

# 2017 Annual Report

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## Letter from the Executive Director

These are challenging times for the UN Security Council, on many fronts. The Council should represent the will of the world's people not to return to war. Instead, tensions among permanent members, rather than being resolved in the Council, infect its deliberations on other crises and conflicts. Some international disputes and acts of aggression never reach the Council at all. Permanent Council membership can look like an anomaly in a changing world, while elected members take their seats for a scant two years. As a practical matter, Council meetings have quadrupled in number over the last 30 years. The body has begun to sag under the weight of addressing multiple conflicts simultaneously.

In short, the Council's task of influencing the global political environment has become harder. Ironically, in an age of news bombardment, informed public discussion of the Council and its value is rare. As 1945 recedes, new generations forget that the UN Security Council was formed from the potent mix of post-war hope and ashes in order to, in the words of the Charter, maintain international peace and security, suppress acts of aggression and bring about, by peaceful means, adjustment or settlement of international disputes that might lead to a breach of the peace. The world still needs these functions, and there is no good alternative. The Council itself does an indifferent job of explaining its purpose and actions, however.

Security Council Report works to illuminate the complex agenda, procedures and working methods of the Council, impartially and speedily. Our goal is a more transparent, effective and accountable Security Council. Diplomats describe SCR as an indispensable resource, and as the leading voice for information and analysis of the Council.

It is heartening that in 2017, a year with the highest number of vetoes since the Cold War (all but one pertaining to Syria), Council members also showed a welcome willingness to negotiate consensus on resolutions, especially over mission mandate renewals. Elected members deployed their voice to good effect, particularly on humanitarian issues and when they forged unity among themselves. The Council used its five visits to the field strategically to inform its debates and decisions.

SCR accompanied these trips, reporting on them as they unfolded. We also provided tailored courses to elected Council members, drawing on SCR's collective institutional memory, analytical strengths and practical experience.

My own appreciation for SCR publications grew during the years I led Council-mandated peace-keeping and political operations in Nepal, Burundi and Liberia, and needed a broader perspective on the Council's thinking. In the field, I saw the possibilities and pitfalls of delivering the results sought by the Security Council, working with the panoply of actors involved in efforts to attain sustainable peace. It's a great pleasure to bring these experiences, and others in development, protection and academia, to my new role as SCR's Executive Director, heading our small and dedicated team of analysts.

Our work is cut out for us. In 2017, the Council held its highest-ever number of public meetings (282), along with 137 informal and 14 private meetings, adopted 88 resolutions and issued 27 presidential statements. Its members also issued 93 press statements. SCR, for its part, published 225 *What's In Blue* stories, in addition to *Monthly Forecasts* and six in-depth research reports. In the past year, our digital subscribers grew by over 30 percent, our Twitter followers reached 8,400, and our websites had nearly one million page views.

SCR's delivery of clear, objective, reliable information, in the spirit of supporting a more effective Security Council and informing a broader public, is an ever more important investment. Our donors make this possible. We aim to expand and diversify our circle of funders, encouraged by the growing demand for material generated by Security Council Report.

It is clear that multilateralism is facing a crisis of faith. A weakened rules-based world order and a UN Security Council that fails to meet expectations can take a heavy toll on lives. This must be prevented, energetically, and the institutions we have, preserved and improved. As a sense of urgency grows around Council renewal, there is an upsurge in debate and reflection, to which we hope our work will contribute.

Karin Landgren  
*Executive Director*

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## SCR Mission Statement

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SCR's mission is to advance the transparency, effectiveness and accountability of the UN Security Council. We do this by:

- disseminating timely, balanced, high-quality information about the activities of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;
- convening 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; and
- developing capacity on Council practice and procedure through training and

assistance programmes, including for incoming members.

SCR is independent and impartial. We advocate transparency but do not take positions on the issues before the Council.

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## SCR Activities

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SCR's activities are driven by developments in the Security Council, and our output reflects Council trends. In 2017, the Council held 282 public meetings, the highest number of public meetings in its history. In terms of informal meetings, there were 137 closed door consultations. The issues taken up most frequently in consultations were: Syria (33 times); Sudan/South Sudan (19 times); and the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (ten times). In 2017, the Council adopted 88 decisions, a decrease from last year's 96 decisions. It adopted 61 resolutions, a decrease from 77 in 2016. Presidential statements, on the other hand, rose from a 27-year low of just 19 in 2016, to 27 in 2017.

