



Annual Report 2011

BUILDING TRUST | INFLUENCING POLICIES | DELIVERING SOLUTIONS | www.ewi.info





"Geo-Cosmos," an organic LED globe at the National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation in Tokyo. (Shinichi Higashi/Flickr)

Annual Report 2011

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Chairmen's Letter

“Our proven ability to mobilize our much-admired volunteer network of exceptional women and men around the world is critical to our success.”

The EastWest Institute strives to build trust and facilitate solutions to some of the greatest challenges of our times. As a global institution, we represent both developed and emerging economies. Our action-oriented approach achieves results in ways not generally available to a more traditional think tank. Both the public and private sectors value our Track 2 and 1.5 work, the insights we generate and the compelling outcomes we foster. Many are produced by teams drawn from both the East and the West.

We are often asked how EWI has managed to remain at the cutting edge of its field for so long. Many people wonder how EWI has maintained its special niche in spite of the dramatic changes that have taken place in the world. The answer lies in the “EWI Process” — our well-established way of framing an issue and then approaching and engaging the key personalities to work with us toward an equitable solution. Also crucial is our proven ability to mobilize our much-admired volunteer network of exceptional women and men around the world. An important element of leadership is the ability to inspire the confidence to take risks and go where others have not gone, a key feature of the EWI culture.

“That is the power of the EWI Process, which is rooted not just in the techniques we apply but in the human relationships we build across the globe. These are firmly anchored by EWI’s reputation for sensitivity, fairness, acute listening and action.”

Few thought it possible that the Chinese and American cybersecurity experts assembled by EWI could work together and produce a quality report, but minds were changed when we released *Fighting Spam to Build Trust*, the first such joint cybersecurity report on a key issue. The report is now quoted worldwide by industry associations, businesses and governments. It is viewed as the definitive compilation of best practices for one of the core, albeit basic, problems in cybersecurity.

Our Chinese partners in the pioneering spam report, the State Council Information Office and the Internet Society of China, are now working with us on a similar project on hacking, an extremely sensitive and highly topical issue. Again we hear a chorus of skeptical voices saying that mutual understanding and agreement will be impossible to reach.

Similarly, when EWI’s Russian and American teams of experts produced the first joint cybersecurity study by Russians and Americans for the Munich Security Conference last February, there was widespread surprise. The ideas put forward in their report, *Working Towards Rules for Governing Cyber Conflict: Rendering the Geneva and Hague Conventions in Cyberspace*,

Francis Finlay



Ross Perot, Jr.



Armen Sarkissian



have been quoted and debated from Beijing to Brasilia.

That is the power of the EWI Process, which is rooted not just in the techniques we apply but in the human relationships we build across the globe. These are firmly anchored by EWI's reputation for sensitivity, fairness, acute listening and action. In cybersecurity today, there is an enormous deficit of trust and a surge of serious issues deserving focused concern. International cooperation is not a luxury, but an immediate necessity.

With the generous support of the Abu Dhabi leadership, the German Foreign Office and numerous players in Southwest Asia, EWI's Abu Dhabi Process has earned significant praise for its work with Afghanistan, Pakistan and their neighbors. Whether the focus is on the water issues of the Amu Darya river basin or political reconciliation, EWI is undertaking Track 1.5 initiatives that are among the most sensitive undertaken in its 30-year history. By engaging key players in the region, we are repeatedly surprising others with the steady progress we are making.

Such results are a product of strong leadership, and EWI is lucky to be led by our founder John Mroz.

However, John is always the first to say that the strength and power of EWI's leadership reflects the work of the entire team. At its core are our staff and directors, who also rely heavily on our extensive network.

Many women and men deserve to be mentioned, but we will limit ourselves here to two individuals. Vice President Greg Austin has recently returned to Australia after five intense years in Europe, where he played a critical role in launching EWI's cybersecurity work and our Economic Security Initiative. Greg has become EWI's first professorial fellow and is now deeply engaged with our work on resilience, water, food and energy.

A more recent arrival is Jim Creighton, who we were fortunate last fall to attract as EWI's chief of staff. Following our predecessor George Russell's exhortation to remember that we are constantly moving from "being a good to becoming a great institution," we are already benefiting as Jim brings his exceptional experience to bear in a concerted effort to improve planning and teamwork at all levels, resulting in measurable impact being delivered in a timely and focused manner.

We welcome all our new directors, staff, fellows, donors and network members who have joined us during the past year. We thank everyone in the EWI family for their loyalty and generosity of time, and for their financial and networking support. We are proud of what was accomplished in 2011. We remember what our close friend and key EWI leader Kathryn Davis recently told John Mroz at her 105th birthday event: "Now you all get out there and keep working. We need more solutions for peace." Indeed, that is what we are doing in 2012. We feel secure that the institute's fourth decade will be the most important yet for EWI, and we hope you will join us in this exciting endeavor.

Francis Finlay
Co-Chairman

Ross Perot, Jr.
Co-Chairman

Armen Sarkissian
Vice Chairman

President's Report

"The problems we face in today's world are immense. But the good news is that opportunities abound to promote meaningful change with high-impact results."

John Edwin Mroz, President and CEO

How do we measure our impact? Each year our board of directors approves a set of "Impact Goals" for the following year. Our directors, staff and lead donors measure the success of what we have done against those goals. At the fall 2010 directors meeting in Abu Dhabi, the Impact Goals were set for 2011:

1. EWI will precipitate actions among the most influential world players on security challenges: China, Russia and the United States.
2. EWI will overcome trust deficits through preventive diplomacy, with special emphasis on Afghanistan and Pakistan, the broader Muslim world and specific conflict prevention initiatives.
3. EWI will address potential disruptions to global security, with special emphasis on cybersecurity and protecting the global digital economy.

In the international policy world, very few institutions measure the success of their work by impact rather than activity level. Let me offer our cybersecurity and Afghanistan–Pakistan work as examples of what we mean by high-impact results.

EWI stunned the cybersecurity field with publication of the much-quoted *Fighting Spam to Build Trust* — the first report written jointly on a cybersecurity issue by Chinese and Americans. It featured two key policy recommendations and 46 best practices. MAAWG (Messaging Anti-Abuse Working Group), the leading private sector consortium on fighting spam, publicly welcomed the report's contents. Its chairman, Michael O'Reirdan, said it "represented the best available list of global best practices and will certainly have a huge impact around the world." Policy elites from Tokyo to Washington were astonished that a quality product of practical use was produced by business and policy experts from the two nations. The surprise centered on the widely-held belief that one could not produce a high value-added product in a field like cybersecurity where distrust is so high.

Shortly after that publication was released, China sent a strong delegation to EWI's 2nd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit in London, which included an address by a Chinese policy official that represented a first in his country's public global discourse on cybersecurity. EWI's subsequent agreement with China's

State Council Information Office to broaden our cyber agenda to include hacking, intellectual property, youth protection and protection of critical infrastructure indicates that this bold experiment to have Chinese and American experts working together on the most difficult cybersecurity issues has a future. Indeed, cybersecurity remains one of the most bitterly divisive issues in that bilateral relationship.

Another difficult relationship in the cybersecurity field is between Europe, the United States and Russia. At the prestigious annual Munich Security Conference, EWI presented another first, the EWI report *Working Towards Rules for Governing Cyber Conflict: Rendering the Geneva and Hague Conventions in Cyberspace*. Again reaction of the policy communities was one of surprise — that Russian and American top experts could agree and advance international official discourse and policy debate on a critical cyber infrastructure protection issue. Convenings to study and debate the recommendations of this EWI report have been held around the world — from the International Red Cross to Harvard University, MIT and countless government agencies. Meanwhile, in cooperation



