

Annual Report for 2022

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Organization no. 802006-2660
(Unofficial English version)

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The mandate of the Foundation

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) was established on 1 July 1966.

According to paragraph 2 of the Foundation's statutes:

'In accordance with the guidelines for the allocation of funds which the Swedish Parliament has approved in pursuance to Government Bills 1966:76 and 1979/80:106, the purpose of the Foundation is to conduct scientific research on questions of conflict and co-operation of importance for international peace and security, with the aim of contributing to an understanding of the conditions for peaceful solutions of international conflicts and for a stable peace.'

Considering the report from this year, the purpose of the statutes has been fulfilled.

SIPRI Governing Board 2022

Chair

Stefan Löfven, *Sweden* (from June 1, 2022)
Jan Eliasson, *Sweden*, (until May 31, 2022)

Members

Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas (*Ghana*) (from 17 Feb. 2022)
Jean-Marie Guéhenno (*France*)
Ambassador Chan Heng Chee
Dr. Radha Kumar (*India*)
Dr. Patricia Lewis (*United Kingdom*)
Dr. Jessica Tuchman Mathews (*United States*)
Dr. Feodor Voytolovsky (*Russia*)

Governing Board meetings 2022

22-23 May
14-15 November

Director and Deputy Director 2022

Dan Smith, Director (*United Kingdom*)
Joakim Vaverka, Deputy Director (*Sweden*)

Auditors

Appointed by the Swedish Government for the period 2018–2022:
Emilie Sleth, Chartered Accountant, BDO Mälardalen AB

Appointed by the Swedish Government for the period 2021–2025:
Carita Nyssölä Linde, Deputy Director, Sweden's Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Director's Annual Report 2022

Overview

In 2022, the global security horizon was more worrying than at any point since the end of the Cold War. The most significant event was Russia's invasion of Ukraine, with the escalation of the conflict and its devastating humanitarian impact. This war will undoubtedly have far-reaching implications for the rules-based international order, the security environment in Europe and beyond, and the understanding of modern-day warfare for decades to come. But 2022 was also the year of an intensifying confrontation between China and the USA over Taiwan, as well as the year of about 50 more armed conflicts of varying degrees of intensity. It was also the year of climate change affecting all continents, with droughts, record heat, inundation and flooding bringing severe stress on societies all over the world. Against this background of interlocking security and environmental crises, world hunger and food insecurity were on the increase, and there was a widespread cost of living crisis, as food and energy prices rose.

The institutional impact for SIPRI, which covers many aspects of these challenges, was an increase in the demand for its research and activities from the media, policymakers, opinion leaders and researchers. 2022 was thus another busy year for the Institute, while attention was also paid to managing and consolidating the previous years' rapid growth.

Research

A significant part of SIPRI's work on **armament and disarmament** relates to its databases on military spending, arms transfers, arms production, and international peace operations. As an expression of the power of data—transparently collected and freely accessible for evidence-based policy and public knowledge—it came as no surprise that the major launches of information from these databases in 2022 saw record media coverage and social media attention.

Also, within its work on armament and disarmament, SIPRI conducted timely work in 2022 to reassess nuclear security threats after events in Ukraine and identified practical ways to effectively protect materials and facilities and prevent unauthorized access by state and non-state actors. Ongoing research fed into international policy conversations on issues ranging from reducing risks in outer space and enhancing biosecurity to the regulation of autonomous weapons. SIPRI also strengthened its voice in debates on European security cooperation, with EU-funded projects aimed at generating a better understanding of developments in the European arms industry. Research also explored practical tools to address the diversion of exported military materiel, including small arms and light weapons.

Furthermore, SIPRI established a research and capacity-building initiative on Responsible Innovation in Artificial Intelligence for Peace and Security, implemented in cooperation with the UN and funded by the EU. SIPRI research also conducted cutting-edge research on missile technology controls, addressing the NewSpace industry, hypersonic systems, and additive manufacturing.

Beyond its traditional core work on armament and disarmament, SIPRI aims to bridge the divide between what are often seen as contending concepts that are generally categorized in dyads of hard *vs* soft security, or state *vs* human security. SIPRI continued to devote significant efforts to the area of **climate and security** in 2022. Building on the leading role that it has established over the past few years, SIPRI continued to support the climate and security agenda with policy-relevant research by engaging with institutions, states, and policymakers, notably in the UN and EU contexts. Climate security was also the focus of the 2022 Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development, which confirmed high demand from numerous foreign ministries as well as the European External Action Service, the UN Peacebuilding Support Office and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. SIPRI also explored climate and security issues in the NATO context.

