SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT
Independent. Impartial. Informative.

2013 Annual Report

Joint Letter from the Chair of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director

On 28 January 1946, with a crew filming the proceedings of the third meeting of the Security Council, the then-representative of the United Kingdom, Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, remarked: "We may be very handsome and everybody may want to see us, but it is very uncomfortable to have these lights. I should have thought that if they had a period in which they could film the proceedings for the sake of posterity that would be enough and leave us a little comfort to discuss our problems."

The Security Council today is in many regards very different from the one that Bevin helped to take its first steps. Yet, it has throughout jealously guarded "a little comfort" to discharge its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security beyond the prying eyes of onlookers. While the Council has agreed to some changes in an effort to contain the calls for transparency, today its inner-workings are comparatively less accessible than the open discussions in which Bevin sparred with the likes of Andrey Vyshinsky of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or Zygmunt Modzelewski of Poland.

Since its first off-the-press November 2005 *Monthly Forecast*, Security Council Report (SCR) has shown light where there is little or none. It has grown into a 16-person organisation with talent recruited from five continents, a full suite of analytical reports and insights that bring light to the deliberations of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies, and signature Security Council-related events and products tailored to meet the advocacy and capacity-building needs of our various partners and other interested stakeholders.

In 2013, SCR published 12 *Monthly Forecasts*, three *Special Research Reports*, three *Cross-Cutting Reports* and 224 *What's in Blue* insights, combining open source information to its unique "soft" intelligence collecting and processing to provide comprehensive and on-time analysis on the work of the Security Council. SCR also organised 33 outreach events for our three partner constituencies (UN agencies and programmes, human rights and humanitarian non-governmental organisations and donor member states) as well as eight capacity-building sessions for incoming Security Council members, and continued to host the monthly NGO Working Group on the Security Council. In addition to reaching 7,600 subscribers, SCR online readership relative to 2012 grew 38.6 percent for our main website and 23.6 percent for our separate *What's in Blue* website, surpassing the 200,000 mark and reaching all 193 UN member states.

In 2013, SCR also added two new features to the *Monthly Forecast*: an "In Hindsight" analysis with, as the title suggests, a retrospective look at a particular aspect of the work of the Security Council from which to draw lessons learned, and much-acclaimed graphic foldouts that visually summarise the practice of the Security Council on a specific topic. In 2013, SCR also consolidated its capacity-building programme and accompanied the Security Council on one of its visiting missions (Great Lakes Region). SCR staff also participated as guest experts in policy or advocacy meetings in such diverse settings as Alpbach, Austria; Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Stellenbosch, South Africa, increasing international awareness of SCR and bringing added value to the discussions.

None of this would have been possible without the continued support of our donors on the foundation side and among member states. In 2013, SCR also increased its donor base from 15 to 17 member states, a testament to the continued utility and impartiality of our output. Our most sincere thanks to our generous donors for enabling SCR to add transparency to the Security Council while it discharges with "a little comfort" its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Barry Lowenkron
Chair of the Board

Bruno Stagno Ugarte
Executive Director

2013 Highlights

Output

- 12 *Monthly Forecasts* on the prospective monthly programme of work of the Security Council;
- three *Special Research Reports* on key issues confronting the Security Council;
- three *Cross-Cutting Reports* tracking Security Council performance on thematic issues; and
- 224 *What's in Blue* insights providing daily coverage of developments in the Security Council.

Situations and Issues Covered

- Africa: Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Great Lakes Region, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Sudan/South Sudan, UNOCA (Central Africa), UNOWA (West Africa), Western Sahara along with the Sahel and LRA-affected areas;
- Asia: Afghanistan, DPRK (North Korea), Myanmar and UNRCCA (Central Asia);
- Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus and Kosovo;
- Middle East: Egypt, Golan Heights (Israel-Syria), Israel-Palestine, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen;
- Latin America: Haiti; and
- Thematic and General Issues: Children and Armed Conflict; Conflict Prevention; Drug Trafficking; Energy, Climate and Natural Resources; Human Rights; Interaction with Regional and other International Organisations; Non-Proliferation; Peacebuilding; Peacekeeping; Piracy; Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict; Rule of Law; Sanctions; Security Council Elections; Security Council Visiting Missions; Security Council Working Methods; Sexual Violence in Conflict; Small Arms; Terrorism; Tribunals; and Women, Peace and Security.

