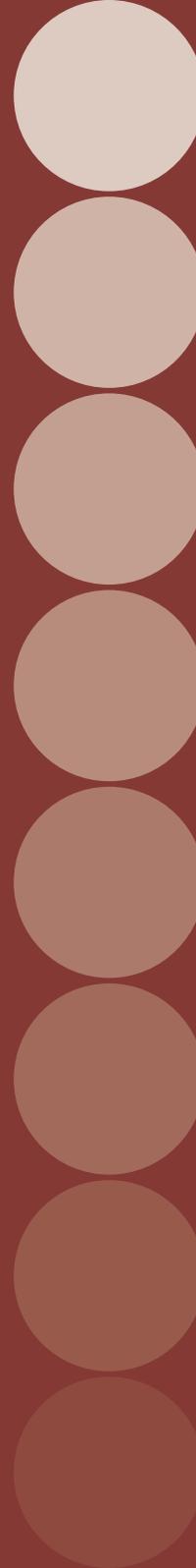


The logo for SIPRI, consisting of the lowercase letters 'sipri' in a white serif font, positioned within a red square.

**STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL  
PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

# **ANNUAL REVIEW 2015**



## STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SIPRI is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament. Established in 1966, SIPRI provides data, analysis and recommendations, based on open sources, to policymakers, researchers, media and the interested public.

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## **WELCOME**

Welcome to SIPRI's 2015 Annual Review.

SIPRI was founded in 1966 by the Swedish Parliament to be an independent and global resource on data and analysis for international decision makers in the field of armaments, disarmament and international security.

We believe that we can safely say that we have served that role. And more.

Thanks to our well-founded reputation as a source of unbiased and authoritative data and information, SIPRI is a reference point for many different kinds of people and institutions—diplomats, politicians, journalists, scholars, the military, students, governments and ordinary citizens. All of them can trust SIPRI's data and analysis on armed conflicts and military spending, on nuclear forces and arms control, on the arms trade and export controls, and on conflict management and peacekeeping operations.

In 2015, SIPRI continued to serve its diverse audience. Its data and analysis were used by and in a host of international institutions and fora—such as the United Nations, NATO, the European Union and ASEAN among others—giving them all a firm foundation from which to talk, decide and act.

There are many divisions in today's world based on competing interests, historic grievances and ambition. Some of these differences are managed peacefully, to mutual benefit. Some cannot be and they escalate into violent conflict in ways that are often sudden and unpredictable. The need for SIPRI's work is greater than ever.

Towards peace,

Dan Smith  
Director

## January 2015

Ian Anthony, Director of the European Security Programme, writes the first SIPRI newsletter essay of 2015, 'Russia as a strategic challenge for the European Union', in which he outlines three alternative pathways for the EU's relationship with Russia

## NEW CHALLENGES FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

The EU entered 2015 under the new leadership of President of the European Council Donald Tusk, and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini. Chairing his first EU Council meeting, Tusk prioritized the EU's relationship with Russia, with a 'strategic discussion' on Russia forming one of the two main focal points of the meeting.

The role of the EU's High Representative has grown in recent years and includes steering the EU's common foreign policy and strengthening security policies among member states. This latter issue—and particularly information sharing among states—gained attention after the terrorist attacks on the satirical newspaper *Charlie Hebdo* in France on 7 January 2015.

The SIPRI **European Security Programme** analyses several issues within the European security environment, including the EU's comprehensive approach to security, combating the use of firearms in the EU, nuclear security and cybersecurity.

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### New SIPRI publication

SIPRI publishes the Policy Paper *Western Arms Exports to China* by Oliver Bräuner, Mark Bromley and Mathieu Duchâtel

### SIPRI presentation

SIPRI Researcher Ekaterina Klimenko gives a seminar on Arctic Futures at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI)

### SIPRI expert comment

Lars-Erik Lundin writes an expert comment, 'The EU's response to the terrorist attacks in Paris: combining targeted and comprehensive approaches'

### SIPRI ranking

SIPRI is ranked sixth in the *2014 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report* published by the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania

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Rally in Tours, France, on 11 January 2015 after the terrorist attacks on the satirical newspaper *Charlie Hebdo*

Image: <<https://www.flickr.com/photosanyvanille/15636714863/in/photostream/>>

**February 2015**

The New Geopolitics of Peace Operations Initiative launches the report *The Future Peace Operations Landscape: Voices from Stakeholders Around the Globe* at an event at the UN headquarters in New York City

## THE SHIFTING LANDSCAPE OF PEACE OPERATIONS

As the world becomes more globalized, conflicts and terrorism also become more globalized. Furthermore, the landscape of peace operations is shifting, with power and political influence moving away from the West towards emerging powers such as Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa and Turkey. Consequently, peace operations must embrace international cooperation.