The crisis in Syria remained a major focus for the Council in 2017 and was the situation which received the most SCR coverage, with 12 *Monthly Forecast* briefs, one In Hindsight article and 19 *What's in Blue* (WiB) stories. We reported on the three main tracks pursued by the Council—the humanitarian, political and chemical weapons tracks—with detailed and continuing coverage of the positions of Council members and possible options for Council action. In the case of South Sudan, which also continued to be a focus for the Council, SCR produced 12 *Monthly Forecast* briefs and 15 WiB stories, an increase in last year's output on this issue. In addition to reporting on the political situation, we covered sanctions-related developments.

In 2017, the Council devoted considerable time to addressing the heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula and the

testing of missile and nuclear technology by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), adopting resolutions strengthening sanctions on the DPRK and holding thematic meetings on non-proliferation. Accordingly, SCR increased its DPRK coverage significantly, following closely the Council's responses and keeping readers informed, including through detailed discussion of the negotiations on stronger sanctions. SCR produced five *Monthly Forecast* briefs and 13 WiB stories on the DPRK in 2017, compared to six briefs and six WiB stories in 2016. SCR also greatly increased coverage of Myanmar, in line with the Council's renewed attention to that situation following the deterioration in Rakhine State from August 2017. We produced seven WiB stories in 2017 compared to one in 2016. SCR continued to provide extensive coverage of other situations on the Council's agenda, including the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Israel/Palestine, Libya, Mali, Somalia and Yemen.

In terms of other topics covered by SCR, terrorism continued to be a focus in country-specific situations including Mali, Iraq and the Lake Chad Basin countries. The Council also addressed it as a thematic issue through meetings on foreign terrorist fighters, trafficking of people, particularly by ISIL/Daesh and Boko Haram, and trafficking of cultural heritage.

In 2017, there were five Council visiting missions and SCR was able to accompany

the Council on all of them. Our detailed and real time coverage of these trips has become an important resource to Council members and others who follow the Council's work. Field perspectives on the work of the Council are rare, and SCR's reporting of Council activities while on a visiting mission has drawn wide appreciation from its readership, including Council members. In 2017, the Council undertook missions to: the Lake Chad Basin region covering Chad, Niger and Nigeria (March), Colombia (May), Haiti (June), the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa (September), and the Sahel with stops in Mali, Mauritania and Burkina Faso (October). SCR provided extensive coverage of all of these missions, publishing 19 WiB stories, most of them dispatches from the field.

Besides meetings on the Council's programme of work, SCR tracks the Council's Arria-formula meetings, which are informal gatherings convened at the initiative of a member or members of the Council in order to receive information from individuals or organisations with knowledge of developments on the ground. Due to their informal nature, they do not appear on the Council's programme of work and are therefore difficult for non-Council members to follow. SCR published WiB stories on 15 of the 17 Arria-formula meetings in 2017, 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).

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## Empowering Council Members with Knowledge

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SCR's website and reports are a unique resource and educational tool for diplomats and others seeking to acquire knowledge about the Security Council and its activities and deepen their understanding of its practices and procedures. SCR also offers a capacity development programme to enhance the technical and procedural performance of elected Security Council members.

The SCR capacity development programme is designed as an intensive training exercise comprised of lectures, case studies and interactive exchanges with course participants, ideally delivered before the elected member joins the Council. It offers an overview of the Council's mandate, practices and procedures, working methods, subsidiary bodies and internal and external dynamics. It usually includes sessions on country-specific situations and thematic issues of particular interest to

the participating country. While this programme is primarily intended to serve candidate countries or newly elected members, SCR also provides programmes tailored to other interested member states and representatives of the media, as well as members of non-governmental organisations.

In 2017, SCR's capacity development programme again attracted strong interest from incoming elected Security Council members and candidate countries, and six countries participated in the programme: Bolivia, India, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Peru and Poland. From the launch of our capacity-building programme in 2012 through the end of 2017, SCR has provided courses to 25 countries: Angola, Bolivia, Chile, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Spain, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay. This list includes eight of the ten elected members serving on the Council in 2017.