SIPRI's **Environment of Peace initiative**, launched in May 2020, released its flagship policy report, website and film at the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development in May 2022. The policy report synthesizes nearly two years of research and details twin security and environmental crises, the risks they are creating for peace, and the security challenges that must be managed in a green transition. The report has, to date, been launched in more than 10 countries. The initiative has built a bridge between peace and security actors, development organizations, and environmental policymakers and brought in civil society groups, international financial institutions, and key intergovernmental organizations.

The background research and the evidence underlying the report were published in full online in December 2022.

In 2022, the **SIPRI programme on Food, Security and Peace** consolidated its activities. The programme continued its research under the knowledge partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) and expanded its research on the intersection between food security, conflict and peace. (Additional information about the SIPRI–WFP knowledge partnership is presented below in the section on 'Partnerships'). A new research collaboration was established with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES).

As well as exploring global themes, SIPRI conducts regionally focused research in the Western Sahel, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), China and East Asia, and Europe. In 2022, particular attention was given to the effects of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Notably, the November Stockholm Security Conference focused on the effects of the war, with special attention to lessons for the protection of civilians and for conflict prevention.

Research in the *Sahel* region of West Africa focused on understanding trends and developments in perceptions of security in countries experiencing the effects of violent extremism as well as the compounding effects of climate change and failing social contracts. In addition, SIPRI joined a project to establish and strengthen a West-African regional research network focusing on these issues. In partnership with the Just Future alliance, SIPRI started to publish biannual surveys of local security perceptions conducted in Mali and Niger, which have been presented to a variety of international actors as support to their policy and field work, including to the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

Work on the *MENA* focused on the consequences of the incomplete and deficient social contracts between citizens and the state in most countries in the region. Attention was also given to the potential to manage and deal with these challenges through local dialogues, for example, in Iraq. The issue of water security in the Persian Gulf entered the research agenda with the aim to assess opportunities to support a regional dialogue and cooperation among the states in the Gulf region.

SIPRI's research on *China and East Asia* included a focus on China's role in Afghanistan as part its broader policy on development cooperation. Naval incident management in the South China Sea and the wider Indo-Pacific were also a key topic. In addition, SIPRI followed the developments in the Korean Peninsula.

SIPRI's work on *Europe* focused on the impact of the war in Ukraine on the European security architecture (OSCE, NATO, EU). The issue of reconstruction also started to move up on the research and policy agenda. Special attention was also devoted to the role of Turkey, and several roundtables were organized to better assess and understand the role of Turkey in the region, including North Africa.

SIPRI continued its research on the implementation of the EU's 2018 Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Civilian Compact and the development of a follow-up initiative. SIPRI continued to monitor and analyse the implementation of the commitments of the 2018 compact to strengthen national contributions to civilian CSDP missions and increase the representation of women in them.

In partnership with the Just Future Alliance, SIPRI concluded a research project on the effectiveness of EU military training missions with the publication of a synthesis report which was presented among others to the Security and Defence subcommittee of the European Parliament.

Partnerships

Addressing today's multifaceted challenges requires international cooperation. The same logic leads SIPRI to combine its efforts with other international institutions on joint activities towards shared goals. Below is a brief summary of some of the partnership activities in 2022:

