



Annual Report

2021



Security Council Report
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OUR MISSION

Security Council Report (SCR), established in 2005, is an independent think tank with the mission of supporting the transparency, effectiveness and accountability of the UN Security Council. To do so, SCR makes accurate information and impartial analysis widely available and accessible, provides expert capacity-building training for elected members of the Council, and hosts and contributes to forums for in-depth discussion of the Council's work.

SCR's products are valued as trustworthy, reliable and impartial sources of information and analysis of the issues on the Security Council's agenda and of its procedures and practice. They have been a catalyst for ideas and action by Council members. Over the last seventeen years, SCR has become the leading international voice providing balanced information and analysis on the UN Security Council.

LETTER

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



SCR's Executive Director addresses the UN Security Council's annual debate on working methods, 16 June 2021

In 2021, Security Council members pursued some fresh initiatives—with the first-ever briefing on cybersecurity, and the continuation of the political grouping known as the “A3 plus one”, in which the Council’s three African members and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines formed a bloc. On most files, members found a way forward despite underlying disunity, tension and spoilers; the year’s first and only veto was cast in mid-December, when Russia vetoed a draft resolution on climate and security advanced by elected members Ireland and Niger.

But as SCR’s Annual Report notes, 2021 was a volatile year for the Security Council. Five situations on its agenda saw unconstitutional changes of power or the assassination of the head of state: Afghanistan, Haiti, Mali, Myanmar, and Sudan. Conflict escalated in Tigray, Ethiopia, while older situations such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus and Western Sahara saw political deterioration. The Council continued to grapple with the consequences of COVID-19 on many of its agenda items. As we report, deep divisions and difficult dynamics continued to affect the Council’s ability to act decisively.

The events of early 2022 have thrown into disarray the system set up after World War II with the intention of “never again”. The Council and UN Charter took centre stage as the Council grappled with Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Even members that failed to condemn the invasion referenced the language of article 2 (4) of the UN Charter, which states that UN member states shall refrain from threatening or using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

This is not the first invasion by a permanent member of the Security Council. Every such act by a member state violates the UN Charter. But its permanent members have a singular responsibility to uphold the Charter and international law, cornerstones of a peaceful world.

With the Security Council unable to condemn the invasion due to a Russian veto, it referred the matter to the UN General Assembly by adopting a “Uniting for Peace” resolution—the Council’s first use of the Uniting for Peace procedure in forty years. On 27 February, 141 of the General Assembly’s 193 members voted for a resolution that condemned the invasion and demanded that Russia withdraw from the entire territory of Ukraine.

Some member states have questioned the intense focus on Ukraine. But the effects of this conflict will radiate across the world, bringing, in the Charter’s words, untold sorrow to mankind. At this writing, 13 million Ukrainians have been displaced, five million of them into neighbouring countries. The scale of destruction has been huge. The combined effect of the war and sanctions on Russia mean global shortages of fuel, grains and fertilisers. Countries on the Council’s agenda that rely heavily on Russian or Ukrainian wheat include Somalia, Sudan and Lebanon—while in other countries, the impact of rising costs will provide fodder for divisive politics.

UN sanctions need Security Council endorsement, which makes them a challenging ask in many situations—they were among 2021’s most contentious Council issues—and a non-

starter for Ukraine. And while the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court have taken up Ukraine, both institutions are less robust than they might be because permanent members have not signed up or have refused to implement judgments that went against them.

Where does this leave the system of maintaining international peace and security? There is little appetite for dissolving the Council or for rewriting the Charter wholesale; any new system that would find agreement among big powers is also bound to be weaker than what we have. But this moment has shone a spotlight on the Security Council, and also the General Assembly, invigorating reformers. Can the Charter, as it is, be revitalised? Veto use has already been dealt its first-ever modification by the General Assembly. And with the possibility that the conflict will stimulate a new and destructive arms race, it is timely to recall that the Charter authorises the General Assembly to consider and make recommendations on “the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security”, including on “the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments”. Stronger international action is overdue in this field, and the specific proposals for peace in the Secretary-General’s 2021 report, *Our Common Agenda*, start with a broad disarmament agenda.

If ever there were a moment for reform to respond to today’s realities, it is now. No degree of revitalisation will yield a Security Council that stops big powers violating the UN Charter, if they are determined to do so. Yet for all the UN’s weaknesses, more countries, and peoples, feel safer in the world because of this Charter. The Charter remains the enduring frontline for international peace and security, and needs vigorous support.

