserted figures are in particular very helpful for spotting trends.

The main limitation of the report is that contextual information is often missing. Figures do not stand for themselves and need to be contextualized, as the arms trade happens in a specific social, political, economic and cultural context. Admittedly, the legal framework is detailed well enough, but legal provisions alone cannot explain the characteristics and evolutions of arms trade. For instance, why is there a decline in exports towards Asia? What accounts for differences in licensed arms exports between Wallonia, Flanders and the Brussels Capital region? Is it related to the types of industries active in these regions; to political preferences and choices; or what else? Merely to mention the impact of the economic crisis, Belgium's reputation in terms of procedures, or the consequences of the attacks committed in Liège in December 2011 is not enough; more attention should be paid to the context in which arms trade happens, and by which it is shaped.

Report: Flemish foreign trade in dual-use items 2012

This report⁵ was written to inform the Flemish Parliament and a broader public. It treats of an important topic, because Flanders does not really have a fully developed armaments industry in the strict sense of the word, but possesses a substantial chemical industry and many hi-tech firms producing dual-use products (ie products that are not specifically developed for military use, but may possibly have military applications). There is a European regulation concerning dual-use products and the Flemish government has to ensure respect for those rules. This report surveys the export permits that Flanders has approved or refused under the relevant legislation. Within Europe, in principle, there is free trade and export licensing is required for only a few products. More controls apply to trade with partners outside Europe. However some of these permits are issued by European institutions. Others

⁵ Dubois, M. & Duquet, N. (2013), *Vlaamse buitenlandse handel in producten voor tweërlei gebruik*, Brussel: Vlaams Vredesinstituut (http://vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/files/reports/jaarrapport_dual-use_2012.pdf)

do not refer to a single transaction but to a whole range of possible transactions with all possible firms within a range of countries. The existence of such European permits and global licences makes it difficult both for the FPI and for Parliament to identify trends in the trade in dual-use products and to exercise oversight on how the rules are implemented.

The Flemish government has refused a few dual-use export licences for countries such as China, Iran, Israel, Taiwan, Turkey and Belarus. However the author of the report does not exclude that in some cases, these products may nevertheless have reached their destination via other channels, for instance under the coverage of global permits. Also there is only weak control on the final destination of these products. In particular, exports of deuterium - a material that could be used for the production of nuclear weapons - to Malaysia and certain other countries appears to be risky. The report is critical towards the Flemish government, noting a lack of transparency in its policy concerning trade in dual-use products, and failure to check up on whether the reality corresponds with the spirit of the law and with what is stated in firms' licence requests.

This is an excellent report: very detailed, carefully written and posing the right questions.

Advice Note: Advice concerning Ammunition Marking

The Advice⁶ consists of a comprehensive and informative review of the current industrial, commercial and legislative situation regarding the marking of ammunition. While the control of illegal arms trafficking receives a good deal of attention, the control of ammunition has been neglected. In general, marking consists of stamping the base of the ammunition case and/or marking the ammunition packaging with a manufacturer's symbol, year of production and calibre. Ammunition is produced in bulk and supplied to a wider range of security services and authorized civilian users. For purposes of tracking and controlling the diversion or illegal supply of ammunition from such sources, this level of marking is of limited use. Marking the case with a lot number making it possible to identify each packaging unit, and recording that number at each point of the supply chain, would significantly improve the traceability of ammunition and assist the fight against crime. As the Advice points out, however, there is a cost involved both in terms of having to re-tool for different production runs and, not least, in establishing a robust international tracking system.

Based upon a clear review of the situation, including the advances in laser technology which promises to reduce the cost and improve the ease of lot number case marking, the Advice makes a number of recommendations. In particular, it argues that Belgium can play an important role in the creation of a comprehensive ammunition marking system at a European and international level. The comprehensive marking of all ammunition manufactured in Belgium, including unique lot numbers for the smallest packaging unit, is suggested. This would allow Belgium to assume a lead role in improving the regulation of European ammunition transfers and in placing the marking of ammunition on the international arms control agenda. The Advice is clearly argued and the basic principles set forth by the Flemish Peace Institute are appropriate.

Advice Note: Advice concerning the Global Arms Trade Treaty

The advice⁷ concerning the Global Arms Trade Treaty came out in March 2013, immediately before a global conference organized under the auspices of the UN that finalized more than 10 years of negotiations and lobbying to achieve a universal treaty. The UN General Assembly then adopted the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) on 2 April 2013.

