

Annual Report 2012

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BUILDING TRUST
BETWEEN THE
EMERGING AND
DEVELOPED
WORLDS.

**ADVANCING
SOLUTIONS**
TO PROMOTE
STABILITY,
GROWTH AND
SUSTAINABILITY.



Annual Report 2012

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Chairman's Letter

Making the world a safer and better place is not simply a slogan at EWI, it is what we do.

Most of us are engaged in helping further the work of hospitals, universities and other charities. Few of us, however, have the opportunity to be engaged in a truly strategic organization that has played a role in helping address some of the major problems of our time. For 32 years, the EastWest Institute has been known to those who govern around the world as an independent, trusted player providing thought leadership and mobilizing resources to work on some of the most critical issues facing the international community.

I am proud to share some of the EastWest Institute's significant accomplishments in 2012.

This past year we were able to significantly deepen our work on strategic trust-building between China and the United States. Our ongoing political process of engaging leaders from the Communist Party of China with their Democratic and Republican counterparts is the foundation of that work. The meetings in Washington, Salt Lake City, Denver, Colorado Springs and the United States Air Force Academy of important individuals from both countries are the latest examples of these efforts.

Our work in China was bolstered by EWI's new role as the U.S. coor-

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dinator for the U.S.-China Sanya Dialogue. Our spring meeting was hosted by the United States Naval Academy and led to serious discussions on a range of significant issues. The importance of the process was underscored in December when a team of American senior retired generals, as part of the Sanya Dialogue, traveled to Beijing and became the first foreigners to meet the new leadership of the Central Military Commission.

In addition to our work with China, EWI continued to bridge major powers like Russia and India with the U.S., the European Union and Japan.

In July we launched a significant partnership with the 20-20 Investment Association. Formerly known as the Russell 20-20 Association, this impressive organization of 35 pension funds and money managers from around the world controls over \$8 trillion of investment funds. EWI was pleased to help organize the successful working trip in October by 20-20 members to Turkey and Erbil in the Kurdish Regional Government area of Iraq. There are enormous possibilities for collaboration between the 20-20 Investment Association and EWI to make a difference in global challenges such as food, water and energy issues.



Building on several years of work, we accelerated our efforts to protect cyberspace in 2012. Our 3rd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit in New Delhi, India represented a milestone for EWI, attracting strong representation from a part of the world that is critical to our success. We greatly benefited from our partnership with the highest levels of Indian government and business.

The institute had two productive board of directors meetings this year—the first in Scotland thanks to the generosity of Louise Richardson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of St Andrews, and our second meeting in the fall in San Francisco, made special by the generous intervention of EWI Director John Hurley and a close friend of EWI, John Gunn.

The members of the board and I are deeply grateful to our remarkable team of men and women from around the world who make this important work happen. I would particularly like to single out a true friend, former EWI Chairman and Co-Chairman Francis Finlay who played a critical role in EWI's success for the past two decades. I also thank our CEO John Edwin Mroz for his vision and tireless work. His stewardship of EWI has been a significant reason for our many successes.

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In 2012 the institute welcomed Ambassador Dr. Beate Maeder-Metcalf, loaned to us by the German diplomatic service for three years as Ambassador-at-large, Vice President for Regional Security and director of EWI's Brussels center. Ambassador Maeder-Metcalf is already providing key leadership to EWI, including directing our flagship Abu Dhabi Process. Our special thanks goes to Ambassador Guenter Overfeld, who held Ambassador Maeder-Metcalf's titles from 2009 to 2012, and is now the German ambassador to Mali.

We also deeply appreciate the generosity of the donors to EWI led by the very special Dr. Kathryn W. Davis who recently died at age 106. She kept up with great regularity on EWI's projects and accomplishments. That kind of enthusiasm and solidarity is what makes this institution very special.

We look forward to another high-impact year in 2013 and hope that you will be part of what we do and accomplish.

Sincerely,

Ross Perot, Jr.
Chairman of the Board

President's Report

In 2012, EWI made a major push to expand our network, which included bold steps to broaden the communities of interest with whom we need to work to effect positive change.

Notwithstanding the gloomy predictions for the world at the start of 2012, the past year represented an important year of growth and impact for the EastWest Institute. Our job is to make this world a safer and better place and to do so in ways that can be measured. Our full-time staff of about 50 is strengthened by a large global network of values-based “can do” women and men around the world. In 2012, EWI made a major push to expand our network, which included bold steps to broaden the communities of interest with whom we need to work to effect positive change.