Outreach Events

- 33 briefings for UN agencies and programmes, human rights and humanitarian NGOs and interested UN member states

Capacity-Building

- eight training sessions for 300 plus participants

Readership

- 1,800 print subscribers;
- 7,600 e-mail subscribers; and
- 243,000 visits to SCR's main website (www.securitycouncilreport.org) and 153,000 to the *What's in Blue* website (www.whatsinblue.org) from all UN member states.

SCR Mission Statement

Security Council Report (SCR) is an independent not-for-profit organisation headquartered in New York City and incorporated in November 2004 pursuant to section 402 of the Not-for-Profit Law of the State of New York. It was founded on the belief that consistent, balanced, high-quality information about the activities of the United Nations Security Council and its subsidiary bodies is essential to the effective performance of the Council and that this information should also be freely available to other stakeholders and the general public.

To that end, SCR publishes objective analytical monthly reports on the prospective programme of work of the Security Council (*Monthly Forecasts*). These are supplemented by longer published reports on key thematic issues on the agenda of the Council (*Cross-Cutting Reports*) and an online electronic feed of insights on developments in the Council (*What's in Blue*). Through our more ad hoc *Special Research Reports* and *Update Reports*, SCR also covers developments that deserve particular attention but do not fit the timelines or templates of our other published products.

Upon request, SCR works with incoming Security Council members on a one to one basis to assist with capacity-building on Council practice and procedure. More widely, SCR works with Council members and other stakeholders to deepen the analysis of issues before the Council. SCR is neutral and does not take positions on the substance of issues before the Council.

Progress in Achieving Goals

In 2013 SCR continued to make progress towards our goal of improving access to high-quality information and analysis about the activities of the UN Security Council and promoting greater transparency. In particular, we were very encouraged by the continuing growth in readership as measured by the number of e-mail subscribers and website traffic. In the 12 month period from 1 January through 31 December 2013 we saw a 15 percent rise in our regular subscription numbers. As of 31 December, SCR had about 7,600 subscribers.

There was an even greater increase in website traffic. When comparing 2013 and 2012 numbers for our main website (www.securitycouncilreport.org), there was a 38.6 percent increase in visits, a 39.4 percent increase in unique visitors and a 31.4 percent increase in page views year-on-year. As for the separate *What's in Blue* website (www.whatsinblue.org) there was an increase of 23.6 percent in total visits, 28.9 percent in unique visitors and 19.3 percent in page views year-on-year from 2012 to 2013. Combined, SCR reached more than 200,000 unique visitors in 2013 in all 193 UN member states for a total of 835,000 page views.

In addition, SCR continued to distribute hard copies of our various reports to a large number of constituents: 1,800 copies of each of the *Monthly Forecasts*, *Special Research Reports* and *Cross-Cutting Reports* were sent to key subscribers, including permanent

missions of member states to the UN, senior UN officials and UN secretariat staff, NGOs, academic institutions and the media. All in all, over 32,400 hard copies of our publications were printed for distribution in 2013.

There was also continued strong interest in our capacity-building program for Security Council candidate countries, with 2013 being its first full year of operation. Two countries, Chile and Lithuania, which joined the UN Security Council as elected members on 1 January 2014, participated in the program.

Some of the positive feedback SCR received over the past year from key constituents also confirmed that we are fulfilling our mission:

"For us SCR has been a consistent and

valuable interlocutor throughout Pakistan's tenure as a non-permanent member of the Security Council. The useful work being done by you and your team has gained wide appreciation of the general membership." (Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN in New York)

"I recommend downloading Security Council Report's "What's In Blue" iPhone app. For UNSC watchers it's a useful aid." (Louis Charbonneau, Reuters)

"We note that the access to information of delegations of member states that do not belong to the Council has been improving over time. This is due, in part, to the

growing call for member countries to inform their counterparts in all matters which, for obvious reasons, do not deserve confidentiality because of their sensitivity. [ ] So, too, have the improvements on the web site of the Council, which contains abundant and valuable information. One should also mention the work undertaken by some non-governmental organizations which seek to give greater access to the work of the Council to delegations, academics and even the general public. Among these, the Security Council Report deserves special mention." (Permanent Representative of Guatemala in the 29 October 2013 open debate on the working methods of the Security Council)

Main Activities in 2013

The Monthly Forecast and What's in Blue

Through the *Monthly Forecast* and *What's in Blue* SCR provides continuous and free coverage of developments in the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies aimed at promoting transparency and enhancing the effectiveness of the Council while also creating an important portfolio of analytical publications that provide a comprehensive overview of the work of the Council and serve as an important institutional memory.

