Determined, despite the turmoil…

For more than 35 years GRIP has been defending a vision of world peace based on disarmament and conflict prevention. When conflicts do arise, it promotes political and diplomatic instruments to settle them peacefully.

Helping to make this idealistic vision a reality requires a better understanding and analysis of the many recurrent elements of conflict in the world.

Resource sharing, territorial and maritime disputes, land issues, climate change, population displacement and mass immigration are also situations that often lead to armed conflict.

These conflicts are further fuelled by insufficient controls on the production, trade and proliferation of arms, as well as the levels of military spending that divert the economic resources needed for development and fostering peace.

These questions are at the heart of the research and action undertaken by GRIP. Through its many studies and conferences, underpinned by frequent fact-finding missions, mainly in Africa and South East Asia, GRIP is participating in peace building by providing insight for citizens and decision-makers.

Today, our action is adapting to a changing world and an exhausted economic model that finds the possibility of short-term security solutions appealing. The imperatives of austerity, the resources available, and sometimes the willingness to support approaches based on analysis and forward thinking are becoming increasingly rare causing 2014 to end with a worrying financial balance sheet.

This does not, however, diminish our determination to move forward. Bolstered by your strong support, GRIP’s recognised expertise and the determination of its whole team, GRIP will meet every one of the challenges facing it. This is best illustrated with GRIP’s many new and original projects in the beginning months of 2015. Hope to see you very soon …

Dr Luc Mampaey
Director of GRIP
Since the end of the Cold War, conflicts have gradually evolved from an inter-statist to an intra-statist nature. Interpreting them has become more complex, with increasing numbers of actors, dynamics and factors that have a bearing on the causes of these conflicts. A holistic vision of security is therefore necessary. This is what GRIP is proposing to do by analysing the interaction between the factors creating the tension and deciphering the different political, security, economic, social and environmental factors responsible for triggering conflict. Through its network of associate researchers and in collaboration with sub-Saharan civil society organisations, the “Conflicts, Security and Governance in Africa” team subsequently seeks to strengthen understanding of the dynamics of conflict in sub-Saharan Africa (Central Africa, Equatorial Africa and West Africa).

I. CONFLICTS, SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

The Multiannual Observatory for Socio-political and Security Challenges in Equatorial Africa and the Gulf of Guinea Islands

This observatory is supported by the Direction générale des relations internationales et de la stratégie (DGRIS) du Ministère de la Défense (France) (Direction General for International Relations and Strategy (DGRIS) at the Ministry of Defence). It regularly provides expertise on socio-political issues in Central and Equatorial Africa, particularly Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

After drawing up four studies of the target countries, the researchers focused on a number of thematic studies, often cross-national, considering the issues of the security context in the CEMAC-ECCAS area, demographic and political transition, the geopolitics of oil, the emergent strategies of Central and Equatorial African states …
Helping Improve Human Security, Conflict Prevention and Strengthening the Rule of Law in sub-Saharan Africa

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg’s Ministry for Cooperation and Humanitarian Action has recognised the importance of linking development cooperation activities with a work on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. This endeavor is undertaken through a multi-year convention of collaboration with GRIP. This triennial convention focuses on two types of complementary activity:

- Providing policy-oriented expertise on thematic issues and raise civil society awareness on such issues. Research and publication activities are carried out in different formats:
  - **Quarterly monitoring**: West African media watch, directed at the identification and flagging up of potential crisis factors.
  - **Analysis Notes**: focus on different countries: Burkina Faso; Niger; Mali etc.
  - **Transversal Thematic Studies**: socio-political issues; the security sector reform; natural resources governance; cross-border crime, armed groups, etc.

- Help enhancing civil society capacity in French-speaking Africa in the fight against illegal trafficking, particularly the proliferation of small arms; enhancing the expertise capacity of local researchers and associations; in-the-field research and institutional support.

**Support for Civil Society in the Fight against the Proliferation of SALW**

Since 2002, GRIP has been coordinating the “Réseau africain francophone sur les armes légères pour la prévention des conflits et la construction de la paix” (RAFAL) (French-Speaking African Network on Small Arms, Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding). This network is an instrument for exchanging information, research, training, publication and communication with the aim of strengthening French-speaking African civil society in the area of small arms proliferation. RAFAL has approximately one hundred members, distributed throughout Central and West Africa. Its members consist of civil society organisations (CSO) involved in the fight against arms proliferation in around twenty French-speaking African countries.
Several missions were carried out in collaboration with civil society in 2014. These include two fact-finding missions that examined the production, repair and possession of craft-produced firearms in Côte d’Ivoire and two provinces of the DRC (Bandundu and Maniema).

