

Charity no. 1001081

**British American Security Information  
Council**

**Report and Unaudited Financial  
Statements**

**31 December 2023**

**British American Security Information Council**

**Reference and administrative details**

**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

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<b>Charity number</b>	1001081
<b>Registered office and operational address</b>	Work + Play 11 Seven Sisters Road London N7 7FN
<b>Trustees</b>	<div>The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:</div> <div><div><div><b>Andrew Cottey</b> Peter Jones Paul Carroll Angela Kane Joanne Skolnick Thomas Hajnoczi Helena Harding Laicie Heeley Daniel Johnson Togzhan Kassenova James Madeley Stuart Casey-Maslen</div><div><b>Chair</b> Treasurer Appointed September 2023 Appointed September 2023 Appointed June 2023         Appointed September 2023</div></div></div>
<b>Executive directors</b>	Sebastian Brixey-Williams
<b>Principal bankers</b>	Metro Bank One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA UK
<b>Independent examiners</b>	Johnsons Chartered Accountants 1-2 Craven Road Ealing London W5 2UA

## **British American Security Information Council**

### **Report of the trustees'**

#### **For the year ended 31 December 2023**

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The trustees present their report and the independently examined financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Trust Deed and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities (effective from January 2019).

#### **Structure, Governance and Management**

BASIC is a Charitable Trust and is governed by a Trust Deed, which is available upon request. The Board of Trustees governs the organisation through quarterly board meetings, chaired by Dr Andrew Cottey. The Executive Director is responsible for the daily leadership and management of the organisation, and is accountable to the Board of Trustees.

Board membership is decided by the existing trustees in consultation with the Executive Director, with a view to ensuring that the Board of Trustees features a healthy mix of professional competencies and substantive expertise relating to BASIC's mission area. Comprehensive reviews of Board competency are done annually, led by a membership sub-committee of the Board. Diversity of all forms is an important consideration in identifying Board membership. The Board commits itself to achieving full or near-full gender parity across its trusteeship, acknowledging the fact that the on-boarding and off-boarding of trustees may create temporary moments of imbalance in both directions.

New Board members are confirmed at a quarterly board meeting, and are provided with an induction pack and a one-hour session with the Chair and the Director to introduce them to the role and the organisation. They are also required to undertake mandatory training on core competencies related to human resources including bullying and sexual harassment; equity, diversity and inclusion; and unconscious bias. Training on charity finances, governance, and cybersecurity is also requested to be completed by some trustees.

The Board appointed Joanne Skolnick in July 2023, and Paul Carroll, Stuart Casey-Maslen, and Angela Kane in September 2023. David Pritchard retired from the Board in June 2023 and Anita Friedt in July 2023.

The Executive Director's salary is reviewed by a board sub-committee made up of the Chair of the Board, the Treasurer and at least two additional board members with financial, HR or management experience. The Director's performance is assessed on an annual basis. BASIC is a member of the Rethinking Security network. This has no impact on the operating policies of the charity.

## British American Security Information Council

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For the year ended 31 December 2023

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### *Objectives and Activities*

#### About BASIC

BASIC is an independent, non-profit think tank based in London whose mission is to safeguard humanity and Earth's ecosystem from nuclear risks and interconnected security threats, for generations to come. Our vision is for a global security consensus founded on multilateralism, recognition of the indivisibility of security, consideration of future generations, and respect for planetary boundaries.

We are widely recognised as a leading think tank working on foreign affairs and international security policy in the United Kingdom, in particular due to our longstanding specialist expertise in nuclear policy. Founded in 1987, for over 37 years we have been at the forefront of global efforts to build trust amongst nations and to control and reduce weapons stockpiles and risks. To do this, we work with governments and experts around the world to convene inclusive dialogues and produce original research and thought leadership that aim to challenge orthodoxy and zero-sum thinking, and open pathways towards cosmopolitan security.

#### Our Strategies

BASIC is an agile organisation that is able to rapidly acquire new skills and ways of working in order to best achieve our mission. As such, we do not consider ourselves limited to certain ways of working. However, there are five core services in which we have expertise and an established reputation, as set out in the table below.

Intervention	Description
Thought Leadership and Research	Development or mainstreaming of new visions, approaches, conceptual frameworks, strategic analysis and policy proposals.
Dialogue Facilitation	Tracks 1, 1.5 and 2 dialogues for distrust reduction and trust-building; building shared visions, understanding and agreements.
Initiative Co-Piloting	NGO partnership to governments, international organisations, and academic institutions providing advice, methodologies, proposals, networks, convening power, political energy, legitimacy etc. to such efforts.
Network Development	Track II bilateral contacts between nuclear-armed states; global youth network development; breaking out of nuclear silos.
Capacity-building & Training	Training governments on new frameworks and approaches; building capacity of younger people in the field.

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#### **How We Measure Success**

At a high level, success for BASIC is about fulfilling our mission to safeguard humanity and Earth's ecosystem from nuclear risks and interconnected security threats, for generations to come.

In practice, this usually comes down to: a) changes to government rhetoric, policies, or practices (e.g. nuclear deterrence or disarmament policy) based on our advice; b) fostering distrust reduction or trust building between key stakeholders (e.g. officials / experts working across political divides) through our dialogue work; or c) understanding- or capacity-building among key stakeholders (e.g. early career professionals) through our training and education efforts.

BASIC has an internal monitoring, evaluation, and impact measurement approach that assesses a range of factors at four levels: 1) organisational, 2) programme, and 3) project levels, as well as monitoring the performance of 4) individual staff members.

Each of our projects are assessed against their project innovation, design, delivery, outcomes, resourcing, budgeting, and the level of diversity of participation. Programmes are assessed according to the aggregate of the projects that fall under them, as well as against the clarity of their strategy and delivery of their strategic objectives.

Organisationally, we assess BASIC's leadership and management, strategy and delivery of strategic objectives, Board governance, financial performance, and reputation.

