

# 2014 Annual Report

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## Letter from the Executive Director

The first two Executive Directors of Security Council Report were outstanding diplomats, who as Permanent Representatives of their countries had sought to enhance the openness and effectiveness of the Security Council before they did so through this organisation. It is an honour to follow them in this role. The background I offer to SCR is very different: that of a United Nations official (and before that, an NGO executive) rather than of a government representative, with a perspective from the field rather than from the fulcrum of member state and Secretariat decision-making, one of those representatives of the Secretary-General whose briefings of the Council are foreshadowed in SCR's *Monthly Forecasts*.

From this perspective too, the work of SCR is of extraordinary value. Not only because it offers those far away from New York a continuous insight into the processes and decisions of which they might otherwise know little. Even more, it is because it is in the field where decisions of the Security Council are to be implemented, and their quality is tested by hard reality.

In the year covered by this report, reality was hard indeed. 2014 was one of the most demanding and busiest years in the Council's history, and this in turn translated into heightened demands for the services of SCR in the form of information, analysis and a resource to a variety of actors. Visits to SCR's main website increased by more than 30 percent, while a record number of *What's In Blue* stories was reflected in a 37 percent increase in visits to its website. SCR provided comprehensive coverage of the Council's approach to the rapidly

evolving crisis in Ukraine, the continuing agonies of Syria, the Gaza conflict and deteriorating situations in the Central African Republic, Libya, Mali and South Sudan. A new issue was the Ebola epidemic, while terrorism-related issues demanded increased coverage.

SCR provided capacity-building sessions to Angola, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain and Uruguay, in some cases in capitals as well as in New York, with a record number of participants. It hosted and co-organised, with the Security Council Affairs Division, the fourth capacity-building seminar on Security Council sanctions, with the participation of all five incoming members.

In 2014, the number of government donors grew to a record 20, while SCR was fortunate to retain generous foundation support.

2015 sees the tenth anniversary of SCR's establishment. Over this period, SCR has been central to great advances towards its founding goal of bringing greater transparency to the work of the Security Council. But in this anniversary year, an often divided Council faces a growing number of threats to international peace and security. My objective will be to maintain the stream of objective information flowing in a timely manner from SCR to an ever-greater community of interest, while asking how the independent and impartial space it has created can be further used to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council and its openness to all member states and to civil society.

Ian Martin  
*Executive Director*

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## 2014 Highlights

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### Output

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

### Situations and Issues Covered

- Africa: Burundi, Central Africa/LRA-affected areas, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South

- Sudan, Sudan, West Africa/Boko Haram-affected areas and Western Sahara
- Asia: Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Myanmar
- Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Kosovo and Ukraine
- Middle East: Egypt, Golan Heights (Israel-Syria), Israel-Palestine, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen
- Latin America: Haiti
- Thematic Issues: Children and Armed Conflict, Conflict Prevention, Health Crises/Ebola, Non-Proliferation, Peacebuilding, Peacekeeping, Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, Rule of Law, Sanctions, Security Council Working Methods, Sexual Violence in Conflict, Terrorism 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 sessions totalling 19 full days of training for some 240 participants from six countries

### Readership

- 1,800 print subscribers
- 8,400 e-mail subscribers
- 318,000 visits to SCR's main website ([www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)), 209,000 to the *What's in Blue* website ([www.whatsinblue.org](http://www.whatsinblue.org)) and more than one million page views from most UN member states.

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## SCR Mission Statement

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Security Council Report (SCR) is an independent not-for-profit organisation based in New York and incorporated in November 2004. It was founded in 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 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 impartial and does not take positions on the substance of issues before the Council.

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## Progress in Achieving Goals

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In 2014 SCR made further progress towards our main goals of improving access to high quality information and analysis about the activities of the UN Security Council and promoting greater transparency. Readership continued to grow at very impressive rates, as measured by the number of e-mail subscribers and website traffic. In the 12-month period from 1 January through 31 December 2014, the number of digital subscriptions grew by more than 10 percent. As of 31 December 2014, SCR had some 8,400 subscribers.