**The New Geopolitics of Peace Operations Initiative** aims to analyse peace operations and conflict management. In 2015, the initiative began its second phase, which focuses on Africa, where the majority of peace operations are likely to take place in the future. The initiative aims to better prepare peace operations for the diverse security environments on the continent while promoting local and international dialogue on the future of peace and security in Africa.

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### SIPRI commentary

Oliver Bräuner and Daha Park write the essay 'Non-interference limits China's role in the fight against Islamic State'

### SIPRI event

SIPRI hosts a discussion on the future actions of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) at the Munich Security Conference

### New SIPRI publication

SIPRI publishes four Policy Briefs on promoting crisis management in the East and China seas

### SIPRI in the media

Pieter Wezeman, Senior Researcher in the International Arms Transfers Programme, speaks to the *Wall Street Journal* about armaments in the Middle East and the German defence industry

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SIPRI's New Geopolitics of Peace Operations initiative aims to better prepare peace operations for the diverse security environments of the future

Image: <[https://www.flickr.com/photos/un\\_photo/5808393143/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/un_photo/5808393143/)>

March 2015

In the essay 'Death of the CFE Treaty: The need to move arms control back to the centre of security policy', Ian Anthony argues that Russia's termination of its participation in the 1990 Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) is a blow to the integrated system of arms control and confidence- and security-building measures in Europe

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## EXTERNAL SECURITY ACTORS IN AFRICA— TOWARDS MULTILATERALISM AND 'AFRICANIZATION'

Over the past decade, major external actors have developed policy initiatives to advance their security, geopolitical and economic interests in Africa. SIPRI's edited volume *Security Activities of External Actors in Africa* aims to map and place into a policy context the security-related activities of seven major external actors in sub-Saharan Africa: five states—China, France, Russia, the UK and the USA—and two organizations—the European Union and the United Nations.

The book—which documents an increasing use of multilateral approaches, support for the 'Africanization' of African security, and the privatization of external security support—was presented at an event in Addis Ababa, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Addis Ababa University Institute for Peace and Security.

### SIPRI in the media

Gary Milante writes in *Foreign Policy* about the issue of democratization. Shannon Kile speaks to *Ny Teknik* about Saudi Arabia



Speakers at SIPRI's book launch in Addis Ababa discuss African perspectives on the activities of external actors in Africa

## April 2015

On the opening day of the 2015 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) at the UN in New York, SIPRI organizes the discussion forum 'Promoting a successful outcome of the 2015 NPT Review Conference' in collaboration with the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

## NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION ON THE AGENDA

The 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was created to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to move states towards nuclear disarmament. The NPT is the world's most successful multilateral disarmament agreement, with 190 states parties, and the only treaty that involves a binding commitment to disarmament by the five recognized nuclear weapon states.

A conference to review the treaty is held every five years and, in 2015, the 9th Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT took place at the UN in New York between 27 April and 22 May. The conference examined a wide range of issues, in particular the implementation of the of the NPT's provisions since 2010. The conference review was widely considered a disappointment since it failed to produce an agreed final document for taking the NTP further.

SIPRI's **Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-proliferation Programme** attended the conference, reporting back on topics and talks at the event. The Programme's research encompasses chemical and biological weapons, the current status of global nuclear forces and the non-proliferation of weapons.

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### SIPRI event

SIPRI, in cooperation with the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Representation of Sweden to International Organizations in Vienna, holds a workshop on promoting a successful outcome of the 2015 NPT Review Conference at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna

### SIPRI data launch

SIPRI launches its latest data for military expenditure, showing that global military expenditure totalled \$1.8 trillion in 2014, a fall of 0.4 per cent in real terms since 2013

### SIPRI ranking

SIPRI ranks third among Wikipedia pages in Sweden in the Open Wikipedia Ranking



The 9th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was considered widely to be a disappointment

**May 2015**

A final report, summarizing the conclusions from each Forum session, is published online at the SIPRI website

**2015 STOCKHOLM FORUM ON SECURITY & DEVELOPMENT**

The 2015 Stockholm Forum on Security & Development took place on 12 and 13 May. Co-hosted with the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Forum explored the theme ‘Promoting sustainable peace’ through high-level roundtable discussions on socio-economic development, conflict, peace and security. The Forum provides a neutral platform for interdisciplinary exchange among members of the international security and development communities.