Key indicators that we look for when we assess the impact of our work include, but are not limited to:

1. Confirmation from key stakeholders such as government officials that our work has impacted their policies or practices;
2. Evidence of our recommendations or our language being picked up and implemented by key stakeholders and shaping their discourse or behaviour;
3. Attendance at our events: number of participants, seniority, engagement, etc.;
4. Traffic to our website, downloads of our publications, and engagement in the media and social media;
5. Quotations or references in publications.

The trustees consider that they have complied with the duty in the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission.

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#### **Our Programmes**

BASIC implemented its mission in 2023 through the delivery of a range of funded projects falling under five programme areas. In addition, in 2023 BASIC continued in its role as the Secretariat of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Security and Non-Proliferation.

#### **1. The Emerging Voices Network**

##### **Summary**

The Emerging Voices Network (EVN) is a digital, global network of high-potential, early career researchers on nuclear weapons and nuclear policy issues. Today's early career researchers on nuclear issues are geographically dispersed and disconnected from each other, particularly in terms of engagement between different regions. The EVN exists to enable sustained dialogue and facilitate collaborative problem-solving between these younger people, as well as intergenerationally with senior experts in the field. Since 2020, it has grown to become a ~350-member strong network, providing policy training and capacity-building, public events, publications, networking opportunities, mentorship, and targeted outreach.

##### **Annual Updates**

The Emerging Voices Network (EVN) programme experienced a year of significant growth and achievement, focusing on two main funded projects while successfully securing additional funding for future initiatives. Throughout the year, the programme has consistently worked towards enhancing inclusivity in nuclear policy discussions, engaging emerging voices, and exploring the interconnections between various existential threats. The Emerging Voices Network (EVN) has been supported by two funders in 2023: a three-year grant (2022-2025) from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and two projects funded by the Ploughshares Fund.

The EVN has seen remarkable expansion in 2023, growing from approximately 140 members at the start of the year to 352 members by November. This growth was bolstered by a successful call for applications that attracted 267 new members, significantly diversifying and strengthening the network.

The "De-siloing Existential Threats" project (2022-2023), funded by the Ploughshares Fund's 'Equity Rises' initiative, saw the completion of its first phase. This culminated in the publication of an edited anthology ("<https://basicint.org/anthology-de-siloing-existential-threats/>") in July 2023, featuring policy papers and recommendations from five EVN Working Groups on challenges in the nuclear policy field. The project included well-attended events, expert masterclasses, and secured a second year of funding of USD 80,000 from the Ploughshares Fund to continue and expand this work in 2023-2024. The second phase engaged four focus groups in exploring connections between climate change, social justice, the military-industrial complex, racism, and diversity in relation to nuclear policy.

Under the grant from Norway, a key achievement was the publication of the "Regional Youth Perspectives on the NPT Review Process" report (<https://basicint.org/report-regional-youth-perspectives-on-the-npt-review-process/>) in June 2023. This report, based on input from nine regional EVN consultants, provided valuable insights into regional barriers and opportunities for early career professionals' engagement with the NPT. Later in the year, the EVN launched a second major policy cycle, focusing on the Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons, which involved five working groups examining different aspects of humanitarian impacts within the NPT context.

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In terms of policy engagement, the programme has made several notable contributions. These include the EVN Youth/Early Career PrepCom Consultation Process, resulting in a Working Paper submission to the 2023 PrepCom, and participation in a UNODA event in Vienna on science, technology, and its impact on nuclear policy.

The EVN programme has been proactive in its outreach and collaboration efforts. Team members attended the NPT Preparatory Committee meeting in Vienna, engaging with stakeholders and distributing recent EVN publications. The programme organised events focused on humanitarian impacts, including a session at the Austrian Embassy in London, and has actively sought collaboration with organisations like the Asia-Pacific Leadership Network.

The EVN also furthered its wider educational and training opportunities for its network members through its continued 'masterclasses' (<https://basicint.org/expert-masterclasses/>), which included sessions delivered by Jamie Kwong on the 'Climate-Nuclear Nexus', and Professor Andrew Futter on the 'Third Nuclear Age'. These Masterclasses are intended to be a digital-first resource available to both EVN networks and the general public, to learn directly from the field's senior experts on key areas of nuclear issues and build their knowledge and expertise. These sessions are hosted live over Zoom, to give network members the opportunity to meet and discuss the session's topic with the delivering expert, and are later uploaded to the BASIC website and Youtube so that it is a lasting available resource to the wider community and interested individuals. There is continued engagement with these Masterclasses after they are shared online, with some recordings garnering between 100-300 views.

Additionally, the EVN Board (composed of EVN members) and EVN staff team collaboratively developed a Code of Conduct to guide network interactions and activities. Looking ahead, the EVN programme is well-positioned for continued impact. It aims to capitalise on the expanded EVN to increase global reach and diversity in nuclear policy discussions, leverage ongoing policy cycles to contribute to international debates and develop new formats for collaboration and learning.

### **Longer Term Objectives**

Looking ahead, the Emerging Voices Network will take on the next phases of both its projects, funded by the Ploughshares Fund and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway respectively. The first project entails a policy cycle centred around using Futures and Foresight to imagine pathways to a world beyond nuclear deterrence, and the second involves a policy cycle on 'Nuclear Harm Reduction', which will result in an anthology of five policy papers offering innovative thinking and policy recommendations on how to strengthen methods of harm reduction to prevent, mitigate, and respond to different kinds of nuclear harm. These policy cycles will run alongside our masterclasses, speed networking, and peer-to-peer mentoring.

In its longer-term objectives, the EVN looks to further strengthen the network connections it builds amongst its members – this will be done through the launch of a LinkedIn group for members to reach out to one another directly for shared opportunities and collaboration, along with the development of an EVN Directory. As part of our broader effort to continuously extend the accessibility of the EVN's activities to its members as it develops, the EVN team will explore methods such as grouping network members more closely based on timezone, and scheduling events such as webinars and masterclasses at varying times. The EVN also aims to find ways to facilitate further 'in-person' engagements for its network members, such as informal networking meetings, and an EVN conference/symposium.