Most of the increase in readership, however, came from a growth in website traffic. Comparing 2014 and 2013 numbers for our main website ([www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)), there was a 31 percent increase in visits, a 39 percent increase in unique visitors and a 24 percent increase in page views year-on-year. As for the separate *What's in Blue* website ([www.whatsinblue.org](http://www.whatsinblue.org)) there was an increase of 37 percent in total visits, 50 percent in unique visitors and 35 percent in page views from 2013 to 2014. Combined, SCR reached more than 280,000 unique visitors in 2014 in almost all 193 UN member

states, for a total of more than one million page views.

In addition, SCR continued to distribute hard copies of our various reports to a large number of constituents: over 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.

SCR's capacity-building program for Security Council candidate countries attracted a record number of participants in

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## Progress in Achieving Goals (con't)

2014, with six recipient countries. They were Angola, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain and Uruguay.

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

“The work they [SCR] are consistently doing has been a very important element in

my judgement in making the Council more transparent.” (Ambassador Gert Rosenthal, Guatemala, who served on the Security Council in 2012-13)

“I thought this was an excellent report. I took it with me on holiday expecting it would stay at the bottom of my suitcase, but found it quite gripping. Congratulations to SCR.” (Ambassador Michael Tatham, UK, on the

special research report on working methods)

“Thanks to SCR for producing this extremely good report that I think will serve as a reference document for years to come.” (Ambassador Christian Wenaweser, Liechtenstein, on the special research report on working methods)

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## Main Activities in 2014

### **The Monthly Forecast and What's in Blue**

Through the *Monthly Forecast* and *What's in Blue*, SCR provides continuous 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 SCR's main website, provides a prospective analysis of the upcoming monthly programme of work of the Security Council, with sections on key issues, potential options and 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 developments in a specific area over the years, 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*. Some of the topics covered in 2014 included Consensus in the Security Council, Changes to UN Peacekeeping in 2013, the Security Council and the International Criminal Court, Sanctions and the Security Council and Health Crises. SCR also continued the practice started in 2013 of adding special foldouts to the *Monthly Forecast* to graphically summarise the practice of the Council on a specific topic. In 2014 there were foldouts on the following four topics: Security Council sanctions regimes; Article

27 (3) of the UN Charter and parties to a dispute; UN peacekeeping deployments and budgets; and non-consensus decision making in the Security Council.

*What's in Blue* (WiB) is an online news feed which offers daily updates on developments in the Security Council. (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 of special relevance to the Security Council. WiB has its own website, ([www.whatsinblue.org](http://www.whatsinblue.org)), but can also be accessed through SCR's main site ([www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)).

In 2014 SCR continued to focus on providing high-quality, unbiased and timely coverage of developments in the Security Council. A mix of old and new complex crises required the international community's

## WHAT'S IN BLUE

Insights on the work of the UN Security Council



posted on THU 28 AUG 2014 1:58 PM

## Emergency Meeting on Ukraine

The Security Council will hold a public meeting this afternoon at the request of Lithuania, following reports that Russian tanks and military vehicles have crossed into southeastern Ukraine. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, is expected to brief. A representative from Ukraine is also expected to participate. The Council last met in consultations on Ukraine on 22 August when a Russian humanitarian convoy entered Ukraine without the consent of Ukraine or escort from ICRC. So far there have been 23 Council meetings on Ukraine since 28 February with no significant Council action to address the escalating situation. (The only formal outcome has been a resolution specifically addressing the 17 July downing of flight MH17.)

# Main Activities in 2014 (con't)

attention, resulting in one of the busiest periods for the Council in several years. This was also reflected in a very busy year for SCR. New situations like Ukraine competed with long-term conflicts like the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia for the Council's attention. Reversing the trend of a decreasing number of decisions and meetings since 2006, the Council, increasingly at the initiative of elected members, showed renewed energy in tackling both new and stagnant issues.

Overall, for the first time in three years both Council decisions and activity registered a significant increase. The Council adopted the highest number of decisions since 2008: 63 resolutions and 28 presidential statements.

