

Flanders is
**inter
natio
nal**



Flanders
State of the Art

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Preface

Dear Reader,

For centuries, Flanders has been a hub for international politics, trade and culture. It remains so today. We host both the European Union and NATO. We are the 15th-largest exporter worldwide. We are home to people of 166 different nationalities. And our cultural cities are a magnet for world-class arts events.

Retaining our central place throughout the centuries is thanks in no small part to our native entrepreneurship, adaptability and ambition - tempered by our objectivity and realism. We recognise that we are dependent on the world around us for our prosperity and development. Then as now, Flanders must be international, or it is not Flanders.

International solidarity is the foundation for our active foreign policy. We represent our interests in various ways across multiple domains, always with a keen sense of the global interests at play. Because ultimately, what is good for the world, is also good for Flanders.

Flanders agrees fully-fledged international treaties, organises diplomatic and economic services abroad, and manages its own foreign policy budget. Flanders' foreign policy takes shape through the Department of Foreign Affairs and is implemented in cooperation with the other departments and agencies.

In this brochure you can read more about our goals and our approach to realising them. I would like to invite you to learn more about Flanders.



Julie Bynens

Secretary General of the Flanders Department
of Foreign Affairs

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According to the KOF Globalisation Index, Flanders is the most globalised economy in the world.



Brussels is:

- ✓ **Capital of Flanders and Belgium**
- ✓ **Capital of the EU**
- ✓ **Headquarters of NATO**
- ✓ **2nd-largest diplomatic hub in the world**



Antwerp's P.P. Rubens is known as a baroque painter by 20 to 40% of the population in India, Japan, China, the US and Brazil.

Surface:
13,522 km²

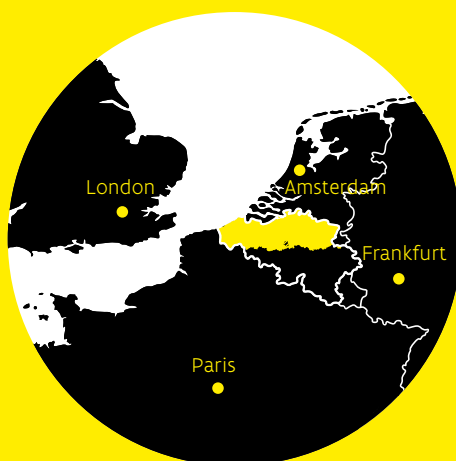
Number of
inhabitants (2017)
6.516.011



GDP in
Flanders:
**EUR 240.8
billion**

GDP per
capita:
**EUR
35,800**

FLANDERS IS INTERNATIONAL Facts & Figures



Flanders:

logistics centre of
Western Europe



**4
ports**



**3
airports**



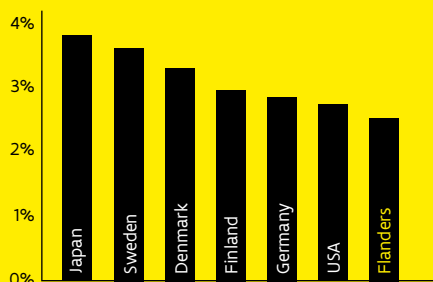
**916 km
of motorway**



**1,607 km
of railway**

60%

of the European consumer market
within a radius of 500 km

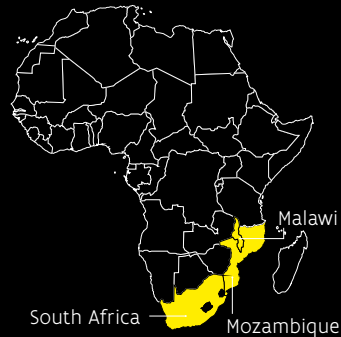


Flanders invests 2.7% of its GDP in **research and development** (2016), holding the 7th place worldwide for R&D expenditure.



Development cooperation

3 partner countries in southern Africa



Top 5 export destinations (2017)

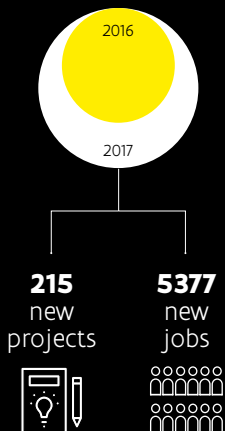
- GERMANY**
EUR 53,2 billion
- NETHERLANDS**
EUR 39,8 billion
- FRANCE**
EUR 39,3 billion
- UK**
EUR 27,9 billion
- ITALY**
EUR 15,5 billion

Top 5 investors (2017)

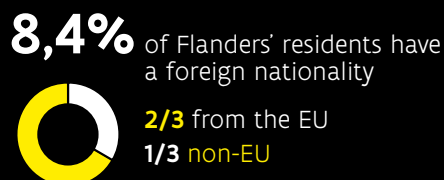
- USA**
46 projects
(21,40%)
- NETHERLANDS**
25 projects
(11,63%)
- GERMANY**
23 projects
(10,70%)
- FRANCE**
18 projects
(8,37%)
- CHINA**
14 projects
(6,51%)

Foreign investments in Flanders

2016 EUR 1,87 billion
2017 EUR 2,08 billion



With **4,3%**
job seekers,
unemployment in Flanders
is among the lowest
in Europe (2017)



Top 5 international migration to Flanders (2018)

- NETHERLANDS**
- ROMANIA**
- POLAND**
- BULGARIA**
- MOROCCO**



In 2017, Flanders spent more than
EUR 50 million
on development cooperation

Main export sectors



1
Chemistry and pharma
EUR 68,6 billion



2
Transport equipment
EUR 41,4 billion



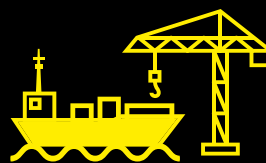
3
Machines and
electrical equipment
EUR 34,6 billion



4
Mineral products
EUR 28,9 billion



5
Plastic and
applications
EUR 27,2 billion



Flanders is the **15th exporter** worldwide (WTO)



Every year
5600 students
go abroad through the **Erasmus+**
programme. That is 80% more than
10 years ago

7

in

10

Flemings
are positive about
EU membership



In 2017 there were over
30 million
overnight
touristic stays
in Flanders



People of **166 different nationalities**
live in Flanders



In total, the Government
of Flanders spends
approximately EUR 160
million annually on
foreign policy
in all its facets



International
institutions in Brussels
employ approximately
48.000 people



Flanders
hosts
280
music festivals
per season

1. Foreign policy in five dimensions

Flanders as a diplomatic actor

Flanders engages proactively in foreign policy at multiple levels: the European level; bilateral level (in relation to individual states or federated states); and at the multilateral level.



The Errera House in Brussels, the official residence of the Government of Flanders.

European Union: The Fulcrum of Our Foreign Policy

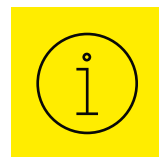
The added value of the EU for every citizen's daily life can hardly be overstated. In scores of policy areas, European decisions are the foundation on which member states and regions build. For these reasons, the EU is the fulcrum of our own foreign policy.

Diplomatic Ties with the EU

Flanders represents its values and interests within the EU on two tiers: through direct contacts with the EU institutions, and on behalf of Belgium. This last activity is based on an intra-Belgian framework ensuring a cohesive approach to EU positions, and representation for our region in negotiations within European institutions. This framework provides Flanders and the other federated states a large degree of direct involvement and representation, unparalleled in other Member States.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the coherence of Flemish input into European decision-making processes. As the diplomatic link between Flanders and the EU, its role is chiefly one of coordination: of the Flemish position on issues such as trade policy, the European budget, cohesion policy and Brexit; and on the adoption of EU legislation into Flemish law.

The General Representation of the Government of Flanders operates within Belgium's Permanent Representation to the EU. Its autonomous team of more than twenty staff members (seconded from all policy areas of the Government of Flanders) negotiates daily within the European institutions.



MORE

More about the Flemish Representation at the EU can be found at www.flandersineu.be

A Guiding Vision for the Future

The Government of Flanders' 2016 Vision Statement on the future of the EU functions as a touchstone for the government of Flanders services when it comes to evaluating European policy and legislative proposals.