Security Council Report continues to do its part to enhance the Security Council’s transparency, effectiveness and accountability. The 229 What’s in Blue stories SCR produced in 2020 were surpassed by our 271 such stories in 2021—more than one story for every working day of the year. Our modest band of colleagues worked tirelessly to make this possible, supported by the states and foundations who acknowledge the value of subjecting the Security Council to constant, unbiased and in-depth review in the spirit of enabling all to improve the way it works. Thank you for another year of enabling us to keep all our reporting cost-free to readers. As we move into the middle of 2022, this reporting is needed more than ever.

Karin Landgren
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SCR'S ACTIVITIES

SCR believes that better-informed Security Council members will contribute to a more transparent, effective and accountable UN Security Council. To this end, SCR's activities focus on providing high-quality information and analysis for Security Council members and others who have an interest in the work of the Council. Our main activities comprise:

- publications, including the Monthly Forecast, What's In Blue (WiB), research reports, and The Security Council Handbook, all available at no charge on our website, securitycouncilreport.org;
- public engagement activities, including topical discussions on current events; and
- capacity development for Security Council candidate countries.



CONVEYING INFORMATION

Producing and disseminating timely, balanced, high-quality information about the activities of the Council and its subsidiary bodies



CONVENING

Bringing together stakeholders to deepen the analysis of issues before the Council, its working methods and performance

Encouraging engagement of the Council with all member states and civil society



CAPACITY BUILDING

Providing professional and interactive capacity building programmes, including for incoming Council members, to develop an understanding of Council practice, issues and procedures



COLLABORATING

Working with partners to deepen the pool of knowledge of the Security Council.

2021 Highlights



Briefed the Security Council during its annual Working Methods debate

Held a virtual seminar on climate and security for all five incoming members

Trained incoming and prospective Council members, including high-level support for senior teams

Co-organised and rapporteured “Hitting the Ground Running” workshop for incoming members

Co-organised a sanctions seminar for incoming members

With partners, held workshops on the prioritising and sequencing of five peacekeeping mission mandates

Published and launched the Security Council Handbook in French

Published SCR's first report on climate and security

Published SCR's first story on mercenaries

Enhanced use of social media to publicise SCR's products

2021 by the Numbers



PUBLICATIONS

12 Monthly Forecasts on the Security Council's prospective monthly programme of work

271 What's in Blue stories with day-to-day coverage of Security Council developments

Two Research Reports on key issues confronting the Security Council

51 “The Week Ahead” e-mail blasts on the Council's activities

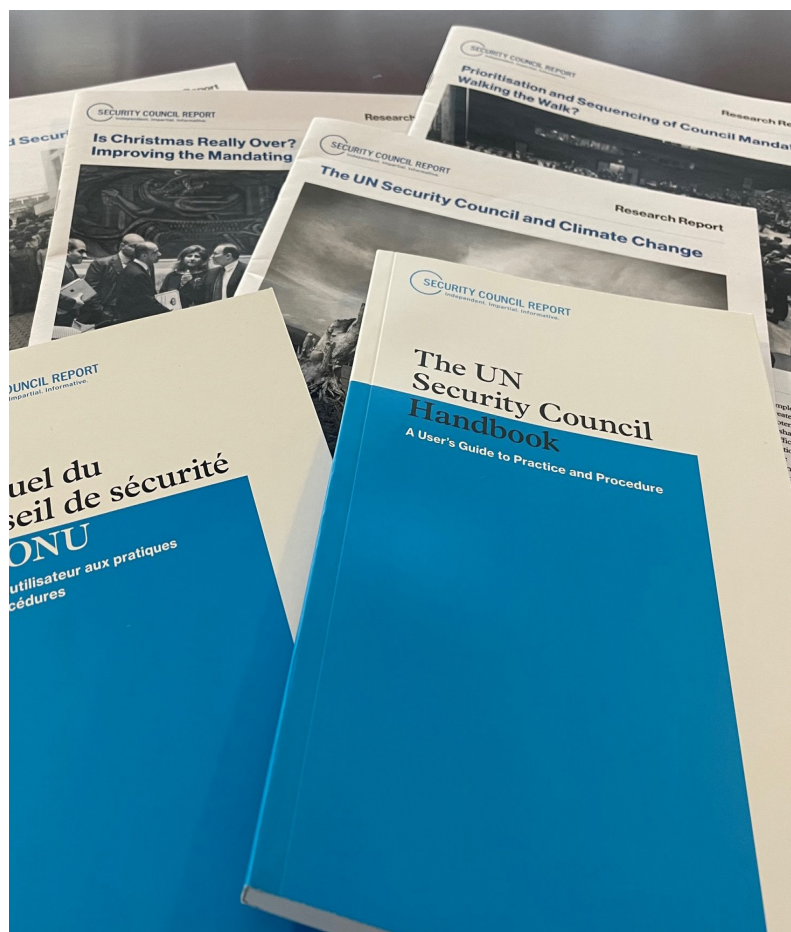
Two internal papers for member states

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

33 briefings on the work of the Security Council for interested UN member states, UN entities, and human rights and humanitarian NGOs