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## **2. Nuclear Disarmament**

### **Summary**

The Nuclear Disarmament programme aims to facilitate the global transition to a post-nuclear weapons world. It works across nuclear disarmament treaties such as the NPT and the TPNW. Over the Eleventh Review Cycle, the Programme's primary focus was as the NGO partner to the Stockholm Initiative.

### **Annual Updates**

The Nuclear Disarmament programme underwent a renewal in 2023, marked by the conclusion of a major project, funding uncertainties, and strategic repositioning.

The year began with the successful wrap-up of the 2022 'Stepping Stones / Stockholm Initiative' project, funded by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). This project began in 2019, and its completion coincided with that of the Tenth NPT Review Cycle. A highlight of this project was a virtual workshop held in January 2023, which brought together diverse stakeholders, including representatives from both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States from across the political spectrum. The discussions at this event were candid and productive, culminating in the publication of the report "Nuclear Diplomacy Crossroads: What Future for the Stockholm Initiative in the Eleventh NPT Review Cycle" (<https://basicint.org/nuclear-diplomacy-crossroads/>) in March 2023.

The 'Stepping Stones / Stockholm Initiative' project had been the only project of the Nuclear Disarmament programme at the start 2023, leading to a funding gap. Compounding this challenge was Programme Manager Rishi Paul departure from BASIC in spring 2023 to take up the position of Senior Policy Fellow at the European Leadership Network, leaving a leadership gap in the programme. Together, these developments led to a period of reduced activity for the Nuclear Disarmament programme in 2023.

The leadership and fundraising gap was filled by BASIC's Executive Director who prioritised fundraising for the programme from Q3 onwards. Following a set of successful conversations at the NPT PrepCom in July/August, work got started on new funding bids to produce two major new services to support the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Process: an NPT Monitor and a Nuclear Transparency Index (NUTRI), which have since been successfully secured in 2024. Collectively, these sets of outputs will support efforts towards increased transparency and accountability in the NPT regime. Thus, while the past year has presented significant challenges, the ongoing efforts to reimagine and refund the Nuclear Disarmament programme demonstrate BASIC's unwavering commitment to this critical area of work.

### **Longer Term Objectives**

The NPT Monitor and the Nuclear Transparency Index will be the flagship projects of the Nuclear Disarmament Programme in the coming years. With the NPT Monitor, BASIC will play a central role in assessing the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, helping set the agenda for treaty discussions throughout this and upcoming review cycles, and organising documentation in order to assist States Parties in their preparations for the negotiations.



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### 3. Nuclear Responsibilities

#### Summary

The purpose of the Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities is to stimulate inclusive global dialogue about states' responsibilities in relation to nuclear weapons possession and between states in nuclear deterrence relationships. Run jointly in 2023 between BASIC and the Institute for Conflict, Cooperation and Security (ICCS) at the University of Birmingham, the programme facilitates discussions amongst nuclear officials and experts to help them determine their nuclear responsibilities.

#### Annual Updates

The Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities operated in two separate tracks in 2023: a South Asia track and an NPT track.

The South Asia track of the Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities has been actively engaged in strengthening crisis prevention, management, and de-escalation mechanisms between India and Pakistan, mediated through track 1.5 discussion on each state's responsibilities in relation to nuclear weapons and one another. The programme has continued to facilitate national and multilateral dialogues in Asia, while also securing new funding and expanding the scope of its work. This track's efforts have been supported by two rounds of funding from the UK's Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre (CPACC), for 2022-2023 (£299,999) and 2023-2024 (£285,298).

Completing the first CPACC grant, the programme's activities commenced in the first quarter of 2023 with the co-leadership of South Asian partners: the Center for Security, Strategy and Policy Research (CSSPR) in Pakistan (CSSPR) and the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) in India. In January 2023, the programme hosted national roundtable discussions in India and Pakistan focused on each country's nuclear responsibilities in relation to bilateral crisis communication mechanisms.

Following such activities, the programme made a notable contribution with the publication of a compendium titled "Crisis Communications: Indian and Pakistani Perspectives on Responsible Practices" (<https://basicint.org/compendium-crisis-communications-indian-and-pakistani-perspectives/>). Co-edited between, BASIC-ICCS, Dr. Rabia Akhtar (CSSPR), and Ruhee Neog (IPCS), the compendium features essays by Indian and Pakistani journalists and nuclear policy experts, offering a rare joint perspective on crisis communication mechanisms between the two countries. The compendium is, in itself, a rare example of India-Pakistan joint scholarly production, and the conclusion is notably co-authored by a Pakistani and an Indian scholar. We also held a launch event, which was recorded (<https://basicint.org/video-compendium-discussion-crisis-communications/>).

Building on the South Asia work, the programme also led a multilateral track 1.5 dialogue in Hanoi in March 2023, which brought together participants from India, Pakistan, and other Asia-Pacific countries to examine shared nuclear responsibilities and escalation risks in Southern Asia. Such engagements led to the identification of risk reduction policy proposals that have been set out in detail by BASIC in a report titled "Exploring Nuclear Risk Reduction Pathways in Southern Asia through Nuclear Responsibilities" (<https://basicint.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/NR-Exploring-Nuclear-Risk-Reduction-Pathways-in-Southern-Asia-through-Nuclear-Responsibilities.pdf>).

In March 2023, the programme also published a comprehensive report titled "Nuclear Responsibilities at Sea: Exploring Policy Proposals for Maritime Risk Reduction in the Asia-Pacific" (<https://basicint.org/report-nuclear-responsibilities-at-sea/>), following a track 1.5 dialogue facilitated by BASIC in 2022 with participants from India, Pakistan, and other Asia-Pacific countries to explore shared nuclear responsibilities in relation to maritime nuclear activities in the region.