- SIPRI continued its knowledge partnership with the WFP, which is aimed at building evidence on the relationships between conflict and hunger and defining the WFP's contributions to peace. In 2022, SIPRI focused on six country case studies combined with studies on five themes: stabilization, gender, climate change, cash-based transfers, and measurement. Reports on Ethiopia, Nigeria, and the Central American Dry Corridor (with a focus on Guatemala and Honduras) were published throughout the year. SIPRI also published a report on 'Measuring Peace Impact: Challenges and Solutions' as part of the partnership.
- In 2022, SIPRI continued to co-lead the Fighting Food Crises along the Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus Coalition alongside WFP, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Group of Seven Plus Secretariat (g7+). The coalition aims to contribute to ending hunger through pursuing peace and unleashing the potential of sustainable food systems to enhance the prospects for peace. Its membership includes over 55 government, regional, non-government, and academic institutions. In addition to engagement with key actors, such as the Global Alliance for Food Security (co-convened by the G7 and World Bank) and the UN Global Crisis Group on Food, Energy and Finance, the coalition has also engaged in key international fora, including organizing an official side event at COP27. SIPRI is both co-lead of the coalition and lead of the coalition's research workstream.
- SIPRI continued its partnership with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through its participation in Project 21, an ecosystem of inter-agency and multi-country tools for protection situation analysis. This project aims to address the challenge of multiple devices for collecting protection data. SIPRI is a steering committee member of Project 21 with the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), WFP, the Danish Refugee Council, UNHCR, the World Bank and REACH.
- Following the collaboration between SIPRI and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in 2021, the UNDP published a research report titled 'Reimagining the Social Contract in Iraq' in June 2022. The report, which was an outcome of extensive fieldwork research conducted by SIPRI's Middle East and North Africa programme in 2021, aims to understand how Iraqi society wishes to renegotiate the country's social contract.
- SIPRI also continued its collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and held its second annual SIPRI–ICRC Annual Roundtable in January 2022. SIPRI also worked with ICRC and UNHCR to co-organize a session on 'Humanitarian responses to climate shocks in fragile settings: information challenges' at this year's World Water Week in Stockholm.
- SIPRI continued to act as coordinator of the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium (EUNPDC), which is composed of six leading European think tanks. The consortium established and promotes the European network of independent non-proliferation and disarmament think tanks of now 107 research centres from across the EU and neighbour states (Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom). In April 2022, the Council of the EU adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/597, which renewed the EUNPDC project for a fourth phase.
- SIPRI engaged in fruitful collaboration with the Alva Myrdal Centre for Nuclear Disarmament (AMC) at Uppsala University. SIPRI staff members serve on the AMC Board and chair its Working Group on Nuclear Disarmament in Policy and International Law at AMC. From 28 August to 2 September, SIPRI and AMC, in cooperation with the Odesa Center for Nonproliferation, hosted the 2022 Armament and Disarmament Summer School. Held in Stockholm and Uppsala, the summer school hosted 24 Swedish and international participants to support and reinvigorate disarmament education.

- In close collaboration with the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), SIPRI provided advice to the Norwegian MFA during its period as an elected member of the UN Security Council (2021–22). SIPRI and NUPI provided reliable, relevant, timely and actionable knowledge on climate-related security and development risks for specific countries and regions on the Security Council's agenda. NUPI also contributed greatly to SIPRI's Environment of Peace initiative, with the director of NUPI serving on the international expert panel and one of its senior researchers serving as lead author of Part 2 of the Environment of Peace research report. On climate-related security risks, SIPRI also continued to support the Swedish MFA, and in 2022 worked closely with multiple actors advancing their work on climate security, including the EEAS, the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UN SOM), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank.
- In the field of peace operations, SIPRI established a research line on gender and peace operations, and in partnership with the International Peace Institute (IPI), the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the UN, co-hosted a policy forum on 'Masculinities in Peace and Security'.

Events

In 2022, SIPRI continued with its three flagship events:

- In May SIPRI co-hosted with the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs the ninth annual **Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development** in a hybrid format under the theme 'From a Human Security Crisis Towards an Environment of Peace'. Since its inception, the Forum has become an important part of global conversations on how to promote effective action that cuts across sectors and siloed approaches. The 2022 Stockholm Forum took place in the runup to the Stockholm+50 conference and the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) and put climate and security firmly on the agenda. It examined peace and security impacts of climate change and considered how to secure peace in a time of environmental crisis. In 2022, the Stockholm Forum brought together over 3000 participants from 155 countries and 69 partner organizations, reflecting a truly global reach. A total of 293 speakers from the peacebuilding, economic and human development, security, health, and technology fields shared views from international or regional organizations as well as from local perspectives, including those of women peacebuilders, youth and environmental activists.
- Also in May, SIPRI hosted the fourth **SIPRI Lecture**, held on the theme 'Environment of Peace'. The lecture was delivered by Helen Clark, former Prime Minister of New Zealand and Administrator of the UNDP. Sweden's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ann Linde, and the Chair of the SIPRI Governing Board, Jan Eliasson, delivered opening remarks.
- In November SIPRI hosted the seventh annual **Stockholm Security Conference** in a virtual format, featuring 14 sessions on the theme of 'Battlefields of the Future—Trends of Conflict and Warfare in the 21st Century: Effects and Impact of the War in Ukraine'. The conference explored the means and methods of warfare used in Ukraine and what implications they have for military spending, the development of new weapons and the role of information warfare. The conference also explored the effects of the war on the global multilateral system and regional dynamics, as well as on old and new nuclear risks. The concepts of protection of civilians and urban warfare discussed during the 2021 conference have become even more relevant. The 2022 conference explored the complexities surrounding the protection of civilians with a particular focus on gender and peacekeeping perspectives. The conference concluded with an in-person public seminar featuring SIPRI's Governing Board members on potential ways forward on the daunting set of challenges facing the world today.