The Vision Statement identifies 10 core interests with respect to the EU:

- Safeguarding our shared fundamental values, standards and freedoms; and championing them across the world.

- A reinforced Schengen zone, with properly-functioning external border controls.
- Providing specific support for socio-economic reforms in the Member States and federated states.
- Generating a reinvigorated investment framework that adheres to the Stability and Growth Pact.
- Fostering effective social policy, particularly addressing social dumping and fiscal shopping.
- Broadening the European Monetary Union, with the completion of the Banking Union as a priority.
- Expanding the internal market to include an energy, transport and digital union.
- Effecting a breakthrough for the most strategic trade agreements with state-of-the-art investment protection.
- Expanding the European Research Area through research programmes to catalyse the knowledge-based and low-carbon economy of tomorrow. And, this as part an ambitious and effective sustainability policy including the whole implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement.
- A powerful foreign and security policy, especially in Europe's neighbouring regions.



9 May 2018 – Minister-president Geert Bourgeois meets Jean-Claude Juncker, president of the European Commission, in the Flemish Parliament on Europe Day. (© Flemish Parliament)

Flemish EU Diplomacy: Three Core Interests

Trade Policy: Creating Sustainable Opportunities for Enterprises

The Government of Flanders is strongly committed to the Common Commercial Policy, in line with the specific interests of the Flemish economy.

The EU has exclusive competence for the Common Commercial Policy. When the European Commission participates in negotiations on multilateral trade liberalisation within the World Trade Organization, and when it negotiates bilateral free trade agreements with major markets

outside the EU, it does so with a mandate determined by the Member States.

Flanders is responsible for its own export promotion and policy, and therefore also for supporting Flemish companies in their international activities (more on p. 14 and following).

Multilateral and bilateral free trade agreements also create structural and sustainable trade liberalisation, which in turn creates more opportunity for our companies internationally.



Vision for the Future of the European Union
bit.ly/2DrRLZ3

EU budget: Investments with Added Value

The EU subsidises a wide range of projects within Flanders' areas of competence (including research, development, innovation, education, transport, cohesion, agriculture and the environment). In its turn, the Government of Flanders also contributes resources to European projects and is responsible for managing them in cooperation with the European institutions (examples include cohesion policy and rural development policy).

The Department of Foreign Affairs represents Flemish values and interests in the negotiations on the European (multi-annual) budget, cohesion policy and InvestEU Fund.

Brexit: Protecting Citizens and Businesses

The United Kingdom's departure from the EU poses a significant challenge for Flanders.

As our fourth-largest trading partner, and with a Flemish trade surplus of around €13 billion (2017), the UK is of particular economic importance. But Brexit has consequences in other areas as well, such as fisheries, transport and research.

It quickly became clear that a soft Brexit would be the least detrimental to Flemish interests. Consequently, this became the position of Flanders in the Brexit negotiations ("Brexit: Flemish Interests and Priorities").

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Flanders Investment & Trade constantly monitor stakeholder needs and concerns across a variety of sectors, raising emergent issues with decision-makers in EU and Belgian institutions, as they arise.

18 September 2018 – Flemish minister for Energy, Bart Tommelein, at the Informal Meeting for Energy Ministers of the EU in Linz, Austria (first row, 4th from the right)



Bilateral Dialogue with Countries and Regions

The Government of Flanders' international role is not limited to EU matters. The Government of Flanders maintains close ties with other national governments and federated states. Trade issues, such as cooperation between ports or research and development, are often high on the agenda when engaging with countries outside the EU. Ultimately, many of our policy goals necessitate direct consultation and/or cooperation with those countries.

Working with neighbouring countries often involves transport connections or other issues related to logistics, infrastructure, energy or the environment. One such agreement, with the Netherlands, is for the deepening of the Scheldt river or the joint construction of a new sea lock. Another example is the treaty that Flanders concluded with France and Wallonia regarding the Lys Mitoyenne.

Of equal importance are culture and education, as well as future EU regulations. Flanders has entered into numerous treaties with neighbouring countries for cooperation in these areas.

Flemish development cooperation is also predominantly bilateral and has taken form through discussions and negotiations with the governments of South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi.

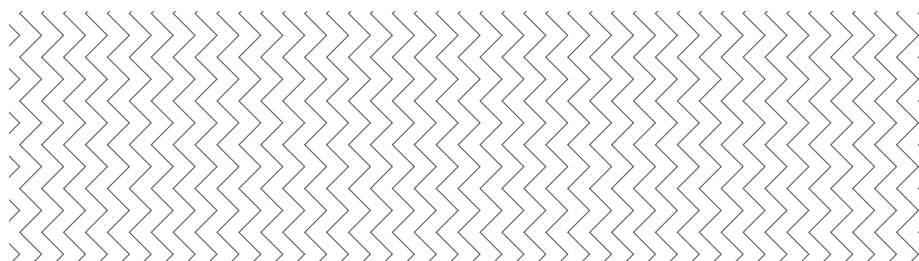
Triangular Cooperation for Better Access: Lys Mitoyenne

The Lys Mitoyenne is located on the border between Flanders, Wallonia and France. It forms a link for international inland navigation between the Seine and Scheldt rivers. The aim of the 2018 Lys Mitoyenne Treaty is to improve the waterway between the Seine and Scheldt basins for smooth, safe, reliable and sustainable water transport.

In addition to funding from Flanders, the Walloon Region and France, this project also has significant EU co-funding (within the framework of the Ten-T project).



8 November 2016 – Minister-president Geert Bourgeois and minister-president of the Netherlands, Mark Rutte, in Ghent at the biennial Flemish – Dutch Summit.



As of 2018, Flanders is party to 37 exclusive bilateral treaties and 196 memoranda of understanding.



8 February 2017 – Delegation of Libyan local government representatives at the Errera House in Brussels.



25 January 2018 – In Ghent, Flemish minister for Culture, Sven Gatz, and vice-president of Hauts-de-France in charge of Culture, François Decoster, sign the agreement for cultural cooperation between Flanders and Hauts-de-France. (© Michiel Devijver)

To facilitate these agreements, the Government of Flanders has bolstered Flemish diplomacy by establishing bilateral diplomatic missions in The Hague, Berlin, London, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Vienna, Warsaw, New York and Pretoria. More information about them can be found in the final section of this brochure.

All of this results in a busy international agenda. In 2018, members of the Government of Flanders met with their counterparts in 44 missions abroad. Conversely, in the same year more than 12 foreign ministers or official delegations were received at the political level by the Government of Flanders.



MORE

about Flanders' bilateral relations with other countries and regions is at bit.ly/2FscEWn



18 August 2017 – Joseph Mwanamvekha, minister for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development of Malawi, welcomes Minister-president Geert Bourgeois at Lilongwe airport, Malawi.



25 - 27 September 2015 – UN Headquarters in New York, USA, during the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015. (© UN Photo)



4 November 2015 – Flemish minister for Education, Hilde Crevits, at the 38th General Conference of UNESCO in Paris, France.

Multilateral Cooperation

In addition to its cooperation with and within the EU, and its direct cooperation with countries and regions beyond the EU, Flanders also participates in many multilateral organisations. UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO are important partners, as are other international organisations such as OECD or the Council of Europe.

Multilateral partnerships are particularly effective for setting specific policy targets such as ensuring dignified work, children's rights and gender equality. Flanders' first such partnership, with UNESCO and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), dates from the 1990s.

Flanders has gone on to sign cooperation agreements with these and other large UN organisations, such as UNAIDS and WHO, in which specific financing mechanisms are provided.

Today, Flanders is a reliable donor to UN agencies UNRWA and UNICEF, and is the largest subnational donor to the UN Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) and UNESCO.

The Flemish Government also enjoys active partnership in the Council of Europe, OECD and UNTWO (tourism), as well as with the World Trade Organization and the World Bank group. To streamline the cooperation between the Government of Flanders and these institutions, two multilateral posts were set up within the Flemish diplomatic network: one in Geneva and one in Paris.