⁶ *Advice concerning ammunition marking*, Brussels: Flemish Peace Institute
(http://flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/files/20130313_advice_marking_en.pdf)

⁷ *Advice concerning the global Arms Trade Treaty*, Brussels: Flemish Peace Institute
(http://flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/files/20130311_advies_att_en.pdf)

The advice is clear, detailed and well structured. It provides a short historical background to the ATT, and details the difficulties that rose along the road to reaching a compromise. It describes the Belgian position on the ATT, and the various parliamentary initiatives taken in that respect. The advice usefully outlines the substance of the ATT and underscores key issues. It also formulates recommendations to the regional and federal governments in Belgium, as well as to the other actors involved in the negotiations.

The advice provides in a concise form a sharp and well-informed assessment of the shortcomings and flaws of the draft treaty on the table in 2013. For instance, it clearly points out the ambiguities and limits of the draft treaty regarding its main objective (combating illicit arms trade, or regulating arms trade), and highlights the absence of an explicit reference to penalties for violations of the treaty. Other limitations involve, for example, article 5.2 which states that the implementation of the treaty should not affect other commitments undertaken in other instruments. Such a limitation - the advice argues - potentially undermines the effect of the treaty. The advice also critically assesses the items included under the category of 'conventional arms', and the rules set for exports, imports, brokering and transit. It discusses in detail the proposed assessment criteria at the international and national levels for licence applications, and identifies potential ways to refine them.

One element that is missing is an analysis of the points of convergence and divergence in debates at regional and federal levels in Belgium. Such a description would probably have helped highlighting the issues on which there was consensus, and those on which further internal discussions were needed.

Advice Note: Advies bij het jaarlijkse verslag van de Vlaamse Regering aan het Vlaams Parlement over de verstrekte en geweigerde vergunningen voor wapens, munitie en speciaal voor militair gebruik of voor ordehandhaving dienstig materiaal en daaraan verbonden technologie. Periode van 1 januari 2012 tot 31 december 2012 [Advice concerning the yearly report of the Flemish Government on the Flemish foreign arms trade 2012]

Like the preceding report, this advice⁸ too is critical of the Flemish government. Although useful new information has been given concerning the certification of firms active on the armaments market, there is still a lack of transparency about Flemish policy. Information is provided about export licences, but not about the actual exportation of arms. There is no information about the real effect of the prolongation of some permits, and it is unclear what activities are covered by some general permits. The advice makes suggestions for ensuring more effective control of the final destination of arms exports. Better communication with arms producers is necessary in this context. The writers of the advice suggest that there is actually less control over foreign arms trade now than before, for instance due to the fact that the catch-all clause is no longer applied: many products for which licensing was formerly required are no longer controlled.

This is a very useful advice note for the Flemish Parliament and the general public. The lack of transparency that it reveals suggests that Flemish government does not want to impose too many limitations on Flemish industry. A courageous advice, good for democracy in Flanders and in Belgium.

⁸ *Advies bij het jaarlijkse verslag van de Vlaamse Regering aan het Vlaams Parlement over de verstrekte en geweigerde vergunningen voor wapens, munitie en speciaal voor militair gebruik of voor ordehandhaving dienstig materiaal en daaraan verbonden technologie. Periode van 1 januari 2012 tot 31 december 2012*, Brussel: Vlaams Vredesinstituut (http://vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/files/20130923_advies_jaarverslag_wapenhandel_2012_web.pdf)

Advice Note: Advice concerning the Transit of Strategic Goods

The Institute presented this advice⁹ to the Flemish Parliament after completing a major research study on the handling of military equipment and WMD-related items in third-country transit (see above under Reports), and examining Flemish regulation and practice in the light of the findings. The experience drawn from a 166-page research report has here been successfully compressed into 12 pages of recommendations. The device of listing the key problems and specific recommendations for action on the first page, followed by detailed background and justification, works well although one does feel the need for some brief general conclusion.

Within the advice note, the language and argument are very clear; the recommendations are specific, not just about what needs to be done to develop a properly targeted and effective transit control policy in Flanders, but also about who should be doing what. Further, the security-motivated advocacy of control is well balanced with a concern for the interests of legitimate business. However, the burden of acting as the Institute advises would not be slight, given that (among other things) amendment would be needed to the laboriously prepared and only recently adopted Flemish Arms Trade Act. To motivate the effort required, the note's authors might have added a couple more sentences stressing how serious the issues involved could be both for security and for Flanders' reputation. One might have expected also to read more about how transit of arms in the other Belgian regions is, or is expected to be, handled, given the obvious problems for business if different transit regimes exist within a single nation-state.