Related to its research activities, and in addition to its major conferences and workshops, SIPRI also organized or co-organized many other events throughout the year. The following account serves as an illustration:

- **January**
 - Co-organized with the UNDP a joint virtual consultation to inform the preparations for SIPRI's Environment of Peace report and UNDP's '2021–22 Human Development Report'.
- **February**
 - Hosted the webinar 'Security, Insecurity and the Anthropocene' based on the volume '*Anthropocene (In)securities: Reflections on Collective Survival 50 Years After the Stockholm Conference*'.
 - Hosted a roundtable discussion at the 2022 Munich Security Conference on the theme 'An Environment of Peace: The Challenge of Securing both Peace and a Sustainable Environment'.
- **March**
 - Co-hosted, with the Stimson Center, a virtual event discussing the latest trends in international arms transfers launched earlier in March.
 - Hosted an expert workshop titled 'Towards a New Civilian CSDP Compact', held in a hybrid format in Stockholm.
- **May**
 - Co-organized the relaunch of the Stockholm Hub on Environment, Climate and Security, a cross-institutional research collaboration supported by the Swedish MFA.
 - Co-hosted an expert roundtable in New York on maintaining the operational resilience of peacekeeping operations in the face of climate-related disruptions.
 - Participated in the first substantive session of the UN's open-ended working group on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours.
 - Participated in an ad hoc hybrid seminar in Brussels on 'War in Ukraine: The Impact on the International Security Architecture—Non-proliferation, Disarmament, Arms Control, Export Controls', organized by the Foundation for Strategic Research (FRS) on behalf of the EUNPDC.
 - Co-organized, together with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), a webinar on 'The 10th NPT Review Conference: Effective measures for nuclear disarmament'.
 - Co-organized, together with the governments of Costa Rica and Switzerland, and PAX, a virtual panel discussion titled 'Protecting the Environment is Protecting Civilians: Environmental and Climate Tools in Peace Operations' on the margins of the annual UN Security Council Open Debate on the Protection of Civilians.
- **June**
 - Co-hosted, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, the 2022 World Emerging Security Forum in Seoul. SIPRI supported the organization of the Forum and its final report and organized the Forum's Special Session on SIPRI's Environment of Peace report. SIPRI Director Dan Smith was also a keynote speaker on the 'Emerging Technologies and Security Topic: Future of Global Governance on Emerging Technologies' session.
 - Engaged at the third edition of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development and hosted a panel discussion on 'Strengthening the Climate Adaptation and Peacebuilding Nexus: The Way Forward'.
- **August**
 - Co-hosted, with the Alva Myrdal Centre for Nuclear Disarmament (AMC) at Uppsala University and the Swedish Government, a side event titled 'Nuclear Disarmament at a Crossroads?' at the 10th review conference (RevCon) of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in New York.
 - Hosted a webinar on 'The 'NewSpace' Industry: A Challenge for Missile Non-proliferation and Export Controls?'
 - Engaged in several events at the eighth conference of states parties (CSP8) to the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), held at the International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG) between 22–25 August.
- **September**
 - Engaged at the World Water Week 2022, during which SIPRI experts presented aspects of their work on the security implications of climate and environmental change, including the Environment of Peace policy report.
 - Co-convened with the IPI a side event at the UN General Assembly on 'Advancing Climate Security in the Year of Implementation'; speakers included US Presidential Envoy John Kerry, Swedish Foreign Minister Ann Linde and UN Under Secretary-General Rosemary DiCarlo.

- Hosted an online expert workshop on 'Promoting a Free and Open Indo-Pacific: Naval Incident Management in Asia and Europe', bringing together more than 60 academic, legal and technical experts from China, Europe, Japan, South East Asia and the United States.
- **October**
 - Hosted a side event at the preparatory meeting ahead of COP27 (Pre-COP27) in Kinshasa on the conflict situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and its links to climate security, organized in collaboration with the governments of Germany and Sweden and the German Council on Foreign Relations.
 - Co-hosted, with the Swedish MFA and the WFP, an in-person seminar on 'Global food crisis: The ripple effects of the war in Ukraine on the Horn of Africa'.
 - Hosted several events in connection to the launch of the Environment of Peace policy report, including a hybrid event in Geneva hosted with Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the UN Office in Geneva (UNOG).
- **November**
 - Hosted a public in-person event with SIPRI's Governing Board members titled 'Ukraine, climate, cyber, food—A world of challenges: What next?', which concluded the 2022 Stockholm Security Conference
 - Engaged and hosted several events at COP27, held on 6–18 November online and in Sharm el-Sheikh (Egypt).
 - Co-hosted with the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) America, a closed-door, in-person expert workshop on 'Cyber Postures and Dynamics: China, Russia, United States and Europe' in Washington, DC.
 - Held an in-person launch event in Brussels for the Research Policy Paper 'Delivering the Compact: Towards a More Capable and Gender-balanced EU Civilian CSDP'.
 - Hosted an in-person expert workshop entitled 'Compliance with IHL in the Development and Use of AWS'.
 - Gave evidence in a public hearing of the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Security and Defence entitled 'The War in Ukraine: Implications for Arms Export Policies at the EU Level'.
 - Briefed the UN Security Council as part of a hybrid Arria-formula meeting entitled 'Climate, Peace and Security: Opportunities for the UN Peace and Security Architecture'.
- **December**
 - Co-hosted, with the Government of the United Kingdom, a side event in Geneva at the Ninth Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention entitled 'Biorisk Awareness Across Stakeholder Communities'.
 - Hosted a webinar titled 'Beyond war ecologies: Green ways forward for Ukraine'.