Five workshops on UN peace operations organised by SCR, the International Peace Institute and the Stimson Center

Discussion and launch of two research reports



SCR

SOCIAL MEDIA (END OF 2021)



11,462
active e-mail subscribers



1,604,765
visitors to
securitycouncilreport.org



500
print subscribers



24,581
Twitter followers

This Week
AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
25 April Quarterly open debate on "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question"	26 April Open briefing, followed by closed consultations, on the political and humanitarian tracks in Syria	27 April Semi-annual briefing on the implementation of the 2013 Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (PSC Framework) for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region Arria-formula meeting on "Ensuring accountability for atrocities committed in Ukraine"	28 April Mandate renewal UNSMIL (Libya) Semi-annual briefing of ICC prosecutor Karim Asad Ahmad Khan concerning the court's cases in Libya	29 April Open briefing, followed by closed consultations, on the Syria chemical weapons track

Hitting the Ground Running
Annual Workshop for Incoming Council Members

18 and 19 November 2021

The government of Finland is convening the workshop in cooperation with the Security Council Report and the Security Council Affairs Division of the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs.

The workshop informs the incoming members about the demands and expectations of being an elected member and allows outgoing members to share advice and highlight lessons learned as they conclude their Council terms.

March Monthly Forecast

In Hindsight: Ukraine and the Tools of the UN

Country Specific Issues

- Afghanistan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Libya
- Yemen
- Lebanon
- DPRK (North Korea)
- Sudan
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Somalia

Thematic Issues

- Women, Peace and Security
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- Cooperation between the UN and the League of Arab States

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Week Ahead
AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Tuesday

- Briefing in consultations on UNSMIL (Libya)
- Briefing on Ukraine, with a focus on the situation of refugees

Wednesday

- Briefing in consultations on MINURSO (Western Sahara)
- Semi-annual briefing on UNMIK (Kosovo)

Thursday

- Briefing, followed by consultations, on UNISFA (Sudan/South Sudan)
- Arria-formula meeting on conflict and hunger

This week, Council members are expected to continue negotiating a US-proposed draft resolution updating and strengthening the 1718 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) sanctions regime.

SCR

ADVANCING THE TRANSPARENCY OF THE COUNCIL

2021 proved to be another volatile year for the Security Council. As it began to transition back to its pre-pandemic working methods and meeting environment, the Council grappled with the consequences of the global pandemic on many of its agenda items. Unconstitutional changes of power, and in one case, the assassination of the head of state, in long-standing situations on its agenda, such as Afghanistan, Haiti, Mali, Myanmar, and Sudan, needed close attention, as did an escalating conflict in Tigray, Ethiopia. Deep divisions and difficult dynamics continued to affect the Council's ability to respond rapidly to some of these situations. Although just one veto was cast and only one resolution failed to be adopted due to insufficient votes, the high number of technical rollovers of mission mandates were an indication of underlying disagreement and difficult negotiations. Sanctions renewals were particularly problematic, and accounted for seven of the nine non-unanimous resolutions.

The impact of the pandemic continued to be a focus for the Council. SCR wrote about Council discussions on its 2020 resolution demanding a cessation of hostilities in situations on the Council's agenda to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, the equitable access to vaccines and the impact of the pandemic on Africa. We also provided detailed coverage of the negotiations of a resolution on the equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. **SCR published 4 Forecast briefs and 6 What's in Blue stories on the pandemic.**

As the Council began to pay closer attention to the conflict in Tigray, which had begun in November 2020, Security Council Report provided regular reports on this rapidly evolving situation, which was not formally on the Council's agenda. Our reporting covered the dynamics in the "A3 plus one" (Kenya, Niger, Tunisia, plus Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), how positions shifted as the humanitarian situation deteriorated in 2021, and the negotiations around the two press statements and penholdership. The Council discussed Tigray ten times: five times under AOB, four times in a public meeting and once in an informal interactive dialogue meeting. **Security Council Report covered every meeting, publishing 10 What's in Blue stories over the year.**

In February 2021, a military takeover in Myanmar led to renewed Council focus: over the year, the Council met regularly in closed consultations or in private meeting format, and issued one presidential statement and four press statements. Council members also convened two Arria-formula meetings. SCR's stories on the Council's response to the changed situation following the coup in February gave added transparency to an issue that was being discussed largely behind closed doors. **SCR published 1 Forecast brief and 11 WIB stories on Myanmar.**