The most dramatic was our formal linking to the global institutional investment community. On July 1, EWI launched its special relationship with the “20-20 Investment Association”—a 20-year-old effort founded as the Russell 20-20 Association with about 35 members constituting some eight trillion USD of investment funds. This groundbreaking alliance between a global think-and-do institution working directly with one of the more important global investment groupings holds enormous promise.

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We worked to regularize our engagement with key military players. The cornerstone of that development was the opportunity EWI was given to take responsibility for the United States' side of the U.S.-China Sanya Dialogue between retired senior military leaders. The full-scale spring Sanya meeting hosted by the U.S. Naval Academy and the follow-up December session, where we were given the rare opportunity to talk at length with members of China's Central Military Commission, laid a strong foundation for the success of this work. Special thanks to new donors Hank Greenberg and the Starr Foundation as well as the MacArthur Foundation, who have joined the China-U.S. Exchange Foundation and Ross Perot, Jr., in making the ongoing military program a reality.

Our launching of EWI's nextgen effort to engage the best and brightest minds globally of the under-30 generation began to show serious promise—as was evident in the strong response to our global essay contest and the significant rise of our Facebook and Twitter followers. One of the lessons of that work is the need to develop intergenerational opportunities for collaboration between the nextgen group with the current



power establishment (the 30- to 65-year-old group) and the elders. Up until her recent death at the age of 106, philanthropist Kathryn Davis continued to deliver sage advice, suggesting we find practical ways to engage those who are 75 and over. She was right. Expanding the network means learning new ways to collaborate to influence and effect change.

2012 saw an EWI-wide effort to learn from and create relationships with the top leaders and institutions in the food, water and energy fields as we prepared to launch the Food, Water and Energy Nexus Program in the spring of 2013—the newest component of our Economic Security Initiative. We concluded our first major private sector partnership agreement focused on research cooperation with Fidelity Investments.

One of the highlights of our year was the 3rd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit, convened in New Delhi in October. More than 300 leaders from 22 countries worked together for three days in EWI's first major event in India. As a result of that success, EWI will broaden our involvement with India in 2013, connecting with both private and public sector

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leaders. The media impact of our cyber summit was far greater than we anticipated. The progress of our Abu Dhabi Process on Afghanistan, Pakistan and their neighbors was underscored in the 9th Worldwide Security Conference EWI convened in Brussels. As the description in this report explains, an enormous amount of intense discussions and planning took place at this annual event and was made possible in 2012 by the generous support of Francis Finlay.

EWI released a number of insightful reports this year with major input from global experts. Two examples of particular relevance as the 2014 troop withdrawal deadline for Afghanistan draws near are: *India and Pakistan's Energy Security: Can Afghanistan Play a Critical Role?* and *Women and Post-2014 Afghanistan*.

Our work could not have succeeded as it has without the leadership of our board of directors. Our Chairman Ross Perot, Jr. is a remarkable leader respected by the staff and generous with his time, counsel and support. Our Vice Chairman Armen Sarkisian and the board of directors is a model of what a not-for-profit board should be like. The "collective IQ"



of our board from all corners of the world is a supreme advantage for EWI in our rapidly changing, hyper-connected world. Congratulations to our "Director of the Year" Zuhail Kurt of Turkey. And very special thanks to a dear friend, former Chairman of the Board Francis Finlay. At a gala dinner in the historic 16th century Great Hall of Edinburgh Castle in June, EWI celebrated Francis' long tenure as co-chairman and chairman of the board. Francis joins a prominent list of former chairmen, which includes George Russell, Jr., Donald Kendall, Sr., Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Whitney MacMillan and co-founder Ira D. Wallach.

Our staff is a remarkable group of professionals. Their dedication, experience and ability to listen and learn are deeply valued by the board and me. Special acknowledgement is paid to Chief Operating Officer Jim Creighton as well as to our program leaders Ambassador Beate Maeder-Metcalf—recently loaned to EWI by the German Foreign Office for three years, David Firestein and Karl Rauscher. We welcome back to EWI Greg Austin as professorial fellow and head of our new Policy Innovation Unit. Andrew Nagorski leads our Public Affairs work; Andrew

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of making this
a safer and
better world.**

Yu our Finance and Oliver Senft the HR function. All of these colleagues constantly remind me that the real power of EWI is its very special staff who report to them. These women and men are indeed the backbone of EWI.