Publications

In 2022, SIPRI published a total of 62 titles (51 titles in 2021) in a variety of formats on a wide range of themes, as well as over 31 online commentaries of various types (30 online commentaries in 2021).

SIPRI Yearbook 2022 served, as it does every year, both as SIPRI's flagship publication and as a key source of data and analysis on a range of peace and security issues. It is an enduring symbol of the Institute's excellence and global reach. The SIPRI Yearbook is often regarded as the single most trusted and respected, authoritative, and independent source on armaments, disarmament and international peace and security. The SIPRI Yearbook is published through Oxford University Press. Full translations of the SIPRI Yearbook are available in Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Ukrainian, while summaries in 2022 were issued in Catalan, Dutch, English, French, Italian, Japanese, Spanish and Swedish.

Media

During 2022, SIPRI was covered in some **59 900 global media outlet stories** (30 000 global media outlet stories in 2021) **and an additional 5700 blogs** in over 140 countries worldwide (4000 blogs in 2021). By the end of 2022, SIPRI's Twitter account '@SIPRIorg' had 84 800 active followers (73 000 active followers in 2021), and its Facebook page had more than 27 800 followers (25 490 followers in 2021). In addition, SIPRI had 7150 YouTube followers (5790 followers in 2021) and 21 300 followers on LinkedIn (16 600 followers in 2021).

In 2022, as a result of the war in Ukraine and impact on international and European security, food systems and armaments, journalists increasingly turned to SIPRI's data, analyses and expertise on arms trade, military spending, nuclear data and other topics. Moreover, SIPRI's research expanded in general, while the report on Environment of Peace and work on climate change issues was heavily quoted by the media. Throughout the year, the institute also sought to improve and expand its media impact, which was also reflected in SIPRI's overall media coverage.

SIPRI organized five major data launches in 2022.

- In March the launch of SIPRI's data on international arms transfers was profiled in about 3900 media outlets in the launch week alone (3400 media outlets in 2021).
- In April SIPRI's military expenditure data launch received coverage in about 4200 media outlets during the launch week (2700 media outlets in 2021).
- In May the launch of the policy report 'Environment of Peace: Security in a New Era of Risk' was covered in about 2000 media outlets since its publishing.
- The June launch of SIPRI's 2022 edition of the Yearbook, with new data on world nuclear forces, was cited in about 4500 media outlets during the launch week (1900 media outlets in 2021).
- In December the launch of SIPRI's data on arms industry generated a record coverage of about 3500 articles (2500 articles in 2021).

SIPRI's statement from Director Dan Smith on the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize on 7 October was covered in about 1300 global media outlets. This included coverage in the Swedish media and major international news agencies and broadcasters such as CNN, Reuters, Associated Press, German public television, Agence France-Presse and DPA (German Press Agency).

SIPRI launched several publications in 2022 which received a high level of attention from both local and international media. SIPRI experts published numerous articles and opinion pieces in international outlets such as Inter Press Service News, New Security Beat, Project Syndicate, The Global Observatory and many others.