The *Monthly Forecast*, which is published both in hard copy and on our main website, provides a prospective analysis of the upcoming monthly programme of work of the Security Council, with sections covering potential

options and the actual dynamics within the Council. Since 2012, and in response to feedback from our readers, the *Monthly Forecast* has also included an additional feature entitled "In Hindsight" which, as the title suggests, instead of looking forward to expected Council action in the month ahead, analyses a recent Council decision or development in a specific area with a view to assessing the performance of the Council.

Starting in May 2013 SCR decided to make "In Hindsight" a regular feature of the *Monthly Forecast*. Topics covered in 2013 included Security Council working methods, the use of the veto, Council practice with regard to the application of Chapter VI and Chapter VII of the UN Charter and the

relationship between the Council and the AU Peace and Security Council. Also in 2013 special supplements in the form of foldouts were added to the *Monthly Forecast* to graphically summarise the practice of the Council on a specific topic. These poster-like foldouts have been widely acclaimed as they condense a lot of information in a user-friendly format.

What's in Blue (WiB) is an online news feed which offers daily updates on developments in the Security Council as a supplement to our other publications. (The name refers to the final stage of the negotiations of a Security Council resolution when the text is printed in blue.) In addition it offers a daily digest of news stories carefully selected by SCR staff of special relevance to the Security Council.

WHAT'S IN BLUE
Insights on the work of the UN Security Council

posted on **FRI 27 SEP 2013** 3:11 PM

Syria: From Stalemate to Compromise

The Security Council is poised to unanimously adopt a resolution this evening (27 September) that requires the verification and destruction of Syria's chemical weapons stockpiles, calls for the convening of the Geneva II peace talks and endorses the establishment of a transitional governing body in Syria with full executive powers. The Council is expected to adopt this resolution following the adoption of a related decision at the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) at The Hague this

Main Activities in 2013 (con't)

While WiB has its own website, (www.whatsin-blue.org), it can also be accessed through our main site (www.securitycouncilreport.org).

In 2013 SCR continued to focus on providing high-quality, unbiased and timely coverage of developments in the Security Council. While there was a noticeable decline in the overall activity level of the Council, this only marginally affected SCR's total output. The Council adopted 69 decisions in 2013 compared to 82 in 2012 (a decline of 15.9 percent), hitting a new all-time low in terms of decision-making since 1991, when 63 decisions were adopted. The Council also held fewer meetings: 193 in 2013, including 13 with troop-contributing countries, against 199 in 2012. As for consultations, the decrease was more pronounced, down from 175 to 162 (-7.4 percent). This reduced activity was reflected in slightly fewer WiB stories in 2013 for a total of 224 as compared with 248 in 2013. SCR will only publish stories which we believe offer added value to our readers.

In terms of topics covered, SCR's reporting in 2013 reflected the Security Council's ongoing focus on situations in Africa and the Middle East, with almost two-thirds of Council meetings dedicated to agenda items pertaining to these two regions. In particular, SCR provided in-depth coverage of the Council's handling of the outbreak of sectarian wars in the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan and the precarious security situations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Libya, Mali and Somalia. This included analytical reporting on the Council's establishment of a peacekeeping force in Mali on 25 April, and in the case of the DRC the creation of an "intervention brigade" embedded within the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC with an unprecedented mandate to use force to neutralise armed groups operating in the eastern part of the country.

SCR also responded quickly to keep readers up-to-date on developments pertaining to the conflict in the CAR and the situation in the wider Central African region as the Council's attention increased dramatically with a total of 10 meetings held in 2013 and the adoption of two resolutions and two presidential statements following the 24 March 2013 seizure of power by the *Séléka* rebels. SCR also provided extensive coverage of the situations on the Council's agenda arising out of the Arab Spring including Libya, Yemen and Syria. In particular, SCR continued to focus attention on the Security Council's failure to address the worsening situation in Syria and ensure the protection of civilians caught in the conflict there.