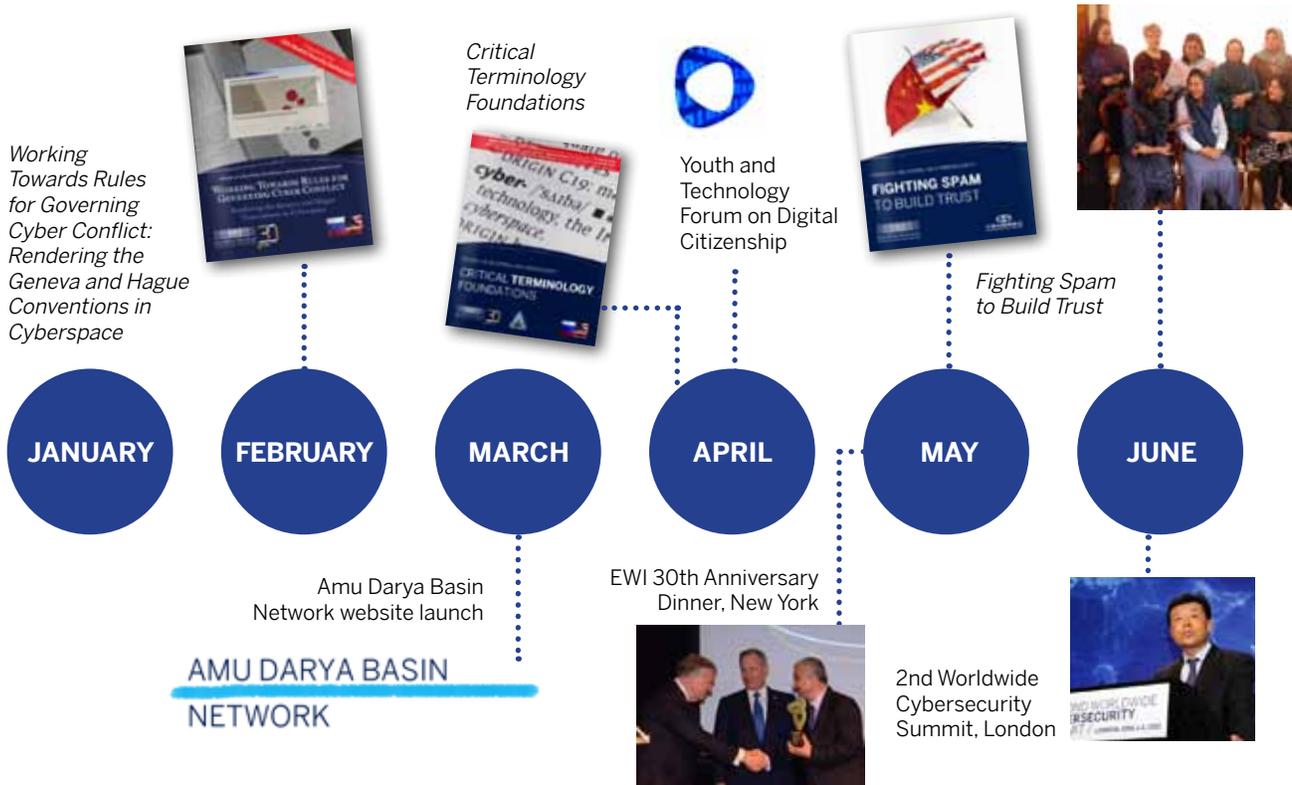
with Moscow State University's Information Security Institute and a team of U.S. independent experts, EWI produced a much-discussed joint Russia–U.S. report on cybersecurity terminology — the *Critical Terminology Foundations* report, which defined 20 key terms in English and Russian. Any attempts at one day moving toward international agreements on the norms and rules for governing cyber conflict will require agreed-upon definitions. The report was delivered to significant international audiences, including the International Telecommunications Union-U.N. World Summit on the Information Society.

This path-breaking work is made possible by EWI's 30-year record of building trust and seeking practical solutions to major security challenges. To produce these practical results, EWI's center in Moscow and our China team worked with our cybersecurity colleagues led by Chief Technology Officer and Distinguished Fellow Karl Rauscher. These results are also thanks to the global support

we receive from the public and private sector — in particular, from our lead partners Microsoft, Goldman Sachs and Deloitte, who provide generous financial backing. With the continued participation of leading financial institutions, including the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank and the U.K. Investment Banking Information Security SIG, EWI has become an effective convener for the global financial community around key issues, such as protecting undersea digital cable infrastructure.

The International Cable Protection Committee (ICPC), a private sector consortium in London, has committed to lending critical support to the implementation of four of EWI's recommendations for undersea cables. This has triggered an overhaul of its charter and membership, incorporating those recommendations into its priority plan. This close relationship with the private sector has been critical in EWI's ability to take on tough cybersecurity problems. EWI's purpose as a "think-and-do" institution is to promote changes

“This path-breaking work is made possible by EWI's 30-year record of building trust and seeking practical solutions to major security challenges.”



that make us all more secure. Our Brussels-based team working on regional security and preventive diplomacy has had an equally significant year. The Abu Dhabi Process is an EWI-led process with a series of high-level, confidential convenings in Kabul, Islamabad and Abu Dhabi. This Track 1.5 process is aimed at building trust and regional security, particularly across the Afghanistan–Pakistan border. With the participation of key figures from both countries, those meetings produced several widely praised proposals. EWI’s Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention helped organize the first ever meetings between Pakistani and Afghan women parliamentarians. With the aid of their Pakistani peers, Afghan parliamentarians will now establish a women’s caucus for mutual support in the Afghan Parliament.

This work has been accomplished under the bold leadership of Ambassador Guenter Overfeld, our vice president loaned from the German Foreign Office to lead this EWI initiative. The French government has provided support

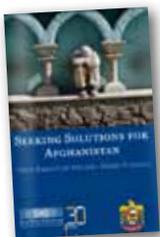
“EWI’s purpose as a ‘think and do’ institution is to promote changes that make us all more secure.”

to EWI to set up a website for the Amu Darya Basin Network, connecting top experts from the five countries that depend on this long river in Central Asia for their well-being. EWI, working with this network, has also developed a program for technical cooperation that is scheduled to begin in 2012.

Under the leadership of David Firestein, our China and Russia teams continue to break new ground, whether by orchestrating the U.S.–China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue or in its U.S.–Russia working group on Afghan drugs. This latter effort is leading up to a joint policy paper that will, once again, demonstrate a new level of bilateral cooperation to tackle particularly difficult problems.

During 2011, EWI tested its ability to be a catalyst for change in economic security areas. An example was the request of the French G-20 presidency for EWI’s assistance on the issue of water and food resilience in the Horn of Africa. Partnering with the Rockefeller Foundation, we

First-ever visit between women parliamentarians from Afghanistan and Pakistan, Islamabad



Seeking Solutions for Afghanistan: Third Report on the Abu Dhabi Process

U.N. Day Nuclear Disarmament Consultation



First meeting of the U.S.–Russia Working Group on Afghan Narcotrafficking



8th World-wide Security Conference, Brussels

New Delhi Summit Process Launch



5th U.S.–China High-Level Security Dialogue, Beijing

Economic Security Initiative Launch



Building National Resilience in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, Bellagio



4th U.S.–China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue Washington, D.C., Texas and Missouri

convened at Bellagio a world-class gathering of experts from the Horn and the Gulf. The result was a much-referenced report on resilience in that region. Vice President Greg Austin led this effort, as he has so many other critical R&D efforts, including our cybersecurity work. Greg returned to Australia at year's end but is continuing his leadership role as our first EWI professorial fellow.

EWI is able to do this work because of our extraordinary staff and our dedicated board of directors, who give so much of their time, wisdom and resources to help us move forward. Our leadership team is impressive — headed by our Co-Chairmen Ross Perot, Jr., and Francis Finlay, together with Vice Chairman Armen Sarkissian and Mark Maletz leading the executive committee. Our strong supporters and advisers, including such remarkable individuals as Kathryn Davis, C.H. Tung and John Gunn, enable us to deliver impactful results. We congratulate Ambassador Kanwal Sibal of India, who was voted EWI Director of the Year by our staff, and staff

“Our China and Russia teams continue to break new ground, whether by orchestrating the U.S.–China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue or in its U.S.–Russia working group on Afghan drugs.”

colleagues Dragan Stojanovski in Brussels and Piin-Fen Kok in New York, who received the President's Award for Excellence.

Much of the work that EWI undertakes will never be put up on our website nor written about in op-eds or publications. That is because of the discreet nature of much of what we do. We trust that this report honoring the women and men who have given so much explains much of what we do and why it matters. It is an honor to help lead EWI into its fourth decade. The problems we face in today's world are immense. But the good news is that opportunities abound to promote meaningful change with high-impact results. We are excited about what EWI will be able to do in the years ahead. We welcome you to join our strong global network of women and men who work across borders to make a difference.

Warmly,

John Edwin Mroz
President and CEO

Who We Are

“The EastWest Institute is challenging each of us to rethink our international security priorities in order to get things moving again. You know, as we do, that we need specific actions, not words. As your slogan so aptly puts it, you are a ‘think-and-do tank.’”

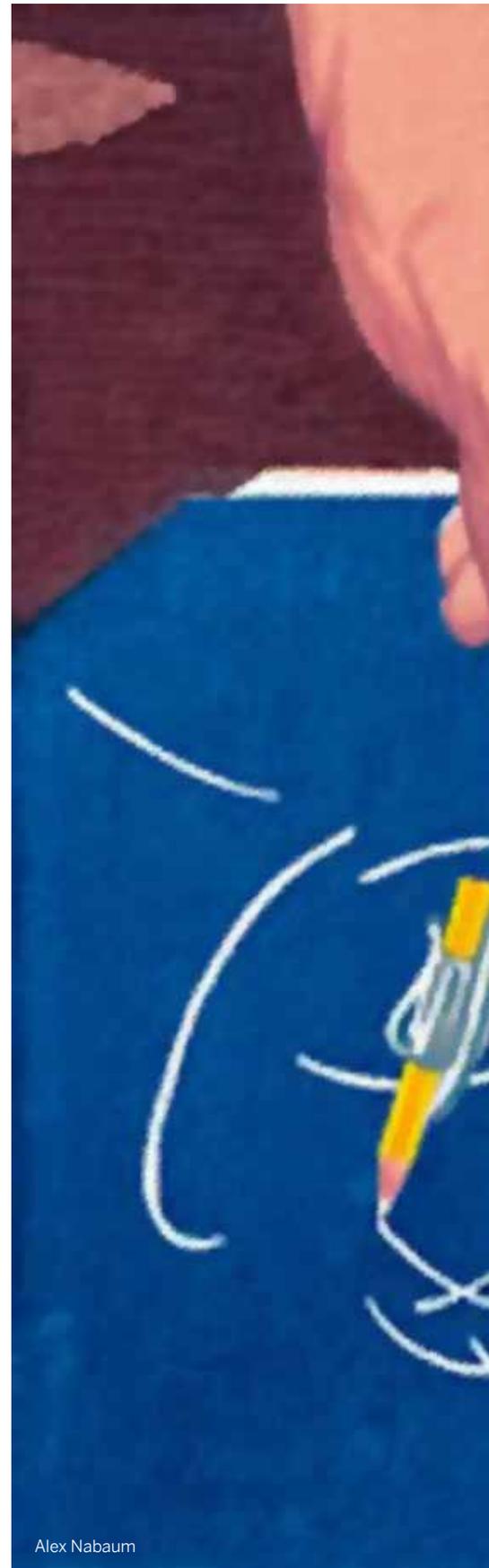
Ban Ki-moon, U.N. Secretary-General

With 30 years of history building cooperation across daunting political divides, the EastWest Institute continues its mission to convene key leaders, forge real solutions and provide cutting-edge thought leadership on international security issues. Our team works from New York, Brussels, Moscow and Washington to break deadlocks and lay the groundwork for a peaceful future.