In addition, there were a record-breaking 138 press statements. The increase in Council activity in turn was reflected in a record number of WiB stories produced by SCR. In 2014 there were 270 WiB postings compared with 224 in 2013.

SCR provided comprehensive coverage of the rapidly evolving crisis in Ukraine with 23 WiB postings, an In Hindsight piece regarding Council action on downed planes (in the wake of the shooting down of the Malaysian plane over Ukraine) and three regular Monthly Forecast briefs over the course of 2014. The Council held 26 formal and informal Council meetings on the situation in Ukraine. Another new issue on the Council's agenda was the Ebola epidemic. The Council

held three meetings on this health crisis and adopted a resolution. These developments were covered by SCR in three WiB stories in addition to an In Hindsight piece on previous Council practice in dealing with health crises as a threat to international peace and security.

Also noteworthy in terms of topics covered was the Council's increasing focus on terrorism with the rise of groups like the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS), Al-Nusra Front and Boko Haram, leading to a number of significant decisions as well as a summit-level meeting on foreign terrorist fighters. SCR's coverage included 12 WiB postings and six *Monthly Forecast* briefs on terrorism-related issues.

SCR continued to report extensively on



## Main Activities in 2014 (con't)

conflict situations in Africa, in particular on the Council's efforts to address the deterioration in the peace and security environment in the Central African Republic (CAR), Libya, Mali and South Sudan. This reporting included in-depth coverage of the Council's decision to establish a new peacekeeping mission in the CAR. In all, SCR produced nine WiB stories and nine *Monthly Forecast* briefs on the situation in the CAR in 2014.

SCR was able to respond quickly in providing up-to-date coverage of attempts in the Council to deal with the conflict in Gaza in July and August. There were 18 Council meetings on Israel/Palestine in 2014, with six meetings between July and August on the Gaza conflict, including the adoption of a presidential statement. In July alone, SCR published five WiB stories specifically on Gaza and one *Monthly Forecast* brief on Israel/Palestine, demonstrating a high level of responsiveness to Council developments.

While Council activity regarding the Syria political situation stagnated in 2014 as Council members remained deadlocked, SCR continued to offer comprehensive analysis of the various aspects of the crisis, along with possible options for Council action. In total, SCR published 12 *Forecast* briefs and 32 WiB stories on Syria in 2014. These reports covered the regular briefings on the political track as well as Council action on chemical weapons and humanitarian access.

In addition, SCR reported from the two visiting missions undertaken by the Security Council in 2014, to Mali from 31 January-2 February and to Europe/Africa from 8-14 August. The mission to Mali was covered in three WiB stories, including two dispatches from the field by SCR staff accompanying the Council, while there were five WiB stories covering the mission to Europe and Africa, including three dispatches.

### Research Publications

In addition to the regular day-to-day coverage of ongoing developments in the Security Council, SCR produced a number of longer reports in 2014 aimed at providing more in-depth analysis of key issues confronting the Council, the *Special Research Reports* and *Cross-Cutting Reports*. The timing of the publication of research reports is planned to ensure they are available to Council members and others as a resource ahead of major Council debates and decisions.

### 2014 Special Research Reports

*Special Research Reports* provide comprehensive analysis of issues of particular interest to Council members or that SCR believes deserve greater Council attention. Such reports will typically provide a historical overview and assessment of previous Council involvement and suggest options for future work on the issue being discussed. In 2014, SCR published two such reports.

*Security Council Working Methods: A Tale of Two Councils?*, published on 25 March 2014, was SCR's third research report on the working methods of the Security Council, following *Security Council Transparency, Legitimacy and Effectiveness: Efforts to Reform Council Working Methods 1993-2007* (18 October 2007) and *Security Council Working Methods: A Work in Progress?* (30 March 2010).