For the first time, SCR provided a one-day briefing on the Security Council to diplomats from the Forum of Small States, which has 107 members. SCR also organised a day of briefings for UAE ambassadors focused on Middle East issues and Council dynamics. In addition to capacity development courses for individual countries, 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. The 2017 seminar, held in November, provided an opportunity for the six incoming members to familiarise themselves with the various sanctions regimes as part of their preparations to join the Council.

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## Providing Stakeholders with Increased Access to Information

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SCR conducts extensive outreach: briefings and discussions with stakeholders, including Council members, UN missions, the UN Secretariat, foreign policy and security institutes, NGOs, academic institutions and the media. This outreach includes three regular monthly briefings on the issues before the Security Council to NGOs, UN entities, and a select group of member states that have shown a special interest, including recent former elected Security Council members. These briefings—33 in 2017—offer participants a forum for frank off the record discussions about issues on the agenda of the Security Council and encourage in-depth analysis of its performance.

SCR hosted several events aimed at fostering discussion about the role and effectiveness of the Security Council. These included a retreat at Pocantico jointly organised with the office of the president of the General Assembly with key actors involved in the Secretary-General selection process, which fed into SCR's third report on this process, published in April 2017.

SCR partnered with International Peace Institute and the Stimson Center to organise a series of workshops bringing together member states, UN actors and independent experts to analyse how UN policies and the

recommendations of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations regarding the prioritisation and sequencing of mandates can be applied to particular peace operations. In 2017, these workshops looked at Mali (2 May), Darfur (3 May), DRC (14 July), Central African Republic (3 October), and South Sudan (9 November).

SCR frequently briefed delegations of officials and parliamentarians visiting New York. Its Executive Director, Deputy Executive Directors and other staff spoke at roundtables, conferences and panel discussions in Canberra, Berlin, Geneva, New York and Warsaw. SCR staff also regularly serve as university guest lecturers on Security Council-related issues.

Our goal of providing greater access to information is largely achieved through our regular publications: the *Monthly Forecast*, *What's in Blue* and *Research Reports*.

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

SCR's continuous coverage of developments in the Security Council comes mainly through our unbiased, analytical and timely *Monthly Forecast* and *What's in Blue* publications. Our portfolio of publications offers a comprehensive overview of the work of the

Council and now serve as an important institutional memory and capacity-building tool.

The *Monthly Forecast* is published in hard copy and on SCR's main website. It provides a prospective analysis of the upcoming monthly programme of work of the Security Council, with sections on recent developments, pertinent human rights-related information, developments in the PBC, sanctions-related developments, key issues, potential options, and dynamics within the Council. It also includes an *In Hindsight* article which, as the title suggests, analyses a Council trend, decision or development from the perspective of Council performance.

*What's in Blue* is an online publication analysing the developments in the Security Council on an almost 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. The dedicated *WiB* website ([www.whatsinblue.org](http://www.whatsinblue.org)) can also be accessed through SCR's main site ([www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)).

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# Providing Stakeholders with Increased Access to Information

## Research Reports

SCR produces research reports with more in-depth 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 Security Council's follow-through on thematic issues on its agenda and in implementing previous commitments. In 2017, SCR published six such reports.

- *Can the Security Council Prevent Conflict?* (9 February 2017)
- *Women, Peace and Security: Closing the Security Council's Implementation Gap* (24 February 2017)
- *The UN Secretary-General Selection Process: Emerging from the Shadows* (4 April 2017)
- *Security Council Elections 2017* (24 April 2017)
- *Children and Armed Conflict: Sustaining the Agenda* (27 October 2017)
- *The Peacebuilding Commission and the Security Council: From Cynicism to Synergy?* (22 November 2017)

### *Can the Security Council Prevent Conflict?*

SCR's first research report on conflict prevention addressed factors that inhibit the Council's ability to prevent or mitigate conflict. It included a brief historical background of debates and efforts on conflict prevention in the post-Cold War period and discussed some ways in which the Council can improve its preventive work. The report argued that the Council needs to spend more time addressing country situations in a preventive mode, rather than debating conflict prevention mainly at the thematic level. It suggested that the Council could make better use of the tools at its disposal in accordance with Chapter VI of the UN Charter, giving political backing to the good offices of the Secretary-General or other mediators, engaging in more interactive discussions among senior diplomats on emerging and evolving crises, making more strategic use of visiting missions, and encouraging increased involvement of the elected members in proposing initiatives.