The momentous changes in Afghanistan were a major preoccupation for the Council. SCR covered the Council's reactions as the Taliban took power in mid-August, following a military offensive that swiftly gained momentum in the aftermath of the US government's announcement that it would begin withdrawing troops on 1 May. SCR also provided detailed coverage of the dynamics around the renewal of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the renewal of the 1988 Afghanistan sanctions regime. **SCR published 4 Forecast briefs and 9 What's in Blue stories on Afghanistan.**

Mali saw continued instability as it weathered its second coup in nine months in May 2021. Mali was also the focus of the Council's first visiting mission in two years. SCR reported on the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation, the political transition, including preparations for the 2022 legislative and presidential elections, and the implementation of the 2015 Mali Peace and Reconciliation Agreement. It also closely followed the Council's renewal of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and the Mali sanctions regime. **SCR published 5 Forecast briefs and 8 What's in Blue stories on Mali.**

Following the signing of a peace agreement between the transitional government in Sudan and two rebel groups in October 2020, it appeared that Sudan's democratic transition, including the formation of the new cabinet, was a bright spot in an otherwise difficult year for many issues on the Council's agenda. However, an unsuccessful coup attempt by loyalists of ousted President Omar Al Bashir in September and an October 2021 military coup d'état derailed the transition and provided new challenges to UNITAMS. **SCR provided coverage of these developments, publishing 7 Forecast briefs and 9 What's in Blue stories.**

Advancing the Transparency of the Council

The Council paid close attention to Libya as it prepared for anticipated elections at the end of the year. Renewal of UNSMIL's mandate proved difficult, resulting in two technical rollover resolutions renewing the mission for short periods. Members disagreed over language relating to the withdrawal of foreign fighters and mercenaries and provisions on the implementation of the recommendations of the independent strategic review of UNSMIL. **SCR provided coverage of the Council's deliberations and dynamics on Libya by publishing 8 Forecast briefs and 12 What's in Blue stories.**

The Council kept a close watch on the situation in Haiti as the political situation grew increasingly tense following the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse. The changed situation in Haiti led the Council to request the Secretary-General to assess whether and how it could adjust BINUH's mandate to fit the current conditions. **SCR provided regular coverage of the volatile situation and Council dynamics, producing 3 Forecast briefs and 6 What's in Blue stories.**

The Council continued to meet monthly on Syria and Yemen. In both situations, the political situation showed little sign of progress, while the humanitarian situation deteriorated. There was also little movement on the Syria chemical weapons track, which remained politically sensitive. Our coverage of the cross-border aid mechanism renewal provided readers with an understanding of the intricate dynamics at play. SCR provided constant coverage of these two situations. **SCR produced briefs on Syria and Yemen for every Forecast, and published 19 WIB stories on Syria and 13 stories on Yemen.**

SCR followed closely as the Council took up several new threats to peace and security. While the issue of climate and security continued to be controversial for some members, three high-level events were held. There was also an Arria-formula meeting on climate and sea-level rise. But the Council was unable to adopt a resolution on this issue, leading to the first veto of the year in December. Security Council Report provided detailed reporting on Council activity on climate and security. **SCR published 3 Forecast briefs, 5 What's in Blue stories, 1 In Hindsight, and a research report on climate and security.**

In 2021, the Council held its first formal meeting on cybersecurity. Two Arria-formula meetings considered

the impact of emerging technologies on international peace and security and the consequences of malicious cyber activities targeting critical civilian infrastructure. The Council also held a closed Arria-formula meeting on addressing and countering hate speech in relation to preventing discrimination, hostility and violence on social media. SCR's coverage of these meetings illustrated the complexity and fluidity of the current global challenges and the broadening perceptions of peace and security among Council members.

SCR continued to provide detailed coverage of other situations on the Council's agenda, including the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, and Somalia.

Besides issues that are regularly on the Council's agenda, SCR covered 2021 Council briefings on a number of new or rarely discussed issues, including Belarus and Georgia.

Traditional thematic areas SCR reported on were the relationship between the UN and regional organisations, upholding the UN Charter, and the safety and security of peacekeepers. We also provided detailed coverage of the negotiations of thematic resolutions on attacks on schools and transitions in peacekeeping.

Beyond matters on the Council's programme of work, SCR tracks the Council's Arria-formula meetings—informal gatherings convened at the initiative of a Council member or members to hear from individuals or organisations with knowledge of developments on the ground. As informal meetings, they do not appear on the Council's programme of work, making them hard for non-Council members to follow. In 2021, Council members convened 32 such meetings, the highest in any year. SCR published What's in Blue stories on 31 of these meetings, and maintains on our website an updated list of all Arria-formula meetings held since 1992 (with their topics, the organisers, the briefers, and the symbols of relevant documents).