8 December 2016 – Flemish minister for Tourism, Ben Weyts, receives secretary-general of UNWTO, Taleb Rifai, at the Errera House in Brussels.

Trade at the Service of Employment and Prosperity

International trade is part of Flanders' DNA. Just think of Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp - cities that rose to prominence centuries ago as major trade centres in Western Europe. Today, 95.5% of the region's GDP is earned through international trade: twice the EU average. In absolute terms, Flanders is the 15th-largest exporter in the world, exporting three times as much per capita as Germany. Yet markets never stand still, and neither does Flanders. We are always looking to further enhance our position. We continuously invest in infrastructural improvement, and in developing our wide range of tools for stimulating international trade and promoting free trade agreements.



International Trade and Foreign Investments

Export Promotion for Our Companies

Flanders autonomously promotes export and supports Flanders-based companies that are active in and export to foreign markets. A network of 96 representation offices in 70 countries helps companies market their products and services to every corner of the world. Conversely, the network also guides foreign investors to Flanders.

Trade Agreements and Free Trade

Competence for trade agreements and free trade is shared between Flanders and the federal government. Flanders' trade interests are represented directly by Flanders, or in a coordinated Belgian position, depending on the forum. Free trade agreements can only be approved with Flanders' consent.

The importance of foreign trade can hardly be overstated. As a centrally-located region, at the heart of a prosperous and productive Western Europe, foreign trade is the main artery the Flemish economy. Exports have increased year on year to €317 billion in 2017. Similarly, imports of foreign goods reached a new record of €299 billion in 2017. Flanders' export ratio and export per capita are among the highest in the world.

Within the European Union, it is the common market that ensures the free movement of all goods and services, capital and people. The EU internal market is very important and positive for trade within and beyond Europe. Approximately 70% of Flemish exports go to the European Union, with the most important markets for goods located in neighbouring countries.

Direct trade outside Europe accounts for 30% of Flanders' GDP. Here again, the European Union plays an unmissable role as its European Commission Directorate-General for Trade represents all Member States in all trade agreements with third countries.

Influencing EU policy

Flanders plays a proactive and positive role in the development and implementation of European trade policy. Specific areas of attention include: the interests of SMEs; further liberalisation of the trade in services; the reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade; the importance of flexible labour mobility; and, the potential of trade as a tool for sustainable development.

The European Trade and Investment Protection Policy Working Group is responsible for the permanent monitoring of European trade policy and coordination between Flanders' policy departments. It also represents Flemish trade positions in federal, European and international contexts. Civil servants and representatives of the Ministers of the Government of Flanders come together in this working group. Due to the comprehensive and diagonal nature of the trade and investment

Flanders' international trade policy objectives:

- **Improve market access**
- **Remove trade barriers**
- **Liberalise services and investments**
- **Open market for public procurement**
- **Safeguard intellectual property rights**
- **Include SMEs**
- **Consider the multilateral framework**
- **Protect sensitive sectors**
- **Promote sustainable development**

policy, all entities and powers of the Government of Flanders can take part. The Department of Foreign Affairs coordinates the tasks of this working group.

Via the General Representation of the Government of Flanders within the Permanent Representation of Belgium to the European Union, a finger is also kept on the pulse at the European Commission, and European trade contacts are maintained.

Flanders Investment & Trade (FIT) is the region's specialised agency for export and investment promotion. Its mission is to support Flanders-based exporters and to attract foreign investment to Flanders.

The Trade Barriers Hotline – accessible via FIT's website – helps companies to address their specific trade problems in markets outside Europe. In cooperation with the European Commission, FIT and the Department of Foreign Affairs aim to resolve these trade barriers,

for instance, by discussing these issues in the Market Access Advisory Committee of the European Commission, EU Member States and European business federations.

Consequently, FIT's dedicated hotline solves problems for the companies involved, and provides strategically important information about the needs of Flanders-based companies. This information also contributes to defining the position of the Government of Flanders in trade negotiations.

Flanders Accelerates!

Since October 2015, FIT has organised an extensive co-creation process that enables 150 Flanders-based companies, civil society partners, knowledge institutions and government actors to meet regularly to discuss how Flanders' economy can grow and become more sustainable on an international scale.

This co-creation initiative has resulted in the formulation of the following objectives, which are part of the 'Flanders Accelerates!' internationalisation strategy:

- Offering a clearer range of support services for companies operating internationally.
- Facilitating international entrepreneurship with proposals for legislative and regulatory improvements.
- Examining how start-ups can be supported more efficiently in their internationalisation plans.

- Optimising services for international companies based in Flanders.
- Maximizing Flanders' strengths: pharma & biotech; food & beverage; engineering & technology; smart logistics; and sustainable (raw) materials & chemistry.

Beyond these initiatives, FIT has set up the 'Export Lion' annual award for Flemish companies with exceptional export figures. And most recently Flanders Investment & Trade organised the 2018 Export Fair in Brussels.



Export Lion – Annual award of Flanders Investment & Trade for Flemish companies with exceptional export figures.



Flanders Investment & Trade at the Export Fair 2018 in Brussels.

Maintaining and improving infrastructure

Easy accessibility is the single most important requirement for trade, not least because three-quarters of export continues to be goods. As a centrally-located region with a strong trading spirit, the transport and traffic infrastructure in Flanders is traditionally very dense. In fact, Flanders has the second densest rail and road network in Europe. The logistics sector is responsible for no less than 9% of Flanders' GDP.

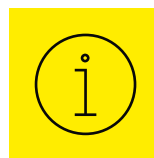
Given the importance of a well-developed infrastructure for the competitive position of Flemish companies, the Government of Flanders is constantly investing in maintenance and improvement of the infrastructure. In recent years, special attention was paid to the accessibility of the Flemish ports (Antwerp, Zeebrugge, Ghent and

Ostend) by conducting, among other things, dredging works, the organisation of new locks and a stronger focus on faster transit times.

In one of the most densely-populated areas of the world, inland waterways offer sustainable, reliable and environmentally-friendly connections between large industrial zones and service centres. That is why upgrading the Seine-Scheldt connection is a top priority in recent years. This is an exciting investment for Flanders, as it is for France and Wallonia, because so far, the two river basins have never been optimally connected. The project is one of the 30 priorities of the European Ten-T initiative (Trans-European transport network).



The 3RX project is another emblematic, cross-border project. For years, Flanders has been making the case for a rail connection for goods between the port of Antwerp, the Netherlands and the German Ruhr area. In this 'missing link', selected by the European Commission as a Ten-T project in 2015, the Government of Flanders cooperates through diplomatic channels with the relevant authorities in the Netherlands, Germany and North Rhine-Westphalia.



CURRENT INFORMATION

on major infrastructure and mobility sites can be found on the Department of Mobility and Public Works website bit.ly/2RZLZlF



Global Support for a Sustainable Transition

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations has as its main aims: putting an end to extreme poverty, protecting the earth, ensuring inclusive and peaceful societies and pursuing fair prosperity for everyone. The Government of Flanders uses all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals to guide its international operations. To this end, Flanders finances programmes in the areas of agriculture, health care, climate and green jobs in southern Africa, while also supporting civil society organisations and local governments in Flanders. All with the goal of actively supporting change that has an impact at an international level. Flanders has also grown into a valued partner and donor of multilateral and international organisations. An explicit thematic and geographical focus, as well as an innovative approach are key aspects of Flemish participation.

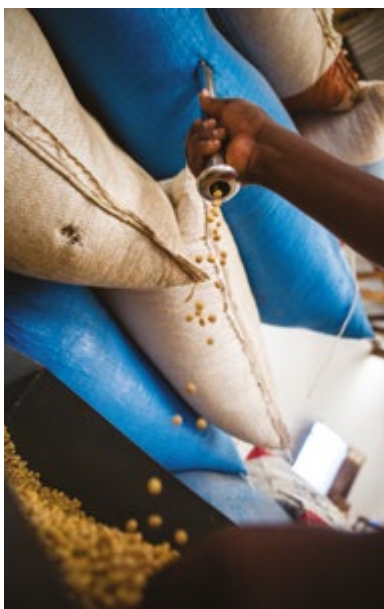


Innovative Donor with Maximum Impact

The Flemish approach was well received in the OECD 2018 study on decentralised development cooperation. In particular, the thematic and geographical focus that Flanders consistently applies, was praised. This focus enables a long-term strategy, a high level of aid predictability, and the full potential for expertise building and capacity strengthening.