EWI tackles the most challenging problems, including the uncertain realm of cybersecurity; the relationship between large powers such as the United States, Russia and China; and the complex and changing security environment of Afghanistan and Southwest Asia.

We have never been a regular think tank, and much of EWI's most important work — convening unofficial Track 2 and semi-official Track 1.5 meetings on some of the world's most pressing security challenges — is confidential. These meetings, which take place in capitals and countrysides, build relationships and shore up common ground between parties with different interests.

EWI also provides the public discourse with an important voice of reason, proposing solutions to problems most think are intractable, and arguing for the power of cooperation in times of friction. Our experience has shown that the hard work of building a better and more secure world begins with bringing people together.



Alex Nabaum



“Compared to the very formal, scripted world of international negotiations, I found the EastWest Institute’s talks to be amazingly refreshing. You can roll up your sleeves, show emotion and speak very directly. I am a big fan of the EastWest Institute; I consider it to be a national asset.”

James Jones

Former U.S. national security advisor; EWI board member

“The ability to establish trust is what made the EastWest Institute effective. The institute is on the cutting edge again with an issue such as cybersecurity: this is as important to us today as the nuclear revolution was a half century ago.”

Joseph Nye

Harvard professor; EWI President’s Advisory Group member

“I marvel at how the EastWest Institute is able to make a difference, consistently. EWI acts as a tugboat, frequently called upon by governments and powerful institutions to facilitate communications, mobilize resources and help find solutions.”

Martti Ahtisaari

Nobel laureate; former president of Finland; EWI board member





Strategic Trust-Building Initiative

EWI works across new and old political divides to build strategic trust in U.S.–China and U.S.–Russia relations.

EWI initiates constructive dialogue among policymakers, business leaders and academics to build trust in some of the world's most crucial relationships. Despite promising developments in U.S. relations with Russia and China early in 2011, disagreements and distrust dominated the agenda for much of the year. The United States accused China of attacks in cyberspace, Russia declared an end to cooperation with the United States on missile defense, and the U.S. Congress considered various pieces of legislation that threatened to jeopardize relations with both countries.

The Strategic Trust-Building Initiative (STBI) advanced cooperation between the United States and both of these countries. In the crucial U.S.–China relationship, STBI built on its first-of-its-kind U.S.–China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue. During reciprocal visits, U.S. and Chinese leaders gained experience by traveling beyond each other's capitals. Despite tensions in U.S.–Russia relations, STBI helped foster bilateral cooperation to fight narcotics trafficking in Afghanistan, among other activities.

Global security hinges on trust and successful management of these crucial bilateral ties. STBI's overriding goal is to promote greater levels of strategic trust in both of these relationships.

The United States and China



After a tumultuous 2010, the United States and China took concerted steps to get their relationship back on track in 2011: President Hu Jintao made a successful state visit to the United States, military ties were resumed and senior defense officials exchanged visits, and Vice President Joe Biden was hosted in China by his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, the presumptive next leader of China. But tensions still lurked between the two countries over issues such as the South

China Sea, President Barack Obama's White House meeting with the Dalai Lama, the U.S. announcement of new arms sales to Taiwan, cybersecurity, human rights and trade. The increasing prominence of the Asia-Pacific region in U.S.–China relations and developments in South Asia, West Asia and North Africa highlighted divergences and common interests in these regions.

In EWI's ongoing work to promote strategic trust between the United States and China, the U.S.–China

High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue has played a central role. First launched by EWI in 2010, this series of meetings held its third and fourth dialogues in 2011 in China and the United States.

The sessions generated lively discussions on domestic governance and foreign policy challenges, allowing direct talks between political leaders about each country's foreign policy decision making processes.

MAJOR EVENTS 2011

Clockwise from top: EWI's 4th U.S.–China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue; former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright greets Li Yuanchao, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of China; EWI Co-Chairman Ross Perot, Jr., greets Minister Wang Jiarui.



MILESTONES IN U.S.–CHINA DIALOGUE

- > The delegations traveled beyond Beijing and Washington, to Sichuan, Texas and Missouri, thus shaping the perceptions of political elites from both countries toward economic, social and political developments outside the two capitals.
- > The Chinese delegation met for the first time with the top leader of a major U.S. political party, Republican National Committee Chairman Reince Priebus.
- > The dialogues strengthened engagement between Communist Party officials and U.S. members of Congress from both sides of the aisle, including meetings on both sides of Capitol Hill.
- > The fourth dialogue facilitated the first-ever visit by a Chinese ministerial delegation to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and the most senior Chinese delegation to visit any Federal Reserve Bank; at the bank, the Chinese visitors were briefed on the U.S. economy.



Strategic Trust-Building With Russia

In 2011, after successful ratification of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) by both Russia and the United States, the “reset” in their relations was challenged by serious disagreements on ballistic missile defense (BMD) in Europe and growing tensions between Russia and the West over Libya, Syria and Iran. EWI strived to mend this widening strategic rift while at the same time fostering cooperation in the areas most promising for building trust, such as countering Afghan narcotics trafficking and promoting cooperation in cyberspace.

Anticipating that BMD concerns would continue to be a stumbling block for Russia and the West, the Russia program sought to keep dialogue going on the issue.

We used our convening power to gather technical experts to weigh the feasibility of competing visions of cooperative missile defense in a discussion in Brussels and then in a larger forum, the Asan

Plenum 2011. At this conference, EWI worked with the Russian Committee of Scientists for Global Security and Arms Control to promote common U.S.–Russian understanding of the intimate relationship between progress toward global zero and finding cooperative solutions in the development of strategic BMD capabilities.

We opened a new window of opportunity in the U.S.–Russia and international policy debate on critical Internet infrastructure protection by publishing a pioneering report on *Working Towards Rules for Governing Cyber Conflict: Rendering the Geneva and Hague Conventions in Cyberspace*. This was a joint effort by a bilateral U.S.–Russian expert team and was presented at the Munich Security Conference, gaining the attention of top global leaders. In parallel, in cooperation with Moscow State University’s Information Security Institute, EWI expanded its joint work on harmonizing international cybersecurity terminology.

EWI’s Brussels office hosts an off-the-record roundtable on ballistic missile defense with leading officials from NATO, Russia and the United States.



Fighting Afghan Narcotrafficking

One area where the U.S. and Russian governments share a significant common interest is narcotics cultivation and trafficking in and from Afghanistan. The heroin trade complicates efforts to build stability in Afghanistan and fuels social problems stemming from widespread drug use in Russia, where much of the Afghan harvest ends up. EWI identified this common interest as fertile ground for U.S.–Russia collaboration, and 2011 saw high-level exchanges and joint strategy formulation.

For Russia, narcotrafficking is very much a matter of human security. It has been estimated that upwards of 30,000 Russians die annually from illegal narcotics use. Narcotics from Afghanistan was already a core agenda item at the July 2009 launch of the U.S.–Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission (BPC). In November, the Counternarcotics Working Group of the BPC met for the fifth time. In advance of

the meeting, EWI assisted the *Chicago Tribune* in producing and publishing an infographic on Afghanistan’s heroin pipeline (see below). EWI’s U.S. and Russia programs provided insights into the key supply and demand issues and supplied extensive data about production, routes and demand.

EWI also arranged an exclusive interview for the *Tribune* with Viktor Ivanov, head of the Russian Federal Drug Control Service (FSKN) and co-chair of the BPC’s Counternarcotics Working Group. “Our group and I personally are engaged in extensive cooperation with leading U.S. think tanks, especially the EastWest Institute,” Ivanov told the *Tribune*.

EWI then co-hosted Ivanov for a seminar in Washington. Ivanov and participants at the seminar, held at and co-sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), discussed the global drug trade and the

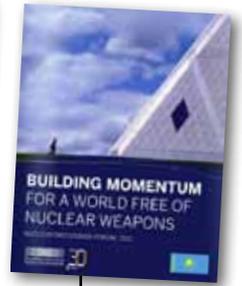
key role of poppy production in Afghanistan. The audience consisted of representatives of numerous U.S. federal agencies, uniformed and civilian military officials, civil society, industry and the diplomatic community. Ivanov argued that the global drug trade is closely tied to the world financial system, where drug money represents at least half of global criminal flows.

EWI has developed a close working relationship with the FSKN as part of its U.S.–Russia Working Group on Afghan Narcotrafficking. EWI will be well positioned to inform key policymakers in both the United States and Russia when its working group circulates its joint threat assessment on the Afghan narcotics threat in 2012. The joint threat assessment will be followed by a joint policy assessment in which concrete recommendations will be offered on how to effectively stem the flow of narcotics from Afghanistan.



MAJOR REPORTS 2011

Two major reports came out as a result of U.S.–Russia and U.S.–China bilateral work: *Working Towards Rules for Governing Cyber Conflict: Rendering the Geneva and Hague Conventions in Cyberspace* and *Fighting Spam to Build Trust*. A third, *Building Momentum for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons* presents the main points from EWI's Nuclear Discussion Forum.