In 2022, SIPRI continued to develop its film output, releasing a total of 110 videos (84 videos in 2021). On YouTube, SIPRI's videos received **60 200 views** (58 400 views in 2021). Several film series featured interviews with local experts, activists, members of government and the private sector in various locations, including South Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, China and various EU countries. SIPRI continued to live stream as many of its events as possible. In addition, SIPRI produced videos of various webinars and sessions of the annual Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development and the Stockholm Security Conference. Other highlights include the following:

- Several bespoke short films were produced. One of them describes the role of cultural and religious practices in the post-conflict reconstruction of Iraq's most ethnically and religiously diverse region, Nineveh Plains. Another short film was produced to outline the complexity of the food security crisis in South Sudan and the efforts needed to build stability and peace in a context of climate change impacts and intercommunal violence.
- The SIPRI Spotlight series continued to feature high-profile visitors in brief interviews. Additionally, SIPRI issued several interview series on topics such as perceptions of civilian crisis management and efforts to strengthen the civilian CSDP and perceptions of food security, violence and development challenges in South Sudan.
- The Conversation series continued to issue interviews featuring SIPRI experts on various topics pertaining to peace and security from an insider's perspective. These included subjects such as cash-based transfers and how they improve the prospects for peace in Lebanon, China's evolving approach to foreign aid and its increasing role in international development cooperation on the global stage and measuring self-reliance in arms production in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Peace Points episodes continued to be produced, with SIPRI Director Dan Smith offering timely commentary on global issues in peace and security.

Finance and administration

The year 2022 produced a surplus of 1,619,476 SEK, which will be added to the reserves. The overall turnover in 2022 increased to 111,782,090 SEK. The number of employees at the end of 2022 was 82, compared with the annual average number of 86 (73 in 2021).

The core grant from the Swedish Parliament, provided through the annual Swedish Government budget allocation, 1:7 Bidrag till Stockholms internationella fredsforskningsinstitut (SIPRI), remains the cornerstone of the Institute's finances.

SIPRI submitted 56 applications for funding during 2022. These are distributed as follows:

Number of applications 2022 per department

Department	Total applications	Rejected	Under review	Approved	Started in 2022	Starts in 2023
A&D	30	6	10	14	11	3
CPS	15	4	4	7	7	0
P&D	9	2	1	6	5	1
Event	1	0	0	1	1	0
Outreach	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	56	12	15	29	25	4

The share of external grants in the overall turnover of SIPRI was 74 per cent in 2022. It is a small increase from last year (72%) which shows a positive development and illustrates a healthy diversity of sources that underpins the Institute's finances.

During 2022 SIPRI continued to develop the new financial system that was implemented in 2020 to meet the requirements of a growing organization. The system is particularly adapted for time- and project-intensive operations, and during the year SIPRI has developed and adapted internal financial processes to enable direct time reporting and budget follow-up at project level in a more efficient way than before. Thanks to better support from the digital business system, several processes have thus become more efficient. SIPRI has also implemented a new Annual Report program.

Governance

For the first time since the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic, SIPRI's Governing Board met in person in 2022, in May and November, according to its usual schedule. At its meeting in May, the Board welcomed Mohamed Ibn Chambas as a new member, filling the vacancy left by Ramtane Lamamra, who stepped down in 2021 to become Foreign Minister of Algeria. On 1 June, the Board bid farewell to its Chair, Ambassador Jan Eliasson, who concluded a five-year term on 31 May, and welcomed his successor Stefan Löfven. There are currently two vacant seats on the Board for which suitable candidates are being explored.

Following five years of steady growth, 2022 was largely a year of consolidation for SIPRI. The cap on staff numbers at 99, introduced in 2021, remained in place. To accommodate its growth, organizational changes were implemented in the Director's Office, the Operations Department, and Human Resources to enhance the Institute's ability to conduct activities in line with its strategic aims and priorities, and plan, manage and control projects in an effective and coherent way.

In tough times, SIPRI has endeavoured to meet, in ways outlined above, a growing global demand for the evidence, analysis and policy ideas that citizens and governments need to understand contemporary challenges to peace and security, and to find ways to respond constructively. The breadth of SIPRI's research agenda matches the range of security challenges the world faces. The depth and rigour of the research allows the Institute to be an authoritative source of knowledge. And our hard work in communicating our findings engages an international audience. With this, we continue to fulfil the aims laid out in our Statutes at the time SIPRI was founded in the mid-1960s.

Dan Smith
Director
03 February 2023

Income and assets comparison 2018–2022

All figures in SEK

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net Income	111 782,1	101 987,1	90 420,4	87 675,8	85 422,8
Profit after financial items	1 619,5	1 409,5	1 520,7	1 437,1	5 440,9
Operation (%)*	1,45	1,40	1,70	1,70	6,40
Total assets	43 846,5	46 261,5	55 968,4	45 051,5	50 167,4
Cash ratio (%)*	163,16	150,85	131,80	137,30	125,10

*Definition of key performance indicators, see footnotes

Distribution of earnings

Proposal distribution of earnings	2022-12-31
To the Assembly's disposal	15 144 937
Earnings	<u>1 619 476</u>
	16 764 413
The Board proposes to be carried forward	<u>16 764 413</u>
	16 764 413

Equity

Amount at the beginning of the year	15 145
Earnings	<u>1 619</u>
Balance at the end of the year	16 764

Regarding the foundation's results and financial position, we refer to the following financial statement and related disclosures.