### *Women, Peace and Security: Closing the Security Council's Implementation Gap*

This was SCR's fifth research report dedicated to tracking the Security Council's performance in integrating women, peace and security into its deliberations and outcomes. It examined Council developments in 2016, notably the establishment of an Informal Experts Group on women, peace and security and, for the first time, having women's civil society representatives brief the Council at country-specific meetings. It also reviewed how the women, peace and security agenda has recently converged significantly with other thematic issues on the Council's agenda, such as counter-terrorism, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations. In addition, it examined how the Council has integrated the women, peace and security agenda into resolutions, presidential statements, visiting missions and the work of its sanctions committees.

### *The UN Secretary-General Selection Process: Emerging from the Shadows*

SCR followed the Secretary-General selection process from the beginning of the process at the end of 2015 to the selection of the ninth UN Secretary-General in October 2016. Following two earlier research reports, SCR published a final report in April 2017 which provided a comprehensive account of developments in the Security Council and General Assembly and described the major changes that culminated in the choice of António Guterres as the UN Secretary-General. It included an assessment of the process based on interviews with key actors from the Council, the General Assembly and civil society, as well as observations and options for improving the process further.

### *Security Council Elections 2017*

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. As a result of the decision of Italy and the Netherlands to split the 2017-2018 term, a by-election was held for for the Western Europe and Others Group, as well as elections for five seats. The six candidates in 2017 were: Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Peru and Poland. SCR's report presented the 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 these elections, as well as historical background and established practices, including on the use of a split term.

### *Children and Armed Conflict: Sustaining the Agenda*

SCR's eighth research report dedicated to tracking the UN Security Council's involvement with the issue of children and armed conflict was published just ahead of the children and armed conflict debate in 2017. It covered key developments during 2016 and through mid-October 2017, with particular attention to the role of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, including an account of its evolution since it was established in 2006, and highlighting the activities of the Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. In addition, the report examined how the children and armed conflict agenda has been integrated into resolutions, presidential statements, Secretary-General's reports, and Council visiting missions, and reflected on developments that have affected the mainstreaming of the issue.

### *The Peacebuilding Commission and the Security Council: From Cynicism to Synergy?*

Security Council Report's sixth report on the PBC looked at developments in the PBC and its relationship with the Security Council since our last report in April 2013. It provided an overview of the recent activity of the PBC and evolution of its work, including the 2015 peacebuilding architecture review and subsequent initiatives to advance PBC-related proposals in the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. The report also considered challenges in fulfilling the objectives of the PBC while setting out options to strengthen it, many of which are currently being developed among member states and by the Secretariat.

### **SCR and Human Rights**

SCR's research report on human rights (January 2016) showed that the Security Council's attitude to human rights has evolved from largely keeping human rights outside its scope to now acknowledging human rights as a factor to be taken into account in the Security Council's efforts to maintain international peace and security.

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## Providing Stakeholders with Increased Access to Information

SCR highlights the Council's work relating to human rights, international justice, international humanitarian law obligations, and the protection of civilians. SCR regularly analyses how these issues are addressed in Council decisions in country-specific situations and whether the Council consistently implements 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. The *Monthly Forecast* features human rights-related developments within the UN system for each country-specific situation covered, typically highlighting developments in the Human Rights Council, findings of its mechanisms, activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and of human rights components of peace operations.

In 2017, building on the research and findings of our 2016 research report on human rights, SCR developed this focus further. Following the report's release, feedback from diplomats, UN officials and civil society colleagues indicated the utility of stimulating

further linkages between UN actors based in Geneva and those in New York in the context of human rights and conflict prevention. In the course of 2017, SCR organised and participated in outreach events for the diplomatic community and members of civil society and worked with member states on initiatives aimed at enhancing human rights leadership and political coherence across the UN system, in particular the launch of the Human Rights/Conflict Prevention Caucus, established by member states in 2017 in New York and Geneva. SCR attended two sessions of the Human Rights Council, briefing member states and civil society actors upon return.