The new forms of cooperation in which Flanders and other donor states enter into partnerships with multilateral organisations, national ministries and parastatal institutes, were also seen as a positive evolution. These multi-actor partnerships increase the long-term commitment and the effectiveness of development cooperation.

In addition, Flanders was appreciated by the local partners as a flexible donor who has the courage to focus on innovation, new technologies and experiments. Flanders is consciously committed to this role as an innovator and incubator. When a pilot project proves to be successful and larger donors become involved, Flanders looks for scale-up opportunities.



The Farmer Warehouse Chilanga, Malawi

Investment in Sustainable Agriculture and Health Care

The partner countries of the Flemish development cooperation are Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa. For each country, a distinctly thematic focus is applied, based on a considered analysis of the biggest needs and challenges.

With respect to Malawi, the focus is on agriculture and food security. Cooperation with Mozambique revolves around the theme of health. For South Africa the emphasis is on adaptation to climate change, job creation and the green economy.

In fact, the latter is always relevant in situations with deprivation or poverty, for which solving immediate local challenges is key.

For example, the Government of Flanders decided to support a project by Tradeline Corporation Limited in Malawi to promote the market access for small-scale farmers and farmers' organisations through the development of a favourable business climate. A budget of 1.6 million euros was made available for this. In Malawi, Tradeline

Corporation strives to develop a private sector driven by a flourishing and competitive agribusiness which contributes to economic growth and the creation of dignified work in the country.

Through the provision of technical assistance, of financial support and the development of commercial partnerships, Tradeline Corporation is strengthening the capacity of 30 emerging marketing organisations in the focus districts of Kasungu and Mzimba. At the end of the project, the companies will be able to assume their market function independently and will have the skills, tools, network and resources to maintain a sustainable trading relationship with the small-scale producers on

the supply side, as well as the large national or regional buyers on the demand side.

A similar focus on a specific target group features in a programme supported by the Government of Flanders with regard to reproductive health in Mozambique.

The cooperation between the Government of Flanders and the International Centre for Reproductive Health in Mozambique aims to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights of adolescents (boys and girls aged between 10 and 18). The focus is on reducing teen pregnancies, unsafe abortions, new HIV and STI infections, as well as gender-related violence. In addition,

it attempts to change the attitude towards harmful social norms and practices in a positive way.

ICRH-Mozambique is a partner of ICRH-Global, founded under the initiative of the University of Ghent, with the support of the Government of Flanders. Funding of €1,119.810 has been provided for the 2018-2022 period.



25 August 2017 – Information stand of ICRH-Mozambique at the high school of Nhongonhane, Mozambique, on sexual and reproductive health.

The Fight against Climate Change



Beyond the significant challenge it poses to humankind, climate change is a reality that threatens to increase inequality in the world. Climate change is more pronounced in developing countries than in the northern hemisphere, and developing countries are more directly dependent on natural resources to provide for livelihoods and incomes.

This has prompted agreements within the UN to reserve \$100 billion annually for international climate finance by 2020.

Flanders commits €14.5 million annually for this objective within a framework of cooperation with southern Africa for the period from 2016 to 2020. These funds will be used for subsidies to the African Climate Change Fund, Red Cross Flanders, the World Health Organization and the Department of Environmental Affairs South Africa.

The aim is to enable the partner countries to adapt to the effects of climate change and to pursue a low-carbon development path.

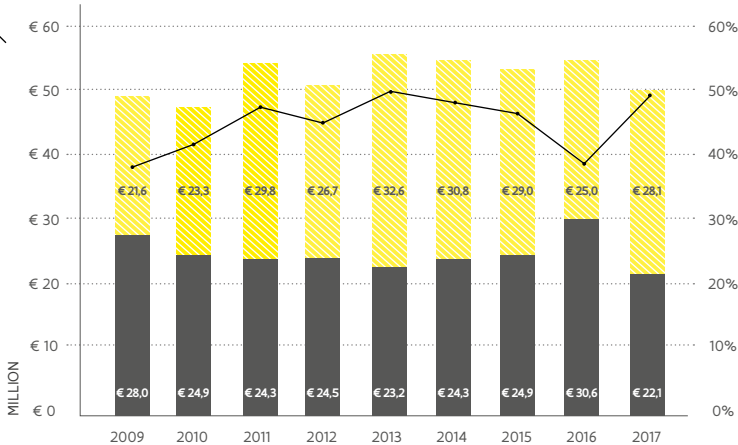
Basic principles of **Flemish Development Cooperation**

**STIMULATE
INNOVATION**

**ADOPT A SYSTEMATIC
APPROACH**

**FOCUS ON
COOPERATION**

EVOLUTION OF TOTAL ODA: BREAKDOWN BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POLICY AND OTHER ODA



■ Development cooperation policy expenditure

■ Other ODA

—●— % development cooperation policy on total ODA (right axis)

Expenditure qualifies as ODA (Official Development Assistance), when it meets the following criteria:

Official - the expenditure comes strictly from government funds.

Development - economic and social development is the prime goal.

Assistance - it is aid (i.e., it is not a commercial transaction subject to market conditions).

The assistance is going to a country (or group of countries) or an international institution on the DAC list.

Development Cooperation through Multilateral Channels

With respect to development cooperation, Flanders liaises with multilateral organisations that support and propagate the established Flemish policy priorities, such as UNAIDS, WHO, FAO, WFP, ICRAF, UNEP, UNICEF and UNDP. This involves two-way traffic between the Flemish and the international level.

Flanders influences international policy and regulations by actively participating in forums and administrative bodies. Flanders also uses international regulations and international recommendations from the multilateral institutions to shape its own policy.

Getting the North in Motion

In Flanders, development cooperation promotes a fair and sustainable growth and solidarity.

This is achieved through education, media and supporting innovative projects and volunteer initiatives.

A five-year country programme is being drawn up in cooperation with the partner countries in southern Africa. The country strategy outlines the supported sectors, the objectives and the available budget. To achieve this, Flanders works together with governments, non-governmental partners and multilateral organisations, and increasingly in mixed partnerships also.



**Country Strategy Paper
South-Africa**
bit.ly/2006wHC



**Country Strategy Paper
Mozambique (NL)**
bit.ly/2DTHiWT



**Country Strategy Paper
Malawi**
bit.ly/2QPVB20



Cross-border

Connections through Culture,

Science and Tourism

Flemish foreign policy focusses on culture, science, education and tourism. Hardly surprisingly considering that Flanders is known across the world for its ancient and contemporary culture, as well as for being an innovative knowledge area.

Cultural Diplomacy

In Flanders' foreign policy, a special place is reserved for culture. Flanders has a rich cultural tradition. It is world famous for its fine arts - like the Flemish Primitives - and the work of leading contemporary artists and creative centres. It has a solid reputation that generates opportunities for emerging Flemish artists abroad, and is also a valuable tool for strengthening Flanders' international position and image.

Involvement in major international exhibitions, festivals or publications keeps our arts in the spotlight.

Flanders has two cultural centres abroad: 'de Brakke grond' in Amsterdam and 'Arts Flanders Japan' in Tokyo. Both are founded on the belief that an inspirational environment for artists and art publics is fostered through collaboration and exchange. Language unites Flanders and the Netherlands. With respectively 6.5 and 17 million Dutch-speaking citizens, Dutch is the seventh largest language group in Europe. The language alliance was formally ratified in 1980 with the Dutch

Language Treaty. But the connection is not limited to language alone. Flanders and the Netherlands also have close historical, cultural, political and socio-economic ties. Cooperation in the areas of culture, education, science and welfare was embedded in the Cultural Treaty Flanders-Netherlands in 1995.