The Security Council's thematic work was another key focus for SCR in 2013 reflecting an increasing interest among Council members in using the rotating monthly presidency as an opportunity to promote certain thematic themes. SCR provided regular coverage of thematic agenda items such as children and armed conflict; non-proliferation; peacebuilding; peacekeeping; protection of civilians in armed conflict; rule of law; terrorism; and women, peace and security. In 2013 SCR also reported on the Council's first open debate on small arms since 2010 and subsequent adoption of its first ever Council resolution on the matter.

Research Publications

In addition to regular coverage of ongoing developments in the Security Council, SCR produced a number of longer research reports in 2013 aimed at providing more in-depth analysis of key issues confronting the Council. The timing of these reports is carefully planned to serve as a resource for Council members and others in their preparations for major Council debates and decisions. (They are normally published both in hard copy and online on our main website.)

Special Research Reports

These reports provide comprehensive analysis of issues that are of particular interest to Council members or which SCR believes deserve greater Council attention. Such reports will typically provide a historical overview of previous Council involvement and significant decisions. In 2013 SCR published three such reports.

The Security Council and the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), published on 18 April, was our fifth Special Research Report on this topic. Its publication coincided with a Council meeting on the sixth annual report of the PBC which was followed by an interactive dialogue with the chairs of the six country-specific PBC configurations (Burundi, CAR, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone). The report examined the work of this relatively recent addition to the UN system with a particular focus on the country-specific contexts of its work. In case studies addressing each of the PBC countries the report sought to review the value added by the PBC in those countries.

Another key theme in the report was the relationship between the Security Council and the PBC. The report noted that while the Council initially signalled its clear interest in the PBC, it had since been somewhat reluctant to engage in developing a more substantive relationship. The report also examined past and current Council practice and working methods vis-à-vis the PBC and suggested possible ways of maximising its potential to provide real benefits for the Council and thus strengthening its ability to contribute to lasting peace.

Security Council Elections 2013 was published on 24 September to assist the wider UN membership in their preparation for the election on 17 October of five new non-permanent members to the Security Council. The report, which is produced on an annual basis to coincide with the elections every year, presented the various candidates, analysed possible issues with regard to the composition of the Council and provided an overview of relevant UN Charter provisions and rules of procedure for election to the Council as well as historical background and established practices.

The third *Special Research Report*, published on 25 November, was *UN Sanctions*. This report had four main purposes: first, to provide a concise explanatory guide to the fundamentals of UN sanctions regimes; second, to offer a reference source of accessible data regarding UN sanctions regimes currently in force; third, to outline some significant trends in the evolution of UN sanctions; and fourth, to offer analysis of current Council dynamics and policy options regarding sanctions.

The first section of the report provided background regarding the legal framework and broad historical trends of UN sanctions. This was followed by a discussion of the principal objectives—conflict resolution, counter-terrorism, democratisation, non-proliferation and protection of civilians (including human rights)—and implicit strategies of sanctions. The report then outlined the main institutional framework for UN sanctions regimes,

that is, the Security Council resolutions and sanctions committees, as well as the Panels or Groups of Experts or Monitoring Groups assisting these committees.

Later sections outlined trends regarding who or what constitutes a sanctions target, under what criteria an individual or entity is designated as a target, and the processes for "listing" and "delisting" targeted individuals and entities. The report then discussed the five main types of UN targeted sanctions: diplomatic, travel bans, asset freezes, arms embargoes and commodity interdiction. It also explored issues of implementation, such as compliance, evasion, reform and institutional learning. Finally, the report offered brief analyses regarding concepts, evaluation, policy options and Council dynamics. Also, an annex of tables summarising the 13 existing UN sanctions regimes was included as a reference tool, as well as a foldout graphically representing the evolution of the sanctions regimes.

Cross-Cutting Reports

Cross-Cutting Reports track the actual performance of the Security Council in following through on thematic issues on its agenda and implementing previous commitments made. Three such reports were published in 2013.