### SCR and Security Council Subsidiary Bodies

One of the more opaque and most complex areas in the work of the Council has been its subsidiary bodies. SCR's regular reporting, including 19 WiB stories in 2017 on the work of the sanctions committees, has provided accessible data on these subsidiary bodies. In the *Monthly Forecast*, SCR systematically covers the activities of sanctions committees and working groups, featuring

these bodies in the relevant country-specific briefs: in 2017, there were 11 *Monthly Forecast* briefs on sanctions committees and 36 dedicated sanctions committee sections in country-specific briefs. As part of our contribution to the body of information on subsidiary organs of the Security Council, SCR has published three research reports on sanctions, and our thematic reports on children and armed conflict, protection of civilians and women, peace and security include detailed sections on the respective working groups and informal expert groups connected to these issues.

On 5 July 2017, SCR briefed at an Arria-formula meeting on "Enhancing the Design Process of UN Sanctions: Perspectives from All Stakeholders" where we provided a historical overview of the evolution of sanctions regimes.

SCR has also produced fact sheets on all 14 current sanctions committees. These briefs, which can be found on our website, provide an overview of the sanctions regimes, including the type of sanctions, exemptions, listing and delisting criteria, as well as details on decision-making and reporting.

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## Progress in Achieving Goals

### Contributing to Increased Understanding and Transparency of Council Decisions

SCR continued to implement our mission successfully in 2017. Our publications are widely read by diplomats in New York, senior UN officials and UN Secretariat staff, NGOs, academic institutions and the media, as well as by officials in capitals and UN staff and others working in the field. We expanded the number of our digital subscribers by almost 32 percent, from 10,300 to 13,680, in the course of 2017. Website traffic remained steady, with

SCR's main website ([www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)) having some 251,000 users and 947,544 page views. The WiB website ([www.whatsinblue.org](http://www.whatsinblue.org)) had 89,000 users in 2017 and 333,438 page views. All in all, SCR's websites had some 340,000 visitors across almost all 193 UN member states, for a total of almost 1.3 million page views during 2017. SCR's two apps, for Security Council Report products and for WiB, have a combined number of about 12,000 downloads.

SCR uses Twitter to share frequent updates on Council activity, and at the time

of writing, @SCRtweets had 2,945 tweets and some 8,250 followers. The most retweets have been on Council visiting missions and controversial Council votes. Since SCR began tweeting in December 2011, 65 percent of its tweets have been retweeted, and about 40 percent have been favourited. UN missions in New York have been particularly active in retweeting WiB stories.

These positive trends in readership, participation in capacity development, and feedback received throughout the year indicate that SCR is seen as a very valuable tool by our target audiences.

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## 2017 Highlights

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### Output

- 12 *Monthly Forecasts* on the prospective monthly programme of work of the Security Council
- 225 *What's in Blue* stories providing day-to-day coverage of developments in the Security Council
- Six Research Reports on key issues confronting the Security Council

### Situations and Issues Covered

- Africa: Burundi, Central Africa/LRA-affected areas, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Great Lakes Region, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Sahel, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, West Africa (incl. Boko Haram-affected areas, the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel) and Western Sahara
- Asia: Afghanistan, Central Asia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Myanmar
- Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Kosovo and Ukraine
- Middle East: Golan Heights (Israel-Syria), Iran, Iraq, Israel-Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen
- Latin America: Colombia, Haiti
- Thematic Issues: Children and Armed

Conflict; Climate Change; Conflict Prevention; Cooperation with Regional Organisations; Food Security; Human Rights; Human Trafficking; International Ad-hoc Criminal Tribunals; Non-Proliferation; Peacebuilding; Peace Operations; Piracy; Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict; Rule of Law; Sanctions; Security Council Elections; Security Council Working Methods; Sexual Violence in Conflict; Terrorism; Water, Peace and Security; and Women, Peace and Security

### Outreach Events

- 33 briefings on the work of the Security Council for interested UN member states, UN entities, and human rights and humanitarian NGOs
- Retreat on lessons learnt from the UN Secretary-General Selection Process
- Roundtable discussion launching the report on "Can the Security Council Prevent Conflict?"
- Roundtable discussion launching the report on "Women, Peace and Security: Closing the Security Council's Implementation Gap"
- Roundtable discussion on the report on "The Peacebuilding Commission and

Security Council: From Cynicism to Synergy?"

- Roundtable discussion on Security Council Elections
- Five workshops (with the International Peace Institute and Stimson Centre) on applying the recommendations of the report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations to peace operations in Central African Republic, Darfur, DRC, Mali, and South Sudan.