⁹ *Advice concerning the Transit of Strategic Goods*, Brussels: Flemish Peace Institute
(http://flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/sites/vlaamsvredeinstituut.eu/files/files/20131125_advice_transit.pdf)

6 External relations

Academic, policy-oriented, and social networks are important for the Flemish Peace Institute's external relations. To this end, the Flemish Peace Institute pursues an active communication policy, the following aspects of which are covered in this chapter.

6.1.1 Networks

Academic networking

For the Flemish Peace Institute to be able to fulfil its research mandate, national and international contacts in academia are needed inter alia for the exchange of information, developing networks, and conducting complementary research. In 2013, the already 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, setting up collaborative activities or publications, and through personal contacts.

In 2013, the staff of the Flemish Peace Institute made presentations at the following academic events:

On 15 March 2013, researcher Sara Depauw was a guest speaker at the seminar, 'Transnational Actors and the EU in the United Nations' Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty 2012-2013" at the K.U. Leuven.

On 21 March 2013, the Symposium, 'Bewapening en Ontwapening' (Arming and Disarming) was held at the Eindhoven University of Technology, including a contribution by Director Tomas Baum.

Researcher Maarten Van Alstein participated in the International Centennial Planning Conference, 'A Century in the Shadow of the Great War' in Kansas City (US) from 22 to 24 March 2013.

On 25 March 2013, Director Tomas Baum gave a guest lecture, 'De regulering van de handel in strategische goederen: een globale uitdaging' (Regulating trade in strategic goods: a global challenge) at the University of Antwerp.

On 16 April 2013, researcher Nils Duquet gave a lecture at the Free University of Brussels (VUB) on the roles of Belgian firearms in international conflicts.

On 30 May 2013, researcher Jorg Kustermans presented a paper, 'Urban violence in peace research' at the 'Politicologenetmaal' (24 hours' Conference for political scientists) 2013 in Ghent.

On 31 May 2013, Politeia Publishers organized a study day, 'De wapenwet en het sportschuttersdecreet: passen de puzzelstukjes?' (The Weapons Act and the Sporting Shooters' Act: do the pieces of the puzzle fit?). Researcher Nils Duquet delivered a lecture there on 'De analyse van het sportschieten in Vlaanderen' (An analysis of sport shooting in Flanders).

On 14 and 15 June 2013, the 17th Annual International Conference on Economics and Security was held in Stockholm, organized by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). There researcher Nils Duquet presented the paper, 'The impact of the Arab Spring on European arms export control'.

From 4 to 7 September 2013, the 7th General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research was held in Bordeaux. Researcher Maarten Van Alstein presented a paper there on 'The

memory of Peace’, and researcher Sara Depauw presented the paper, ‘Mission impossible?: Challenges for end-use controls within the new European arms export control system’.

The World Conference on Humanitarian Studies was held from 24 to 27 October 2013 in Istanbul. Researcher Jorg Kustermans presented a paper there on ‘Learning about urban violence: how a small European town experiences, worries about and responds to disorderly urbanization’.

On Monday 18 November 2013, researcher Jorg Kustermans gave a guest lecture in the International Relations programme at the University of Antwerp on the theme of ‘culture and international politics’.

On 26 November 2013, researcher Sara Depauw participated in a debate at U. Ghent, ‘Mensenrechten: Europa als trendsetter of toeschouwer’ (Human Rights: Europe as trendsetter or spectator).

On 19 December 2013, Director Tomas Baum presented a guest lecture at the University of Antwerp on ‘Oordelen over internationale politiek’ (Assessments of international policy) in the seminar, ‘Theorieën van de internationale betrekkingen’ (International relations theories).

Policy-oriented networking

As a para-parliamentary research institution, it is also crucial for the Flemish Peace Institute to develop an extensive network in its political environment. It goes without saying that the Flemish Parliament and Flemish MPs are given priority. The Flemish Peace Institute provides support to Parliament inter alia through the publication of advisory and background notes, the development of a documentation centre, and the organization of conferences and seminars (see Chapter 4).

Together with its role in the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Peace Institute has also forged contacts with Flemish policymakers in general, including the Agency for the Control of Strategic Goods (Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs) in the context of work on arms trade and production; the Education Administration (CANON culture unit) as regards peace education; and the Project Secretariat 2014-2018 with regard to the commemoration of the Centenary of WWI.