Securitisation Strategies for Maritime Activities in Neighbouring French-speaking States in the Gulf of Guinea

GRIP was to conduct a study to identify the nature and extent of the contributions that the International Organisation of La Francophonie (IOF) Delegation for Peace, Democracy and Human Rights could bring to the securitisation strategies for maritime in the French-speaking states bordering the Gulf of Guinea. After drawing up a balance sheet of the issues, actors and strategies that had already been implemented, as well as their scope, the study helped to identify sustainable mechanisms that could be put in place by neighbouring Gulf of Guinea states, in the perspective of developing a global and systemic approach to the situation, while accounting for the specificity of the OIF.
More than 875 million small arms and light weapons (SALW) are currently scattered throughout the four corners of the world and their uncontrolled proliferation continues to have negative and destabilising effects on development and security. There are an estimated 100 million SALWs in Africa alone and these play a central role in triggering and perpetuating armed conflicts and tension.

Many initiatives against small arms and their ammunition have been created but inadequate control measures and insufficient implementation continue to create diversions to non-authorised users and all too often, to the illegal market...

For more than thirty years, GRIP has been developing an internationally recognised expertise in this field. This expertise is regularly sought by international partners to contribute to the international as regional and national processes to restrict the availability of small arms and light weapons and improve their transfer controls.

The Airlines Involved in Arms Trafficking on the African Continent

This study was carried out in collaboration with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), at the request of the French Ministry of Defence’s Direction General for International Relations and Strategy (DGRIS). Its objective was to assess the implication of airlines in arms trafficking in Africa.

The core of this work were case studies on companies identified as involved in suspect transfers or activities. GRIP and SIPRI examined the different aspects of this complex phenomenon, namely in terms of operating modes, suspect destinations, types of company and...
intermediaries involved and the equipment being transferred.

**Capacity Assessment in the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms in the Central African Republic**

Together with the Small Arms Survey, GRIP co-wrote a capacity assessment on the proliferation of small arms in the Central African Republic.

This report was drafted for the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), as part of a broader project supported by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

**Studies on Craft-produced Arms in Africa**

In 2014, GRIP undertook and published two studies on craft-produced arms: the first covered the districts of Savanes and Woroba in Côte d’Ivoire and the second looked at Bandundu and Maniema provinces in the Democratic Republic of Congo. These studies were mainly conducted by interviewing the producers and owners and reveal that the craft-produced arms were, for the most part, used for hunting, followed by traditional ceremonies. Their impact on human security in these regions is relatively limited.

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**RESEARCH TEAM IN 2014**

**Project Leader:** Cédric Poitevin

**Researchers:** Albert Carames, Mélanie De Groof, Claudio Gramizzi, Fanny Lutz, Virginie Moreau, Jiḥan Seniora, Dr. An Vranckx
Global military spending stood at an estimated $1,776 billion in 2014 and has declined by 1.7% over the past five years. This reduction is deceptive, however, because it is only due to a significant decrease in US military spending (18.8% since 2011) and to a lesser extent, in the European Union (6.5%). Significant rises have in fact been recorded in all other regions of the world over the same period: +23.2% in the Middle East; +19.4% in Africa; +17.5% in South East Asia, etc.

At the same time, an upward trend in global transfers of conventional weapons has been maintained since 2000 and turnover in arms production for the 100 main arms manufacturers in the world was close to $400 billion in 2014. In response to these figures illustrating the militarisation of the world, GRIP is actively participating in the dynamics of strengthening control mechanisms and increasing accountability in arms trade and public defence spending. On 24 December 2014, a major event occurred that rewarded all the many efforts made in this connection: the entry into force of the **Arms Trade Treaty** (ATT), the first international instrument imposing common standards on states for the transfer of conventional weapons.

### Monitoring Unit on the Development of Arms Production and Transfers in Belgium, Europe and the Rest of the World

This project is supported by the Walloon Regional Government and mainly focuses on the following themes:

- Belgian and European regulation on arms controls (production, transfers, brokerage and the fight against trafficking, etc.) and dual use goods and technologies;
- international arms control initiatives (particularly, the United Nations Programme on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the ATT);
controls on small arms and light weapons (including marking and tracing, 
ammunitions control, civilian possession of arms);

• technological and industrial development in the arms sector and socio-economic 
data on the production and trade in arms in Belgium and the world.

In addition to its numerous publications on these subjects, GRIP ensures 
permanent monitoring of security developments in some twenty countries, 
likely to be the target of arms transfers from the Walloon Region. It is also 
maintaining an updated database on arms transfers from Belgium and on the 
Belgian arms industry.