The Rule of Law: The Security Council and Accountability, published on 18 January, was our second *Cross-Cutting Report* on the rule of law as a separate Council agenda item. The report focused in particular on the discourse and practice of the Security Council regarding accountability and ending impunity for international crimes and gross violations of human rights as an aspect of the rule of law. It provided the legal context of the development of individual accountability under international law and tracked the historical background of pertinent Council practice. The report then went on to explore eight case studies to illustrate how the Council had addressed issues related to accountability in specific situations.

In the main, the report found that despite a rhetorical commitment to accountability as a principle and a practical tool that can promote peace and security, the Council had been inconsistent in terms of more practical implementation. Several of the case studies demonstrated that by using available tools to ensure accountability, the Council had an impact on the ground that contributed to long-term improvement in country situations.

But the report also found that the Council had been inconsistent in emphasising the importance of accountability mechanisms and measures or following up on its own previous decisions regarding individual accountability. In some situations, by ignoring issues of accountability, whether as a strategic decision in addressing a conflict or because of divisions or lack of political resolve, the Council may actually have had a negative impact on the conflicts in question.

While many variables are always at play in any given conflict, the cases examined showed that at times the willingness or unwillingness of the Council to back its own rhetoric with action made a difference. The report concluded that a more consistent approach by the Council, with an added emphasis on accountability issues, could have a positive impact on situations on its agenda and its effectiveness in maintaining international peace and security.

Women, Peace and Security: Sexual Violence in Conflict and Sanctions, published on 10 April, was SCR's third *Cross-Cutting Report* on women, peace and security, covering a thematic issue which has been on the agenda of the Security Council since 2000. This report analysed the country-specific decisions of the Security Council and developments in 2012, with a particular focus on the nexus between sexual violence in conflict and sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

Specifically, the report examined the Council's follow-through on its own intention expressed in previous decisions, to consider including designation criteria for the imposition of sanctions pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence. To examine the nexus between sexual violence and activity by the Security Council and its sanctions committees, the report reviewed the mandates of relevant sanctions regimes, the application of sanctions and relevant listing and designation criteria and reporting by associated expert groups on sexual and gender-based violence. It specifically considered the sanctions regimes imposed on Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Somalia and Sudan through separate case studies.

Overall, the report found that the previous two years had been a time of particular division in the Council, with significant pushback by several members on protection-related thematic issues including on women, peace and security, children and armed conflict and protection of civilians. The period
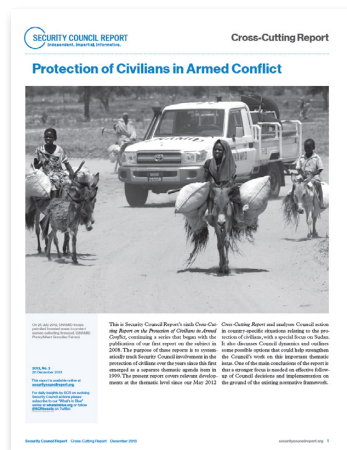
was marked by repeated criticism by some Council members that the reporting on women, peace and security, particularly on sexual violence, had gone beyond its mandate by including countries that were not on the Council's agenda. However, the overarching observation of the study was that this push-back had largely played itself out in difficult and protracted negotiations at the thematic level but had not negatively impacted the integrity of the women, peace and security normative framework and that the agenda continued to be substantively applied in the country-specific resolutions adopted by the Council.

The Cross-Cutting Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, published on 20 December, was SCR's sixth such report on this issue. With this report we continued to systematically track the involvement of the Council in the protection of civilians covering relevant developments at the thematic level since our May 2012 *Cross-Cutting Report* and analysing Council action in country-specific situations relating to the protection of civilians, with a special focus on Sudan. Overall, the report concluded that there continued to be a significant gap between what the Council has committed itself to do in its thematic decisions on the protection of civilians and what it had actually been able to do when faced with concrete protection challenges in country-specific situations.