A member of the International Security Assistance Force in an Afghan poppy field. (reporters.be)

U.S. Global Engagement

The U.S. Global Engagement Program continued its successful efforts to engage policymakers and opinion leaders on key foreign policy issues. A major focus of our 2011 work continued to be the U.S.–Russia relationship. Whereas much attention had been given to the security aspects of the relationship, the signing of the New START Treaty also meant that the focus of the Obama administration's U.S.–Russia “reset” shifted to economic ties.

Much of our programming in 2011 was driven by Russia's progress (and ultimate success) in its lengthy application to the World Trade Organization and the ramifications for U.S. economic and

trade policy, as well as the internal debates in the United States about how to react to Russia's growing protest movements.

EWI's efforts on the U.S.–Russia economic relationship, especially the crucial issue of permanent normal trade relations with Russia, have been encouraged by high-ranking officials in both Moscow and Washington. We informally surveyed members of Congress on their views of both Russia's graduation from the Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions and the Magnitsky bills on human rights in Russia. Many members of Congress initially had no firm position on the Jackson-Vanik issue, but the contours of the debate are becoming much clearer,

and it is likely that Russia's graduation from Jackson-Vanik will only be considered as part of a larger discussion about its human rights practices.

Another joint challenge in the U.S.–Russia relationship that EWI is tackling is narcotrafficking from Afghanistan (see left). Beyond the key strategic bilateral relationships with Russia and China, in 2011 EWI's U.S. program worked closely with First Committee experts in the United Nations on core nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament issues.

We remain grateful for the support of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the support of Donald M. Kendall and Bim Kendall.



Economic Security Initiative

As a direct response to the wave of economic uncertainty sweeping the globe, the EastWest Institute launched its Economic Security Initiative.

The EastWest Institute launched the Economic Security Initiative (ESI) at the fall 2011 board meeting in Washington. The new initiative leverages EWI's 30 years of experience in convening Track 2 meetings focused on breaking deadlocks in security policy across international political divides.

ESI was launched to address the increasing share of threats to international security that emanate from the economic realm, rather than from traditional military competition. ESI's initial areas of focus include: increasing resilience and response capabilities in regions threatened by water, food and energy scarcity; ensuring the security of the digital economy; and working with global investors to address dilemmas of growth and sustainability.

On Oct. 31, 2011, Earth's population passed 7 billion. In 1960, Earth's population stood at 3 billion. Resource scarcity and humanity's dependence on a stable economy have risen apace with the world population. To meet the attendant challenges, the global policy community needs to develop well-coordinated policies — and EWI is intent on serving as a catalyst in that process.

“This institute is distinguished by its effective multinational dialogue work as well as its success in integrating business in the public policy debate.”

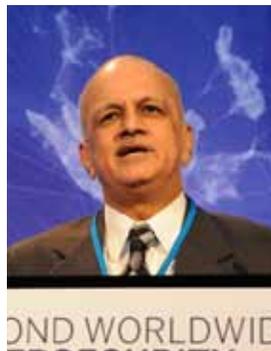
Condoleezza Rice
Former U.S. secretary of state





Nick White

Top: The opening plenary session of EWI's 2nd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit in London. Bottom, left to right: Chinese Ambassador to the U.K. Liu Xiaoming; Chairman of BT Group plc Sir Michael Rake; Indian Secretary of the Departments of Information Technology & Communication R. Chandrashekar; CEO of InfoWatch and Chair of Kaspersky Lab Natalya Kaspersky; Former U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security and Co-Founder of Chertoff Group Michael Chertoff.



Protecting the Digital Economy

EWI's 2nd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit, held in London June 1–2, 2011, convened more than 450 government, industry and technical leaders from 43 countries. Building on the success of the first summit in Dallas in 2010, the leaders continued

EWI's unprecedented work of identifying underlying international security challenges related to distrust in cyberspace and the digital economy. EWI engages political actors and technical innovators to develop and champion policies that can shore up security online.

LONDON 2011 BREAKTHROUGH GROUPS

Cyber Conflict Policy and International Conventions

EWI has established Track 2 bilateral processes with experts from the United States, Russia and other key countries to develop "rules of the road" for cyber conflict. A resulting report was introduced at the first ever cybersecurity session of the Munich Security Conference. The report made recommendations on how to maintain Geneva Convention principles in cyberspace. EWI also worked with Russian and U.S. experts to present *Critical Terminology Foundations* to create a common vocabulary for cybersecurity discussions in different languages. This work has now advanced to a multilateral effort that includes Chinese, European and Indian representatives.

International Priority Communications



Emergency Preparedness for the International Financial Services Sector



Collective Action to Improve Global Internet Health



ICT Development & Supply Chain Integrity



International Cooperation to Fight Spam

The first breakthrough in China–U.S. cooperation on cybersecurity, the *Fighting Spam to Build Trust* report presents two consensus recommendations and 46 best practices to fight spam and botnets, which make up over 90 percent of all e-mail and are often the vehicle of malicious code. The fruit of bilateral U.S.–China Track 2 meetings, its recommendations went directly into implementation.



Measuring the Cybersecurity Problem



Undersea Cables at Risk



Launching the New Delhi Summit Process

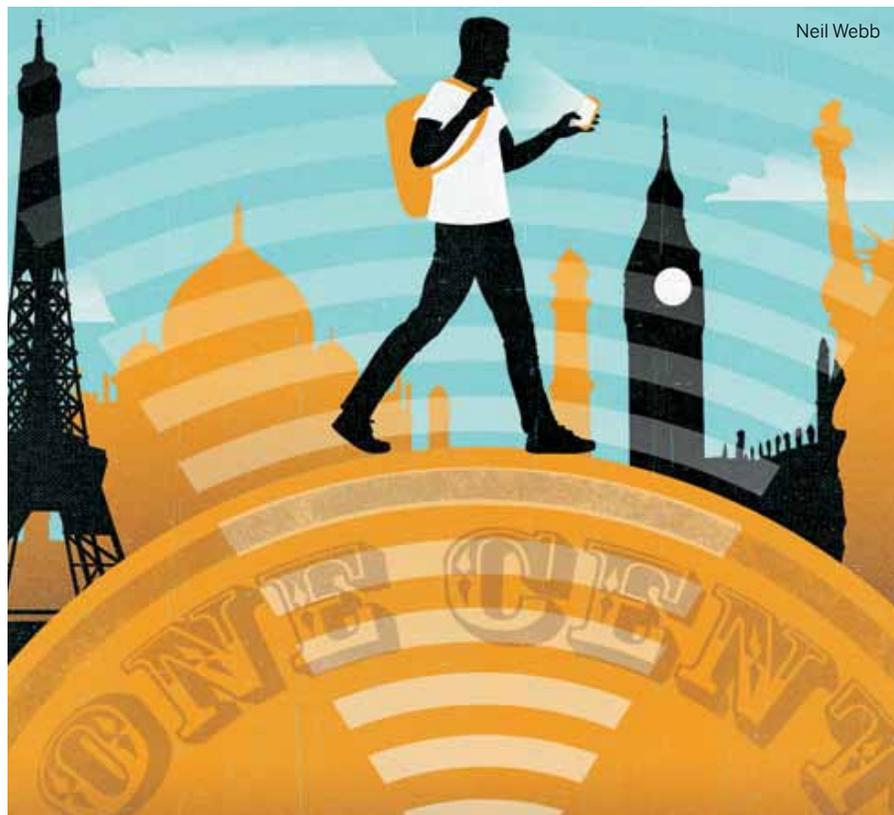
In November, EWI and its Indian partners — the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) and the Data Security Council of India (DSCI) — launched the New Delhi Summit Process and announced that the 3rd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit will be held in New Delhi in October 2012. Minister of Communications & Information Technology Kapil Sibal will chair an India Committee of prominent government and private

sector leaders participating in the summit and the New Delhi Summit Process. The process convenes teams of top global experts from India and around the world to work on three topics: ICT Development and Supply Chain Integrity; Agreements, Standards, Policies and Regulations for Globally Distributed Processing and Data Storage; and Payload Security. EWI's work on cybersecurity in India began in 2010 with a meeting with National Security Advisor Shiv Shankar Menon.



Seminars in India

EWI and FICCI co-hosted a seminar in April 2011 titled "India and the United States: Pathways to International Collaboration on Cybersecurity" in New Delhi. Senior private sector and government representatives emphasized the need for India to intensify its focus on cybersecurity issues — and to promote more international cooperation. Speakers included Latha Reddy, the deputy national security advisor of India, and Secretary R. Chandrashekar of the Departments of Communications & Information Technology. EWI's cybersecurity work in India continues to expand in advance of the 3rd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit in October 2012.



Left to right: EWI President and CEO John Mroz; EWI Co-Chairman Ross Perot, Jr.; Indian Minister of Communications & Information Technology Kapil Sibal; President of NASSCOM Som Mittal.

HIGHLIGHTS

Protecting Undersea Cable Infrastructure



In November, EWI held its 12th meeting on the security of global digital transmissions through vital undersea cables. Hosted in New York by Goldman Sachs, the meeting reviewed key recommendations from the ongoing Reliability of Global Undersea Communications Cable Infrastructure (ROGUCCI) process and emphasized the financial services industry's need for reliability in network operations.

EWI Chief Technology Officer and Distinguished Fellow Karl Rauscher presented recommendations from the 2010 ROGUCCI report, developed jointly by EWI and IEEE, the communications industry's leading publisher of peer-reviewed literature.

