ANNUAL REVIEW 2016
<table>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Theme</th>
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<tr>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>Adam Stumpf, SIPRI Director General</td>
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<td>January: SIPRI at 50—A Year of Reflection on Peace and Security</td>
<td>这部是SIPRI建立50周年——一个反思和平与安全的年份</td>
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<td>February: Tracking arms flows and military spending</td>
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<td>March: Peace from a gender perspective</td>
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<td>April: 2016 Stockholm Forum on Security and Development</td>
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<td>May: Focus on security in Europe</td>
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<td>June: Trends in global nuclear forces</td>
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<td>July: The SIPRI Yearbook</td>
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<td>August: SIPRI outreach</td>
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<td>September: Stockholm Security Conference on Secure Cities</td>
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<td>December: Climate change</td>
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**Facts and figures**

**Finances**
WELCOME

Welcome to SIPRI’s 2016 Annual Review.

In global affairs, 2016 was a worrying year. With military spending steadily increasing, the arms trade booming, arms control inactive, and with increasing tensions in different hotspots around the world, there was ample evidence of contemporary risks for peace and security.

For SIPRI, it was a very special year, marking our 50th anniversary. Addressing this milestone, Sweden’s Head of State, His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf, noted that ‘Policymakers need to base their decisions on facts from sources that can be trusted to be objective. SIPRI is such a source and this is what has made SIPRI so successful.’

SIPRI continued to provide reliable and rigorous facts on military spending, international arms transfers, nuclear weapons stockpiles and multilateral peace operations through its world-renowned databases, receiving more attention from policymakers, researchers and the media than ever before. SIPRI also strengthened its work in development-related aspects of security by introducing research on migration, gender and climate change.

As well as its world-class research, SIPRI developed its outreach programme, launching an attractive new website, producing over 40 publications and developing a short-film series.

It was a privilege to serve my first full calendar year as Director in this 50th anniversary year. For the past half century SIPRI has worked to uncover the facts on which we can build a sustainable peace. That work is as relevant and necessary as ever.

Towards peace,

Dan Smith
Director
SIPRI AT 50—A YEAR OF REFLECTION ON PEACE AND SECURITY

In 2016, SIPRI celebrated 50 years of working for peace. Formed to commemorate 150 years of unbroken peace in Sweden, the Institute was created with the aim of contributing to ‘the understanding of the conditions for a stable peace and for peaceful solutions of international conflicts’, with a particular focus on armaments and arms control.

SIPRI’s early research focused on traditional security issues such as nuclear weapons testing, military spending and arms transfers, building a strong reputation for reliable data and independent analysis in these areas. The global security landscape has evolved over the past 50 years and SIPRI has adapted its research to meet new security challenges, introducing areas such as gender and marginalization, migration and climate change.

SIPRI celebrates its 50th anniversary by declaring 2016 its ‘Year of Reflection’. Throughout 2016 SIPRI expanded its research programme to include areas such as climate change, and reinforced its outreach programme by introducing online commentary, graphic visualizations and a short-film series.

SIPRI event
Dan Smith, Director of SIPRI, launches his new book on the state of the Middle East

SIPRI publication
SIPRI publishes the report Scenarios for South Sudan in 2020 with the Dutch peace organization PAX

SIPRI commentary
Manjana Pecht, SIPRI Research Assistant, discusses fighting terrorist groups in her essay ‘International responses to ISIS (and why they are failing)’
SIPRI celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2016. SIPRI’s Dr Jaïr van der Lijn, Dr Gaudence Nyirabikali and Dr Elisabeth Sköns talk to the Swedish Minister for Defence, Peter Hultqvist
TRACKING ARMS FLOWS AND MILITARY SPENDING

Trends in global arms flows and military spending can sometimes reveal trends in global peace and security. For example, United States military spending increased after the terrorist attacks on the USA of 11 September 2001, denoting the start of the ‘War on Terror’. More recently, however, US military spending has decreased as a result of the global economic crisis.

SIPRI’s *Arms and Military Expenditure Programme* tracks the different stages of arms flows—arms production by individual companies, major arms transfers between countries and military spending by countries—and provides world-renowned data on each.