In reviewing Council action at the thematic level, the report found that Council outcomes related to the protection of civilians continued to focus on women- and children-specific issues with the adoption of several presidential statements and resolutions whereas there was just one presidential statement on the protection of civilians. At the country-specific level, the analysis showed that the Council continued to systematically include protection provisions in relevant resolutions and presidential statements adopted over the course of 2012, but for the most part it repeated language from the previous year and there were no significant changes in the protection mandates of existing Council-authorised missions. Furthermore, the report concluded that the Council had continued to use targeted sanctions against individuals or groups found to have committed violations of international humanitarian or human rights law, but that the practice was inconsistent.

Only in the context of the sanctions regime pertaining to the DRC did the Council make new designations on the basis of violations committed against civilians.

The case study on Sudan found that the Council initially used all the right tools to strengthen the protection of civilians in Darfur, including referring the situation to the ICC, mandating an international commission of inquiry, imposing targeted sanctions against those responsible for violations against civilians and establishing a peacekeeping operation with a protection mandate. At the same time, however, due to divisions among its members, the Council was unable to agree on effective follow-up measures to ensure implementation of its decisions. The report's overall analysis of Council action in Sudan demonstrated how fundamental differences over national sovereignty issues had continued to hamper the ability of the Council to deal effectively with protection challenges.

SCR and Human Rights

A key feature of SCR's work in 2013 was a strong focus on human rights.

As part of its mandate to maintain international peace and security, the Security Council makes decisions on a wide range of issues, but in recent years there has been a noticeable shift towards a greater emphasis on the human rights-related impact of conflict. In particular, there has been a growing recognition by the Council of its responsibility to ensure the protection of civilians, contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights and support international criminal justice mechanisms. While other UN bodies, such as the Human Rights Council, are specifically mandated to address human rights, the Security Council is uniquely equipped to mandate action and enforce decisions that can positively impact the state of human rights in the world.

SCR seeks to consistently highlight the responsibilities of the Council in regards to human rights and international justice. SCR also systematically tracks Council performance on these issues through cross-cutting analyses of Council decisions in country-specific situations. In this way, SCR is able to assess the extent to which human rights and protection concerns have been addressed and whether the Council is consistently implementing commitments made in previous decisions, in particular in areas such as ensuring compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law and promoting accountability for violations of the law.

All of the *Cross-Cutting Reports* have a strong focus on human rights and accountability issues, in particular relating to the protection of civilians. Also, the *Monthly Forecast* normally includes a separate section on human right-related developments for each of the country-specific situations covered. These sections typically highlight relevant activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and developments in the Human Rights Council.

Capacity-Building Programme

Capacity-building for incoming elected Security Council members has become an increasingly important part of SCR activities. The objective of the programme is to enhance the technical and procedural performance of newly-elected Security Council members. It is designed as an intensive capacity-building exercise comprised of lectures, case studies and interactive exchanges with course participants, ideally before the elected member joins the Council. The programme offers an overview of the Council, covering its mandate, practice and procedure, working methods, subsidiary bodies and internal and external dynamics in detail. It also includes a final session on specific country situations or cross-cutting issues of particular interest to the newly-elected member.

To date, seven Security Council candidate countries have participated in the programme (Chile, Finland, Lithuania,

Main Activities in 2013 (con't)

Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay). Over the course of 2013, SCR conducted eight training sessions for two countries (Chile and Lithuania), including two separate multi-day sessions in Vilnius. The programme is open to all interested candidate countries or elected Council members.

In addition to the training of individual countries, SCR continued its cooperation with the Security Council Affairs Division (SCAD) of the UN Secretariat on an annual capacity-building seminar on Security Council sanctions for the newly elected Council members. The seminar, which was held on 2 December 2013 in our offices, provided an opportunity for all five incoming Council members to familiarise themselves with the various sanctions regimes in preparation for their two-year Council terms.

Outreach

Over the course of 2013, SCR continued to conduct extensive outreach activities, mainly through briefings and discussions, targeting a number of key stakeholders, including Council members, UN member states, the UN Secretariat, foreign policy institutes, NGOs, academic institutions and the media. Our monthly briefings on the issues before the Security Council continued to attract strong interest from our three key constituents: NGOs, UN agencies and programmes and UN member states.

The NGO briefings were regularly attended by Amnesty International, CARE, Caritas Internationalis, Coalition for the International Criminal Court, Crisis Action, Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, Global Policy Forum, Human Rights Watch, International Crisis Group, International Federation for Human Rights, International Rescue Committee, Jacob Blaustein Institute, Oxfam International, Refugees International, Women's Refugee Commission, the World Federalist Movement and World Vision.