Participants made commitments to implement key recommendations that will enhance the reliability of the fabric of cables that underpins cyberspace.

Goldman Sachs Executive Vice President, Chief of Staff and Secretary to the Board John Rogers, who recently joined the EWI board, welcomed the meeting.

"I accepted the honor to join the leadership of the EastWest Institute, because it is always facilitating action, not just thinking and publishing," Rogers said. "EWI is an unusual organization that does not seek credit for what it does but exists to effect change by turning dialogue into meaningful results."

With the vast majority of international Internet traffic traveling through undersea cables, the importance of continued service and low latency (transit time for information) is clear for both public and private organizations.

The implementation of ROGUCCI recommendations is an example of a key objective of the EWI Worldwide Cybersecurity Initiative: unleashing private sector leadership in global cybersecurity policy.

The participation of the financial services industry in this process underlines the importance of understanding the risk associated with reliance on electronic communication.



A diver repairs an undersea communications cable. (J. Messersmith)

Tackling Cyber Crime

EWI's Cyber Crime Working Group examines existing and potential legal measures to combat cyber crime. The group consists of experts from Norway, India, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, Italy and Belgium.

They work toward a set of recommendations for harmonized legal frameworks to fight cyber crime through increased international cooperation. At their February 2011 meeting, participants agreed that regional approaches incorporating government and private sector actors will be a precursor to successful global policy.



Alex Nabaum



Left to right: Caucus Co-Chairmen Rep. James R. Langevin (D-R.I.) and Rep. Michael McCaul (R-Texas); President of Hathaway Global Strategies Melissa Hathaway; John Mroz, and Chairman of the Deloitte Center for Cyber Innovation Gen. Harry Raduege, Jr.



Advising the Congressional Cybersecurity Caucus

In July 2011 EWI experts appeared on Capitol Hill before leaders of the Congressional Cybersecurity Caucus and staff from the Defense Department, the State Department and other national security officials. EWI provided advice on how countries can work together to protect cyberspace. U.S. policy on cyberspace is a work in progress, and EWI uses its expertise and experience to advise national leaders as they consider diverse legislation and policy proposals.

“Over a hundred nations have cyber capabilities. Whether it’s attacks by hackers or whether it’s espionage or whether it’s a broader-based, state-sponsored weaponization — there are many involved in this. This is why many have to participate in the conversation to address and ensure that it doesn’t escalate.”

Melissa Hathaway
President, Hathaway Global Strategies, LLC; EWI board member

Cyber40

EWI’s Cyber40 entered its second year in 2011. The Cyber40 helps senior diplomats from the most critical powers in cyberspace communicate in frank and constructive ways with U.S. officials, members of Congress and private sector leaders on cybersecurity issues. The forum is deliberately low-profile and only engages ambassador- and deputy chief of mission-level officials of the Cyber40 nations based in Washington. In 2011, events were held at the Kazakh and Swiss embassies on subjects including “rules of the road” in cyber conflict and new legal mechanisms to enhance international cooperation in cyberspace.



EWI Vice Chairman Armen Sarkissian at the 2nd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit in London.

MAJOR REPORTS 2011

Next to the three breakthrough reports coming from bilateral work with China and Russia, two reports resulted from our Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit series: *Protecting the Digital Economy*, from Dallas 2010 and *Mobilizing for International Action* from London 2011.



National Resilience in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula

One of the Economic Security Initiative's first original projects focused on the resilience of societies in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. As defined by EWI's partner in this project, the Rockefeller Foundation, resilience refers to a community's ability to withstand a crisis in climate, water supply or other macro problems that disturb entire systems.

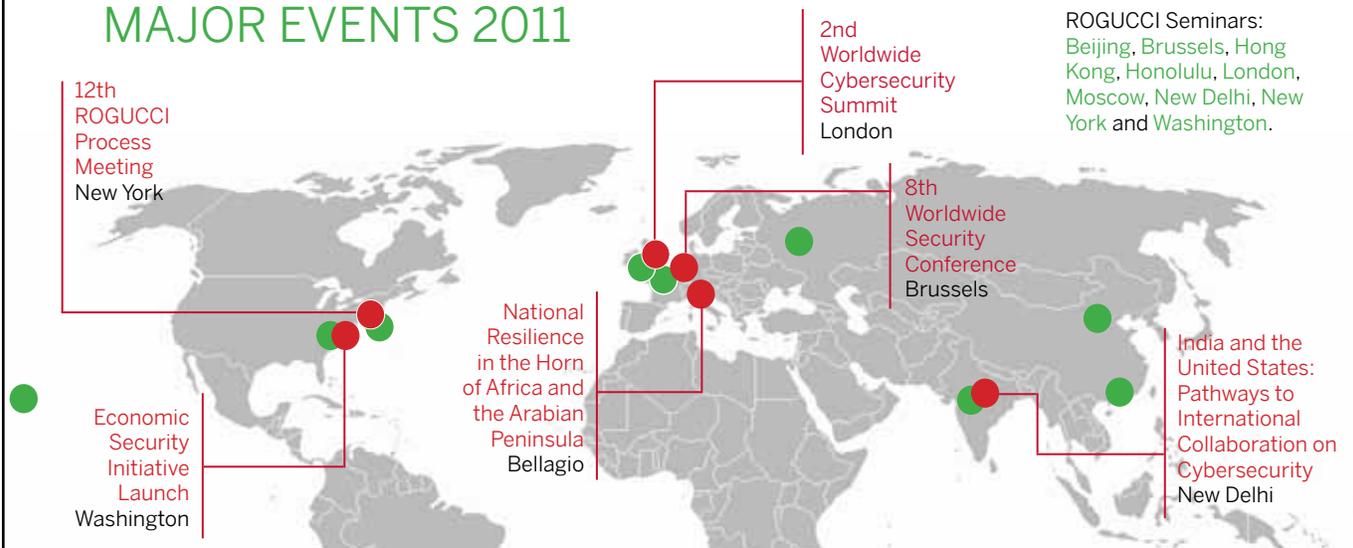
To understand the challenges and begin to move toward solutions, EWI convened a five-day retreat at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center on the shores of Lake Como, Italy, on Oct. 17–21, 2011. The retreat brought together about 20 specialists and officials from the region and members of the EWI team.

Other consultations in Brussels and Washington involved some 40 recognized global and regional policy leaders, high-level private sector actors and world-renowned research specialists.

Focusing on the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, the Bellagio retreat aimed to identify proposals for two innovative action plans: an international action plan for the G-20 to help improve the resilience of developing countries in the face of water or food scarcity, resource pressures or extreme environmental conditions; and a regional action plan for new capital investment in resilience oriented to private and public lenders and donors.

This work emphasizes the importance of a water-food-energy nexus in sustaining economies and communities worldwide, and lessons learned in this case study will be extended to other regions in the future.

MAJOR EVENTS 2011



8th WORLDWIDE SECURITY CONFERENCE

October 3 - 5, 2011 | Brussels



Worldwide Security Conference

Since 2003, EWI's Worldwide Security Conference has been a platform for reframing policies on international security challenges and mobilizing experts from government, the private sector, NGOs and academia to build cooperative approaches to meeting those challenges.

The 8th Worldwide Security Conference (WSC8) held in Brussels in October addressed new issues and reflected EWI's new emphasis on the security of the economic systems that sustain our societies.

"Our discussions about international security this year are a lot less about militaries and terrorism and a lot more about economic security," EWI President and CEO John Mroz said at WSC8.

Speakers emphasized that policy-makers are only beginning to address these problems in a reactive rather than proactive way. "It looks like we're running a global reaction policy," said EWI Vice Chairman Armen Sarkissian. Yuri Pavlenko of the Russian Academy of Sciences emphasized the need for sustainable economic development. Because of rising energy prices, Russia has "economic growth without economic development," Pavlenko said.

A major focus of WSC8 was EWI's ongoing work on cybersecurity, including the important task of developing a common language to discuss policy issues with Russia and other countries.

For the eighth year, EWI partnered with the World Customs Organiza-

tion, the European Parliament, through MP Justas Paleckis, and the Chair of the G-8, this year France. WSC8 also had media partnerships with the *Financial Times* and *New Europe*.

After regular meetings since February 2011, a group of 20 experts convened by EWI presented the draft of a strategy paper *Bridging the Fault Lines: Collective Security in Southwest Asia* at WSC8, resulting in a report that proposed new measures for regional economic and security integration in the region.

"With the world population growing from 6 to 9 billion by 2050, sustainability becomes one of the major global security issues," Mroz said. "Only a form of East-West, public-private partnership can address it."

Participants at the EWI's 8th Worldwide Security Conference in Brussels, clockwise from top: Russia's Col. Gen. (ret) Vladislav Sherstyuk; former Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Yasar Yakis; Senior Director of Global Security Strategy for Microsoft Paul Nicholas; Director General of Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs Christian Masset.