SIPRI makes this data freely available on its website, allowing researchers, policymakers, journalists and the general public to build a clearer picture of arms flows and military spending. SIPRI also launches its datasets individually throughout the year and offers deeper analysis of the data in the SIPRI Yearbook.
SIPRI data on international arms transfers showed that the USA and Russia dominated arms transfers in 2011–15

Data: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database (retrieved 22 Feb. 2016)
PEACE FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

With a growing understanding of the importance of including women in building and sustaining peace, a focus on gender is crucial for advancing global security and development. This is reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5, which calls for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

SIPRI has several projects that use a gender lens to look at security. In SIPRI’s Life in Kyrgyzstan Project, researchers analyse data from household surveys to understand the position of women in the labour market in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. In SIPRI’s Security and Development Programme, researchers look at women’s participation in political processes around the world (which are typically low) and track developments related to the eight UN Security Council resolutions that form the women, peace and security agenda.
Woman selling bread in a market in Bosteri, Kyrgyzstan. SIPRI’s Life in Kyrgyzstan Project studies the conditions of women in the labour market in Central Asia.

Image: Elena Mirage / Shutterstock
2016 STOCKHOLM FORUM ON SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Stockholm Forum on Security and Development brings together researchers and practitioners from around the world to discuss and share experiences of today’s development-related issues. The 2016 Stockholm Forum addressed the UN Sustainable Development Goals within the theme ‘Leave no one behind: building resilience by 2030’.

Topics included bridging the development funding gap, managing complex violence, climate change and inclusivity in peacebuilding. A series of SIPRI Policy Briefs containing the key messages from each session and videos of the high-level sessions are available online at <www.sipri.org/events/2016/2016-stockholm-forum-security-and-development>.

New SIPRI data shows world military spending has resumed its upward course, totalling almost $1.7 trillion in 2015.

SIPRI welcomes Dr Lora Saalman as Director of its China and Global Security Programme

SIPRI publication

SIPRI produces the report *Global Mapping and Analysis of Anti-Vehicle Mine Incidents in 2015* showing most incidents happen in current conflicts

SIPRI outreach

Dr Vincent Boulanin, SIPRI Researcher, speaks about Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems on a panel at the third UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

SIPRI staff news

SIPRI welcomes Dr Lora Saalman as Director of its China and Global Security Programme
Session at the 2016 Stockholm Forum on Security and Development held on 5–6 April 2016
FOCUS ON SECURITY IN EUROPE

Stories of refugees travelling to Europe dominated European media in 2016, with reports of thousands of people arriving in Greece and Italy every month. While most Syrian refugees stayed in refugee camps in the Middle East, European states seemed unprepared for those who arrived in Europe. Meanwhile, deteriorating relations between Russia and the West led to increased security concerns in Eastern Europe.

SIPRI’s European Security Programme covers security in Europe from the perspective of European citizens. The programme covers a range of security issues, from topics such as the ‘refugee crisis’ and military instability to energy security and firearms trafficking.
Syrian asylum seekers in Europe, July 2011 to Dec. 2015, by percentage of the host country’s 2014 population

Image: SIPRI Yearbook 2016
TRENDS IN GLOBAL NUCLEAR FORCES

The invention of nuclear weapons sparked a nuclear race between the USA and Russia, and later between India and Pakistan, to develop nuclear arms capabilities. Today, most states have signed the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) that promotes nuclear disarmament. However, the nuclear weapon possessing states of India, Pakistan, North Korea and Israel have not signed the treaty.

Nuclear disarmament has been one of SIPRI’s core areas of focus since the Institute’s foundation. SIPRI’s Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-proliferation Programme promotes transparency in global nuclear armaments by releasing data on estimated nuclear weapon stockpiles around the world. SIPRI is also part of the European Union (EU) Non-proliferation Consortium, a network of researchers across the EU that works towards the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
SIPRI estimates there were approximately 15,395 nuclear weapons in the world as of January 2016.
Data: SIPRI
THE SIPRI YEARBOOK

The SIPRI Yearbook has been a regular and reliable source of information on peace and security since its first edition in 1969. Now in its 47th edition, it continues to be an authoritative and independent resource, covering developments in security and conflicts, military spending and armaments, and non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament.