In 2013 the Flemish Peace Institute also continued to expand its political network at international level, particularly in connection with the European dimension of its work:

Director Tomas Baum made a presentation at the plenary session of the conference ‘Bringing Divided Communities Together – Sharing the experience of the EU PEACE Programme’ on 31 January 2013 in Brussels. The European Commission and the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB) organized the conference.

On 20 March 2013, Director Tomas Baum and researcher Sara Depauw provided briefings at the European Security Round Table (ESRT) on ‘Arms exports: Implementation of Council Common Position’ in the European Parliament.

On 4 June 2013, researcher Sara Depauw made a presentation at the conference ‘The European Union and the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty’, held in the European Parliament and organized by the GUE/NGL Group.

On 17 June 2013, researcher Nils Duquet made a presentation on European arms exports to the Middle East and North Africa during the Second Consultative Meeting of the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium in Brussels.

From 19 to 21 August 2013, the event ‘Non-proliferation versus Fundamental Rights and Scientific Freedom – A Debating Forum “Science meets Practice”’ was held at the European Forum Alpbach (Austria). BAFA, the German agency for export control, organized it in the framework of the EU

Cooperation Programme on Dual-use Export Controls. Director Tomas Baum gave a presentation there on the 'Relevance of human rights in current export control systems'.

On 30 September and 1 October 2013, the second EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference from the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium was held in Brussels. Director Tomas Baum chaired a panel on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

On Monday 4 November 2013, the Flemish authorities organized an international peace symposium in Brussels. The symposium brought Nobel Peace Prize laureates together with policymakers, scientists and specialists from the discipline. The Flemish Peace Institute was a member of the organizing committee for this symposium.

Contacts with civil society and stakeholders

Alongside the parliamentary and academic communities, civil society is also an important partner and stakeholder of the Flemish 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 embedded in the strong representation of civil society organizations on the Institute's Board of Directors.

The Flemish Peace Institute also maintains further informal contacts with Flemish civil society. Contacts with this network are used mainly for the dissemination of research results. Events organized by the Institute in 2013 regularly included broad representation from organizations engaged in issues of peace. However, this is not a one-way process: the Peace Institute looks for a two-way flow and exchange of information and experience. In 2013, contacts were also established with international civil society organizations.

On 19 January 2013, researcher Maarten Van Alstein gave a lecture on the inspirational guide, '14-18 van dichtbij' (14-18 in close-up) at the General Assembly of the Davidsfonds in Leuven.

On 7-8 March 2013, Director Tomas Baum and researcher Nils Duquet made a presentation to industry about the Belgian framework for export control at the Deloitte Belgium seminar, 'Weet u wat er gebeurt met uw product?' (Do you know what happens with your product?)

On 16 March 2013, researcher Maarten Van Alstein addressed the General Assembly of the Flemish Peace Movement (VOS) on the Centenary of the First World War.

Researcher Maarten Van Alstein led a round-table discussion on the inspirational guide '14-18 van dichtbij' (14-18 in close-up) at the Remembrance education Forum Day, 'De Grote Oorlog in de klas' (The Great War in the classroom) held by the Special Committee for Remembrance education on 23 April 2013.

On 17 September, researcher Maarten Van Alstein presented the Peace Institute's advice about the Centenary of the First World War with the focus on peace at the West Flanders Province study day, 'Gone West'.

As chairman of the award jury, on 20 September 2013 Director Tomas Baum pronounced the encomium at the presentation of the Evens Prize for Peace Education 2013 in Lyon.

On 19 and 20 October 2013, the second Political Festival was held in the Flemish Parliament. At that festival, researcher Maarten Van Alstein contributed on behalf of the Peace Institute to the Centenary commemoration and remembrance of the Great War.

On 28 November 2013, researcher Maarten Van Alstein made a contribution to the Politeia study day, 'De wapenwet en het jachtdecreet: passen de puzzelstukjes?' (The Weapons Act and the Sporting Shooters' Act: do the pieces of the puzzle fit?).

On 11 December, Director Tomas Baum took part in a debate in the Dutch Embassy in Brussels about the situation in Syria and the Nobel Prize for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), in the framework of the 65th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

6.1.2 Events

On 22 February 2013, the Flemish Peace Institute presented its report, "A European agenda for security technology: from innovation policy to export control". Dr. Jocelyn Mawdsley from the University of Newcastle presented the report. Following the presentation there was a respondents' panel including Messrs Frank Slijper (Campaign against Arms Trade, Netherlands) and Steven Luys (Director Strategic Marketing, Defence & Aerospace, Barco).