Income and expenditure account

	Note	2022	2021
Operating income			
Net income	1	111 782 090	101 987 101
Total of Operating income		<u>111 782 090</u>	<u>101 987 101</u>
Operating expenses			
Direct external costs	2	-34 503 699	-30 760 626
Other external costs	2	-9 612 750	-8 067 462
Staff costs	3	-68 323 518	-62 406 572
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	4	-107 455	-153 439
Total of operating expenses		<u>-112 547 422</u>	<u>-101 388 099</u>
Operating profit			
		-765 332	599 002
Income from financial items			
Financial income	5	2 387 767	817 259
Financial expenses	6	-2 959	-6 759
Total of income from financial items		<u>2 384 808</u>	<u>810 500</u>
Profit after financial items			
		<u>1 619 476</u>	<u>1 409 502</u>
Change in capital this year			
		1 619 476	1 409 502

Balance Sheet

	Note	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets			
Equipment	4	184 736	166 589
Total of tangible fixed assets		<hr/> 184 736	<hr/> 166 589
Current assets			
Current receivables			
Accounts receivable		2 465 576	1 138 476
Other short term claims		140 790	153 377
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		<hr/> 4 590 084	<hr/> 2 822 358
Total of current receivables		<hr/> 7 196 450	<hr/> 4 114 211
Cash and bank			
Cash at bank and petty cash		36 465 340	41 980 721
Total Cash and bank		<hr/> 36 465 340	<hr/> 41 980 721
Total current assets		43 661 791	46 094 932
TOTAL ASSETS		43 846 527	46 261 521

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
Equity			
Balance forward		15 144 937	13 735 435
Change in capital		1 619 476	1 409 502
Total equity		16 764 413	15 144 937
 Liabilities			
Provisions			
Provisions for partial pension	7	322 543	559 438
Total provisions for partial pension		322 543	559 438
 Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		5 896 475	6 417 120
Unused grants		13 508 590	16 917 109
Other short term liabilities		2 300 215	2 131 560
Current tax liability		866 778	578 000
Accrued expenses and prepaid income		4 187 512	4 513 357
Total current liabilities		26 759 570	30 557 146
 TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		43 846 527	46 261 521

Cash flow statement

	2022-01-01-	2021-01-01-	
	Note	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
The current operations			
Operating profit		-765 332	599 002
Adjustments for items that are not included in cash flow		107 455	1 607 772
Paid interest		-2 959	-3 313
Interest received		12 768	119
Paid income tax		288 778	59 299
Cash flow from operating activities			
before changes in working capital		-359 290	2 262 879
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Decrease (+) / increase (-) of receivables		-3 082 239	-601 032
Decrease (-) / increase (+) of accounts payable		-520 646	1 243 005
Decrease (-) / increase (+) of current liabilities		-3 565 709	-11 857 293
Cash flow from operating activities		-7 527 884	-8 952 440
Investment activities			
Acquisition of machinery and equipment		-125 602	0
Cash flow from investing activities		-125 602	0
Financing activities			
		-236 895	0
Cash flow from financing activities		-236 895	0
Change in cash and cash equivalents			
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		-7 890 381	-8 952 440
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		41 980 721	50 933 161
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		2 374 999	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		36 465 339	41 980 721

Additional Information

General Information

Accounting principles

The annual report was first prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and BFNAR 2012: 1.

Valuation Principles

Receivables

Receivables are recognized at the amounts expected to be received.

Other assets, provisions and liabilities

Other assets, provisions and liabilities are valued at cost unless otherwise stated below.

Revenue Recognition

The income is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

A conditional contribution is a contribution made subject to conditions that involve a repayment obligation if the condition is not met. Conditional grants are considered as liabilities until the costs they should cover arise.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The useful life is reviewed at each reporting date. The following useful lives are applied: 5 years.

Leases

Operating leases are calculated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Employee Benefits

Pensions

Defined contribution pension plans.

Fees for defined contribution pension plans are expensed as incurred. All of SIPRI's pension plans are defined contribution plans.

Receivables and liabilities in foreign currency

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the closing rate.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the income statement of the financial year in which they arise, as either an operating or a financial item based on the underlying business event.

Public funding

Public contributions are valued at the fair value of the asset that the company has received or will receive.