There were several sessions dedicated to topics such as gender equality in security and development, inclusive peacebuilding, climate change and power structures, and evidence of peacebuilding. Particular focus was given to regional issues, including those in Afghanistan, Syria, Mali and other parts of West Africa. The 2015 Stockholm Forum was the second event of its kind, following the inaugural Forum in 2014, and drew more than 200 participants from over 25 countries.

**SIPRI commentary**

Gary Milante, Director of SIPRI’s Security and Development Programme, writes the essay ‘From “statebuilding” to “stakebuilding”’: a personal reflection from the Stockholm Forum on Security and Development’

**SIPRI activities**

Tariq Rauf talks about nuclear safeguards in Sri Lanka to the *Sunday Times*

**SIPRI in the media**

Richard Ghiasy publishes an opinion piece on the three visions for Afghanistan’s future with *The Diplomat*

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Panelists at the 2015 Stockholm Forum on Security & Development share their key takeaways at the closing session

June 2015

SIPRI starts a new project on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in sub-Saharan Africa. The project will create an online database containing standardized information about past and ongoing outreach and assistance activities in sub-Saharan Africa to help states implement the ATT

## KEEPING TRACK OF GLOBAL ARMS TRENDS

One of SIPRI's original research aims was to examine international arms trends. The picture is often murky due to misleading reporting, state secrecy and a lack of internationally agreed definitions. Nonetheless, developments in armaments and disarmaments can be tracked and used to provide indications of global peace and security.

SIPRI has two programmes that work to measure arms trends. The **Arms and Military Expenditure Programme** monitors international arms transfers, military expenditure and major arms and weapons-producing companies. The programme releases data for each of these areas once a year, which reveals the latest trends. The **Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-proliferation Programme** releases data once a year, revealing countries' nuclear arsenals.

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### SIPRI Yearbook

*SIPRI Yearbook 2015* is released. The new edition includes a chapter on security and development—the first time this growing research field has been covered in the Yearbook

### SIPRI activities

SIPRI organizes the workshop 'New trajectories of integration in the Caucasus: the challenges for conflict and security' in Tbilisi, Georgia, as part of the international, EU-funded Security and Democracy in the Neighbourhood Project

### New SIPRI publication

SIPRI publishes the book *The New Nuclear Forensics*, edited by SIPRI Senior Researcher Vitaly Fedchenko

### SIPRI event

SIPRI, together with its partners, organizes the summer school on 'Impact evaluation methods in Central Asia' in Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan

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Monitoring international trends in armaments is a core SIPRI activity since its founding in 1966

July 2015

Tariq Rauf writes the expert comment 'No alternative to a diplomatic solution to the Iran nuclear file'

### DEAL REACHED ON IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAMME

On 14 July, Iran and the P5+1 countries—China, France, Russia, the UK, the USA and Germany—reached a historic deal on Iran's nuclear programme. Diplomatic talks between the seven countries had been ongoing since November 2013, and, after 20 months of negotiations, finally concluded with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

The deal ended a 12-year stand-off in the region, sparked by the release of Iranian plans of a nuclear fuel facility in 2003. The agreement was hailed as a 'new chapter of hope' by Iran's foreign minister, Mohammad Javad Zarif.

At SIPRI, the **Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-proliferation Programme** works on issues of nuclear weapons, nuclear forensics, chemical and biological weapons and non-proliferation

SIPRI expert comment

Tariq Rauf writes the expert comment 'Nuclear verification in Iran: managed access secure peace in North East Asia'



On 14 July, Iran and the P5+1 countries—China, France, Russia, the UK, the USA and Germany—reached a historical deal on Iran's nuclear programme.

**August 2015**

World military expenditure totalled almost \$1.7 trillion in 2015, an increase of 1 per cent in real terms from 2014. The volume of international transfers of major weapons has grown continuously since 2004 and rose by 14 per cent between 2006–10 and 2011–15

## SIPRI'S DATABASES

Alongside its research, SIPRI maintains five databases: the Arms Embargoes Database, the Arms Transfers Database, the Military Expenditure Database, the Multilateral Peace Operations Database and the National Reports on Arms Exports Database. They are regularly updated during the year and two of them—the Arms Transfers Database and the Military Expenditure Database—result in annual data launches with extensive global outreach.

SIPRI's databases exemplify the Institutes's core values of integrity, openness and reliability. The sources and methods are available to read on SIPRI's website and the data is available to the public. More information can be found at <[www.sipri.org/databases](http://www.sipri.org/databases)>.