SIPRI’s flagship publication presents and analyses data for the previous year, providing depth and nuance to previous coverage of the global arms trade, world military expenditure and world nuclear forces. In addition, it gives context to and insight into an array of questions on peace and security confronting the world today. Key topics of analysis in SIPRI Yearbook 2016 include the latest trends in peace operations, the implications of sanctions on Iran, and the ongoing peace process in Mali. SIPRI Yearbook 2016 has summaries in Catalan, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swedish.

SIPRI outreach
SIPRI launches its new website, with a focus on online commentary and graphic visualizations.
SIPRI Yearbook 2016 is the 47th edition of SIPRI’s flagship publication, the SIPRI Yearbook.
SIPRI OUTREACH

SIPRI’s research agenda is constantly evolving, but consistently remaining timely and in high demand—informing policymakers, parliamentarians, diplomats, journalists and experts. Dissemination channels include an active media and communications programme, seminars and conferences, a monthly newsletter and a renowned publications programme.

The ‘2016—A Year of Reflection’ film series began a new wave of film production for SIPRI. This was developed alongside live streaming of seminars on, among other topics, ‘The state of the Middle East’, ‘The security ramifications of the refugee crisis’ and ‘Afghanistan: the road to peace’. SIPRI’s Communications Department also recorded and produced material from both the Stockholm Forum on Security and Development in April and the Stockholm Security Conference in September, including moderator interviews.

August 2016

SIPRI publishes a topical backgrounder on key problems in the transparency and accountability of military spending, focusing on arms procurement and corruption.

SIPRI in the media

Pieter Wezeman, SIPRI Senior Researcher, appears on France 24 TV to talk about the high volumes of arms transfers to the Middle East

SIPRI staff news

SIPRI welcomes Dr Grégory Chauzal as Head of its Mali Civil Society and Peacebuilding Project

SIPRI in the media

Shannon Kile, SIPRI Senior Researcher, is quoted in an article by Deutsche Welle regarding news that President Obama is considering a no-first-use nuclear policy.

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Shannon Kile, SIPRI Senior Researcher, is quoted in an article by Deutsche Welle regarding news that President Obama is considering a no-first-use nuclear policy.
SIPRI’s new website was launched in July 2016, with an emphasis on graphics and visualizations. The SIPRI website houses SIPRI’s world-famous databases, publications series, press releases, online commentary, events programme and Yearbook summaries.
STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE ON SECURE CITIES

The first Stockholm Security Conference took place on 14–16 September and gathered together more than 150 policymakers, researchers and practitioners. SIPRI’s co-hosts were the City of Stockholm and the Swedish Parliament/Riksdag. The Stockholm Security Conference explored the theme of Secure Cities through workshops, panel discussions and open plenary sessions, providing a platform to identify and assess the security challenges facing cities and ways to address them.

With over half of the world’s population currently living in cities, and predictions that this will rise to 75 per cent by 2050, creating safe and secure cities is vital. The conference had dedicated sessions on topics such as mainstreaming gender in these discussions, promoting safe and secure public spaces, strengthening resilience, combatting radicalization, and counterterrorism. Case studies were presented from as diverse a range of cities, including Aleppo, Chicago, Manchester and San Jose.

SIPRI releases *SIPRI Yearbook 2016* on the International Day of Peace. It features developments related to the women, peace and security agenda; Iran’s nuclear deal; and case studies on cybersecurity, climate and security, and fragility and resilience in Europe in the wake of the Paris terrorist attacks and the refugee crisis.
Opening session at the first Stockholm Security Conference on Secure Cities held on 14–16 September 2016
PEACEBUILDING IN MALI

Mali is struggling to build peace and achieve security after an armed rebellion broke out in northern Mali in January 2012. A peace agreement was reached after international mediation, led by Algeria and with the participation of international organizations including the African Union and the UN, and neighbouring countries. By June 2015, all parties had signed the agreement, marking the beginning of a comprehensive implementation process. However, several challenges remain to building a peaceful society in Mali.