Regional Security Initiative

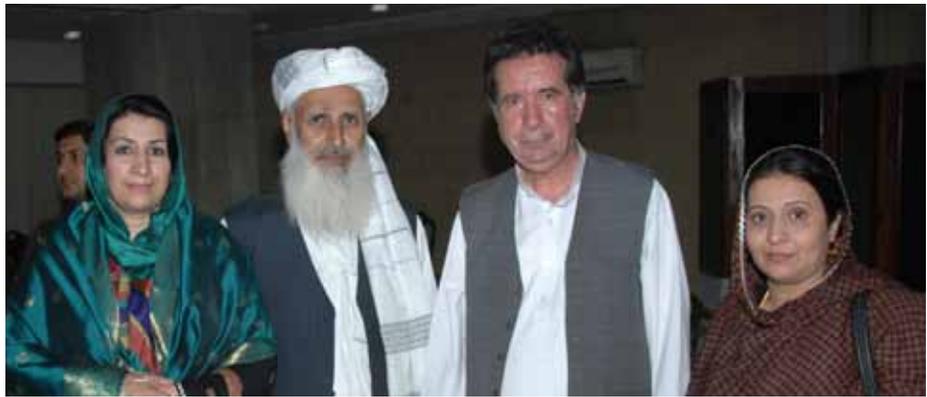
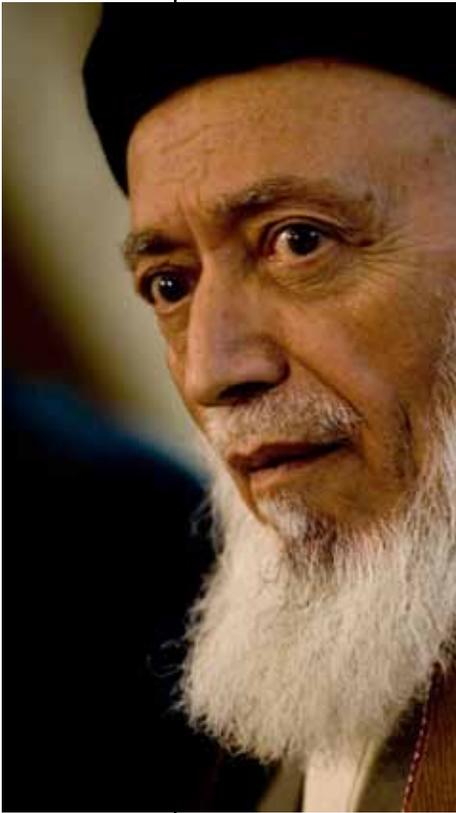
EWI's regional security work focuses on Southwest Asia, with an emphasis on Afghanistan and Pakistan, whose complicated relationship has wide implications for global security. Through confidential dialogues, EWI is working to build person-to-person trust and contribute to stability in the region.

Global economics and security are more integrated than ever, but every country's fate is still tremendously influenced by its neighborhood. In Southwest Asia and the Middle East, peace and human security are challenged in many ways.

In the tradition of EWI's work during and after the end of the Cold War, when its Prague-based center stepped in to fill a cooperation gap in the post-communist states by encouraging cross-border activities, the Regional Security Initiative today is trying to address similar challenges in Southwest Asia by building trust to achieve greater stability and cooperation.

Under the auspices of the confidential meetings of the Abu Dhabi Process, EWI is bringing together senior politicians and decision makers from Afghanistan and Pakistan. In that same relationship, EWI convenes parliamentarians from those two countries to build cooperation and exchange. EWI also works to advance cooperation on trans-boundary water issues in Central Asia and builds dialogue on Iran's place in the world.

Seeking Solutions for Afghanistan



Clockwise from left: former Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani (reporters. be); Pakistani Parliamentarian Maulana Fazal-ur-Rahman, U.A.E. Ambassador Saeed Al Shamsi and EWI Vice President Ambassador Guenter Overfeld; Sherry Rehman, Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States; Afghan and Pakistani lawmakers at the 4th Abu Dhabi Process meeting.

Since 2009, EWI has facilitated confidential, Track 1.5 meetings between Pakistani and Afghan leaders. Sponsored by the Abu Dhabi government, and endorsed by the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan, these meetings aim to build bilateral trust and contribute to security solutions for the region.

In past meetings, held in Abu Dhabi, Kabul and Islamabad, participants made an early call to promote reconciliation with the Taliban and support the Afghan High Peace Council. In May 2011, the Abu Dhabi Process gathered Pakistani representatives from the Islamic Party and the senior leadership of the High Peace Council, including former Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani, who was assassinated later in the year.

Held in the United Arab Emirates, the third Abu Dhabi Process meeting

was chaired by EWI's Ambassador Guenter Overfeld and Ambassador Said al Shamsi, the U.A.E.'s special envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The meeting, held under the Chatham House Rule, focused on reaching out to Islamist groups in Pakistan for further engagement and resulted in proposals for a roadmap to a peace process. Participants discussed advancing talks with the Taliban by taking steps including releasing prisoners from the U.S. facility at Guantanamo Bay, delisting Taliban names from a U.N. sanctions list, and dropping Mullah Omar and Pakistan-based Afghan Sirajuddin Haqqani from a U.S. blacklist.

This unique process allows Afghan and Pakistani leaders to build common ground for the cooperation necessary to stabilize the region — and, in particular, the two countries' volatile border areas.



Parliamentarians Working Together for Regional Security



In 2011, EWI's Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention brought together Afghan and Pakistani members of parliament to address the trust deficit between their two countries.

EWI also engages parliamentarians through the Abu Dhabi Process. At a September 2011 meeting in Islamabad, Afghans and Pakistanis advanced direct dialogue.

"This is my first time in Pakistan. I realize how much in common we have with our fellow Pakistani counterparts," said one Afghan MP. "As representatives of the people of both countries, we parlia-

mentarians have the responsibility to work together toward better understanding of our common challenges." Those challenges include narcotics trafficking, reconciliation and confrontation with the Taliban in both countries, and economic development, on top of challenges posed by ongoing violence in many parts of the region.

At the Islamabad meeting, parliamentarians called for a bilateral jirga — an assembly of elders — and similar assemblies in border regions. They also decided to activate the Afghan–Pakistani Parliamentary Friendship Group to expand bilateral cooperation.



The **Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention**, founded in 2008,

includes 180 members from 58 countries. These members work together to advance conflict prevention measures in legislatures worldwide. Parliamentarians are uniquely situated to hold governments accountable in their commitments to prevent conflict, influence legislation and increase resources for conflict prevention. EWI has long engaged parliamentarians around the world, but this network focuses on inter-parliamentary dialogue as a means to build trust and confidence.



Women for Peace and Security

Women played an important role in EWI-sponsored parliament-level dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan. For the second year in a row, EWI convened a meeting of women parliamentarians from the two countries. In 2010, the two sides met at the European Parliament in Brussels. In June 2011, EWI facilitated the first-ever visit by a delegation of Afghan women parliamentarians to Islamabad. There, they met with their female colleagues

in the Pakistani National Assembly and leading political figures in Pakistan, including President Asif Ali Zardari and Speaker of the House Fehmida Mirza. At these meetings, participants adopted the Islamabad Plan, which mapped a path for future cooperation. And as a direct result of advocacy from the network's members, women represented 13 of the 40 delegates in the official Afghan delegation at the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn, Germany.

Left: An EWI-sponsored delegation of Afghan women parliamentarians with President Asif Ali Zardari of Pakistan.

HIGHLIGHTS

A Landmark Bill in Pakistan



Members of EWI's Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention are change agents in the region. On Nov. 15, 2011, the National Assembly of Pakistan passed a landmark bill on the "Prevention of Anti-Women Practices." Donya Aziz, a member of parliament and member of the network, spearheaded the effort to pass this historic bill.

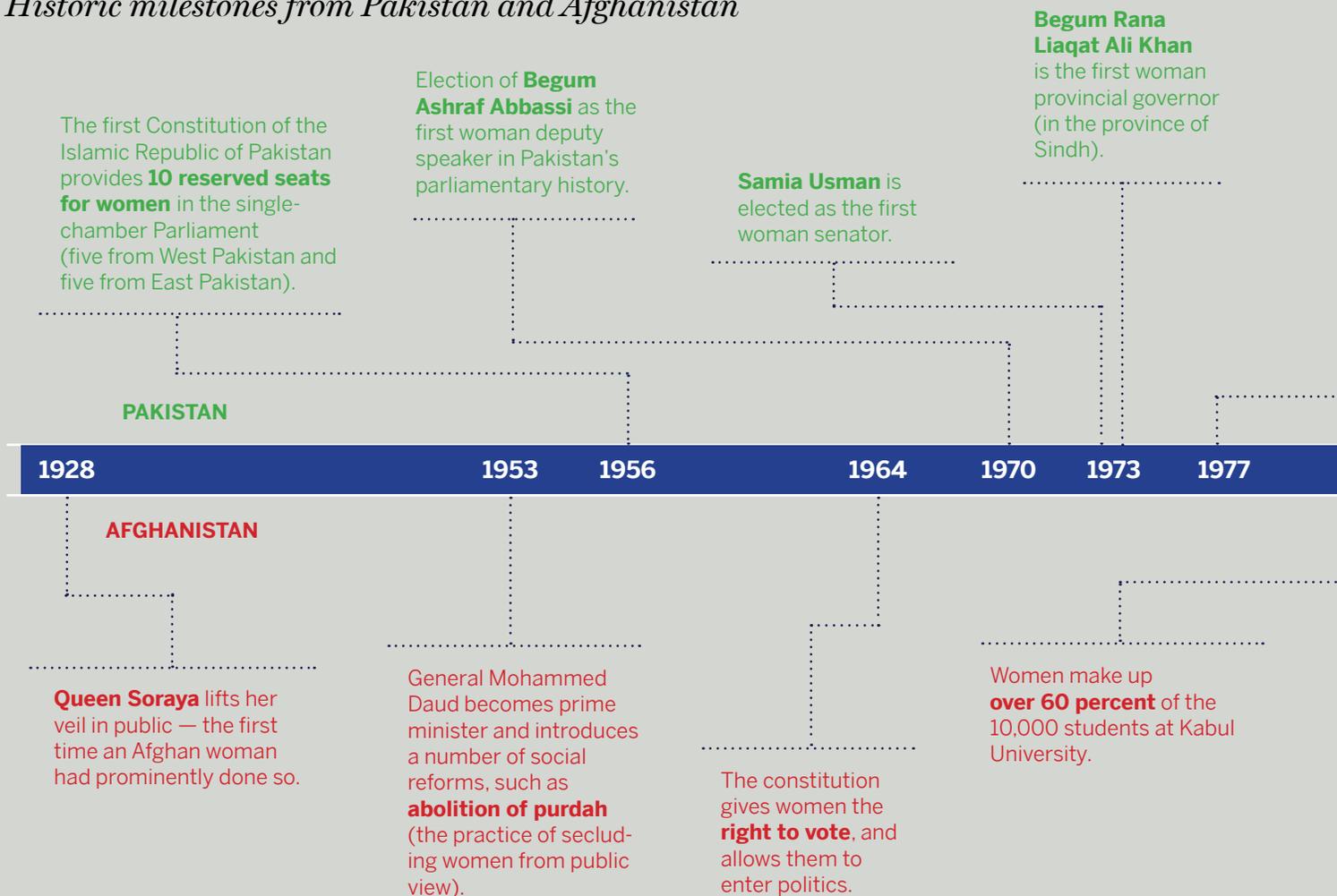
The bill criminalizes exploitative and discriminatory practices such as forced marriage and denial of women's rightful inheritance. Under the law, people who engage in these practices, which are customary in some parts of Pakistan, are subject to hefty fines or up to 10 years in prison.