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The second CPACC grant started in August 2023. Shortly afterwards, in September 2023, the programme hosted a roundtable at the UK's FCDO in London, bringing together UK-based experts and officials to encourage knowledge sharing and inclusive policy making on the UK's responsible engagement in nuclear South Asia. Additionally, the programme organised two Track 1.5 roundtables, one with Indian participants in Sri Lanka (November 2023) and another with Pakistani participants in Abu Dhabi (which would take place in January 2024), to discuss perceptions of responsible practices in crisis prevention, management, and de-escalation in the India-Pakistan context.

The NPT track has been supported by the US State Department, having been awarded \$102,649 from the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) – recently renamed as the Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence and Stability (ADS) – for the project "Advancing Principles and Responsible Practices Within the Eleventh Review Conference: Interagency Evaluation Using the Nuclear Responsibilities Approach." This represents a significant milestone for the programme, as it marks the first time BASIC has collaborated with the US government, providing an opportunity to shape perceptions of responsibility during the current NPT Review Cycle.

Under the U.S. State Department-funded project, the programme produced a "Nuclear Responsibilities Primer" to provide an overview of how the language of nuclear responsibilities has been used in the context of NPT negotiations and identify areas of possible cooperation. The programme also prepared for an interagency meeting bringing together US officials from across the government that would take place in 2024 in Washington DC, and which would be followed by a confidential dialogue report.

### **Longer Term Objectives**

Looking ahead, the programme aims to deepen its engagement with the Indian and Pakistani nuclear policy communities, translate its research and recommendations into tangible policy impact, and secure sustained funding to maintain its momentum and expand its geographical reach and thematic focus.

In the NPT context, our intention is for the Nuclear Responsibilities Approach to play a constructive role in helping states parties achieve a consensus in their negotiations of a final outcome document at the 2026 Review Conference.

## **4. Risk Reduction**

### **Summary**

The purpose of the Risk Reduction programme is to research and identify the risk of conflict or escalation of conflict between states, including the risk of nuclear use during conflict, with a primary focus on the Euro-Atlantic area. The programme responds through the development of research-based policy advice on risk reduction tools, confidence-building measures, and implementation strategies.

### **Annual Updates**

The Risk Reduction Programme has achieved significant milestones this year in its mission to address NATO-Russia relations and enhance European security architecture. Our efforts culminated in the successful conclusion of our NATO-Russia Risk Reduction Project (funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands), marked by the publication of "Clashes of Perceptions: Bridging Perspectives on Security in Europe" (<https://basicint.org/report-clashes-of-perceptions-bridging-perspectives-on-security-in-europe/>) by Dr Gry Thomasen. This comprehensive report synthesises our research findings and has garnered attention in policy circles.

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Throughout the year, we've maintained a productive dialogue with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, exploring future risk reduction strategies within NATO. Our expertise has also been sought by the Romanian Ministry of Defence and the Lithuanian Ambassador to the UK, reflecting our growing influence among NATO's Eastern flank countries. This engagement underscores the programme's reputation as a trusted and professional think tank in the field of NATO-Russia risk reduction and broader European security issues.

BASIC's Risk Reduction programme increasingly looks to address both traditional and non-traditional security issues together. A major highlight of our year was securing a £450,000 grant from the Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation for our ambitious three-year project, "Rethinking European Security: Realising a Sustainable Security Architecture in Europe". This initiative, now underway, promises to significantly advance our work in reshaping European security discourse and demonstrates the confidence placed in our approach by key funders.

In a similar vein, we launched a new project titled "Adapting and Understanding the Impact of Climate Change on Security: Mapping Allies' Responses and Perceptions" (<https://basicint.org/report-nato-and-climate-change/>), funded by the Canadian Department of National Defense (DND). This initiative positions us at the forefront of research on the critical intersection of climate change and security, expanding our expertise into this crucial area.

This trend is reflected also in the Risk Reduction programme's growing expertise and engagement in the Arctic region. This work has made remarkable progress this year, solidifying BASIC's position as an emerging authority in Arctic policy and security issues. Our work has garnered significant attention from key stakeholders and has been recognized through prestigious publications and substantial funding awards.

A highlight of our year was the invitation extended to Dr Chiara Cervasio to brief the Canadian Department of National Defence (DND) on human security in the Arctic (<https://basicint.org/report-prioritising-people-in-the-arctic/>) as part of their Expert Briefing Series. This prestigious event, attended by approximately 150 DND participants, underscores the growing recognition of our expertise in this critical area. Additionally, Dr Gry Thomasen's report on the conflict potential of Arctic sea routes and resources (<https://basicint.org/report-managing-resources-and-sea-routes-in-the-arctic/>) has been included in the Arctic Yearbook, one of the most prominent publications in the field, further cementing our academic impact. Our research continues to contribute to policy discussions, with our policy brief "After Ukraine: How can we ensure stability in the Arctic?" (<https://doi.org/10.1177/00207020231217463>) published in November 2023 in International Journal (78(4), 643-651).

The programme's funding success has been particularly noteworthy. We were awarded a MINDS Targeted Engagement Grant of £30,000 for our project "The Future of Alliance Relationships in the Arctic: Forecasting and Addressing Geopolitical and Strategic Risks 2022-2042" (<https://basicint.org/report-arctic-diplomacy-at-a-crossroads/>). This project involved high-level interviews with NATO permanent representatives and other key diplomats, yielding enthusiastic feedback and valuable insights into the increased prioritisation of the Arctic region following Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

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These projects, totaling £90,000 in funding from DND alone, demonstrate the confidence placed in our research and its relevance to current geopolitical challenges. They also highlight the clear synergies between our Arctic-focused work and broader climate security initiatives, positioning BASIC at the forefront of these interconnected fields. Beyond these funded outcomes, BASIC staff have also been invited to make presentations at prestigious forums such as the Pugwash Conferences and the Åland Islands Peace Institute Research Seminar. Dr Gry Thomasen's research "The Unsettled Alliance: Risk, Fear and Solidarity in NATO" (<https://jass.journal.fi/article/view/142894>) has been invited for publication in the Journal of Autonomy and Security Studies (Vol. 7 No. 2), further extending our academic impact and contributing to scholarly discourse in our field.