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### SIPRI commentary

Mathieu Duchâtel and Eugenia Kazakova write the essay 'Tensions in the South China Sea: the nuclear dimension'

### SIPRI expert comment

Robert Kelley writes the expert comment 'Water supply to the Syrian bombed site'

### SIPRI activities

Richard Ghiasy participates in the third Eurasia Peace and Development Forum, held in Beijing

### SIPRI in the media

Shannon Kile speaks to *Svenska Dagbladet* about world nuclear forces 70 years after Hiroshima

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```
85 }
86
87
88 ▼ if( !function_exists('hex2rgb') ) {
89 ▼   function hex2rgb($hex_str, $return_string = false, $separator = ',') {
90     $hex_str = preg_replace("/^[^0-9A-Fa-f]/", '', $hex_str); // Gets a proper hex
91     $rgb_array = array();
92     if( strlen($hex_str) == 6 ) {
93       $color_val = hexdec($hex_str);
94       $rgb_array['r'] = 0xFF & ($color_val >> 0x10);
95       $rgb_array['g'] = 0xFF & ($color_val >> 0x08);
96       $rgb_array['b'] = 0xFF & $color_val;
97     } else if( strlen($hex_str) == 3 ) {
98       $rgb_array['r'] = hexdec(substr($hex_str, 0, 1));
99       $rgb_array['g'] = hexdec(substr($hex_str, 1, 1));
100      $rgb_array['b'] = hexdec(substr($hex_str, 2, 1));
101    }
102    if( $return_string ) {
103      return implode($separator, $rgb_array);
104    } else {
105      return $rgb_array;
106    }
107  }
108 }
109
```

SIPRI's databases exemplify its core values of integrity, openness and reliability

### September 2015

SIPRI and its local partner CONASCIPAL launch a strategic vision for civil society's contribution to the Malian peace process

## INCLUSIVE PEACEBUILDING IN MALI

The attacks by Tuareg militants in northern Mali in January 2012 sparked a violent crisis in the country that continues today. A lasting peace process will need to address a broad range of issues, including those relevant to the entire Sahara–Sahel region. While external actors can provide various types of support, the process of identifying the main issues needs to be designed, developed and led from within Mali.

SIPRI's **Mali Civil Society and Peacebuilding Project** aims to support the contribution of civil society to the peacebuilding process in Mali. In order to firmly ground the project in the realities of the situation in Mali, it includes a strong element of field research, conducted by Malian civil society groups, and a consultative process for analysis and understanding of the nature of the current crisis.

### SIPRI activities

SIPRI co-hosts the workshop 'Engaging transport service providers as counter-proliferation partners' in Malta

### SIPRI Yearbook

The Russian translation of *SIPRI Yearbook 2014* is launched in Moscow

### SIPRI in the media

Siemon Wezeman speaks to Deutsche Welle about China's recent military parade

### New SIPRI publication

SIPRI releases a new report that shows the rate of peacekeepers dying while in the service of the UN has steadily fallen over the past 25 years



SIPRI's Mali Civil Society and Peacebuilding Project aims to support the contribution of civil society to the peacebuilding process in Mali

Image: [https://www.flickr.com/photos/un\\_photo/16806119180/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/un_photo/16806119180/)

October 2015

SIPRI, in cooperation with NIR, presents the report *Breaking the Afghan Private Sector's Deadlock* by Richard Ghiasy, Jiayi Zhou and Henrik Hallgren, a comprehensive account of the Afghan private sector

## FOCUS ON CENTRAL ASIA

Central Asia—comprising Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and sometimes Afghanistan—has been an area of interest for global powers since the break-up of the Soviet Union. In 2001, the USA and its allies invaded Afghanistan, while both Russia and the USA have, until recently, had military bases in Kyrgyzstan.

SIPRI's **Security and Economic Development in Afghanistan Project** examines the current position and potential of Afghanistan's private sector in view of the country's status as a fragile state, the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Forces and the handover of security responsibilities to the Afghan Government.

SIPRI's **Life in Kyrgyzstan Project** looks at the role of women in society, with particular emphasis on labour growth. The project also measures the impact of the LivingSideBySide<sup>®</sup> peacebuilding programme, a new initiative designed to foster ethnic tolerance and conflict resolution skills among young adults aged 15 to 18.

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### SIPRI in the media

Dan Smith talks to Reuters about the link between conflict and climate change

### SIPRI activities

SIPRI and partners host the Life in Kyrgyzstan Conference in Bishkek, which focuses on socio-economic development in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia

### SIPRI activities

SIPRI co-hosts the event 'ATT ratification, accession and implementation in Africa: challenges and opportunities' at the UN in New York

### SIPRI activities

Suyoun Jang and Kate Sullivan speak at the closing session of the International Peace Forum in Varberg, Sweden.

### SIPRI activities

Vitaly Fedchenko presents the findings of the book *The New Nuclear Forensics* at the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