Following joint participation at the Frankfurter Buchmesse in 1993, Flanders and the Netherlands teamed up again in 2016 as 'guest of honour' at the largest book fair in the world. This joint project, entitled 'This is What We Share', resulted in 450 new publications related to the Netherlands or Flanders, including 314 new literary translations. A record in the long history of the Buchmesse. The Flemish-Dutch literary wave reached audiences beyond the walls of the book fair. In various venues, (literary) festivals and museums in and beyond Germany.

Cultural diplomacy is not limited to merely showing what Flanders has to offer. There is also a focus on cultural diversity and recognition of the added value and effectiveness of cultural cooperation and the cross-border exchange of ideas, values and traditions. Cultural cooperation leads to mutual understanding, recognition and détente. By supporting projects that enhance intercultural dialogue, we aim to protect an open and free society against the dangers that arise from polarisation, fear and division. We acknowledge the power of artists and performers in transition processes towards more democracy and self-development. In other words, culture draws attention to a number of fundamental values and norms of our foreign policy.

Flanders participates in European and international cultural networks through membership of international organisations such as EUNIC (European Union National Institutes for Culture) and UNESCO.

The Flanders UNESCO Trustfund (FUT) ensures Flemish support for many UNESCO heritage projects, mainly in southern Africa. Expanding capacity and expertise - with special regard to intangible cultural heritage such as dance, rituals and music - to ensure the safeguarding of world heritage is the main focus.



The Royal Museum of Fine Arts Brussels (© Visit Flanders).



Rosas & TG Stan QUARTETT (© Herman Sorgeloos).

16 May 2016 – Flemish minister for Tourism, Ben Weyts, and Flemish minister for Culture, Sven Gatz, visit the London National Gallery, for the project "Flemish Masters 2018 – 2020".
(© BELGA Nicolas Maeterlinck)



Flemish companies actively participate in the Horizon 2020 programme of the European Commission.

World Class in Education and Research

Flanders' higher education and research rank very highly in the world. In order to maintain and strengthen this level of quality, a well-thought-out internationalisation strategy to safeguard the position of Flanders within a globalised knowledge society is necessary.

As a result of close cooperation between the private sector, universities and the government (the so-called triple helix model), four strategic research centres are now operating in Flanders. IMEC (nanotechnology and ICT), VIB (biotechnology), VITO (cleantech) and Flanders Make (manufacturing industry) are world class research centres in their field of expertise.

Leuven's IMEC is a good example of how research and development in a niche area can become a worldwide success story, as well as a hotspot for growth locally. IMEC, a spin-off of the University of Leuven, was founded in 1984 as a research centre for nanotechnology and nanoelectronics. Today, it forms a bridge between science and industry and has developed applications in healthcare, smart electronics, sustainable energy systems and transport. Since the merger with iMinds (active in ICT and broadband research) in 2016, IMEC employs 3,500 scientists from 73 countries. IMEC is now the mothership to numerous spin-offs and start-ups.

Many Flemish companies participate actively in the Horizon 2020 programme, the European subsidy programme for research and innovation that runs from 2014-2020.

Flanders is a founding member of the 'Vanguard Initiative for new growth through smart specialisation'. The Vanguard Initiative is a joint venture between European regions actively working on new technologies as a catalyst for renewed industrial growth in Europe. The goal is to reflect on the decisions of the European Council and to develop true regional ecosystems around new technologies. The numerous foreign missions of the government with STI-participation (science, technology and innovation organisations), show the importance of science and technology in Flanders' foreign policy.

In order to shape the scientific cooperation with UNESCO, Flanders has created the Flemish UNESCO Science Trust Fund (FUST). Flemish scientific expertise on water management is used through FUST as an important weapon against the adverse effects of climate change.





Tourism directly employs 6.5% of the workforce, or 250,000 Flemings.

Promoting Flanders as a Tourist Destination

Year on year, more than 30 million tourists stay overnight in Flanders and Brussels. The tourist sector in Flanders directly employs 250,000 people (6.5% of the workforce). And studies show that the 'value-seeking tourist' market segment has yet more growth potential.

Quality and sustainability are paramount in the further development of the sector. Fortunately, Flanders has a powerful instrument for this in VISITFLANDERS, the tourism agency charged with garnering foreign attention for Flanders' many attractions.

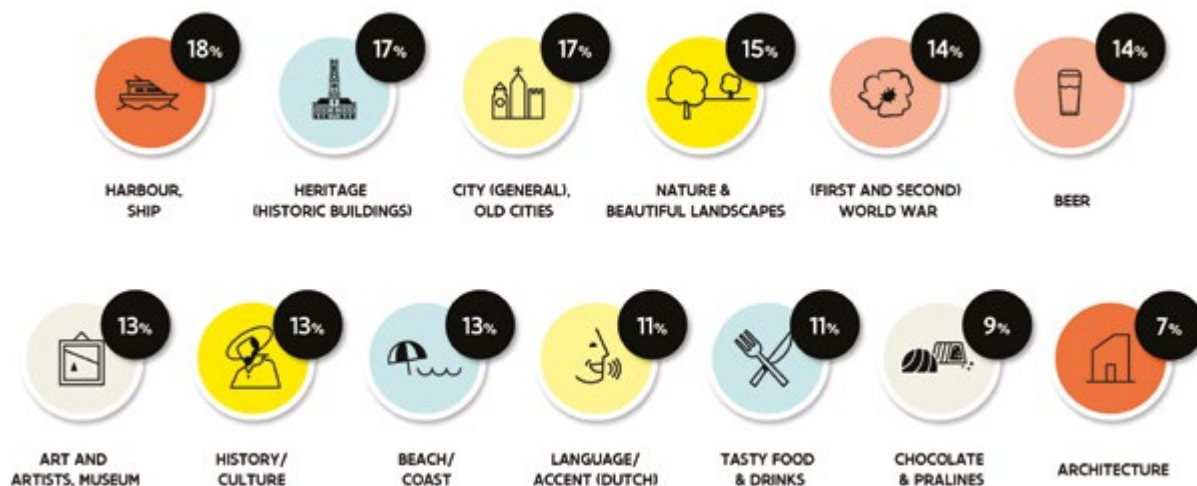
In 2017, VISITFLANDERS organised a large-scale reputational survey. In it, 13,000 travellers responded to questions about associations with Flanders, overall satisfaction with their visit to Flanders, and length of time spent in Flanders. The survey also produced a wealth of insights about how we can maximize our strongest tourism assets.

VISITFLANDERS also conducted a large-scale survey on familiarity with the Flemish masters abroad, mapping out the market potentials, both in neighbouring countries and in more distant markets in Asia and America.

Flanders is represented in European institutions (Tourism Advisory Committee) and organisations such as the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) and NecsTour. The latter is a network of more than 30 European Regions for sustainable and competitive tourism.


Within UNWTO, Flanders represents the associated members in the Executive Council and in the Programme and Budget Committee. In 2020, Flanders will host the UNWTO World Forum on Gastronomy Tourism. Flanders is also working on the development of ethical guidelines for tourism in conflict-affected areas.

SPONTANEOUS ASSOCIATIONS WITH "FLANDERS" (TOTAL EUROPE)



From Reputation Study Flanders 2017, Toerisme Vlaanderen.

Human Rights, **Peace and Security**



For Flanders, human rights constitute not only a legal and ethical commitment towards its own citizens, but also a lodestar for foreign policy. A pro-active, international human rights policy indisputably contributes to Flanders' long-term interests, since respecting human rights ensures more peace, security and economic and social progress in the world. The First World War played a decisive role in the creation of this awareness.

“There is no peace without development,
there is no development without peace
and there is neither lasting peace nor
sustainable development without respect
of human rights and the rule of law.”