#### Longer Term Objectives

Throughout the year, the Risk Reduction Programme has consistently produced high-quality research outputs, including policy papers and academic publications. Our work continues to enhance our reputation and influence in shaping discussions on European security and NATO-Russia relations, positioning us as a key player in fostering dialogue and understanding in this complex geopolitical landscape. We intend to continue this work by both broadening and deepening our research and policy engagements.

The Rethinking European Security project commenced its first workshops in 2024 (<https://basicint.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/BASIC-Working-Paper-Vienna.pdf>). These events will further our mission to rethink European security in the face of contemporary challenges, bringing together key stakeholders and experts to drive forward innovative thinking in this critical area.

As we move forward, our Arctic work continues to flourish, with ongoing projects promising to yield valuable insights and policy recommendations. The positive reception from high-level diplomats and policymakers bodes well for future Arctic projects and reinforces our growing influence in shaping Arctic policy discussions.

## 5. Technological Risk

### Summary

The purpose of the Technological Risk programme is to assess extant, evolving, and emerging technological trends that might threaten global security, with a particular focus on nuclear weapons and their ancillary systems. The programme aims to provide remedial policy proposals for all relevant stakeholders to address the upstream drivers of technological threats to our shared security.

### Annual Updates

The Technological Risk programme had an active and productive year raising and delivering on two successful projects under the leadership of Chris Spedding.

The programme was successful in its bid to act as a futures and foresight consultant to a consortium bid in collaboration with the University of Sussex Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU), which sought to understand and scope the intersection of AI and chemical and biological weapons, in terms of both risks and opportunities. BASIC's futures and foresight contributions developed a workshop series in which participants identified and mapped potential AI impacts on CBW regimes, along with developing 'plausible' scenarios in which some of these impacts/risks take place, in order to then develop specific mechanisms for how governance could prevent/mitigate/respond to these. The project culminated in a report, including a collection of scenarios published alongside policy recommendations to strengthen governance efforts to address these scenarios/identified risks.

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The programme's second project in 2023 was entitled 'Emerging Technologies and Nuclear Weapons: The Near, Medium and Long Term Outlook, and Implications for Arms Control Today and in the Future.' Drawing on expert interviews, this project aimed to develop a framework for understanding how new technologies will intersect with the specific elements of nuclear weapons, such as accuracy, countermeasures, decision-making, lethality, nuclear command and control, reliability, and survivability, and resulted in a report published in 2024. This project was funded under the Government of Canada's MINDS programme.

#### **Longer Term Objectives**

Towards the end of the year, BASIC made a strategic decision to merge the Technological Risk programme with the Risk Reduction programme: on the basis that technologies and risk are so closely entangled that they need not be addressed separately. After this time, Chris' role evolved to take on additional responsibilities at BASIC related to unrestricted income generation and impact tracking, in addition to his project delivery.

BASIC Policy Fellow Anahita Parsa has continued working with the HSP project on AI x CBW in a new phase of this project, which aims to explore the key question of how existing forms of governance might be utilised, reinforced, or improved to better prepare and respond to the potential for AI to result in negative regime outcomes.

#### **All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Security and Non-Proliferation**

Alongside our programming, BASIC continued in 2023 in its capacity as Secretariat of the All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Global Security and Non-Proliferation (<https://basicint.org/portfolio/appg/>). The APPG has remained a key platform for engaging policymakers and experts on critical issues related to global security and non-proliferation.

The APPG has navigated a dynamic year, marked by both activity and transition. The APPG held its Annual General Meeting at the end of March, followed by a meeting on the Integrated Review Refresh 2023. This event featured notable speakers such as Bronwen Maddox (Chief Executive and Director, Chatham House), Sir Mark Lyall Grant (former National Security Adviser to HMG), and Richard Reeve (Co-ordinator, Rethinking Security). This meeting was seen as a cornerstone event for the APPG for the year.

The APPG also saw a change in its Secretariat, with Anahita Parsa officially assuming the position of Clerk on March 13th. Despite the immediate challenges posed by this transition, Anahita was successful in planning for the Integrated Review event and gained the full confidence of the Chair and Vice-Chairs in her capacity as Clerk.

Later in the year the group held an event in November in collaboration with the European Leadership Network (ELN) entitled "Does Britain's Deterrent Policy Need Updating?"

#### **Longer Term Objectives**

Towards the end of 2023, discussions began about the dissolution of the APPG after 24 years of operation. These discussions finally resulted in a joint decision between BASIC and the Co-Chairs to terminate the group, which had suffered from a declining membership and sustained funding issues over multiple years, having failed to attract new long-term support. More information on the decision is available here: <https://basicint.org/appg-to-close-after-24-years/>

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#### **Joint PhD Studentships**

In 2023, BASIC has continued to be a partner to three funded joint PhD studentships:

##### **1. Alice Spilman, in collaboration with the University of Birmingham (2019-January 2025 expected completion).**

Alice's PhD thesis, titled 'Spaces and faces of power: the NPT origin story' explores the role that different forms of power and different types of spaces played in shaping the outcomes of the negotiations for the NPT. The thesis takes an interdisciplinary approach, using and adapting a theoretical framework (The Powercube) from international development studies and applying it to nuclear negotiations for the first time. In doing so, the thesis uncovers elements of the NPT negotiations that are often overlooked, making both a theoretical and empirical contribution to our knowledge of nuclear diplomacy during the 1960s.

##### **2. Laura Rose Brown, in collaboration with the University of Leeds (2021-2025 expected completion).**

Laura Rose's PhD project, titled 'What happens when gender-talk meets nukespeak?' explores the recent trend to 'gender' nuclear policy making. The thesis applies feminist methodologies in order to decipher the impact of current approaches to gender nuclear policy, and asks what this trend makes politically possible for non-proliferation and disarmament.