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SIPRI's work in Kyrgyzstan aims to foster ethnic tolerance among young adults

## November 2015

SIPRI launches the report *Implementing Article 36 Weapon Reviews in the Light of Increasing Autonomy in Weapon Systems* at the UN offices in Geneva

## CYBER TECHNOLOGIES

Cybersecurity is an important, and growing, part of security. In 2015, major organizations suffered from cyber crime, including US Government agencies and officials, personal dating websites and banks in over 30 countries. The hackers gained information and, in the case of the bank attacks, over \$1 billion.

Cyber threats also occur at the state level. In July, a cyber attack on the entertainment company Sony Pictures resulted in hundreds of leaked documents. Despite denials by North Korea, an FBI investigation concluded on 19 December that North Korea was behind the attack.

SIPRI's project **Cybersecurity and the Responsible Use of Information and Communications Technology** explores the cyberdefence and cybersecurity of various states and organizations, including France, Russia, the UK, the USA, the EU, NATO and the UN.

### SIPRI activities

Aaron Dunne and Vitaly Fedchenko attend the workshop 'Engaging transport providers as counter-proliferation partners' in Hong Kong

### SIPRI in the media

Pieter Wezeman comments on the rise of arms transfers to the Kurds to Al Jazeera

### New SIPRI publication

SIPRI publishes the Policy Brief 'Managing conflict and integration in the South Caucasus: a challenge for the European Union'

### SIPRI Yearbook

The Ukrainian translation of the *SIPRI Yearbook 2014* is launched at the Razumkov Centre in Kiev

### SIPRI commentary

Jiayi Zhou writes the blog post 'Food insecurity: strategic incentives for integrated action' in light of the Sustainable Development Goal to eradicate world hunger and malnutrition by 2030



SIPRI's work on our evolving digital world explores the cyberdefence and cybersecurity of states and organizations

## December 2015

SIPRI launches its Top 100 military and arms-producing companies by arms sales. The latest data shows that the West is still dominant, despite surging sales in the rest of the world

## 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 46th 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 Yearbook 2015* was translated into Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Ukrainian with further summaries in Catalan, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swedish. As well as updated data on annual armaments and military spending, the Yearbook contains analysis of specific developments from 2014, including the conflict in Syria and Iraq, the conflict in Ukraine and trends in East Asian security.

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### SIPRI activities

SIPRI co-hosts a workshop in London on violence affecting healthcare delivery

### New SIPRI publication

SIPRI produces a final report on the societal and economic impacts of current EU export controls for the European Commission



First translated in 1993, the SIPRI Yearbook has since been translated into many languages over the years

## January–December 2015

SIPRI is an international institute, attracting scholars, researchers, policymakers and visiting experts and delegations from around the world

## FACTS AND FIGURES

- The average number of employees at SIPRI in 2015 was 48, of whom 23 were men and 25 were women
- SIPRI had 34 full-time research staff during 2015, with 16 different nationalities
- SIPRI published 22 titles in 2015, including 6 on behalf of the European Union Non-Proliferation Consortium
- Full translations of the SIPRI Yearbook were published in Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Ukrainian, and summaries in Catalan, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swedish
- On average, 1330 people visit the SIPRI website each day; the website recorded more than 1.7 million unique page views in 2015
- At the end of 2015, SIPRI had over 23 300 followers on Twitter and more than 13 000 on Facebook
- During 2015, SIPRI was quoted in over 16 000 stories in 96 countries
- SIPRI issued 9 major press releases, 11 expert comments and 11 essays throughout 2015
- The total readership of SIPRI's media outlets was estimated to be over 100 million people in 2015



SIPRI's coverage by global media, in both print and online outlets, continues to increase

**January–December 2015**

SIPRI's annual accounts  
have been prepared in  
accordance with the  
Swedish Bookkeeping Act

**FINANCES**

	2015	2014
<b>Income</b>		
Grant from Swedish Government	24 402 000	24 431 000
Grant from other funders	30 310 282	29 226 646
Royalties and sales	146 135	134 040
Other	395 046	94 069
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 253 463</b>	<b>53 885 755</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Project expenditure from grants	-14 929 986	-13 288 317
Administrative expenditure	-9 996 892	-9 932 258
Staff costs	-29 345 660	-31 786 491
Depreciation	-101 699	-127 367
Other operating costs		-37 290
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>879 226</b>	<b>-1 285 968</b>
<b>Financial income</b>		
Financial net amount	523 762	477 694
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>1 402 506</b>	<b>-808 274</b>



SIPRI's annual staff photo taken on the occasion of the meeting of the Governing Board