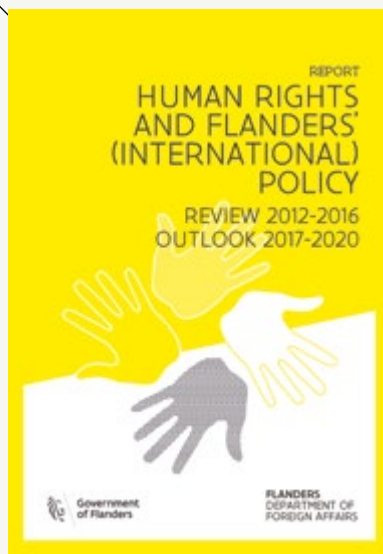
Former Deputy Secretary General
of the UN Jan Eliasson



Our 'Human Rights and Flanders' (international) Policy' brochure provides a detailed summary of past achievements and upcoming challenges in this area.



DOWNLOAD
the brochure here:
bit.ly/2zfqQwI

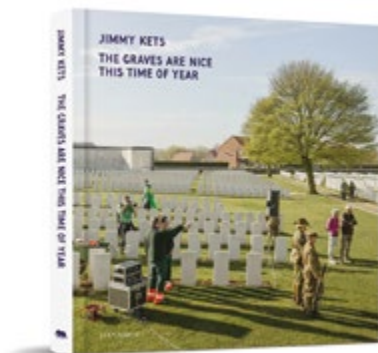


4 human rights priorities in international policy

- **RESPECT FOR THE PHYSICAL INTEGRITY OF EVERY PERSON**
- **COMBATING ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION**
- **RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**
- **THE RIGHT TO DECENT WORKING CONDITIONS**

Fundamental rights in developing countries is also an area of particular focus.

Human Rights as a Touchstone and an Objective



2014 - "The graves are nice this time of year": The photo book and the exhibition of Jimmy Kets provide a surprising view of the contemporary memorial landscape of "The Great War".

The Government of Flanders has regarded human rights as a touchstone of foreign policy for a considerable time. Underpinning Flanders' international efforts for sustainable development is the belief that these efforts are only meaningful if they take place in a context that acknowledges and protects the freedom of the individual. There can be no progress without human rights. This ethos manifests itself in the accession to several important human rights treaties, a thorough assessment of arms exports against safety and human rights criteria, and the use of human rights as a key criterion in the selection of development cooperation partner countries.

In addition, grants are regularly made to organisations or projects abroad with a clear human rights

focus. For example, the subsidy to the Human Rights Office of UNAMI in Iraqi Kurdistan for the strengthening of human rights, citizenship, inter-cultural and other norms in the educational curriculum of public education. Or in Europe with the grant to the Human Rights Center "Public Legal Aid" in Belarus.

The explicit Flemish attention to human rights is addressed in the bilateral dialogue and the corresponding diplomatic contacts. Flemish concerns are also actively communicated in the relevant EU and UN forums.

"The graves are nice this time of year": The 2014 photo book and exhibition by Jimmy Kets provide a surprising view of the contemporary memorial landscape of "The Great War".

'100 years Great War': Lessons from the Past

In 2014, centennial commemorations of First World War began worldwide. In the Flemish collective memory, it is still thought of as 'the Great War', due to its long-lasting and destructive character. Flanders bore witness to every aspect of the conflict - the invasion, the occupation, the four-year trench warfare and finally the liberation - between 1914 and 1918. Those 4 years saw 600,000 soldiers and civilians killed, 550,000 of them in the Westhoek (known around the world as 'Flanders Fields').

In Flanders, commemoration of the global conflict was extensive and carried with it a significant international resonance. It was organised in close cooperation with foreign partners involved.

The centenary was an opportunity for Flanders to spread a message of peace and reconciliation internationally. In Flanders, such efforts contributed significantly to raising awareness about themes such as tolerance, inter-cultural dialogue and active international orientation. The four-year commemoration was a catalyst for the maintenance or renovation of World War I heritage sites, including trenches, cemeteries and familiar landmarks. Maintaining this heritage is even more important now that the last witnesses of the war are no longer with us.

One project that stood out, the more so for its not taking place in Flanders, was the establishing of memorial gardens.

Impressive garden designs were installed at select, symbolic locations abroad featuring soil from Flanders Fields. The Government of Flanders worked closely with local authorities in London, Canberra and Dublin to realise the project.



4 April 2017 – The official inauguration of the Flanders Fields Memorial Garden in Canberra, Australia.





22 – 26 August 2016 – Flemish presence at the 2nd Conference of the Arms Trade Treaty in Geneva, Switzerland.

Strategic Goods Control

Flanders is without doubt a region whose history is steeped in armed conflict, so there is a natural predisposition for continually high vigilance in respect of trade in firearms and weapon systems. Flemish legislation places a strong emphasis on ethical criteria such as

conflict management and respect for human rights. And Flanders uses these criteria as an instrument of its responsible export control policy for combatting illegal arms flows that threaten peace and stability in the world.

Control for the international trade in strategic goods is entrusted to the Department of Foreign Affairs and is monitored biannually by the Flemish Parliament.

Arms Control

In addition to analysing licence applications for trade in strategic goods, the Department of Foreign Affairs is internationally active in the pursuit of globally-effective arms trade control, and increased transparency on the import and export of weapons.

The Department represents Flanders in various European and international forums dealing with agreements on arms trade control, exchange of information, and the

strengthening of cooperation and convergence. Examples include the EU Council Working Group on the export of conventional arms and the Conference of States that are party to the UN Arms Trade Treaty. Flanders takes a leading and proactive role in these forums. In relation to increased transparency, Flanders not only pro-actively participates, but also chairs the relevant working group under the UN Arms Trade Treaty.

Day-to-day, the Department's experts participate in assistance programmes, mainly under the auspices of the European Union, supporting other countries as they set up their own arms trade control systems. Flemish experts are active in the neighbouring countries of the EU, the Western Balkan countries, Northern Africa, and beyond.

Flanders is the leading subnational donor to the UN Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF).



8 December 2017 – CERF thanks Flanders during the Annual High-level Pledging Conference 2018 in New York, USA.

When Disaster Hits: Humanitarian Aid

With its annual budget reserves for humanitarian aid, Flanders shows solidarity with regions that are affected by natural disasters or conflicts. Flanders has made a substantial contribution to CERF, and has for some time been the leading subnational donor to this fund.

The Fund ensures that humanitarian organisations have the necessary resources for agile responses at the onset of crises.

Flanders also provides direct grants to humanitarian organisations responding to disasters or conflict. If conditions permit, innovative technologies, such as digital cash transfers, are used to promote self-reliance of the victims, without disrupting the rebuilding of local economy.

Finally, Flanders attaches importance to supporting partner countries Malawi and Mozambique with their disaster avoidance or mitigation measures.

25 April 2015 – Kathmandu, Nepal after the earthquake of April, 25th 2015.
(© Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi - UNDP Nepal).



Flanders' foreign network

The Government of Flanders has an extensive network of foreign representation offices.

- Flanders Investment & Trade offices abroad
 - ▨ Flanders Investment & Trade offices abroad in cooperation with Awex and Brussels Hub
- VISITFLANDERS offices abroad
- General delegations of the Government of Flanders - AAVR
 - ▨ General delegations of the Government of Flanders - at Multilateral organisations
 - ▨ Country offices development cooperation
- Flanders' Cultural House 'de Brakke Grond' in Amsterdam
- Arts Flanders Japan-Tokyo





2. Flanders' Foreign Policy Actors

FLANDERS
DEPARTMENT OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Department of Foreign Affairs: Shaping and Implementing policy

What?

Since its inception, the Government of Flanders has conducted a foreign policy. The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the coordination of Flanders' international and European activities and is therefore in charge of the relations between Flanders and foreign governments, the European Union and international organisations.

The Department is responsible for:

- Expanding cooperation with foreign partners;
- Establishing and implementing European regulations, and concluding and ratifying international treaties;
- International and European trade policy;
- Development cooperation;
- Controlling the import, export and transit of dual use products, arms and other strategic goods from Flanders.



Why?

As an open society and economy, Flanders balances its commitment to the Flemish people, companies and organisations, with being a committed player in the world, including the strong influences that come with international involvement and partners.

This interrelatedness serves to underscore the crucial role the Department of Foreign Affairs plays.

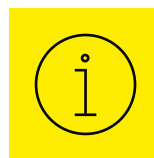
How?