The Security Council held seven Informal Interactive Dialogue (IID) meetings in 2021. SCR produced What's in Blue stories on four of the meetings.

SCR also consistently reports on the work of the Council's sanctions committees and working groups in What's in Blue and the Monthly Forecast.

OUR TOOLS

SCR's regular products include the Monthly Forecast providing in-depth coverage of the Council's upcoming programme of work and What's in Blue, an online publication with up-to-the-moment reporting on briefings and outcomes expected from the Council.

PUBLICATIONS

Our online analytical publications provide a comprehensive overview of the work of the Council and a valuable repository of institutional memory, including behind-the-scenes material not reported elsewhere. Member states use this material for reports to capital and as they prepare for their terms on the Council. A unique SCR feature among UN-focused actors (including civil society and official entities) is forecasting Security Council meetings and setting out options for action. This helps civil society organisations and member states alike to seek the best possible outcomes from the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies through informed, targeted and effective diplomacy or advocacy.

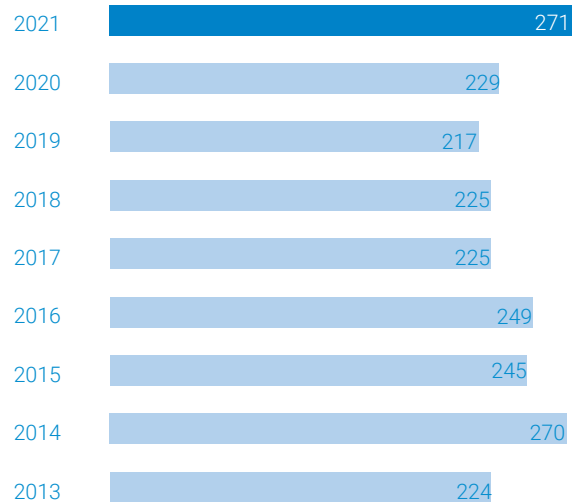
REGULAR PUBLICATIONS

The Monthly Forecast, since April 2020 published solely in electronic format, provides a prospective analysis of the upcoming monthly programme of work of the Security Council, with sections on recent developments, pertinent sanctions, human rights-related and women, peace and security information, key issues, potential options, and dynamics within the Council. Its lead In Hindsight article analyses a Council decision or development from the perspective of Council performance.

What's in Blue (WiB), online-only since its inception, analyses the latest developments in the Security Council on a near-daily basis. (The name refers to the final stage of the negotiations of a Council resolution when the text is printed in blue ahead of a vote.) It offers insights on meetings, draft resolutions and status of negotiations, as well as on the activities of subsidiary Council bodies such as sanctions committees and working groups.