On 14 May 2013, the Evens Foundation and the Peace Institute organized a seminar with field experts and experts from several European countries about managing conflict in schools. In September 2011, a delegation from the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Peace Institute and the Evans Foundation paid a working visit to Barcelona for a first exchange seminar with organizations from several European countries specializing in conflict management in schools. The organizations involved then worked out an extensive exchange schedule. The parties involved were brought together again in 2013 to round off this programme and to continue the exchange of expertise on conflict management in schools.

On 25 June 2013, the Peace Institute presented its annual report on Flemish foreign arms trade in 2012 in the Flemish Parliament. Aside from data analysis, the Peace Institute focused mainly on the far-reaching implications of the new Flemish Arms Trade Act, in force since October 2012.

In 2013, the Peace Institute conducted comprehensive research into the transit of strategic goods. The draft conclusions from the report, 'Doorvoer van strategische goederen in Europa: een vergelijkende analyse van het beleid inzake doorvoer van strategische goederen in België, Frankrijk, Duitsland, Nederland en Groot-Brittannië' (Transit of strategic goods in Europe: a comparative analysis of policy regarding the transit of strategic goods in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Great Britain) were discussed during an expert seminar on 28 June 2013.

On 4 June 2013, the seminar "Tussen trauma en transformatie: noden (h)erkennen" (Between trauma and transformation: remembering/recognizing needs) explored - from the perspective of the social application of scientific research - how scientific expertise can contribute to trauma treatment and peace building during and after a situation of war, conflict or catastrophe. The seminar aimed to provide a stimulus for mapping existing Flemish scientific expertise relating to trauma and transformation. Drawing this expertise together in a visible network could, in time, enable the Government of Flanders to respond flexibly, quickly and in a targeted manner in the event of a foreign request or on its own initiative. The Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the Flemish Peace Institute, the Flemish UNESCO Committee, the VLIR and VLIR-UOS organized the seminar.

During Flemish Peace Week, on 27 September 2013 the Peace Institute organized a study day on the role of urban communities in the prevention of violence. At the study day, the possibilities and difficulties of the role of urban communities in social conflict management were discussed together with experts.

In 2013, ten years after the competence for arms trade was regionalized, the Peace Institute set out to achieve a full oversight of the situation in Belgian arms trade. In that context, on 21 October 2013 it organized the conference 'Belgische wapenhandel: 10 jaar na de regionalisering' (Belgian arms trade: 10 years after regionalization) where experts made their contributions to an overall picture. Besides drawing a profile of the Belgian defence industry, through an analysis of exports by the regions and by the federal authorities, the regulation of trade in strategic goods in its many aspects was also addressed. A second part of the conference explored the political and social debate on arms trade, inter alia in a panel discussion with representatives from the various parliaments.

As a follow-up to its research into security technology and the control of trade in such technology, on 23 October 2013 the Peace Institute organized an expert seminar to gain a clearer view of the situation concerning research and development on security technology in the broader European and international framework. It specifically addressed the development and the use of drones.

To commemorate the end of the First World War, the Flemish Peace Institute, the In Flanders Fields Museum and Ypres, City of Peace organized a Remembrance Day Lecture on the eve of the anniversary of the Armistice. Following Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba of Hiroshima who spoke in 2008, war correspondent Robert Fisk in 2009, author Erwin Mortier in 2010, former UN diplomat Lakhdar Brahimi in 2011 and Jan Techau in 2012, Canadian historian Margaret MacMillan accepted an invitation to portray her vision of war and peace in commemoration of the First World War. Oudist Abid Bahri and his ensemble performed the musical component of the Remembrance Day Lecture.

6.1.3 Communication

Strategic communication

Effective external communication is the phase that rounds off the Institute's research, advisory and documentation work. In order to enhance its effectiveness, and as a complement to the Institute's strategic plan, a strategic communications plan for 2012-2013 tackled the issue of how best to combine the Institute's mission, vision and strategy with external (strategic) communications.

In 2013, this communication plan guided the Flemish Peace Institute's external communications, serving both to support the established strategic plan and to project the Institute's identity.

House style

For the design of its house style, the Flemish Peace Institute works with Gramma nv. Gramma is responsible for part of the layout of the publications of the Flemish Peace Institute and for technical support for the website.

Website

The Peace Institute's website is the central vehicle for information and communication. The website address is therefore clearly indicated on all printed and digital materials, and the maintenance and development of the site are a constant focus of attention.

www.vlaamsvredeinstituut.eu
www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu

Digital Newsletter

In 2013, electronic newsletters were regularly sent to subscribers. By subscribing to the newsletter, interested parties can keep abreast of the Institute's activities and new publications. The structure and look of the newsletter were thoroughly updated at the end of 2013.