Arms Trade Treaty Implementation – Assessment of Arms Transfer 
Control Mechanisms in sub-Saharan African States

GRIP received the support of the French Ministry of Defence’s Direction 
General for International Relations and Strategy (DGRIS) to carry out a study 
on conventional arms transfer control mechanisms in a dozen sub-Saharan 
French-speaking countries in Africa. The study was also to assess their ability 
to implement the Arms Trade Treaty. The countries involved in this 
study are as follows: Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Democratic 
Republic of the Congo; Côte d’Ivoire; Gabon; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Chad and Togo.

This study consisted of different fact finding missions. It was 
carried out as a complement to France’s longstanding efforts to 
help African countries implement the commitments they have taken as 
signatories to the ATT.

Implementation of Directive 2009/43/EC on Intra-Community 
Transfers of Defence Products

GRIP carried out a study for the European Commission’s DG 
Enterprise and Industry on the implementation of the Directive 
simplifying intra-Community defence-related products. The 
objective was to identify and analyze the current implementation issues 
pertaining to the Directive and the obstacles faced by its main beneficiaries, i.e. 
European member states and arms manufacturers.

RESEARCH TEAM IN 2014

Project Leader: Cédric Poitevin
Researchers: Mélanie De Groof, Fanny Lutz, Dr. Luc Mampaey, Virginie Moreau, Jihan Seniora, Dr. An Vranckx
Based in Brussels, GRIP has the advantage of being able to closely follow European Union foreign policy and defence developments. European integration is also an ideal pursued by GRIP since its origin in 1979.

In 2014, the “Defence and European Integration” Programme focused on 4 main themes. The first is relatively new for GRIP and deals with maritime security. During the course of 2014, the EU adopted a strategy in this domain. GRIP monitored the preparatory work related to this document, while also researching related maritime conflicts and potential application cases in foreign theaters, mainly in Asia. The aim is to examine the EU’s potential role in maritime security globally, and particularly vis-à-vis its Asian partners.

The second (more conventional) theme tackled by GRIP involves the EU’s role in Africa, especially in the Sahel. In this connection, however, a new sub-thematic was launched that looked at the role of European electoral observation and assistance in the crisis contexts in sub-Saharan Africa.

The third theme explored by GRIP in 2014 is the central role of the EU in the Ukrainian crisis. Lastly, GRIP continued to monitor Belgian and European policies in the area of arms control and defense industry developments industry.
Despite the progress made in arms control and a substantial reduction in the global nuclear arsenal, modernisation programmes continue and the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons is increasing.

With a global and holistic approach, the objective of GRIP’s programme is to contribute to the nuclear disarmament process within the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). In order to do so, GRIP seeks to develop and promote original ideas to feed in and enrich the strategic debate, particularly in the French speaking community.

GRIP publications in 2014 focused on three issues: human security and environmental threats; the cost of maintaining and modernising nuclear military weapons and deconstructing the discourse on the utility of these arms. The two reports tackled the issues of Iran’s relation to the Syrian crisis and Teheran’s nuclear programme.

In 2014, GRIP also translated the book “Five Myths About Nuclear Weapons”, by Ward Wilson, a senior lecturer and project director at the British American Security Information Council (BASIC). The translation was made possible by financial support from the Fondation La Ferthé, under the auspices of the Fondation de France and was published at the beginning of 2015.
VI. PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

Since 2012, GRIP has strived to study an important topic of this century: the rise of Asia. The two main goals are to develop a platform for sharing information and know-how among experts, practitioners and civil society and to produce innovative and in-depth analyses on outstanding security issues.

In 2014, GRIP’s research team focused on several inter-connected questions. The first was maritime security, addressed via a double approach. On the one hand, it looked at the maritime and territorial tensions in the South China Sea. On the other, it considered the developing cooperation between the EU and ASEAN on the matter. A second topic was political transitions and military reforms in Asia. A third issue was arms transfers and defense industry developments, with a focus on Southeast Asia.

Strategic Thinking in South East Asia

This study was supported by the French Ministry of Defence’s Direction General for International Relations and Strategy (DGRIS) and seeks to map out strategic thinking in four Southeast Asian countries: Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore and Vietnam.

It explores the institutional and ideological context in which strategic research and concepts are elaborated, as well as the major directional shifts of these debates on different themes: defence industry; relations with major powers; maritime security; military strategic thinking and urban security.