The report was the focus of a 16 May panel discussion at the UN co-organised by SCR and the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT), a cross-regional coalition of 27 small and mid-sized countries seeking to change some of the current practices of the Security Council to ensure that it works in a more transparent, accountable and inclusive way. A UN webcast of the event, which was open to all UN member states, is available through the following link: <http://webtv.un.org/media/index.php/watch/security-council-report%E2%80%99s-special-research-report-on-security-council-working-methods-a-tale-of-two-councils-presentation-and-panel-discussion/3573963096001>

The report examined some four years of developments within the Security Council, its Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions and its other subsidiary bodies. Comparing them to

earlier findings, the report identified four key issues dominating discussions about Council working methods: transparency, participation, accountability and efficiency. While concentrating on and analysing the state of play and most recent developments, the report also aimed to create a historical record of certain working methods and to provide an overview of their evolution since the end of the Cold War in particular, through thirteen case studies.

Overall, the report found that progress on working methods had not been linear and indeed had sometimes been circular. Yet, it concluded that the Council had continued to be the most adaptable international body, at times capable of modifying its procedures literally on the spot. Since the publication of this report, several concerns had been constructively addressed, either by the Council itself or by the Secretariat. The following recent new practices undertaken by the Council were highlighted:

- annual open debates on working methods;
- greater transparency of some subsidiary bodies;
- substantive changes in the listing and delisting working methods of Council sanctions committees;
- the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson for the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee; and
- the development of more productive working relationships with regional organisations.

However, a key finding of the report was the growing gap between permanent and non-permanent members, with the latter increasingly raising serious concerns about internal transparency and the fact that in practice the Council often operates in two subgroups, with non-permanent members becoming privy to many issues considerably later than the P5. The report also noted that the divide between the permanent and non-permanent members appeared to have increased with the quiet emergence and subsequent consolidation of the penholder system, whereby nearly all situation-specific decisions are drafted by the P3 and then negotiated with China and Russia before circulation to the non-permanent members.

Despite the ongoing tension regarding working methods between the P5 and the rest of the UN membership, the report concluded that finding a common agreement as to the appropriate balance between transparency and accountability on the one hand, and

## Main Activities in 2014 (con't)

on the other hand the privacy and flexibility required by the Security Council to exercise appropriately its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, although difficult would not be impossible, but would require significant political courage on the part of elected Council members. Striking an optimistic note, the report pointed in particular to the recently created ACT group of like-minded states interested in Council working methods and its potential role in improving working methods.

The second *Special Research Report* was *Security Council Elections 2014*. It was published on 16 September to assist the wider UN membership in their preparations for the election on 16 October of five new non-permanent members to the Security Council. (Angola, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain and Venezuela were elected.) The report, which is produced on an annual basis to coincide with the elections, 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.



*Armed Conflict*, published on 21 February, was the sixth in a series of reports on this issue that began in 2008. The report, which covered the period since the publication of the previous report in August 2012, found that there continued to be pushback within the Security Council on children and armed conflict at the thematic level, making it difficult to move forward with any new initiatives. According to the report, the children and armed conflict agenda had remained in a holding pattern for the previous two years, with energy largely spent on ensuring that there would be no rollback. For the first time since the Council began adopting resolutions on children and armed conflict in 1999, a resolution on this issue was not adopted unanimously. (Four countries—Azerbaijan, China, Pakistan and Russia—abstained on resolution 2068, adopted on 19 September 2012.)



issues of child protection when setting up or renewing UN mission mandates. Moreover, action plans signed by governments to stop violations against children were found to feature regularly in Council resolutions.

Another key finding of the report was the increased attention paid to the situation of children in fast-changing and deteriorating situations already under consideration by the Council, such as the CAR, the DRC and Mali. Regular briefings to the Working Group and Armed Conflict had also become more common, allowing the Working Group to stay abreast of new developments in situations on its agenda. However, there were very few briefings to the Council itself that focused specifically on how children were affected by an unfolding crisis.