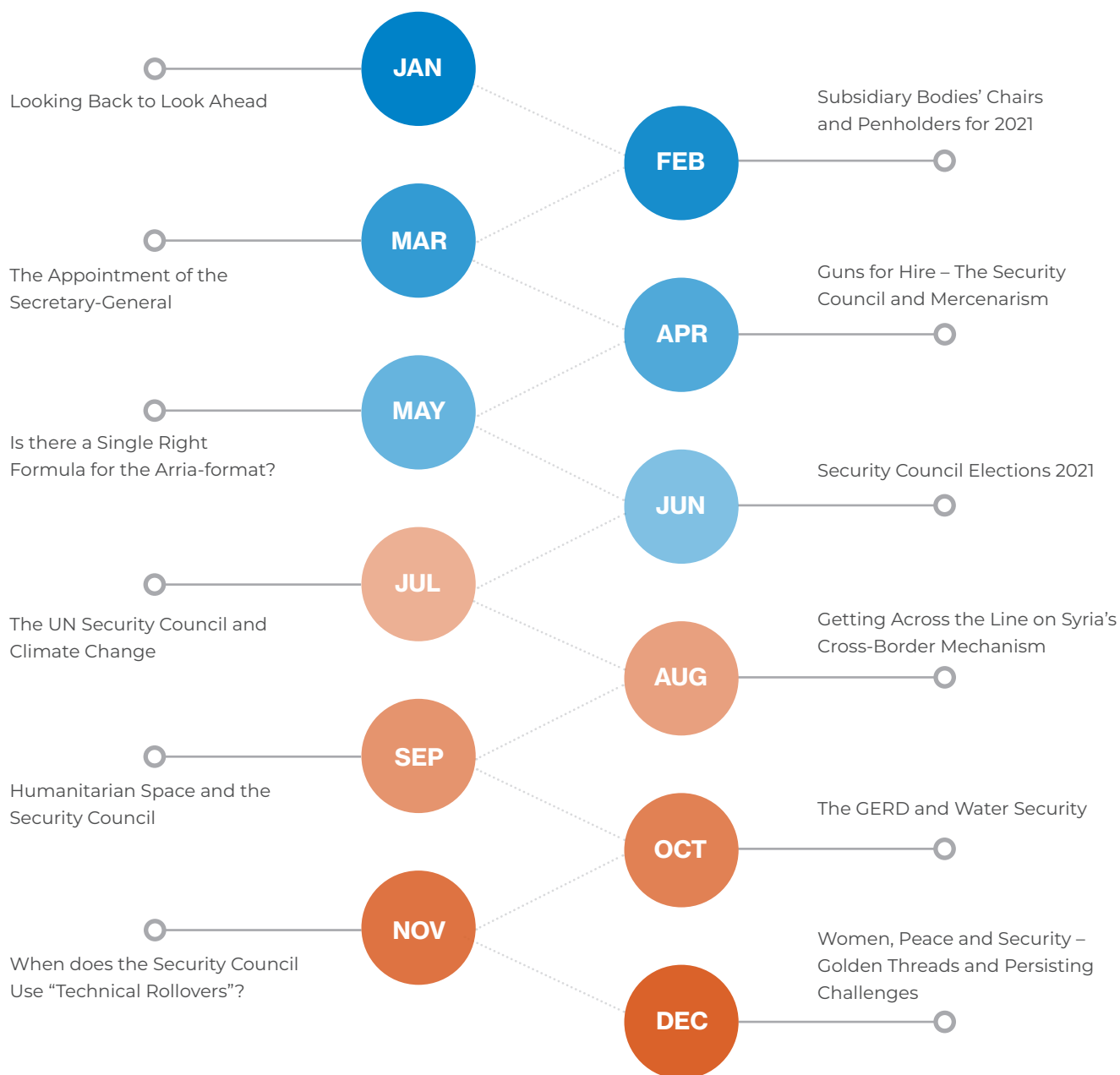


WHAT'S IN BLUE STORIES (PER YEAR)



SCR'S MONTHLY IN HINDSIGHT

In January 2012, SCR began publishing articles under the “In Hindsight” (IH) heading in the Monthly Forecast. These pieces often provided a historical look back or explanation of a particular Council practice or issue. For the first five years, the frequency varied, but in 2017, the IH became a regular feature of each forecast, and by the end of 2021, SCR had published 96 IH stories. Responding to readers interested in understanding the dynamics around the negotiations of a resolution, we have also occasionally published What's in Blue IH stories with a retrospective analysis of negotiations. The IH stories cover a range of topics, including working methods, peace operations and the trends in the Council. We published these IH stories in 2021:



IN-DEPTH REPORTING

SCR's research reports provide deeper analysis of issues determined to be of particular interest to Council members or that SCR believes deserve greater Council attention. These reports, which typically provide a historical overview and assessment of previous Council involvement and suggest options for future work, are timed to be available as a resource ahead of major Council debates and decisions. They also track the performance of the Security Council in following through on thematic issues on its agenda and implementing previous commitments. In 2021, SCR published two such reports.

Security Council Elections 2021

SCR's annual elections report provides information on the candidate countries ahead of the Security Council's election of five new non-permanent Council members in June. In 2021, six member states –Albania, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Gabon, Ghana and the United Arab Emirates—ran for the five available seats. The DRC, Gabon and Ghana contested the two seats available to the African Group. SCR's report presents the candidates, analyses possible issues with regard to the composition of the Council, and provides an overview of relevant UN Charter provisions and rules of procedure for these elections, as well as historical background and established practices. This election report is useful again the following January, when the new members take their seats.



The UN Security Council and Climate Change

SCR's first report on climate and security focused on the role of the Council in addressing threats to security due to climate change. Council members have different interpretations of what action is appropriate for the Security Council in discharging its Charter-given mandate to maintain international peace and security when it comes to an issue such as climate change. The report provides a history of the evolution of Council engagement in this issue, the institutional developments, dynamics and options for Council members.