Special thanks are also due to those who stood up and met the Ross and Sarah Perot matching gift campaign late in the year. Kudos to all of our donors and friends who invested their time and resources to help EWI in 2012. I wish to personally thank the members of the President's Advisory Council for their enormous effort as exemplified by the selfless leadership of General Harry Raduege, Leland Russell, Martha Bejar, Tullio Cedraschi and Cenk Aydin. Our alumni remain a potent force. We are indeed fortunate to have the degree of inspired cooperation from so many talented individuals. Special thanks to all as we enter 2013, which will be an exciting year of more change and progress toward our goal of making this a safer and better world.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John Edwin Mroz".

John Edwin Mroz
President and CEO

2012 in Numbers



28

major events
on 3 continents



More than

80

reports on
EWI activities
by prominent
*international
media outlets*

6

breakthrough
policy reports



4



*Nobel laureates
spoke at EWI
events*



253,329

unique online readers of
EWI publications

More than

500

meetings with
*decision makers
from across
the globe*



21,946

subscribers to
EWI newsletters



533,000

unique visitors to
EWI websites



43,000

hits on busiest day for
EWI Facebook page



25

*languages
spoken in
EWI offices*

12,600

viewed minutes on
EWI YouTube channel





"This is more than a think tank—this is an institution that you call in when you want something to change."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Former German Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor



The 80s

We were there when the Wall stood. A fiercely independent organization with strong links to policymakers, EWI built trust between leaders on both sides of the Iron Curtain. In 1984, EWI hosted the first ever military-to-military dialogue meetings between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries, among other steps to help end the Cold War.

The 90s

We were there when the Wall fell, and localized conflicts erupted across Eastern Europe. From the Balkans to Russia, EWI worked to bring economic stability, foster entrepreneurship and establish cross border initiatives to promote regional cooperation. From Kaliningrad to Belgrade, several of our strongest initiatives became independent NGOs that still operate today.



"I am a big fan of the EastWest Institute; I consider it to be a national asset."

James L. Jones
Former U.S. National Security Advisor



"What has distinguished the EastWest Institute from others in the field is its track record of combining fresh ideas with practical follow up, which actually makes them useful to those who govern."

George H.W. Bush
Former U.S. President



The New Millennium

We were there when the towers fell. Extending our geographic engagement, we worked to counter violent extremism, address cybersecurity, and build strategic trust between China, Russia, India and the West. In 2010, EWI launched the Abu Dhabi Process on Afghanistan and Pakistan, and 2011 saw the birth of our Economic Security Initiative

Who We Are

EWI strives to navigate the ever-changing landscape of global risks and threats.

As the EastWest Institute enters its fourth decade, its goal of building cooperation and forging real solutions to daunting international problems continues to be as relevant as it was at its founding. EWI's mission is to provide an arena where key leaders, policy makers and ground-breaking innovators deliver a roadmap for achieving a safer and more secure tomorrow.

Our global team, which is based in New York, Brussels, Moscow and Washington, works on some of the most challenging issues of our day, including the ever-expanding threats to cybersecurity; the changing dynamic of Southwest Asia and Afghanistan, especially as the United States and NATO troops prepare for their 2014 withdrawal; and the often contentious relationships among major powers such as the United States, China and Russia.

In 2012, for example, EWI coordinated a series of meetings between high-level officials from the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and senior Democrats and Republicans, as well as American private sector leaders in Utah, Colorado and Washington D.C. On the cybersecurity front, more than 300 participants from 22 countries heard from experts across the globe at EWI's 3rd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit held in New Delhi. Breakthrough groups produced concrete recommendations for industry and government that, if implemented, would have signifi-

"For the past three decades, EWI has been known for its foresight and skill to identify emerging issues, bring together key stakeholders, brainstorm and design practical solutions, while remaining sensitive to specific needs of diverse regions and able to find a balance between often contradictory interests of different actors."

Martti Ahtisaari
NOBEL LAUREATE
FORMER EWI CHAIRMAN

cant impact in making cyberspace and the real world more stable and secure. An EWI-organized delegation of Afghan Parliamentarians, two-thirds of whom were women, visited Brussels, meeting with officials from some of the most prominent European institutions. They emphasized that women's rights cannot be used as a bargaining chip with the Taliban at this critical juncture in their country's history.