As part of her PhD policy impact, Laura Rose Brown launched a series of workshops in 2023 and 2024 that aim to develop a Community of Practice (CoP) tasked with measuring the impact of existing approaches to gender in the nuclear policy field. The CoP asks a question which has been missing in projects dealing with gender in nuclear policy so far, namely: How are current approaches to gendering nuclear weapons policy anticipated to work in practice? Relying on tools of policy and impact evaluation, members have been guided through the evaluation of their work and reflections on gender and nuclear weapons, critically engaging with the theories of change, assumptions, and the necessary conditions for success in their organisations and for nuclear policy writ large. This project has been funded with a micro-grant from the Gender Champions in Nuclear Policy (GCNP), hosted by the Nuclear Threat Initiative.

##### **3. Anuradha Damale-Day, in collaboration with the University of Leicester (2022-).**

Anuradha Damale-Day's PhD explored the role of outer space in the context of the Third Nuclear Age project, led by Dr Andrew Futter. Anuradha left BASIC in April 2023 and BASIC's involvement ceased.

#### **Other matters**

BASIC declares that there were no serious incidents or other matters over the previous financial year that should have been reported to the Charity Commission but were not.

## **British American Security Information Council**

### **Report of the trustees'**

**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

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#### **Financial Review**

2023 was a year of continued growth. Our total income in 2023 was £775,132, an increase of 17.2% on the previous year. Total expenditure decreased to £725,958, a decrease of 4.25% from previous year.

In 2023 we are reporting a £49,174 surplus of income over expenditure, of which £27,330 is a surplus on restricted funds and a surplus of £21,844 on unrestricted funds.

Our principal source of both restricted and unrestricted income is grant income from governments and trusts. All income is raised on the basis of spending it directly or indirectly upon the mission of the organisation. Expenditure is planned to ensure that the organisation maintains a positive reserve balance.

#### **Total Funds and Reserves Policy**

BASIC's operations are supported by a healthy balance of unrestricted and restricted funding. Unrestricted funding enables BASIC to have greater political independence and agility to adapt rapidly to a changing policy environment, take potentially-rewarding risks, plan for the longer term and explore new, innovative programmatic directions. Restricted funding provides the primary financial backing behind our programme activities.

Whilst the organisation does not aim to accumulate savings for their own sake, it is desirable to possess a minimum level of reserves to provide a level of confidence in continued operations. Our objective is to ensure that BASIC possesses general reserves in the range of six months of operational costs. BASIC ended the 2023 financial year with £268,373 in reserves, comprised of £69,850 restricted reserves and £198,523 unrestricted reserves. This is sufficient reserves to cover approximately 6 months of operational costs.

#### **Statement of Responsibilities of the Trustees**

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the net income or expenditure, of the charity for the year. In preparing those financial statements the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.



## **British American Security Information Council**

### **Report of the trustees'**

**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

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The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the constitution. The trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **Independent examiners**

Johnsons, Chartered Accountants were appointed as independent examiners to the charity during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in that capacity.

Approved by the trustees 11/29/2024 and signed on their behalf by

Signed by:  
  
3D284A873BFA465...  
**Andrew Cottey, Chair of the Board.**



## Independent examiner's report

### To the trustees of

#### **British American Security Information Council**

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I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of British American Security Information Council (the charity) for the year ended 31 December 2023, which are set out on pages 17 to 29.

#### **Responsibilities and basis of report**

As trustees of the charity, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ('the Act').

I report in respect of my examination of the charity's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

#### **Independent examiner's statement**

Since the charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), which is one of the listed bodies.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- (1) accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 130 of the Act;
- (2) the accounts do not accord with those records; or
- (3) the accounts do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair view' which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

DocuSigned by:  
  
70BB4DD5D2D2478...  
Edmund Cartwright FCCA, FMAAT

Johnsons, Chartered Accountants  
1-2 Craven Road  
Ealing  
London  
W5 2UA

29/11/2024  
Date:.....

**British American Security Information Council****Statement of financial activities****For the year ended 31 December 2023**

	Note	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2023 Total £	2022 Total £
<b>Income from:</b>					
Donations and legacies	3	-	1,338	<b>1,338</b>	6,464
Charitable activities	5	708,049	65,185	<b>773,234</b>	654,827
Investment income	4	-	560	<b>560</b>	-
<b>Total income</b>		<u>708,049</u>	<u>67,083</u>	<b><u>775,132</u></b>	<u>661,291</u>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>					
Raising funds		-	3,081	<b>3,081</b>	19,855
Charitable activities		<u>680,719</u>	<u>42,158</u>	<b><u>722,877</u></b>	<u>738,348</u>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	7	<u>680,719</u>	<u>45,239</u>	<b><u>725,958</u></b>	<u>758,203</u>
<b>Net income / (expenditure) and movement in funds</b>	8	27,330	21,844	<b>49,174</b>	(96,912)
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>					
Total funds brought forward		<u>61,470</u>	<u>157,729</u>	<b><u>219,199</u></b>	<u>316,111</u>
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b><u>88,800</u></b>	<b><u>179,573</u></b>	<b><u>268,373</u></b>	<u>219,199</u>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed above and in note 13 to the financial statements.

**British American Security Information Council****Balance sheet****As at 31 December 2023**

	Note	£	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Current assets</b>				
Debtors	11	35,250		114,517
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>252,904</u>		<u>137,375</u>
		<b>288,154</b>		251,892
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Creditors: amounts due within 1 year	12	<u>19,781</u>		<u>32,693</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>268,373</u>	<u>219,199</u>
<b>Net assets</b>	13		<u><b>268,373</b></u>	<u>219,199</u>
<b>Funds</b>	14			
Restricted funds			69,850	61,470
Unrestricted funds:				
General funds			<u>198,523</u>	<u>157,729</u>
<b>Total funds</b>			<u><b>268,373</b></u>	<u>219,199</u>

Approved by the trustees on \_\_\_\_\_ and signed on their behalf by

Andrew Cottey, Chair

**British American Security Information Council****Statement of cash flows****For the year ended 31 December 2023**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	£
<b>Cash used in operating activities:</b>		
Net movement in funds	<b>49,174</b>	(96,912)
Adjustments for:		
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	<b>79,267</b>	(63,386)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	<u><b>(12,912)</b></u>	<u>5,456</u>
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities</b>	<u><b>115,529</b></u>	<u>(154,842)</u>
<b>Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year</b>	<b>115,529</b>	(154,842)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u><b>137,375</b></u>	<u>292,217</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u><u><b>252,904</b></u></u>	<u><u>137,375</u></u>

The charity has not provided an analysis of changes in net debt as it does not have any long-term financing arrangements.