Pakistan's parliament has a greater proportion of women than the U.K. Parliament or the U.S. Congress, but Pakistani women parliamentarians must constantly work against gender bias and prove themselves as serious contributors in the legislature.

The Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention congratulates Aziz, a member of its executive council and a leading member of its Working Group on Women, Peace and Security. It also congratulates the many female lawmakers who work to improve women's and human rights in Pakistan. We are proud to continue to work together to support women's active participation in public life.

A LONG ROAD TO WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Historic milestones from Pakistan and Afghanistan





Donya Aziz (second from left, standing) with Afghan and Pakistani women parliamentarians in Islamabad.

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto becomes the first woman prime minister of Pakistan — and in the Muslim world.

Fehmida Mirza is elected as the first woman Speaker of the National Assembly, not only in Pakistan but in the entire Muslim world. Fifteen other women were also elected from the general seats.

Hina Rabbani Khar becomes Pakistan's first woman foreign minister.

Begum Naseem Wali Khan is the first woman MP elected outside the seats reserved for women.

Legal Framework Order 2002 reserves **17 percent of seats for women**, with 60 seats in the 342-member National Assembly and 17 in the 100-member Senate.

Of 18 private member bills considered in the House in 2010, 12 are moved by **women parliamentarians**.

1978 1988 1996 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2008 2010 2011

Taliban seize control of Kabul and introduce a hard-line version of Islam, banning women from education, work and public life.

The Loya Jirga ratifies the new constitution proclaiming that all Afghan citizens, men and women, "have **equal rights and duties** before the law."

First parliamentary **elections** since 1969: 328 of the 2,707 candidates are women.

2010 Elections: 406 out of 2,514 candidates are women. At least **68 seats** are reserved for women.

Habiba Sarobi becomes Afghanistan's first woman governor.



Cooperation on Water in Afghanistan and Central Asia



AP Photo

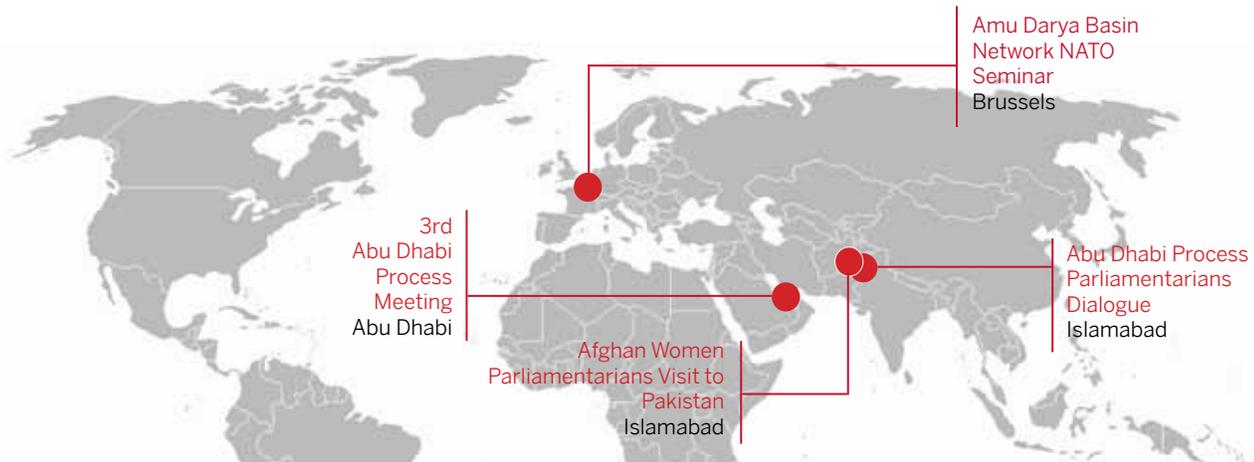
Water is a pressing and delicate security issue in Southwest Asia. Afghanistan sits at the head of five rivers including the Amu Darya, which supports the livelihoods of 43 million people in 5 countries. However, there is very little cooperation on the region's many trans-boundary water issues. Identifying the seeds of possible conflict, EWI is encouraging new forms of such cooperation.

To create a place for key stakeholders to discuss trans-boundary water issues, forge agreements and share knowledge, EWI created the Amu Darya Basin Network. The network links experts, researchers and policy makers from Central Asia, Afghanistan and Europe. Today, the network is working to develop recommendations and strategies for local and national capacity building and the implementation of an integrated water management system in the Amu Darya Basin.



River basin model of the Amu Darya Basin.
(Technical University of Denmark)

MAJOR EVENTS 2011



Building Trust With Iran

In 2011 EWI began a new effort to bridge relations between Iran and the international community.

At the outset, EWI conducted a study of Track 2 and Track 1.5 initiatives, and interviewed more than 40 current and former officials, academics and specialists from the United States, Europe and Iran to identify a constructive path forward. EWI secured Iranian participation in several EWI events and conducted several high-level meetings with visiting Iranian dignitaries.

In September and November, EWI hosted a number of senior Iranian figures for off-the-record meetings with high-level experts. EWI also held public events with authors and specialists discussing Iranian politics, U.S.–Iran relations and regional security in West Asia.



Al Arabiya

MAJOR REPORTS 2011

The Regional Security Initiative's wide range of work is very well reflected in a series of reports that came from its major projects.

Two reports titled *Seeking Solutions for Afghanistan* captured the progress made in the *Abu Dhabi Process*, while *A New Voice for Afghan Women* and *Forging New Ties* reported on the cooperation between women parliamentarians from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

A New Road for Preventive Action presented recommendations from EWI's Global Conference on Preventive Action.

Enhancing Security in Afghanistan and Central Asia through Regional Cooperation on Water called for more synergy in the Amu Darya basin, and *Recognizing the Durand Line* promoted full recognition of the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan as a basis for peaceful cross-border cooperation.





Publications & Outreach

In 2011 EWI expanded its outreach and communications efforts through high-profile public events, thought leadership in traditional and online media, and collaboration with prominent journalistic outlets.

The 2nd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit in London helped attract coverage from outlets including the BBC, the *Financial Times*, and the Associated Press. In the United States, EWI and the *Chicago Tribune* collaborated to produce a full-page infographic and interview about narco-trafficking in Afghanistan.

The groundbreaking publication *Working Towards Rules for Governing Cyber Conflict*, released on Feb. 3, documented a first-ever consensus among Russian and U.S. cybersecurity experts on how best to apply the tenets of the Geneva and Hague conventions to the realm of cyberspace. The publication was the only external document distributed at the annual Munich Security Conference in February, an event that coincided with multimedia coverage of the report by BBC Newsnight. Our work on cybersecurity promoted bold policies and built trust on several fronts.

EWI published the results of engagement with China on cybersecurity issues in *Fighting Spam to Build Trust*, a report containing actionable recommendations from Chinese and U.S. experts on reducing spam. This publication has set the stage for potential cooperation

on more controversial issues such as hacking.

Efforts to build relationships between Afghan and Pakistani women parliamentarians were captured in the publications *A New Voice for Afghan Women* and *Forging New Ties*. Conducted with the support of our Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention, which has its own newsletter, the meetings covered by these documents explored how to bolster the role of Afghan women lawmakers by bringing them into a sustained network with their Pakistani counterparts.

EWI staffers Andrew Nagorski, Greg Austin, Jacqueline McLaren Miller, Piin-Fen Kok, Jessica Zimmerman, Michael Zumot, Franz-Stefan Gady, and Graham Webster provided insightful commentary on EWI's website and in venues such as *The National Interest*, *The Huffington Post*, *Bloomberg Government*, *Foreign Policy Journal*, *Al Jazeera English*, and *New Europe*. Board members Kanwal Sibal and Ikram Sehgal continued to produce regular columns for Indian and Pakistani publications.

