DUAT presentation at DUAT away day

'For each branch of the cluster, we will have short kick-off presentations followed by discussion on current priories, short-term plans and the longer-term vision as regards areas and modes of work. Since we already discussed current priorities during the NIS visit, most of the time can be spent on medium-term plans/ priorities and long term vision. This can be broad in terms of issues and questions, and also include specific project ideas.' (Sibylle)

- Have several projects that are keeping the three of us busy until the end of the year
- Starting think now about some larger projects that we could begin implementing towards the end of 2019 and in to 2020
- Don't have particular funders in mind at this stage. We've been operating with a mix of EU, UK, US, Swedish and UN funding. Priorities are:
  o Expanding to other governments in Europe
  o Foundation money in the US and Europe
  o In partnership with universities, research council money

1) Reduced state capacity and increased role of the private sector

States have always struggled to manage the different components of an effective export control system and both the state and private sector have played a role in policy implementation BUT:

1. Increased complexity of export controls is making the application of export controls more resource intensive for states (e.g. range of states, technologies, activities that are covered)
2. Potential indications of lower levels of participation in international instruments (e.g. struggles to find regime chairs and lower rates of reporting)
3. Efforts to shift responsibility to the private sector (e.g. growing use of 'open' export licences and emphasis on 'due diligence' by companies)

POSSIBLE GOALS
- Medium and larger-sized DUAT programme projects - based around the ATT-assistance database - that would use the data we've collected to look at the effectiveness of efforts to build state-capacity in SALW and arms transfer controls in particular states and regions.

- Contribution to wider cross-cluster and/or cross-institute project looking at broader shifts in the respective roles of the state and the private sector in the formation and implementation of foreign and security policy where our contribution would be a focus export controls.

2) Divergence over the 'goals' of export controls and the application of norms

Export controls have always been about domestic economic and security interests and the application of agreed norms and standards BUT:

1. Increased focus by the major powers on domestic economic and security interests, (e.g. shift in focus in US export controls and growing interest in China in applying US model).
2. Lack of agreement about what goals states should be trying to achieve through the application of export controls (e.g. differences between Europe and US on Iran and disagreements within Europe about controls on cyber-surveillance technologies).
3. Lack of agreement about how agreed norms and standards should be applied, (e.g. differences within the EU about application of criterion 2 (HR and IHL) on exports to KSA)

POSSIBLE GOALS
- Medium and larger-sized DUAT programme projects looking at the future of export controls and current challenges to the existing system (e.g. future of MTCR, controls on cyber-surveillance technologies, and EU debate on exports to KSA)
- Contribution to wider cross-cluster and/or cross-institute project looking at the crisis in crisis of multilateralism/international cooperation or the challenges to IHL/HR based governance frameworks where our contribution would be a focus export controls >>> Broader cluster wide discussion.

3) The cross-cutting impact of emerging technologies

Export controls have always struggled to keep pace with the pace of developments in the technologies they are covering BUT:

1. Challenges of identifying which new technologies to control and 'keeping pace' with changes (e.g. cyber-surveillance technology).

2. Challenges created by new technologies that facilitate transfers and make them harder to detect (e.g. 3D printing).

3. Challenges created for export controls by the role of the 'civilian sector' in developing new technologies (e.g. bio-tech, robotics, AI etc.)

At the same time >>> Attention being paid to the role of new technologies (e.g. distributed ledgers, AI) in <u>strengthening</u> export controls

POSSIBLE GOALS

- Medium and larger-sized DUAT programme projects looking at the 'relationship' (positive and negative) between export controls to particular technologies (e.g. distributed ledger systems, AI and bio-printing)

- Contribution to wider cross-cluster and/or cross-institute projects looking at the 'governance' of particular technologies where our contribution would be the role of export controls >>> Broader cluster wide discussion.