In other areas, the report found little progress. There was a push from some Council members for greater accountability regarding children and armed conflict, but no real movement. In the Working Group, the general reluctance by some members to impose targeted sanctions continued to block any possibility of using this tool to put pressure on persistent perpetrators. The impact of targeted sanctions on compliance with action plans and violations against children was assessed in the report through case studies of the 1533 DRC and 1572 Côte d'Ivoire Sanctions Committees. More generally, the Working Group, which in its early days was an innovative, nimble body, showed signs of stagnation as a result of increasingly rigid working methods. Despite a growing awareness that these working methods need to evolve to deal with current realities, the report found great reluctance among some members to make any substantive changes or use new tools.

In its conclusions, the report suggested that for the Security Council to move seriously towards an era of accountability, it would need to pay sustained attention to the issue of children and armed conflict and use the Working Group to insist on more thorough follow-through. Also, to prevent the issue stagnating, there was a need to consider new approaches and possible changes to the children and armed conflict architecture, including more focused follow-up.

### 2014 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. Two such reports were published in 2014.

The *Cross-Cutting Report on Children and*

Nevertheless, the report found that the divisions at the thematic level had not affected the inclusion of child protection issues at the country-specific level. Overall, the Council continued to include children and armed conflict language in relevant decisions. Agreed language from previous resolutions and presidential statements was often simply repeated, but there was also evidence of new language responding to a changing dynamic. There was greater focus on sexual violence and its impact on children as a result of the Council's attention to this issue more generally, as well as more language on justice and accountability. There was also an increase in attention to

# Main Activities in 2014 (con't)

The *Cross-Cutting Report on Women, Peace and Security*, published on 16 April, was the fourth in a series of reports systematically tracking the Security Council's work on this issue. Following up on previous reports, it covered the period from January through December 2013.



The overarching observation of the report was that the pushback trend at the thematic level had continued. In 2013 there were difficult and protracted negotiations over whether the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict could engage non-state actors, attempts to narrow the reporting scope on sexual violence to only armed conflict and post-conflict situations and differences over references to the ICC. However, the report found that these ongoing disagreements did not negatively impact the integrity of the women, peace and security normative framework as demonstrated by the adoption in 2013 of resolutions 2106 and 2122. These were the first resolutions to be adopted on this agenda since 2010 and codified many practical and concrete ways to ensure implementation of the women, peace and security agenda.

Moreover, the study found that the women, peace and security agenda had continued to be applied substantively by the Council in country-specific resolutions. The Council incorporated women, peace and security language at the outset when it became seized of a new situation, such as in its resolutions on Mali, and also in several cases strengthened such language when renewing peacekeeping mandates.

Despite more substantive references to women, peace and security in Council decisions across the board in 2013,

implementation in the field remained a challenge. In this regard, the report suggested two clear factors related to the work of the Council that could be improved. One was the Council's uneven approach, at times, to applying a coherent strategy to a country situation, exemplified by Somalia. Another was the continued culture, including in the UN Secretariat and in the field, of viewing women, peace and security as an “add-on” component to a mandate, rather than one of the central tenets supporting conflict prevention and underpinning long-term stability. The report went on to suggest that the Secretariat could improve its deployment of women protection advisers and gender advisers, including by ensuring such posts were part of a mission's core budget. Leadership in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions could also better integrate such advisers' work in the operational framework of the mission.

Moreover, the study found that the Council's work in sanctions committees in 2013 did not advance in terms of considering sexual violence or rape as designation criteria aimed at enhancing accountability in various sanctions regimes. However, the CAR sanctions regime proved to be the exception, with the Council expressing its intent in December 2013 to impose targeted measures in response to sexual violence and following through with that intent in January 2014. This made the CAR sanctions regime the third, along with the DRC and Somalia, to specifically include sexual violence as a designation criterion. The report provided several options to further strengthen the Council's work in this area.

Additionally, the report concluded that the Council's focus was less sharp on the question of women's participation as an important aspect of the 1325 thematic agenda. This was demonstrated by the fact that in the nine resolutions adopted in 2013 that included new, substantial and operational references to women, the new language was almost exclusively protection-related and in only one case—resolution 2100, establishing a UN Mission in Mali—did it contain equal references to both protection and participation elements.