Dr. Sophie Boisseau du Rocher and Bruno Hellendorff
Since it was founded, GRIP has been held in high regard for its work as a publisher. Its numerous publications include books, analyses, GRIP news and insights and quarterly newsletters. GRIP is also responsible for translating and editing publications. This is a long-term undertaking which also contributes to our mission of continuing education. In 2014, we published a new book that deciphered Israel’s security obsession, “Israel between four walls: the deadend of the security strategy”. It was written by Sébastien Boussois, President of the research organisation on the Middle East, and associate researcher at the University of Quebec in Montreal’s (UQAM).

A High Profile through our Stalls

At conferences, summer schools and fairs, GRIP’s stalls provide an opportunity for establishing direct contact with the public, our long established friends and even those who are finding out about us for the first time. As 2014 marked the 20th anniversary commemorations of the genocide of the Tutsis, our book “How to turn genocidal?” (Damien Vandermeersch) was logically at the centre of many conferences. The other book (whose theme (rape is unfortunately still making the headlines), “The Man Who Repairs The Women”, by Colette Braeckman, particularly benefitted from the different awards made to Dr Denis Mukwege (UCL honorary doctorate, the European Parliament’s 2014 Sakharov Prize) to obtain greater exposure. GRIP publications, moreover, are now also regularly presented at the Amnesty International’s summer school, the ULB Centre of International Law colloquies, the 1st of May Festival… not to mention meetings abroad, such as the Festival of Migration in Luxembourg or the international solidarity event, Le Salon des solidarités in Paris.

EDITORIAL TEAM IN 2014

Danièle Fayer-Stern, Assia Mouhous, Marc Schmitz (Project Manager), Benjamin Vokar
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>42,663</td>
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<td>4,707</td>
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<td>34,177</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>7,230</td>
<td>10,162</td>
<td>7,860</td>
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<td>FINANCIAL PRODUCTS</td>
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<td>1,116</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>4,383</td>
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<td>EXTRAORDINARY INCOME</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>2,222,196</td>
<td>2,128,427</td>
<td>2,372,332</td>
<td>2,433,849</td>
<td>1,182,862</td>
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| **EXPENDITURE**         |            |            |            |            |            |
| PROJECT COSTS           | 88,314     | 138,712    | 322,041    | 312,781    | 137,628    |
| Collaborators           | 45,573     | 88,322     | 117,210    | 86,516     | 80,370     |
| Activities              | 842        | 4,744      | 139,202    | 171,839    | 11,382     |
| Travel                  | 17,900     | 31,449     | 20,784     | 18,640     | 23,272     |
| Publications            | 13,596     | 24,104     | 33,061     | 23,703     | 21,999     |
| Facilitator travel      | 7,532      | 7,390      | 6,931      | 5,981      | 5,351      |
| Inventory changes       | 2,872      | –17,298    | 4,853      | 6,102      | –4,746     |
| GENERAL COSTS           | 155,467    | 142,323    | 136,170    | 126,497    | 126,120    |
| Rental charges          | 76,941     | 70,101     | 68,368     | 60,386     | 56,720     |
| Telephone and IT        | 18,598     | 17,470     | 16,927     | 18,929     | 17,068     |
| Computer hardware, office supplies | 6,505 | 9,810 | 8,423 | 8,253 | 8,402 |
| Printing and copying    | 19,077     | 18,443     | 12,114     | 10,814     | 15,201     |
| Accounting fees         | 12,279     | 6,254      | 7,083      | 6,569      | 3,916      |
| Stamps and postage costs| 7,808      | 6,731      | 7,589      | 10,292     | 10,905     |
| Library                 | 5,247      | 6,326      | 5,904      | 5,290      | 5,585      |
| Other miscellaneous costs| 9,013     | 7,189      | 9,762      | 5,964      | 8,324      |
| STAFF COSTS             | 958,843    | 919,280    | 888,109    | 925,125    | 872,634    |
| Salaries and contributions | 900,806 | 862,173 | 832,175 | 870,212 | 843,524 |
| Early retirement (CCE)  | 41,191     | 41,191     | 40,946     | 40,384     | 15,179     |
| Social secretariats     | 8,574      | 7,847      | 7,700      | 9,048      | 6,463      |
| Trainee personnel       | 8,271      | 8,069      | 7,288      | 5,482      | 7,467      |
| DEPRECIATION            | 7,478      | 6,601      | 6,200      | 17,855     | 16,090     |
| OTHER COSTS             | 2,907      | 3,010      | 8,451      | 9,774      | 6,348      |
| FINANCIAL COSTS         | 8,454      | 7,750      | 11,092     | 21,830     | 24,042     |
| EXCEPTIONAL COSTS       | 24         | 143        | 19,882     |            |            |
| INCOME TAXES            | 734        | 727        | 127        | 105        |            |
| **OPERATING RESULT**    | –39,683    | –10,244    | 23,340     | 43,836     | 23,481     |
| **RESULT AFTER TAXES**  | –48,292    | –15,213    | 13,613     | 2,611      | 3,822      |