## British American Security Information Council

### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 December 2023

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#### 1. Accounting policies

##### a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities in preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

British American Security Information Council meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

##### b) Going concern basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the charity is able to continue as a going concern, which the trustees consider appropriate having regard to the current level of unrestricted reserves. There are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

##### c) Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably.

Income from grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

##### d) Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity: this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

##### e) Funds accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose. Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity. Expenditure which meets these criteria is identified to the fund, together with a fair allocation of management and support costs.

##### f) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

## British American Security Information Council

### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 December 2023

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#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

##### g) Allocation of support and governance costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity, including the costs of complying with constitutional and statutory requirements and any costs associated with the strategic management of the charity's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities on the following basis:

	2023	2022
Raising funds	3.5%	3.4%
Charitable activities	96.5%	96.6%

##### h) Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

##### i) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

##### j) Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

##### k) Financial instruments

The trust only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### l) Pension costs

Pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the charity during the year.

##### m) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the SOFA.

**British American Security Information Council****Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2023**

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**1. Accounting policies (continued)****n) Accounting estimates and key judgements**

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There were no key sources of estimation uncertainty that would have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**2. Prior period comparatives: statement of financial activities**

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2022 Total £
<b>Income from:</b>			
Donations and legacies	-	6,464	<b>6,464</b>
Charitable activities	<u>550,813</u>	<u>104,014</u>	<b><u>654,827</u></b>
<b>Total income</b>	<u>550,813</u>	<u>110,478</u>	<b><u>661,291</u></b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>			
Raising funds	8,331	11,524	<b>19,855</b>
Charitable activities	<u>738,348</u>	<u>-</u>	<b><u>738,348</u></b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<u>746,679</u>	<u>11,524</u>	<b><u>438,012</u></b>
<b>Net income</b>	<u>(195,866)</u>	<u>98,954</u>	<b><u>(96,912)</u></b>

**British American Security Information Council****Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2023****3. Income from donations and legacies**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Total</b>	Total
	<b>£</b>	£
Donations	1,338	1,736
Gifts in kind*	-	4,728
<b>Total income from donations and legacies</b>	<b><u>1,338</u></b>	<b><u>6,464</u></b>

All income from donations and legacies in the current and prior year was unrestricted.

\* Gifts in kind relate to consultancy and legal fees.

**4. Income from Investment**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Total</b>	Total
	<b>£</b>	£
Deposit account interest	560	-
<b>Total income from Investment</b>	<b><u>560</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

**5. Income from charitable activities**

	Restricted	Unrestricted	<b>2023</b>
	£	£	<b>Total</b>
			<b>£</b>
<b>Grants and fees &gt; £10,000:</b>			
UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	338,589	-	<b>338,589</b>
Canada Government	86,338	-	<b>86,338</b>
United States Government	37,943	-	<b>37,943</b>
Ploughshares Fund	29,719	-	<b>29,719</b>
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	65,460	-	<b>65,460</b>
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	31,000	<b>31,000</b>
Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation	150,000	-	<b>150,000</b>
Harvard Sussex Program	-	18,950	<b>18,950</b>
Geneva Centre for Security Policy	-	8,619	<b>8,619</b>
<b>Grants and fees &lt; £10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b><u>6,616</u></b>
<b>Total income from charitable activities</b>	<b><u>708,049</u></b>	<b><u>65,185</u></b>	<b><u>773,234</u></b>



**British American Security Information Council****Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2023****5. Income from charitable activities (continued)****Prior period comparatives:**

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2022 Total
	£	£	£
<b>Grants and fees &gt; £10,000:</b>			
UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	272,968	-	<b>272,968</b>
Netherlands Government	75,955	-	<b>75,955</b>
Swedish Government	62,332	-	<b>62,332</b>
Ploughshares Fund	61,373	-	<b>61,373</b>
The Marmot Charitable Trust	-	46,060	<b>46,060</b>
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	35,168	-	<b>35,168</b>
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	35,000	<b>35,000</b>
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs	32,580	-	<b>32,580</b>
Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation	-	20,000	<b>20,000</b>
CRDF Global	10,397	-	<b>10,397</b>
<b>Grants and fees &lt; £10,000</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,954</u>	<u><b>2,954</b></u>
<b>Total income from charitable activities</b>	<u><u>550,813</u></u>	<u><u>104,014</u></u>	<u><u><b>654,827</b></u></u>

**6. Government grants**

The charity receives government grants, defined as funding from UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office to fund charitable activities. The total value of such grants in the year ending 31 December 2023 was £338,589 (2022: £272,968). There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attaching to these grants in either period.