SCR

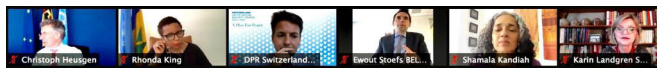
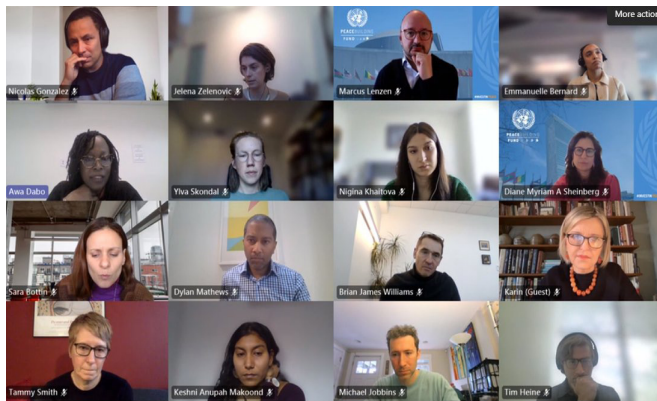
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

SCR conducts extensive briefings and discussions with stakeholders, including Council members, UN missions, the UN Secretariat, foreign policy and security institutes, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), academic institutions, and the media.

This outreach includes separate monthly briefings on issues before the Security Council to NGOs, UN entities, and a select group of member states with a special interest in our work and the Security Council, including Council candidate countries and recent past Council members. Pandemic restrictions led SCR to move these meetings online at times: in 2021, we convened nine in-person briefings and 24 virtual briefings, providing participants with information and analysis at a time when access to the work of the Council was still more restricted than usual. We saw significantly increased participation in our virtual outreach meetings, particularly in the early months of the pandemic.

In 2021, SCR was invited for the fourth consecutive year to brief the Security Council during its annual debate on Working Methods during Estonia's presidency in June.

SCR's Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer and other staff spoke at roundtables, conferences and panels, the latter including a discussion with the WHO's Dr Tedros and several ministers on health, peace and security. As well, SCR spoke to issues of peacekeeping, small states on the Council, and pandemics. We briefed State Secretaries, Foreign Ministers, and foreign and defence ministries.

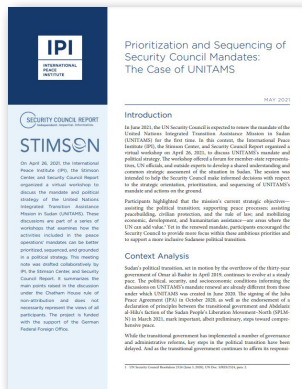


SCR

COLLABORATION

Since 2016, SCR has collaborated with the International Peace Institute and the Stimson Center in organising about 20 closed-door reviews of UN peace operations' mandate implementation. These workshops bring together member states, UN actors and independent experts ahead of mandate renewals to share their assessments of the situations facing UN peacekeeping missions and are followed by a publication summarising the discussion. The discussion is intended to help the Security Council make more informed decisions with respect to the strategic orientation, prioritisation, and sequencing of a mission's mandate and actions on the ground, in line with long-standing reform recommendations. The meeting notes, drafted together with IPI and Stimson, summarise the main points raised during the meetings. These meetings are consistent with SCR's belief that better informed Council members can lead to more effective decision-making. These workshops have allowed Council members to have strategic discussions with key actors in the run-up to mandate renewals. In 2021, SCR co-facilitated workshops on mandates of the UN missions in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Sudan, and South Sudan.

SCR staff also served as guest lecturers on Security Council-related issues in classes at Columbia University and New York University.



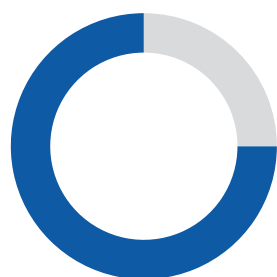
SCR

EMPOWERING MEMBERS

SCR encourages incoming and candidate Council members to maximise their Council tenures by being well prepared before taking their seats on 1 January. SCR launched its capacity development programme in 2012 to enhance the technical and procedural understanding of elected members. It is an intensive programme mixing lectures, case studies and interactive breakout sessions—to which SCR brings deep knowledge of Council practices and procedures, familiarity with current Council dynamics, and comprehensive assessments of Council agenda items. SCR updates and tailors its training to the participants' needs and interests.

By supporting their preparation, SCR helps to strengthen elected members' understanding of how to operate in the Council, giving them the tools to help enhance the performance of the Security Council as a whole. SCR's bespoke capacity-building training has proved extremely popular, with member states' interest driven by positive feedback from other members that have received the training, by the value of SCR's other publications as essential background for incoming Council countries, and by SCR's engagement in capacity-building events undertaken by SCAD and by other Council member states.

SCR took its training online to accommodate COVID-19 restrictions, and in 2021 developed a hybrid model that allowed a mix of virtual and in-person participation. We provided training for three incoming members and one candidate country in 2021, with the hybrid model enabling diplomats in capital and embassies around the world to attend.