On 6 October, SIPRI announced the continuation of its onsite work in Mali in partnership with the Bamako-based organization CONASCIPAL (National Coalition of Civil Society for Peace and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms). The work closely involves Malian civil society organizations to help build a durable and stable peace in the country, collaborating with local stakeholders and civil society organizations in 35 Malian municipalities to monitor and document the security situation, its perceived causes and suggestions for policy action.
Jakob Hallgren, SIPRI Deputy Director, and Homeini Beluo Maiga, Head of the Kidal region. SIPRI’s work in Mali aims to support civil society contributions to building sustainable peace in the country.
PEACE OPERATIONS

Peace operations and conflict management have been core elements of SIPRI’s work since the end of the cold war. Currently, SIPRI’s work in this area has three main pillars: (a) peace operations data and trends; (b) the future of peace operations, within the New Geopolitics of Peace Operations initiative; and (c) gender and peace operations and conflict management. SIPRI has also taken on evaluation and ‘lessons learned’ studies, as well as consultancies regarding topical peace operations issues.

SIPRI’s project on the New Geopolitics of Peace Operations continued into its second phase (NGP II), involving a series of dialogue meetings with key stakeholders in five African regions, and aiming to improve understanding about the peace and security needs of different regions, and to foster dialogue on how international cooperation on peace operations in Africa could be improved.
SIPRI’s map on multilateral peace operations in 2016
Data: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database
CLIMATE CHANGE

The effects of climate change are already happening and, even if action is taken to reduce global warming, they will continue to grow for decades. Their impact on security is increasingly being recognized in diverse policy communities, with the World Economic Forum naming in 2016 the ‘failure to adapt and mitigate climate change . . . the most impactful risk for the years to come’.

In 2016, SIPRI launched a new climate change initiative, focusing on providing enhanced knowledge about the security implications of climate change and under what circumstances those implications arise, as well as seeking to investigate how organizations concerned with development, security and defence can develop tools and instruments to integrate responses to climate security challenges in their work.

On 15 December, SIPRI hosted an event in collaboration with the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to launch the first report of the initiative, *Climate-related Security Risks: Towards an Integrated Approach*. The key address was given by Isabella Lövin, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate.
Dr Malin Mobjörk, SIPRI Senior Researcher, speaks at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, together with Anna Axelsson, Policy Advisor for Climate Change at Diakonia; HE Lameck Nthekela, Ambassador of the Republic of Botswana to Sweden; and Dan Smith, Director of SIPRI
FACTS AND FIGURES

- The average number of employees at SIPRI in 2016 was 48, of whom 22 were men and 26 were women
- SIPRI had 39 full-time research staff and 17 associated experts during 2016, with 16 different nationalities
- SIPRI published 41 titles in 2016, including 7 on behalf of the European Union Non-Proliferation Consortium
- Full translations of the SIPRI Yearbook were published in Chinese, Russian and Ukrainian, and summaries in Catalan, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swedish
- The SIPRI website recorded more than 1.6 million unique page views in 2016
- At the end of 2016, SIPRI had over 28 000 followers on Twitter and more than 16 500 page likes on Facebook
- During 2016, SIPRI was quoted in over 18 000 media outlets in 90 countries
- SIPRI issued 11 major press releases and 35 commentary pieces throughout 2016
- The total readership of SIPRI’s media outlets was estimated to be over 100 million people in 2016
SIPRI’s coverage by global media, in both print and online outlets, continues to increase
### FINANCES

#### Income

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<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>Grant from Swedish Government</td>
<td>28 402 000</td>
<td>24 402 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant from other funders</td>
<td>33 501 961</td>
<td>30 310 282</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royalties and sales</td>
<td>164 763</td>
<td>146 135</td>
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<td>Other</td>
<td>74 799</td>
<td>395 04</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>62 887 829</strong></td>
<td><strong>55 253 463</strong></td>
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#### Expenditure

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<tr>
<td>Project expenditure from grants</td>
<td>–15 962 386</td>
<td>–14 929 986</td>
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<td>Administrative expenditure</td>
<td>–14 215 030</td>
<td>–9 996 892</td>
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<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>–33 533 951</td>
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<td>Depreciation</td>
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<td>Other operating costs</td>
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<td><strong>Operating profit</strong></td>
<td>–1 118 433</td>
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#### Financial income

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<tr>
<td>Financial net amount</td>
<td>507 730</td>
<td>523 280</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net profit/loss for the year</strong></td>
<td>–610 703</td>
<td>1 402 506</td>
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SIPRI’s annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Bookkeeping Act.
SIPRI's annual staff photo taken on the occasion of the meeting of the Governing Board