(Amounts in Euros)
**BALANCE SHEET**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital assets</td>
<td>10 633</td>
<td>14 598</td>
<td>14 204</td>
<td>15 339</td>
<td>36 349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital assets</td>
<td>25 615</td>
<td>25 460</td>
<td>25 185</td>
<td>25 114</td>
<td>10 554</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>23 278</td>
<td>26 149</td>
<td>8 877</td>
<td>13 704</td>
<td>19 806</td>
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<td>Receivables within one year</td>
<td>180 325</td>
<td>262 181</td>
<td>214 169</td>
<td>290 593</td>
<td>443 815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal assets</td>
<td>40 836</td>
<td>21 448</td>
<td>90 872</td>
<td>39 420</td>
<td>22 510</td>
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<td>Year end accruals</td>
<td>10 908</td>
<td>11 579</td>
<td>7 552</td>
<td>11 235</td>
<td>1 032</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Available reserves</td>
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<td>40 000</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>40 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>End of year result</td>
<td>-48 292</td>
<td>-15 213</td>
<td>13 613</td>
<td>2 611</td>
<td>3 822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulative earnings</td>
<td>-3 391</td>
<td>11 823</td>
<td>-1 790</td>
<td>-4 402</td>
<td>-8 224</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debts payable after more than one year</td>
<td>19 955</td>
<td>19 955</td>
<td>20 327</td>
<td>25 122</td>
<td>44 458</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debts payable within one year</td>
<td>279 451</td>
<td>302 620</td>
<td>231 888</td>
<td>272 378</td>
<td>417 357</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year end accruals</td>
<td>3 871</td>
<td>2 230</td>
<td>56 821</td>
<td>59 695</td>
<td>36 651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Amounts in Euros)

**SOURCES OF FUNDS**

- **Operating revenue** 1 173 904 €
- **Subsidies** 651 807 €

- **SPF Employment**: Maribel social 5,6%
- **MFA Lux. Subsidy**: 3,1%
- **Continuing education**: Permanent jobs 13,2%
- **Continuing education**: ex-FBIE premium 1,5%
- **Continuing education**: Non-market premium 8,3%
- **Continuing education**: Activities 4,8%
- **Continuing education**: Operations 2,4%
- **Continuing education**: ex-FBIE employment 6,7%
- **Actiris**: ACS Employment 54,6%

Grip is committed to providing transparent information about its activities, management and its sources of funding. Information about us can be found at: donorinfo.be

You can find our reports and annual accounts on our website.

GRIP is a member of the Association for Ethical Fund Raising (AERF, www.vef-aerf.be)
A daily presence online!
Over the past few years, GRIP considerably increased its audience. We are also increasingly sought after by journalists, institutions, students and ordinary citizens.

Our website is now our main interface where most of our work can be freely consulted. We also have an increasing presence on social networks (Facebook, Twitter and Linkedin) that enable us to inform the public about our different activities: conferences, seminars, etc.

Join us at:

www.grip.org
www.facebook.com/GRIP1979
twitter.com/grip_org

Documentation centre
Our specialized documentation centre is free and open to the public on appointment.
Our extensive documentation is mainly in French and English, with a bibliography of around 14000 references, which can be consulted on our website.

Some figures…

► 12 permanent Brussels based researchers
► 25 associate researchers in Belgium and abroad
► 20 interns from Europe, Africa and Canada
► Many different trips and missions were made in 2014, throughout Europe but also to Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Indonesia, Mauritania, Niger, DRC, Taiwan, Chad, Thailand, Vietnam…
► Numerous interviews and reviews in the most influential source of the media (BBC, Deutsche Welle, RFI, RTBF, Arte, France 24, Le Temps, La Libre, Volkskrant, France culture, Notre Afrik, Jeune Afrique, Libération, Mediapart, Metro…)
► 45 stalls in 2014 including several abroad
► 76 602 website visitors (218 317 pages browsed)
► 3 733 subscriptions to our newsletters
► 1 925 subscriptions to our social networks (Facebook, Twitter and Linkedin)
► 87 publications in 2014 (6 reports, 65 analysis notes, 15 insights and 1 book)

TEAM 2014
Alain Reisenfeld (Information officer) – Chantal Schamp (Accounts)
Sabine Fiévet, Deyanira Martinez et Denys Detandt (Secretariat)