## SCR and Human Rights

Our 2013 annual report highlighted for the first time SCR's strong focus on human

rights as an important aspect of our mission. In 2014, this focus on human rights remained a key feature of SCR's work.

In recent years there has been a growing recognition by the Security 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 impact positively the state of human rights in the world.

These changes in the Security Council's approach to conflicts are reflected in the work of SCR as we seek to highlight consistently the responsibilities of the Council relating to human rights and international justice. SCR systematically tracks Council performance on these issues through our 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 SCR's *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 rights-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

SCR's capacity-building programme for elected Security Council members attracted a record number of participants in 2014. The objective of the programme, which was launched in 2012, is to enhance the technical and procedural performance of elected members. It is designed as an intensive capacity-building exercise comprised of lectures, case studies and interactive exchanges with course participants, ideally before the

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## Main Activities in 2014 (con't)

elected member joins the Council. Participants are typically either candidate countries or newly-elected members preparing to join the Council. The programme offers an overview of the Council, covering in detail its mandate, practice and procedure, working methods, subsidiary bodies and internal and external dynamics. It normally also includes a final session on country-specific situations or cross-cutting issues of particular interest to the participating country.

In 2014, SCR provided capacity-building to Angola, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain and Uruguay. As before, the actual training was tailored to the specific needs and interest of each participating country and therefore differed from case to case, comprising several individualised sessions. To date, 12 candidate countries have participated in the programme either in New York or in their respective capitals. 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 of the UN Secretariat on an annual capacity-building seminar on Security Council sanctions for the newly elected Council members. The seminar was held on 1 December

2014 in SCR's offices and provided an opportunity for all five incoming members to familiarise themselves with the various sanctions regimes as they were preparing to join the Council.

### Outreach

Over the course of 2014, 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 and agencies, foreign policy institutes, NGOs, academic institutions and the media. Our monthly discussions of 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 meetings were regularly attended by Action Against Hunger, 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.

Meetings with UN agencies and programmes were regularly attended by the New York representatives from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UN Women and the Offices of the Special Representatives of the 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 and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

The monthly meetings with UN member states were regularly attended by some 15 countries, including SCR donors and recent elected members of 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 Director spoke at a number of roundtables, conferences and panel discussions over the course of 2014.



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

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (31 DECEMBER 2013 AND 31 DECEMBER 2014)

	2013	2014
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,101,761	\$ 620,958
Grants receivable (net)	273,123	1,646,368
Security deposits	130,744	130,744
Prepaid expenses	19,895	15,504
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,525,523</b>	<b>\$ 2,413,774</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSET</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 144,743	\$ 120,457
Deferred rent	67,638	60,845
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 212,381</b>	<b>\$ 181,302</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Unrestricted (including cumulative foreign currency losses of \$40,165 and \$10,574 in 2014 and 2013, respectively)	\$ 1,000,019	\$ 516,458
Temporarily restricted	313,123	1,715,814
	1,313,142	2,232,272
	<b>\$ 1,525,523</b>	<b>\$ 2,413,574</b>

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 AND 31 DECEMBER 2014)

	2013	2014
<b>REVENUE AND SUPPORT</b>		
Grants and contributions	\$ 2,151,326	\$ 3,768,771
Other income	369	7
<b>Total revenue and support</b>	<b>2,151,695</b>	<b>3,768,778</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Program services	2,303,998	2,395,940
Management and general services	258,677	355,801
Fundraising	89,157	57,742
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>2,651,832</b>	<b>2,809,483</b>
Change in Net Assets	(510,711)	919,130
Net assets (beginning of the year)	1,823,858	1,313,142
<b>Net assets (end of year)</b>	<b>1,313,142</b>	<b>2,232,272</b>

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## List of Donors in 2014

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### Governments

Angola  
Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Canada  
Denmark  
Finland  
Ireland  
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Luxembourg  
Malaysia  
Netherlands  
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The Ford Foundation  
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(Reflects Membership and Affiliation as of 31 December 2014)

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*President and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ottawa and former Permanent Representative of Canada to the UN in New York (2004-2006)*

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