75%

Elected and candidate countries that participated in SCR's capacity development training since 2012

For the 11th year, SCR continued its cooperation with the Security Council Affairs Division of the UN Secretariat on an annual seminar on Security Council sanctions for the newly elected Council members. Held in a hybrid format in November 2021, the seminar gave the five incoming members the opportunity to learn about the various sanctions regimes and the function of the chairs of these regimes. Feedback from participants has confirmed the value of this seminar as members prepare to take on the task of chairing subsidiary bodies.

SCR, part of Finland's "Hitting the Ground Running" annual workshop since 2006, for the second time co-organised and rapporteured this workshop, the report of which is subsequently circulated by the United Nations. This workshop brings together current members with the incoming five members to discuss the working methods of the Council and share experiences.



SCR staff were invited to participate in a number of meetings and share their expertise, particularly in relation to the current dynamics of the Security Council, its working methods and procedures, the role of elected members, pandemics, and UN peacekeeping.

SCR held its first single-issue focused training for incoming Council members in December 2021. The seminar focused on the Council and climate and security, with an overview of the history of the Council's engagement, climate and security in the context of the Council and emerging threats, current dynamics, and future options for Council engagement. Members were also given an overview of the Climate-Security Mechanism and how the Council's work on climate and security connects to the rest of the UN system.

SCR FINANCIALS

FINANCIAL SITUATION (STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION, STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES)

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 31 DECEMBER 2020)

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,124,226	\$1,668,435
Grants receivable, net	1,119,541	478,900
Security deposit	166,012	166,012
Prepaid expenses and other assets	38,696	44,269
Total Assets	\$2,448,475	\$2,357,616
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$160,934	\$170,259
Deferred rent	151,092	149,338
Line-of-credit	16,522	13,463
Paycheck Protection Program loan payable	0	267,300
Total Liabilities	328,548	600,360
NET ASSETS		
Without donor restrictions (including cumulative foreign currency losses of \$68,806 and \$64,587 in 2021 and 2020, respectively)	975,771	1,278,356
With donor restrictions:		
Time restricted for future periods	128,000	68,228
Purpose restrictions	1,016,156	410,672
Total net assets with donor restrictions	1,144,156	478,900
Total net assets	2,119,927	1,757,256
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$2,448,475	\$2,357,616

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 31 DECEMBER 2020)

	2021	2020
REVENUE AND SUPPORT		
Grants and contributions	\$2,761,026	\$1,887,792
Other Income	8,972	23,923
Total revenue and support	2,769,998	1,911,715
EXPENSES		
Program services	2,018,595	2,034,157
Management and general	427,885	382,946
Fundraising	223,928	125,846
Total expenses	2,670,408	2,542,949
Change in net assets	362,671	(603,960)
Net assets, beginning of the year	1,757,256	2,361,216
Net assets, end of year	\$2,119,927	\$1,757,256

OUR SUPPORTERS

SCR is grateful to its generous donors for the support we need to continue to extend most products and services to UN member states and other stakeholders at no cost. In 2021, SCR received funding from the following governments and foundations:

GOVERNMENTS

Albania	Ireland	Republic of Korea
Australia	Liechtenstein	Qatar
Austria	Luxembourg	Singapore
Canada	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	New Zealand	Switzerland
Finland	Norway	Turkey
Germany	Portugal	United Arab Emirates

FOUNDATIONS

The Carnegie Corporation

OUR BOARD

Allan Rock (Chair) – Former Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

Diego Arria - Former Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations

Pascale Baeriswyl - Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations

Cho Hyun - Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations

Angela Kane - Former UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs

Joshua Mintz - Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel, MacArthur Foundation (in personal capacity)

Lana Nusseibeh – Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations

Mary Page - Former Director of Human Rights & International Justice, MacArthur Foundation

Nani Jansen Reventlow - Founder, Systemic Justice

Ambassador Olof Skoog – EU Ambassador to the United Nations

OUR 2021 TEAM

Karin Landgren, Executive Director
Shamala Kandiah Thompson, Chief Operating Officer
Paul Romita, Managing Editor
Alina Entelis, Deputy Managing Editor
Dawit Yirga Woldegerima, Deputy Managing Editor
Vladimir Sesar, Development and Outreach Manager
Audrey Waysse, Operations Manager
Sara Bertotti, Policy Analyst (Consultant)
Matthew Blainey, Policy Analyst
Tiffany Jenkins, Policy Analyst
Lindiwe Knutson, Policy Analyst
Robert Schupp, Policy Analyst
Benjamin Villanti, Policy Analyst
Anna Haven, Publications Assistant
Rodrigo Saad, Research Assistant
Sami Salloum, Intern

(Reflects SCR staff at 31 December 2021)



SCR staff observing COVID-19 protocols at SCR's daily meeting