### Capacity-Building

- 22 days of training for officials and diplomats from six countries;
- 1 day of training for diplomats from the Forum of Small States; and
- 1 day of briefings for high-level diplomats from the United Arab Emirates

### Readership

- 13,700 e-mail subscribers as of 31 December 2017
- 500 print subscribers
- 340,000 website users and more than 1.3 million page views on [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org) and [www.whatsinblue.org](http://www.whatsinblue.org) combined, from across almost all UN member states.

# Financial Situation

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 31 DECEMBER 2016)

	2017	2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$544,962	\$ 603,871
Grants receivable (net)	1,020,395	137,918
Security deposits	132,460	130,744
Prepaid expenses	1,712	9,672
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$1,699,529</b>	<b>\$ 882,205</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$101,634	\$ 94,374
Deferred rent	14,731	30,102
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>116,365</b>	<b>124,476</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Unrestricted (including cumulative foreign currency losses of \$100,448 and \$97,591 in 2017 and 2016, respectively)	549,232	612,985
Temporarily restricted	1,033,932	144,744
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>1,583,164</b>	<b>757,729</b>
	<b>\$1,699,529</b>	<b>\$ 882,205</b>

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 31 DECEMBER 2016)

	2017	2016
<b>REVENUE AND SUPPORT</b>		
Grants and contributions	\$3,317,906	\$ 1,606,654
Other Income	1,851	0
<b>Total revenue and support</b>	<b>3,319,757</b>	<b>1,606,654</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Program services	1,992,018	2,305,299
Management and general services	373,309	251,283
Fundraising	126,138	75,978
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>2,491,465</b>	<b>2,632,560</b>
<b>Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>825,435</b>	<b>(1,039,321)</b>
Net assets (beginning of the year)	757,729	1,797,050
<b>Net assets (end of year)</b>	<b>\$1,583,164</b>	<b>757,729</b>

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## List of Donors in 2017

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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 extend its products and services to UN member states and other stakeholders at no cost. In 2016, SCR received funding from the following governments and foundations:

### **Governments**

Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Denmark  
Finland  
Germany  
Iceland  
India  
Ireland  
Italy  
Republic of Korea  
Kuwait  
Liechtenstein  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Peru  
Poland  
Singapore  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Timor-Leste  
Turkey  
United Arab Emirates  
Uruguay

### **Foundations**

The Carnegie Corporation  
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur  
Foundation  
Humanity United

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## Board of Directors

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**Joshua Mintz (Chair)**

*Vice President and General Counsel,  
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur  
Foundation*

**Diego Arria**

*Former Permanent Representative of  
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**Paul Brest**

*Former President, William and Flora Hewlett-  
Foundation, and Professor Emeritus, Stanford  
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**Ambassador Cho Tae-yul**

*Permanent Representative of  
the Republic of Korea to the United Nations*

**Angela Kane**

*Former UN High Representative  
for Disarmament Affairs*

**Jürg Lauber**

*Permanent Representative of  
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**Ambassador Sylvie Lucas**

*Ambassador of Luxembourg to the United States*

**Ambassador Lana Nusseibeh**

*Permanent Representative of  
the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations*

**Mary Page**

*Former Director of Human Rights & Interna-  
tional Justice, MacArthur Foundation*

*(Reflects Membership and Affiliation as of 31  
December 2017)*

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## Staff

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**Ian Martin**

*Executive Director*

**Joanna Weschler**

*Deputy Executive Director*

**Shamala Kandiah Thompson**

*Deputy Executive Director*

**Paul Romita**

*Senior Policy Analyst*

**Victor Casanova Abos**

*Policy Analyst*

**Lindiwe Knutson**

*Policy Analyst*

**Dahlia Morched**

*Policy Analyst*

**Vladimir Sesar**

*Policy Analyst*

**Eran Sthoeger**

*Policy Analyst*

**Benjamin Villanti**

*Policy Analyst*

**Robbin VanNewkirk**

*Website Manager*

**Audrey Waysse**

*Operations Manager*

**Maritza Lopez**

*Administrative Assistant*

**Kaitlyn Lynes**

*Research Assistant*

*(Reflects Staff as of 31 December 2017)*