Government subsidies not linked to demands for future achievement, known as unconditional grants, are recognized when the conditions for the grant are met. That is usually associated with when the grant is received.

Government subsidies associated with the requirement of future performance, so-called conditional grants, are considered as a liability when the grant is received and recognized as income when the costs associated with the grant arise.

Notes to financial statement**Note 1 Net income**

	2022	2021
Core Grant from the Swedish Government	28 402 000	28 402 000
Funding from external projects	83 004 357	73 407 534
Royalties	323 255	176 133
Other	-56	1 434
	111 729 556	101 987 101

Used project grants

	2022	2021
Swedish Government agencies	38 520 778	35 272 711
Other Government	18 913 647	19 519 718
Private research foundations	6 313 820	4 124 172
EU	6 531 898	4 868 167
UN and other international organizations	6 764 658	8 410 171
Other	5 959 435	1 212 595
	83 004 236	73 407 534

Note 2 Other external expenses

	2022	2021
Projects costs for funded projects	34 503 699	30 760 626
Administrative costs	9 612 750	8 067 462
	44 116 449	38 828 088

Note 3 Staff**2022****Average number of employees**

The average number of employees is based on paid attendance hours in relation to normal working hours

	2022	2021
Average number of employees has been	87	73
of which women	53	45
of which men	34	28

Among them, 26 (27) different nationalities were represented.

Research staff were 59 (49).

Foreign contracted research staff are paid tax-free benefits under the Income Tax Act.

All employees are covered by the state collective agreement on pensions.

Gender distribution, board and management**2022**

	2022	2021
Number of board members	8 (100%)	8 (100%)
of which women	4 (50%)	3 (38%)
of which men	4 (50%)	5 (62%)
Number of management	7 (100%)	7 (100%)
of which women	4 (57%)	4 (57%)
of which men	3 (43%)	3 (43%)

	2022	2021
Salaries, allowances etc.		
Salaries, allowances, social costs and pension costs have been paid in the following amounts:		
The Board and the CEO:		
Salaries and allowances	1 799 135	1 779 856
Pension costs	0	0
	1 799 135	1 779 856
Other employees:		
Salaries and allowances	44 598 524	41 726 175
Pension costs	6 943 992	6 158 294
	51 542 516	47 884 469
Social costs	12 395 113	11 539 055
Total Board and others	65 736 764	61 203 380
Salaries and allowances	46 397 659	43 506 031
Pension costs	6 943 992	6 158 294
Social costs	12 395 113	11 539 055
Total amount	65 736 764	61 203 380
Note 4 Machinery and other technical facilities	2022	2021
Opening cost	2 643 850	2 643 850
Investment for the year	125 602	0
Sales/disposals	0	0
Accumulated acquisition value	2 769 452	2 643 850
Depreciation	-2 477 261	-2 323 821
Sales/disposals	0	0
Depreciation of the year	-107 455	-153 440
Accumulated depreciation	-2 584 716	-2 477 261
Total carrying value	184 736	166 589
Note 5 Interest receivables and similar income	2022	2021
Interest	12 561	119
Exchange difference	2 375 206	817 140
	2 387 767	817 259
Note 6 Interest payable and similar costs	2022	2021
Interest	-2 752	-3 313
Exchange difference	-206	-3 446
	-2 958	-6 759

Note 7 Provision for partial pension	2022	2021
Opening provision	559 438	0
Cost for the year	-114 963	588 841
This year's payment	-121 932	-29 403
Closing Provision	322 543	569 438

Other notes

Note 8 Definition of key performance indicators

Operation % = Operating profit as a percentage of Net income

Cash Ratio % = Total Current assets as a percentage of Current liabilities

Note 9 Cultural Assets

The SIPRI office at Signalistgatan 9, Solna, houses borrowed artwork from the Public Art Agency Sweden. According to the Public Art Agency Sweden, the receiving authority must report in the balance sheet any artwork purchased after 2003 that has a value exceeding SEK 20 000. The value of one artwork amounts to SEK 28 000 and was bought after 2003. SIPRI is not regarded as an authority but is an independent foundation reporting in accordance with the K3 rules and can therefore not recognize the value in the balance sheet.

Solna, February, 2023

Stefan Löfven
Chair

Chan Heng Chee

Mohamed Ibn Chambas

Jean-Marie Guéhenno

Radha Kumar

Patricia Lewis

Jessica Tuchman Mathews

Feodor Voytolovsky



Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Organization no: 802006-2660

Our Audit Report was submitted February 2023

Emilie Slet
Chartered accountant

Carita Nyssölä Linde
Deputy Director