- diplomatic representation at 13 missions for strong cooperation with our international partners;
- organising more than 30 foreign missions and 30 domestic receptions per year;

- monitoring and implementing more than 230 treaties and partnerships: trade agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, EU regulations and bilateral and multilateral treaties;
- support for numerous initiatives, projects and organisations - from cultural events and international conferences to financing development projects and funds for UN agencies;
- development, implementation, coordination and evaluation of Flanders' foreign policy in all its aspects, from cross-border cooperation with neighbouring countries to arms trade control.

Where?

- The Department is centrally managed in Brussels and has circa 100 staff members.
- Diplomatic representations with approximately 45 staff members across Brussels (EU), Berlin, The Hague, London, New York, Warsaw, Vienna, Pretoria, Madrid, Paris and Geneva. In 2019, a new post was opened in Rome. In addition, there are also offices in Prague and Budapest. The offices in Lilongwe (Malawi) and Maputo (Mozambique) facilitate development cooperation.



For an **OVERVIEW** of all cooperation agreements, conventions and memoranda of understanding per country, please see:
bit.ly/2S4UP1n



www.fdfa.be

Facebook: [@FlandersDFA](https://www.facebook.com/FlandersDFA)

Twitter: [@Flanders_DFA](https://twitter.com/Flanders_DFA)

FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE

Flanders Investment & Trade: the Go-to Organisation for International Business

What?

In 2005, the Government of Flanders launched Flanders Investment & Trade (FIT) to support Flemish companies in their export activities, while also promoting Flanders as an ideal investment location for foreign businesses.

FIT's mission is:

- to advise and support Flanders-based companies with their export and/or international aspirations;
- to connect Flemish producers and foreign buyers;
- to provide information, advice and support for foreign companies looking to develop economic activities in Flanders.

Why?

Internationalisation fuels Flanders' economy. A key component of internationalisation is for Flanders-based enterprises to maintain and strengthen their global competitiveness.

For a robust regional economy, Flanders also requires sustainable foreign investment inflows. Foreign companies represent significant added value in this respect. They are catalysts for productivity, job creation, knowledge building and technology links between local companies and their employees. All of this has a clear and positive impact on the competitiveness of local companies as well.



How?

FIT provides four main services: support and advice; organising events such as trade fair participation and group business travel; providing financing; and sharing market knowledge.

In 2017 alone, FIT organised 124 business trips, attended trade fairs and hosted seminars worldwide. The agency also facilitated 4,336 B2B contacts between Flanders-based and foreign entrepreneurs, and developed 355 trade proposals and 83 market studies. Additionally, FIT advised 4,149 Flanders-based companies on exporting, while 2,134 companies received a subsidy to boost their exports. FIT proactively approaches foreign investors through roundtables, seminars, trade fairs and targeted meetings.

FIT has developed an extensive international network of representatives who promote Flanders as an economic partner and enhance the region's reputation as a knowledge hotspot and strongly innovative economy. Flemish companies and organisations looking to conquer new markets even faster and more sustainably have also benefitted from FIT's support. As FIT works to fulfil its mandate, it contributes to attracting more foreign direct and indirect investments into Flanders, building and evolving a strong network of local and international contacts as it does so.

Since 2017, FIT has collaborated with Flanders-based companies, federations and specialists, to coordinate the 'Flanders Accelerates!' strategy for internationalisation.

Where?

While it is headquartered in Brussels, FIT maintains closer links with Flanders-based companies through its network of 5 provincial offices. Beyond the borders, FIT keeps abreast of significant economic market developments around the world via its network of 96 representation offices spread across 70 countries.



www.flandersinvestmentandtrade.com

Facebook: **[@flandersinvestmentandtrade](https://www.facebook.com/flandersinvestmentandtrade)**

Twitter: **[@FlandersTrade](https://twitter.com/FlandersTrade)** and **[@InvestFlanders](https://twitter.com/InvestFlanders)**

LinkedIn: **[Flanders Investment & Trade](#)** and **[Invest in Flanders](#)**

VISITFLANDERS

VISITFLANDERS: Promoting Flanders as Top Destination

What?

VISITFLANDERS is a Government of Flanders agency for the development and international promotion of Flanders and Brussels as tourist destinations.

VISITFLANDERS is tasked with:

- making tourism in Flanders more attractive to (international) visitors through targeted investments and support;

- actively promoting Flanders as a tourist destination in order to attract more cultural value seekers and business travellers;
- facilitating full participation in tourism for every Flemish resident;
- stimulating the further professionalisation of the sector to ensure a high-quality offer for visitors.



Why?

The tourism sector employs 6.5% of the population. VISITFLANDERS invests in the sustainable development and promotion of Flanders and Brussels as top tourist destinations to increase profitability, employment and well-being, and last but not least, to heighten visitor satisfaction.

How?

VISITFLANDERS works closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs and with tourism sector stakeholders, including:

- provinces, cities and municipalities
- tourist and non-tourist enterprises
- organisations active in the areas of tourism, mobility, heritage, culture and education.

Where?

VISITFLANDERS is headquartered in Brussels and has an international network of foreign offices spread around the world. In total, the agency employs around 200 staff, one quarter of whom are based abroad. The agency is active in some thirty international markets.



www.toerismevlaanderen.be and www.visitflanders.com

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LinkedIn: [Toerisme Vlaanderen](https://www.linkedin.com/company/toerisme-vlaanderen)

The Flemish Peace Institute: Peace and Security Monitoring

What?

The Flemish Peace Institute was established in 2004 as a paraparliamentary institution at the Flemish Parliament. Although funded by the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Peace Institute works independently and impartially. Its Board of Directors - whose members reflect parliamentary factions, civil society organisations and academia - has advisory and management responsibilities. The Institute also has a Scientific Council, comprised of international experts, that supervises and evaluates the Institute's research.

The Institute has four tasks:

- To study- Policy-oriented research is the main task of the Institute. The Peace Institute publishes its research in Dutch and English, as well as issuing background reports and fact sheets.
- To advise- The Peace Institute supports the Flemish Parliament with recommendations. The Institute formulates evidence-based advice on arms trade, foreign policy, and dealing with conflict and violence in society.

- To inform- The Peace Institute organises and stimulates debate by organising events, lectures, scientific conferences and policy-oriented seminars, for Flemish and international audiences. The Institute also provides thorough and impartial information to journalists and policy makers.
- To document- The Peace Institute manages its own collection of publications, in collaboration with the Flemish Parliament's Parliamentary Information Centre. A catalogue is available online and the collection is accessible to all.

The Institute's areas of interest include: arms trade and use; the development and production of weapons, as well as export control; radicalisation; dealing with polarisation in the classroom; urban violence; and the commemoration of violence.

The Flemish Peace Institute is an independent institute dedicated to peace research and hosted by the Flemish Parliament



In focus



Project SAFTE: research findings

How do terrorists in the EU access the illegal firearms

Our first policy brief: 'Strengthening EU arms export controls by increasing information exchange'

The Flemish Peace Institute launches its first policy

News

22/11/2018

Wij waren gisteren ook aanwezig [@vlaaparl](#) op de belangwekkende voorstelling van het jaarverslag door [@KRCommissaris...](#) <https://t.co/4IXLelyqTU>

Why?

Striving for a more peaceful society, both in our country and throughout the world, requires a thorough understanding of peace issues. Policy-oriented research has a critical role to play in this. The aim is not to prescribe decisions, but to inform public debates, to enrich conversations with knowledge and to formulate measures. The Peace Institute delivers thorough and impartial analyses with these aims in mind.

How?

The Peace Institute conducts scientific research on peace issues. The Institute uses the results of that research to support the work of the Flemish Parliament, and the work of policy makers at other levels.

Beyond this work, Institute staff are often invited speakers at international conferences, and the Institute regularly hosts events in the Flemish Parliament that bring together policy makers and researchers from across Europe. The Peace Institute produces information, documentation and also formulates recommendations based on its research. The intended audience is not only policy makers, but also civil society organisations, professionals, journalists and the general public.

Where?