Social media

The Peace Institute has its own Facebook profile at www.facebook.com/vlaamsvredesinstituut and a Twitter account at www.twitter.com/Vredesinstituut (@Vredesinstituut). The Flemish Peace Institute also has its own LinkedIn page as well as its own YouTube channel for sharing documentary clips and other videos.

6.1.4 The Flemish Peace Institute in the press

Press releases

22/02/2013 'Veiligheidstechnologie niet zonder risico voor mensenrechten'

02/04/2013 'Vredesinstituut verwelkomt Internationaal Wapenhandelsverdrag'

25/06/2013 'De helft van de Vlaamse wapenexport wordt niet langer gecontroleerd'

22/08/2013 'Vlaams nucleair materiaal zonder beperkingen uitgevoerd'

19/11/2013 'Onvoldoende controlemogelijkheden op wapendoorvoer in Vlaanderen'

Audiovisual media coverage

15/01/2013: 'Iraanse munitie in Afrikaanse conflictgebieden'
Radio 1: Vandaag

03/04/2013: "Arms Trade Treaty goedgekeurd"
VRT Radio's: News

13/04/2013: '32.000 geregistreerde zware wapens in CWR'
Q-Music/JoeFM: News

13/05/2013: 'Vlaamse wapenexport gestegen'
VRT Radio's: News
Radio 1: Vandaag

28/05/2013: 'Niet verlengen van het wapenembargo tegen Syrië'
Kanaal Z: Nieuwslus

30/05/2013: 'Illegale wapenhandel van en naar België'
Radio 1: Joos

09/06/2013: 'HFD-lijst afgeschaft'
Q-Music/JoeFM: News

13/06/2013: 'Wapenleveringen aan Syrië'
Canvas Terzake

15/06/2013: 'Bommen op burgers'
Radio 1: Interne Keuken

25/06/2013: 'Jaarrapport Vlaamse wapenhandel 2012'
Eén: Het Journaal (The News)
AtuaTV: Nieuwslus
VRT Radio's: News
Q-Music/JoeFM: News
Radio 1: Vandaag

22/08/2013: 'Controle op nucleaire export'
VRT Radio's: News

11/10: 'De Nobelprijs voor de Vrede voor de OPCW'
Q-Music/JoeFM: News
Radio 1: de Ochtend
Canvas Terzake

21/10/2013: '10 jaar regionalisering Belgische wapenhandel'
Eén: Het Journaal (The News)
VRT Radio's: News
Q-Music/JoeFM: News
Radio 1: Vandaag

11/12/2013: 'De Nobelprijs voor de Vrede'
Radio 1: Nieuwe Feiten

23/12/2013: 'Vechten voor vrede'
Radio 1: Het Vrije Woord

Printed media

02/01/2013 'België grootste Europese exporteur van pistolen en machinegeweren' – Het Laatste Nieuws

18/01/2013 'Wapenverbod Obama streep door rekening van FN Herstal' – De Morgen

06/02/2013 'Een eeuw wereldbrand' – Kerk & Leven

19/02/2013 'Wapenindustrie ontsnapt niet aan financiële crisis' – De Standaard

26/03/2013 'Arabische lente zorgde niet voor Europese wapenwinter' – De Standaard

27/03/2013 'België bleef wapens uitvoeren tijdens Arabische Lente' – De Morgen

27/03/2013 'Arabische Lente wordt gestreden met Belgische kogels en wapens' – De Tijd

27/03/2013 'België leverde voor 1,5 miljard euro wapens aan Arabische wereld' – Metro

03/04/2013 'Wereld beseft eindelijk dat wapens geen speelgoed zijn' – de Morgen

06/04/2013 'Overall in het Midden-Oosten zie ik Belgische kogels' – De Tijd

25/04/2013 'Gaten in de exportcontrole' – MO* Magazine

27/04/2013 'Omstreden wapenhandelaar shopt bij defensie' – De Morgen

27/04/2013 'L'armée belge ignore à qui elle revend ses armes' – La Libre

29/05/2013 'Rebellen in Syrië schieten nu al met Belgische wapens' – De Morgen

01/06/2013 'FN Herstal, de smoking gun van de Waalse regering' – De Tijd

26/06/2013 'In- en uitvoer van wapens stijgt weer' – De Morgen

26/06/2013 'Geen idee waar Vlaamse wapens terechtkomen' – De Standaard

26/06/2013 'Vlaamse wapenexport groeit opnieuw' – De Tijd

26/06/2013 'Wapenuitvoer fors gestegen' – Gazet van Antwerpen

26/06/2013 'Geen idee in welke oorlogen Vlaamse wapens belanden' – Het Nieuwsblad