Thanks to EWI's extensive outreach efforts, including publications, op-eds, video coverage and use of social media (follow us @EWIInstitute), our site traffic increased by 20 percent over the course of 2011. Visit www.ewi.info for the latest on EWI's ideas, publications and events.

15 REPORTS
PUBLISHED
IN 2011

170,602

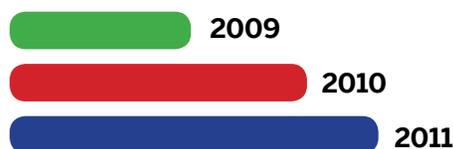
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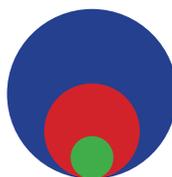
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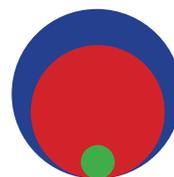
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EWI in the News

“The world needs cyber war ‘Rules of Engagement’ to cope with potentially devastating cyber weapons, Russian and U.S. experts will tell world leaders at a security conference on Friday. The cyber proposal, seen exclusively by Newsnight, comes from the influential **EastWest Institute** in New York.”



“World leaders will consider how to regulate any future cyber conflict at a conference today on global security. Senior politicians attending ... include Hillary Clinton, the U.S. secretary of state, Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov and the British prime minister, David Cameron. A proposal released by the influential U.S.-based **EastWest Institute** to coincide with the conference calls for, ‘rendering the Geneva and Hague conventions in cyber space.’”

WALL STREET JOURNAL

“The world needs to draw up new accords on online warfare to deal with the growing dangers of attacks in cyberspace, David Cameron and fellow international leaders will be told on Friday. Proposals for adapting the Geneva and Hague conventions to provide ‘rules of engagement’ for ‘cyber war’ will be delivered to the Munich Security Conference by American and Russian experts at the influential **EastWest Institute**.”

The Daily Telegraph

“How will bin Laden’s death affect the al Qaeda movement? We asked Dr. Greg Austin, from the **EastWest Institute** — a global think-and-do tank focused on security issues — if the terrorist group would be weakened by his killing.”



“Such are the sobering realities of so-called cyber warfare that world leaders are looking into adopting new rules of engagement for coping with potentially devastating cyber weapons. The **EastWest Institute** in New York made the recommendations over the weekend at the Munich Security Conference, attended by U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and U.K. Prime Minister David Cameron.”

Forbes

“The 8th Worldwide Security Conference in Brussels organised by the **EastWest Institute** (EWI), one of the world’s leading think tanks...”



“Andrew Nagorski, the vice president and director of public policy at the **EastWest Institute**, believes that honesty can change the mindset of the Polish people and improve Russian–Polish relations.”



“The U.S. and Russia have 'historical, ideological differences,' but several recent initiatives are bringing the two countries closer. ... That cooperation was evident in Brussels this week, where the **EastWest Institute** is holding its 8th Worldwide Security Conference, whose participants included a range of Russian experts as well as others from India, the U.S. and China and throughout Europe.”



“Our group and I personally are engaged in extensive cooperation with leading U.S. think tanks, especially the **EastWest Institute**.” —Viktor Ivanov

Chicago Tribune

“How to deal with the [cybersecurity] threat was the topic of the two-day summit organized by the **EastWest Institute**, an international think tank which gathered hundreds of law enforcement officials, business leaders, academics and security consultants for talks in the British capital.”



“A group of the world’s leading cybersecurity experts has warned that the U.K. needs to be better protected from online attacks. Delegates at the **Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit** in central London were told that online fraud and hacking costs the British economy around £27bn a year. ... The conference, only the second worldwide summit of its kind, comes in the midst of a huge surge in digital usage.”



The Year In Pictures





2011 Recognition Dinners

On May 10 in New York, EWI celebrated its 30th anniversary with a dinner honoring the people who have helped make the institute great — alumni from each of the three decades. EWI also presented Fethullah Gülen with EWI's Peacebuilding Award, which recognizes individuals who have made great strides in building peace across borders and cultures. Gülen received the award for his message of open dialogue and religious tolerance.

On Oct. 13 at the U.A.E. Embassy in Washington, EWI recognized key international leaders for their impact in private–public efforts to ensure global economic security and cybersecurity. The Russell 20-20 Association received the inaugural George F. Russell, Jr., Economic Security Award, IEEE received the EWI Cybersecurity Award, and The Water Initiative received the “Game Changer” Award.

Left to right, top row: Francis Finlay, John Mroz, Daniel Rose, Ross Perot, Jr.; Leo Schenker; Executive Vice President and CIO Emeritus of GE Asset Management Ralph Layman; representatives of the IEEE. Middle row: EWI alumnus Vasil Hudak, sociologist and political activist Sonja Licht and EWI alumna Sasha Havlicek; Francis Finlay; Sarah Perot; Ross Perot, Jr., Kevin McGovern and Francis Finlay; Senator Robert P. Casey, Jr. (D-Penn.) and U.A.E. Ambassador Yousef Al-Otaiba. Bottom row: EWI Director Emeritus Mitchell Sonkin; EWI Director Zuhair Kurt; EWI alumnus Allen Lynch; the Plazion Strings performing at EWI's 30th anniversary dinner.



2011 Chairmen's Reception

Left column, from top: event honorees Gen. James L. Jones and Diane Jones; Nobel laureate and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger addresses the chairmen's reception (May 9, New York); Kathryn Davis and Henry Kissinger.

Youth and Digital Citizenship

Bottom row, from left: participants at EWI's Youth Congress on Digital Citizenship (May 31, London); Salma Abbasi; International Telecommunications Union Secretary-General Hamadoun Touré.

Worldwide Security Conference

Above: Maria Livanos Cattai and Vartan Sarkissian during WSC8 consultations on Measuring the Cybersecurity Problem at the European Parliament (Oct. 4, Brussels).

2011 Cybersecurity Reception

Above right: event hostess Barbara Thomas, Lady Judge (March 28, London).





Francis Finlay and U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Center, left to right: John Mroz, Andrew Nagorski, Francis Finlay and Gen. T. Michael "Buzz" Moseley.



Nuclear Discussion Forum

The threat posed by remaining stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction and the potential emergence of new nuclear powers continue to cast a shadow over the international stage.

34 countries to identify the next milestones, culminating in the report *Building Momentum for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons*.

The event marked the third anniversary of Ban's five-point action plan for nuclear disarmament, originally introduced at the 2008 consultation and documented in our 2009 publication *Eliminating the Nuclear Threat*.

EWI's WMD Program also held its second nuclear disarmament consultation at U.N. headquarters on United Nations Day, Oct. 24, 2011. The day-long event, which featured a keynote address by U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, was convened in cooperation with the Global Security Institute and the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies.

"Most immediately, the world is expecting a deeper reduction in the largest nuclear arsenals," Ban said in his opening remarks. "This should include limits on both non-strategic nuclear weapons and non-deployed weapons. And by weapon reduction, I mean weapon destruction." He added: "A world free of nuclear weapons is a concrete possibility. Let us realize that dream so that 7 billion people can live in peace and security."

The recent momentum from New START and the first U.N. Security Council Summit on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament in 2009 reflect a trend toward supporting disarmament, but there is still serious work to be done.

EWI and the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations in New York held a series of meetings of the Nuclear Discussion Forum. It brought together representatives from

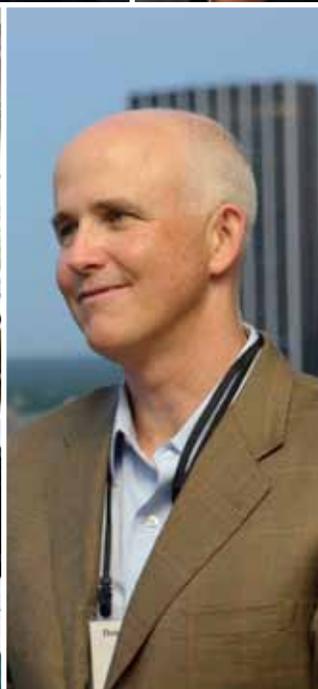
Top-level experts and officials discussed major disarmament issues in both plenary sessions and breakout groups.





2011 Board Meetings

Left to right, top row: Louise Richardson; John Gunn; Francis Najafi and Ross Perot, Jr.; Christine Loh; Ma Zhengang; Hilton Smith, Jr. Middle row: Joel Cowan; Ramzi Sanbar; William Ury; fall board meeting in Washington; Don Kendall, Jr.; Peter Castenfelt. Bottom row: Adel Ghazzawi; Perot Distinguished Fellow Gen. T. Michael "Buzz" Moseley, Tewodros Ashenafi and Ross Perot, Jr.; Stephen Heintz; Anurag Jain and Jerald Baldrige.





The Year in Numbers

Audited Financial Information

Revenue	
Donor contributions	\$ 5,712,979
Grants	\$ 712,935
Investment loss	(\$ 95,032)
In-kind contributions	\$ 69,139
Net revenue from special events	\$ 378,668
Other	\$ 61,436
Total public support and revenue	\$ 6,840,125
Expenses	
Program services	\$ 6,932,369
Management and general expenses	\$ 1,498,242
Fundraising	\$ 721,546
Total operating expenses	\$ 9,152,157
Net Assets	
Change in net assets before foreign translation income	(\$ 2,312,032)
Foreign translation loss	(\$ 9,240)
Change in net assets	(\$ 2,321,272)
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 15,290,306
Net assets, end of year	\$ 12,969,034

Our Donors

INDIVIDUALS, FOUNDATIONS AND GOVERNMENT

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