EWI strives to navigate the ever-changing landscape of global risks and threats by convening unofficial Track 2 and semi-official Track 1.5 meetings, which take place around the world and help build the trust necessary to find common ground between countries with different interests and agendas. The institute also provides a platform for public discourse, always emphasizing the need for international cooperation even in—and especially in—periods dominated by intense friction.

Trust-building is at the heart of what EWI is all about. Building relationships across borders are key elements for progress in all areas. Although the world has changed dramatically over the last 30-plus years, what has remained the same is the institute's commitment to serving as a global change agent network. It seeks both to forge solutions to seemingly intractable problems and to strengthen the relationships that are most critical to peace and growth.

Strategic Trust-Building

The year 2012 was marked by increased tensions between the United States and China and the United States and Russia on a broad range of issues—Syria, Iran, North Korea, the U.S. pivot to Asia, maritime disputes, human rights and cybersecurity. Remarkably, those tensions played out against the backdrop of an unprecedented confluence of elections and leadership transitions in all three countries.





Following U.S. congressional passage of a bill named after Sergei Magnitsky, a Russian lawyer killed in pre-trial detention, and Russia's angry response, U.S.-Russia relations descended to a low point not seen since at least 2008, if not the early 1980s. At the same time, the U.S. and China warily eyed each other's regional moves and strategies. EWI's Strategic Trust-Building Initiative (STBI) seeks to strengthen these key bilateral relationships by building trust and bridging divides.

China Program

U.S.-China relations experienced a watershed year. Days after the U.S. presidential election, China began a major leadership reshuffle, with Vice President Xi Jinping and a new generation of leaders taking the helm of the ruling Communist Party of China. Over the course of the year, bilateral relations encountered considerable fluctuations. Xi and Chinese defense minister Liang Guanglie visited the United States separately, with Xi advocating that the United States and China build "a new type of relations between major countries." Meanwhile, the two countries dealt with the fallout over the U.S. rebalancing strategy in

"The discussion was marked by candid exchanges unlike any we've seen in past visits. I hope we can continue to foster a space for free discussion about issues that remain critical to maintaining a strong and mutually beneficial relationship between our two countries."

Thomas A. Daschle
FORMER U.S. SENATE
MAJORITY LEADER

Asia, as maritime disputes worsened between China and its regional neighbors. Tensions also flared between the United States and China over the growing crisis in Syria, trade, cybersecurity and human rights.

EWI's U.S.-China dialogues addressed these developments and examined what they meant for U.S.-China relations and strategic trust. The China Program expanded its military trust-building work by taking on the U.S.-China Sanya Dialogue between retired flag officers of the two countries. In December 2012, an EWI delegation of retired U.S. generals—General Peter Pace, Admiral William Owens, General T. Michael Moseley and General Kevin Chilton—and senior staff was the first from the United States to meet with China's newly minted Central Military Commission.

A month after the U.S. election and the Chinese political leadership transition, EWI brought together senior CPC officials and prominent Democrats and Republicans for its 5th U.S.-China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue in Utah, Colorado and Washington, D.C. Through plenary talks and official meetings, including at the White House and the U.S. Senate,

Chinese Delegation Gets a Taste of the American West

An ongoing effort by EWI to promote understanding and trust between the United States and China at various levels, both within and outside the two nations' capitals.



"I didn't realize that so many people here spoke Chinese," remarked one visitor from China during an EWI-facilitated trip to Salt Lake City, Utah in December 2012.

That person was part of a Communist Party of China (CPC) delegation—led by Minister Wang Jiarui of the CPC's International Department—in the United States for EWI's 5th U.S.-China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue. The delegates experienced the cordiality and rich cultural heritage of a state with one of the highest rates of bilingualism in the country, as they met with government, business and civic leaders as well as students.

"The U.S.-China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue highlights the unique value and great significance of the party dialogue mechanism in enhancing strategic trust between our two countries," Wang said. "EWI's work promotes the healthy and stable development of the U.S.-China relationship."

The delegation also visited Colorado for a similar dose of western U.S. hospitality before they headed to Washington, D.C. for talks with their Democratic and Republican counterparts.