Briefings for UN agencies and programmes were regularly attended by the New York representatives from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Women, the Special Representatives of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as the World Bank, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

The monthly briefings for UN member states were regularly attended by a geographically diverse group of 15 countries, including SCR donors and recent elected members on the Security Council.

SCR also regularly hosted meetings of the NGO Working Group on the Security Council and continued to lend its conference room to other Council-related events in order to facilitate and encourage focused discussions on the work of the Council.

In addition, our Executive Director or Deputy Executive Director spoke at a number of roundtables, conferences or panel discussions over the course of 2013. They included (the list is not exhaustive):

- Seminar at Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs in New York, 30 January
- Seminar at Georgetown University Law School in Washington, DC, 28 February
- Roundtable discussion on the US and the Security Council organised by American University in Washington, DC, 9 April
- Briefing on the ICC, the US and the Security Council at the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, 30 May
- Workshop on the Security Council and the Rule of Law organised by Australian National University in New York, 13 June
- Retreat on the Security Council at Greentree in New York, 13-15 June
- Realism vs. Moralism Workshop at Alpbach Forum in Alpbach, Austria, 12-15 August
- Conference on Africa and Security organised by the Centre for Conflict Resolution in Cape Town, South Africa, 26-30 August
- Seminar entitled "The United Nations Security Council: Challenges and Opportunities" organised by the University of Ottawa in Ottawa, Canada, 17 September
- Human Rights Workshop organised by Conectas in São Paulo, Brazil, 16-18 October
- Friedrich Eburt Stiftung Fall Academy in New York, 11-15 November
- Workshop on Implementation of AU Peace and Security Council Decisions organised by the Institute for Security Studies in Bishoftu Ethiopia

Financial Situation (Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Activities)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (31 DECEMBER 2013 AND 31 DECEMBER 2012)

	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,101,761	$ 1,096,577
Grants receivable (net)	273,123	767,329
Security deposits	130,744	130,744
Prepaid expenses	19,895	5,999
Total Assets	$ 1,525,523	$ 2,000,649
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSET		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 144,743	$ 102,739
Deferred rent	67,638	74,057
Total Liabilities	$ 212,381	$ 176,796
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted (including cumulative foreign currency losses of ($10,574) in 2013 and gains of $9,048 in 2012)	$ 1,000,019	$ 987,387
Temporarily restricted	313,123	836,466
	1,313,142	1,823,853
	$ 1,525,523	$ 2,000,649

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 AND 31 DECEMBER 2012)

	2013	2012
REVENUE AND SUPPORT		
Grants and contributions	$ 2,151,326	$ 1,787,292
Other income	369	247
Total revenue and support	2,151,695	1,787,539
EXPENSES		
Program services	2,303,998	2,438,856
Management and general services	258,677	215,695
Fundraising	89,157	85,904
Total expenses	2,651,832	2,740,455
Change in Net Assets	(510,711)	(943,868)
Net assets (beginning of the year)	2,767,721	1,404,076
Net assets (end of year)	1,313,142	1,823,853

List of Donors in 2013

SCR is grateful to its generous donors. They provide the financial support which is necessary for the organisation to achieve programme objectives and continue to expand its products and services to UN member states and other stakeholders at no cost. In 2013, SCR received funding from the following governments and foundations:

Governments

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
NewZealand
Norway
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey

Foundations

The Ford Foundation
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Board of Directors

Barry Lowenkron (Chair)
Vice President of International Programs, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Paul Brest
President, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Maya Harris
Vice President, Program on Democracy, Rights and Justice, The Ford Foundation

Ambassador Abdallah Al-Mouallimi
Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations in New York

Ambassador Guillermo E. Rishchynski
Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations in New York

Ambassador Geir O. Pedersen
Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations in New York

Ambassador Paul Seger
Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York

International Advisory Group

Ambassador Wegger Strømmen (Chair)
Ambassador of Norway to the United States

Dr. Adekeye Adebajo
Executive Director, Centre for Conflict Resolution, University of Cape Town

Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein
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