**British American Security Information Council****Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2023****7. Total expenditure**

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support and governance costs £	2023 Total £
Wages and salaries (note 9)	-	492,549	26,285	<b>518,834</b>
Other staff costs and consultancy	-	59,365	4,302	<b>63,667</b>
Office running costs	-	2,322	14,732	<b>17,054</b>
Meeting and travel expenses	-	78,155	31,237	<b>109,392</b>
Audit and accountancy	-	-	5,796	<b>5,796</b>
Other expenses	-	4,718	5,839	<b>10,557</b>
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	-	-	658	<b>658</b>
Sub-total	-	637,109	88,849	<b>725,958</b>
Allocation of support and governance costs	3,081	85,768	(88,849)	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>722,877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>725,958</b>

**Prior period comparatives**

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support and governance costs £	2022 Total £
Wages and salaries (note 9)	13,517	388,833	29,251	<b>431,601</b>
Other staff costs and consultancy	2,938	95,033	4,775	<b>102,746</b>
Office running costs	240	-	18,475	<b>18,715</b>
Meeting and travel expenses	161	180,143	8,811	<b>189,115</b>
Audit and accountancy	-	-	6,645	<b>6,645</b>
Other expenses	686	7,814	47	<b>8,547</b>
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	-	-	834	<b>834</b>
Sub-total	17,542	671,823	68,838	<b>758,203</b>
Allocation of support and governance costs	2,313	66,525	(68,838)	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>19,855</b>	<b>738,348</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>758,203</b>

**British American Security Information Council****Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2023****8. Net movement in funds**

This is stated after charging:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	£
Trustees' reimbursed expenses	<b>Nil</b>	Nil
Trustees' remuneration	<b>Nil</b>	Nil
Independent examiners' remuneration:		
▪ Independent examination (inc. VAT)	<b>3,000</b>	3,120
▪ Other services	<b>-</b>	800
	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>800</u></b>

**9. Staff costs and numbers**

Staff costs were as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	£
Wages and salaries	<b>450,090</b>	384,030
Social security costs	<b>46,044</b>	30,266
Pension costs	<b>22,700</b>	17,305
	<b><u>518,834</u></b>	<b><u>431,601</u></b>

The number of employees whose annual emoluments were £60,000 or more were:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	£
£60,000 to £90,000	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>

The key management personnel of the organisation comprise the trustees and Executive Directors. The total employee benefits received by the key management personnel during the year were £149,445 (2022: £127,079).

The average head count during the year was 10.7 (2022: 9.8). The average number of employees (full-time equivalent) during the year was 10 (2022: 8.5)

**British American Security Information Council****Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2023****10. Taxation**

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

**11. Debtors**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	<b>32,427</b>	113,377
Prepayments	<u><b>2,823</b></u>	<u>1,140</u>
	<u><b>35,250</b></u>	<u>114,517</u>

**12. Creditors: amounts due within 1 year**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	<b>1,406</b>	-
Taxation and social security	<b>1,882</b>	-
Other creditors	<b>542</b>	-
Accruals	<u><b>15,951</b></u>	<u>32,693</u>
	<u><b>19,781</b></u>	<u>32,693</u>

**13. Analysis of net assets between funds**

	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds £
Current assets	88,800	199,354	<b>288,154</b>
Current liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,781)</u>	<u><b>(19,781)</b></u>
<b>Net assets at 31 December 2023</b>	<u><b>88,800</b></u>	<u><b>179,573</b></u>	<u><b>268,373</b></u>

**Prior period comparatives**

	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds £
Current assets	77,095	174,797	<b>251,892</b>
Current liabilities	<u>(15,625)</u>	<u>(17,068)</u>	<u><b>(32,693)</b></u>
<b>Net assets at 31 December 2022</b>	<u><b>61,470</b></u>	<u><b>157,729</b></u>	<u><b>219,199</b></u>

## British American Security Information Council

### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 December 2023

#### 14. Movements in funds

	At 1 January 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between funds £	At 31 December 2023 £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
APPG on Global Security and Non-Proliferation	1,569	-	-	-	<b>1,569</b>
Emerging Voice Network	59,901	95,179	(95,179)	-	<b>59,901</b>
Risk Reduction	-	236,338	(233,185)	-	<b>3,153</b>
Nuclear Responsibilities	-	376,532	(352,355)	-	<b>24,177</b>
General Nuclear	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>61,470</b>	<b>708,049</b>	<b>(680,719)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,800</b>
General funds	157,729	67,083	(45,239)	-	<b>179,573</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>157,729</b>	<b>67,083</b>	<b>(45,239)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>179,573</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>219,199</b>	<b>775,132</b>	<b>(725,958)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268,373</b>

#### Transfer between funds

The transfer between funds was made to correct the risk classification of a project.

#### Purposes of restricted funds

##### All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Security and Non-Proliferation

The All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Global Security and Non-Proliferation has the aim to exchange information and increase understanding of arms control and non-proliferation issues among British parliamentarians, with a view to more effective participation in public and political debate on security issues in Britain.

##### Nuclear Disarmament

To provide advice and policy support for the Stockholm Initiative, a grouping of 16 states inside the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

##### Risk Reduction

To advance the risk reduction agenda across Europe.

##### Nuclear Responsibilities

To advance interest in and adhere to the Nuclear Responsibilities Approach in the Asia-Pacific.

##### Technological Risk

To deepen understandings of the development of anti-submarine warfare technologies and their relevance in the South China Sea.

**British American Security Information Council****Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2023****14. Movements in funds (continued)****Nuclear Weapons Law**

Programme area exploring international law in relation to nuclear weapons.

**Emerging Voices Network**

To advance our Emerging Voices Network (EVN) in order to prompt fresh thinking on security and bring early-career voices into the non-proliferation and disarmament regime. Previously called the Gender, Youth and Diversity fund.

**Prior period comparatives**

	At 1 January 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between funds £	At 31 December 2022 £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
APPG on Global Security and Non-Proliferation	6,771	-	(5,202)	-	<b>1,569</b>
Nuclear Disarmament	75	62,332	(62,407)	-	-
Risk Reduction	181,356	75,995	(229,459)	(27,892)	-
Nuclear Responsibilities	39,451	272,968	(312,419)	-	-
Emerging Technologies	-	10,397	(38,289)	(27,892)	-
Nuclear Weapons Law	5,818	-	(5,818)	-	-
Emerging Voices Network	23,865	129,121	(93,085)	-	<b>59,901</b>
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>257,336</b>	<b>550,813</b>	<b>(746,679)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61,470</b>
General funds	58,775	110,478	(11,524)	-	<b>157,729</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>58,775</b>	<b>110,478</b>	<b>(11,524)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>157,729</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>316,111</b>	<b>661,291</b>	<b>(758,203)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>219,199</b>

**15. Related party transactions**

There were no related party transactions recorded in the year (2022: Nil).