26/06/2013 'Moest de deur voor wapenexport zo ver open?' – Metro

24/07/2013 'Life after trauma' – Flanders Today

21/08/2013 'Generaal Al-Sisi beschikt over Belgisch wapentuig' – De Morgen

23/08/2013 'Vlaanderen exporteert kernwapenmateriaal' – Belang van Limburg

23/08/2013 'Ongerustheid over export van nucleair materiaal' – De Standaard

23/08/2013 'Vlaanderen voert nucleair zwaar water onbeperkt uit' – De Tijd

23/08/2013 'Vlaanderen exporteert kernwapenmateriaal' – Gazet van Antwerpen

23/08/2013 'Twijfels rijzen over Vlaamse nucleaire export' – Metro

29/08/2013 'La Flandre, puissance nucléaire?' – Tendances

04/10/2013 'Werken aan kwalitatief herdenkingstoerisme' – Krant van West-Vlaanderen

22/10/2013 'Helpt Europese wapens in Midden-Oosten komt uit België' – De Standaard

22/10/2013 'België topuitvoerder wapens naar het Midden-Oosten' – De Tijd

22/10/2013 'Helpt vuurwapens in Midden-Oosten komt uit ons land' – Het Laatste Nieuws

22/10/2013 'Le marché des armes reste florissant, même régionalisé' – La Libre

22/10/2013 'La moitié des armes à feu européennes vendues au Moyen-Orient sont belges' – L'Avenir

22/10/2013 'La Belgique arme le Moyen-Orient' – Metro (FR)

22/10/2013 'België bewapent Midden-Oosten' – Metro

30/10/2013 'De week: Belgische vuurwapens in het Midden-Oosten' – Knack

08/11/2013 'Europa vernietigde zijn beschaving' – De Standaard

7 Financial Report

In cooperation with the services of the Flemish Parliament's General Secretariat, the Flemish Peace Institute operates an autonomous budgetary and financial accounting system in SAP. This means that, besides the separate budget, separate annual accounts are also prepared. The Flemish Parliament assigns an annual operating grant to the Institute and, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, approves its budget and accounts. The Flemish Peace Institute adheres to the rules of accountancy laid down in the Budgetary and Accountancy Regulations for institutions associated with the Flemish Parliament. The Audit Office audits the Institute's accounts.

For a financial report on the Flemish Peace Institute's working year in 2013, please see the 'Flemish Peace Institute accounts for financial year 2013' submitted to the Flemish Parliament.

8 List of Publications 2013

8.1 *Documentary clips and fact sheets*

In 2013, the Peace Institute published the following documentary clips and factsheets

Documentary clips

‘Veiligheidstechnologie: innovatief, maar niet zonder risico’ – March 2013

‘Belgische wapenhandel, 10 jaar na de regionalisering’ – October 2013

Factsheets

‘Europese veiligheidstechnologie: niet zonder risico voor mensenrechten’ – March 2013

‘Het Internationaal Wapenhandelsverdrag’ – April 2013

‘De doorvoer van strategische goederen’ – December 2013

8.2 *Publications in Dutch*

Reports

Een Europese agenda voor veiligheidstechnologie: van innovatiebeleid tot exportcontroles

Author: Dr. Jocelyn Mawdsley

Publication: Brussels, 22 February 2013

ISBN 9789078864561, 101 p.

Wapenexport naar de Arabische wereld

Author: Nils Duquet

Publication: Brussels, 26 March 2013

ISBN 9789078864578, 41 p.

Vlaamse buitenlandse wapenhandel 2012

Authors: Milou Dubois & Nils Duquet

Publication: Brussels, 25 June 2013

ISBN 9789078864608, 78 p.

Doorvoer van strategische goederen

Authors: Kathleen Van Heuverswyn, in collaboration with Nils Duquet

Publication: Brussels, 6 August 2013

ISBN 9789078864585, 274 p.

Vlaamse buitenlandse handel in producten voor tweërlei gebruik 2012

Authors: Milou Dubois & Nils Duquet

Publication: Brussels, 22 August 2013

ISBN 9789078864622, 46 p.