The Scientific Secretariat of the Peace Institute is located at the Flemish Parliament in Brussels. The Secretariat currently has thirteen staff members: a director, nine researchers, two part-time office managers and a communications manager.



www.vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu

Facebook: [@vlaamsvredesinstituut](#)

Twitter: [@Vredesinstituut](#)

LinkedIn: [flemishpeaceinstitute](#)



Liaison Agency Flanders-Europe (VLEVA): Building Bridges between Europe and Flanders

What?

The Flanders-Europe Liaison Agency is a membership organisation that builds bridges between the European Union, Flemish (local) governments and civil society. VLEVA promotes more Europe in Flanders and more Flanders in Europe. It was founded in 2006 and is structurally subsidised by the Government of Flanders.

VLEVA's four key tasks are:

- **Monitoring-** VLEVA filters, analyses and processes European policy documents and initiatives into ready-to-use information for stakeholders in Flanders.
- **Bridging-** VLEVA works to create a basis for information exchange and advocacy by following and building networks within Flanders, and with European partners and institutions.
- **Supporting Lobbyists-** VLEVA does not take positions, but supports its members and governments in their lobbying activities, so that the right information reaches the right person at the right time.
- **One-stop Shop-** VLEVA is a free guide to questions about European contacts and initiatives and provides up-to-date information on European funding and jobs.



Why?

Europe is increasingly our homeland, meaning that Flanders must be closely involved in European policy. Both the Government of Flanders and society-at-large play an essential role in this.

Flemish civil society organisations and local authorities can gain better access to European policy through VLEVA's information platform and network. These resources enable VLEVA members and the Flemish authorities to represent their European interests in a timely and informed manner.

How?

VLEVA has over thirty members (governments, interest groups and companies) and its team of 10 staff works closely with the General Representation of the Government of Flanders to the EU. The members and the Flemish authorities determine the content of the VLEVA's annual agenda. VLEVA's information sessions and website are open to everyone.

Where?

VLEVA is located in the heart of the European district in Brussels.



www.vleva.eu

Facebook: **[@vlevavzw](https://www.facebook.com/vlevavzw)**

Twitter: **[@VLEVA](https://twitter.com/VLEVA)**

LinkedIn: **[VLEVA](https://www.linkedin.com/company/vleva)**



Flemish People in the World: Treasuring the bond with the homeland

What?

Flemish people in the World Foundation (VIW) assists Flemish emigrants and expats whether they have international aspirations, or are already abroad. With more than seventy representatives serving their local compatriots across the world, it's a global community, spearheaded by its Brussels secretariat.

While VIW is not a government agency, it has been structurally supported by the Government of Flanders since its launch, and can also call on the expertise of a number of reliable partners for its work.



Why?

VIW's vision stems from the conviction that a community also has responsibilities towards its members abroad. The administrative hurdles involved in an international move are often complicated. Whether you are an expat, emigrant, recent graduate or retiree, you can quickly and easily find the information you need to move abroad.

How?

Personal Service

VIW supports Flemish people with international plans through information and contact resources. Various initiatives, such as the VIW information day, simplify the emigration process. The VIW employees advise and refer people to the appropriate official bodies when necessary. Thanks to a well-organised online emigration guide, interested users can quickly find the information they need.

Global Network

The Foundation regularly communicates with tens of thousands of expats via the website, the electronic newsletter and the VIW magazine.

Representative

VIW and its board members lobby the authorities and public services for projects that improve the lives of Flemish people worldwide, and that strengthen the bond with Flanders. VIW is a recognised resource regarding the needs and aspirations of Flemish expatriates. One of VIW's current initiatives is working to ensure that there are sufficient facilities for teaching Dutch language and Flemish culture, and for the expansion of voting rights.

Where?

The Foundation is not only active in Brussels, but worldwide. The widespread network of VIW representatives means that you can connect with Flemish people in forty-six different countries.



www.viw.be

LinkedIn: [Vlamingen in de Wereld](#)

3. Legal Framework

Legal Context and Background

Juxtaposition, not Hierarchy

Flanders enjoys considerable powers at the international level. The Belgian Constitution provides for a juxtaposition, rather than a hierarchy, between the federal government and the subfederal governments. The Constitutional Amendment of 1993 includes the principle of “in foro interno, in foro externo” (art. 167 Belgian Constitution). In this context, it means that all governments have control over domestic issues, and over foreign issues as well. Considering the substantial shifts in power that have been ceded to

the federated states since 1993, the impact of this principle cannot be overstated.

Flanders acts internationally in all areas for which it has internal jurisdiction such as economy, employment, the environment, agriculture, mobility, public works, education, culture and health policy. Flanders has the constitutional right to conclude internationally-binding treaties in these areas, and can appoint diplomatic representatives abroad.

This authority extends to the Government of Flanders. Every minister is responsible for domestic, European and for international initiatives falling within their ministerial remit. The same applies to departments and agencies. The Department of Foreign Affairs, for example, monitors international policy coherence and is responsible for the coordination between the various policy areas. It is also the first point of contact for foreign embassies and diplomatic representations.

Treaty Law in Practice

Flanders concludes treaties with third countries or with international institutions. An overview of the hundreds of treaties with Flanders (with a convenient search filter per country and theme) is available on the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs: <https://www.fdfa.be/en/treaties-and-mous>

A few examples:

- Treaty of the Council of Europe concerning the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;
- the Scheldt treaties;
- Agreement between the Flemish Community and the Netherlands regarding the accreditation of tertiary educational degree programmes;
- Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;
- Treaties on cultural cooperation with third countries;
- Double taxation treaties.

Concluding treaties on matters where federated states have exclusive competence ('exclusive treaties') requires formal disclosure to the federal government. This is done by means of a letter from the Flemish minister for Foreign Policy to the federal minister of Foreign Affairs.

'Mixed treaties' relate to matters for which the federal government and the federated states are both partly competent. The 1994 Cooperation Agreement between the federal government, the communities and the regions sets out detailed rules for the conclusion of mixed treaties. The Inter-Ministerial Conference on Foreign Affairs (ICBB) is a forum for consultation on foreign policy between the federal level and the federated states. This body determines the mixed nature of the convention, based on advice from the Working Group on Mixed Treaties.

The conclusion of treaties involves the following steps: negotiation, signing, questioning of the advisory councils concerned and Council of State, parliamentary approval and ratification and promulgation. Approval by the Government of Flanders is required at every step of this process. Treaties are adopted into Flemish law by means of a decree of endorsement in the Flemish Parliament. EU treaties, such as the EU-Canada [CETA] Free Trade Agreement, are also discussed and approved in the Flemish Parliament.

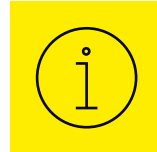
As a party to a number of human rights treaties, Flanders regularly reports on compliance with these treaties in our domestic policy.

Intrafederal Cooperation Agreements

Flanders also has full powers at EU level. The Maastricht Treaty, which came into force in 1992, empowered Flemish ministers to participate in the EU Council of Ministers on issues such as the environment, education, culture or fisheries. In a Cooperation Agreement of 1994 the federal state, the communities and the regions confirmed the process and authorisations for representation at the EU level. The Agreement details six categories for representation at the EU Council of Ministers: from exclusive federal representation (e.g. council configuration for justice and home affairs) to exclusive representation by the federated states (e.g. education or culture councils), with a number of gradations in between.

However, this EU Cooperation Agreement has now become outdated. It urgently requires modifications that reflect the significant institutional changes in Belgium and in Europe spanning the last 25 years, particularly since the Treaty of Lisbon (2009) and the sixth Belgian state reform of 2011.

In addition to the EU Cooperation Agreement, there are similar intrafederal cooperation agreements regulating accords between the federal government and the federated states. These pertain to diplomatic representatives of the federated states, representation in international organisations, how proceedings are conducted, and attracting foreign investment.



MORE INFORMATION

on the policy framework of the Department of Foreign Affairs (regulations, cooperation agreements, strategy notes, the coalition agreement and policy notes) is available at:
<https://www.fdfa.be/en/policy-framework>