SIPRI Yearbook 2013 - Samenvatting in het Nederlands

Publication: Brussels, 17 September 2013

Advisory notes

Advies over het wereldwijd verdrag voor handel in conventionele wapens

Publication: Brussels, 11 March 2013

Advies over de markering van munitie

Publication: Brussels, 13 March 2013

Advies over het jaarlijks verslag van de Vlaamse regering over de wapenhandel in 2012

Publication: Brussels, 23 September 2013

Advies over de doorvoer van strategische goederen

Publication: Brussels, 19 November 2013

Annual report

Jaarverslag 2012

Publication: Brussels, 15 May 2012

Document 44 (2012-2013) – No. 1

Lectures

Elfnovemberlezing

by Margaret MacMillan

Publication: Ypres, 10 November 2013

8.3 Publications translated into English

Reports

A European Agenda for Security Technology: From Innovation Policy to Export Controls

Author: Dr. Jocelyn Mawdsley

Publication: Brussels, 22 February 2013

ISBN 9789078864561, 101 p.

Flemish Foreign Arms Trade 2012

Authors: Milou Dubois & Nils Duquet

Publication: Brussels, 25 June 2013

ISBN 9789078864608, 72 p.

Transit of Strategic Goods in Europe

Authors: Kathleen Van Heuverswyn, in collaboration with Nils Duquet

Publication: Brussels, 13 August 2013

ISBN 9789078864592, 168 p.

Annual report

2012 Annual Report

Publication: Brussels, 15 May 2012

Lectures

Remembrance Day Lecture

by Margaret MacMillan
Ypres, 10 November 2013

8.4 Publications in external fora

Van Alstein M. (2013), 'Spookbeelden van de slagvelden. Le Mort Homme, een foto van Bart Michiels', in Gierik & Nieuw Vlaams Tijdschrift, winter issue 121, p. 48-52.

Duquet N. & Van Alstein M. (2013), 'De wapenwet en het sportschuttersdecreet: passen de puzzelstukjes?', in Politiejournaal, 8, October 2013, p. 12-15; also published in translation as Duquet N. & Van Alstein M. (2013), 'La loi sur les armes et le décret portant statut du tireur sportif: les pièces du puzzle s'emboîtent-elles?', in Journal de la police, 8, October 2013, p. 12-15.

Van Alstein M. (2013), 'Tijden van herinnering. De eeuwherdenking van 14-18', in Ons Erfdeel, no. 4, p. 14-21

Baum, T. (2013), How the Critical Achievements Inform the Idea of Eternal Peace, in The proceedings of the XI International Kant Congress Pisa 2010, Kant und die Philosophie in weltbürgerlicher Absicht. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter: 579-590

Depauw, S. (2013), Developing tangible controls on intangible transfers, the case of Flanders in Jankowitsch-Prevor, O., Michel, Q (Eds.). (2013), European dual-use trade controls, beyond materiality and borders, Brussels: Peter Lang.

Van Alstein M. (2013), 'Zwarte gaten in Manhattan. De memorialisering van het trauma van 9/11', in Streven, 80(10), p. 895-906.

Baum T. (2013), "Kants voorwaarden voor vrede: een kritische benadering", in J. Kustermans and T. Sauer (eds.), *Vechten voor vrede*, Leuven: Lannoocampus, p. 47-60.

Kustermans J. (2013), "Cave pacem! Pas op voor de vrede", in J. Kustermans and T. Sauer (eds.), *Vechten voor vrede*, Leuven: Lannoocampus, p. 19-33.

Van Alstein M. (2013), 'Het geheugen van vrede', in J. Kustermans and T. Sauer (eds.), *Vechten voor vrede*, Leuven: Lannoocampus, p. 75-88.

G. Castryck, N. Duquet & M. Van Alstein (2013), "Peace Education in Flanders, Belgium: Grassroots Organizations at Work in Schools", in I. Harris (ed.), *Peace Education from the Grassroots*, Charlotte, NC: Information Age Publishing.

Van Alstein M. (2013), 'Vredig Vlaanderen herdenkt de Grote Oorlog', *Rekto:Verso*, May-June 2013, no. 57, 64-70.

Baum, T. & Van Alstein M. (2013), 'Veiligheidspolitiek: de gevolgen voor vrede', *Streven*, volume 80, no. 5, 388-401.

Duquet, N. (2013), 'De EU, België, Vlaanderen en de VN: België: een bijzondere speler in de internationale wapenhandel', *Wereldbeeld*, volume 36, no. 163, 2012/3.

Van Alstein, M. (2013), 'De radicale moderniteit van Cybergeweld, een poging tot inzicht', *Streven*, volume 80, no. 1, 26-37.