The visits to these states were part of an ongoing effort by EWI to promote understanding and trust between the United States and China at various levels, both within and outside the two nations' capitals. As one of EWI's flagship activities, the U.S.-China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue has evolved into a trusted platform for political elites from the two countries to exchange views on governance and foreign policy matters. A critical part of this process has been interactions with state, provincial and local leaders to get a better appreciation of the political, economic and social landscapes in those regions.

Several significant activities and milestones occurred in Utah and Colorado. The CPC delegation met with the governors of both states—Gary Herbert in Utah and John Hickenlooper in Colorado—and discussed concrete opportunities for enhancing cooperation, especially in trade and investment. Following Governor Hickenlooper's meeting with the Chinese, he asked EWI to provide ideas that will help shape his first visit to China in the fall of 2013.

In Colorado, the delegation met with a host of other leaders in politics, business and the military, including Senators Mark Udall and Michael Bennet, State Attorney General John Suthers, Colorado Springs Mayor Steve Bach, Commander of the U.S. Air Force Space Command General William Shelton, and President of the U.S. Air Force Academy Foundation William Hybl.

The delegation also visited the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs—the first such visit to a U.S. military academy by a group from the CPC. The Chinese visitors met with academy superintendent, Lt. Gen. Michael Gould, and engaged in a roundtable discussion with cadets and faculty from the academy. Here, the Chinese guests were once again impressed by their American hosts' Chinese-language skills: two of the cadets gave a presentation on the academy in fluent Mandarin.



the visit yielded insights into the policy priorities of both China's new leadership and that of President Obama in his second term.

EWI also convened its 6th U.S.-China High-Level Security Dialogue to address bilateral and regional concerns. All of these encounters provided much-needed opportunities for candid, confidential discussions.

Russia Program

Despite the flare-ups over the Magnitsky bill and other contentious issues, EWI sought to continue U.S.-Russia bridge-making by focusing on areas of common concern where real collaboration is still possible.

Convening Track 1.5 meetings of the U.S.-Russia Joint Experts Group on Afghan Narcotrafficking in Brussels and Washington, the institute facilitated a process that produced a consensus about the threats posed by the flow of illicit narcotics out of Afghanistan. This will be the basis for the publication of a Joint Policy Assessment in 2013.

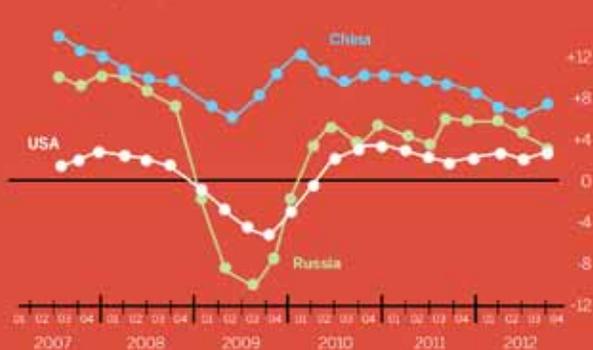
Russian officials and experts continued to take an active interest in EWI's cybersecurity work as well.

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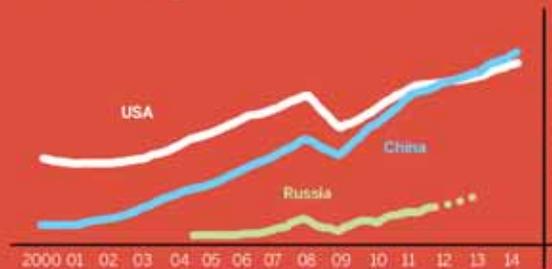
They brought Russian perspectives to several key cybersecurity meetings: EWI's 3rd Cybersecurity Summit (New Delhi); the Conference of the International Information Security Research Consortium sponsored by Moscow State University (Sofia); and the Chief Information Officers Congress (Moscow). A 2010 EWI proposal calling for the extension of the mandate of the two countries' Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers to include cybersecurity progressed to a draft presidential agreement. It was ultimately pulled back for an additional round of negotiations on wording.

Meanwhile, EWI actively supported Russia's emerging leadership role on global economic governance issues through targeted involvement with top-level international Russian initiatives: the Russia G20 Presidency conferences in Moscow; the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Telecommunications Ministerial Conference in Saint Petersburg and the World Media Forum in Moscow. EWI's involvement in these activities laid the groundwork for 2013 and 2014, when Russia's G20, G8 and BRICS presidencies will present a unique opportunity to revive U.S.-Russia and West-Russia trust-building, particularly in key economic areas.

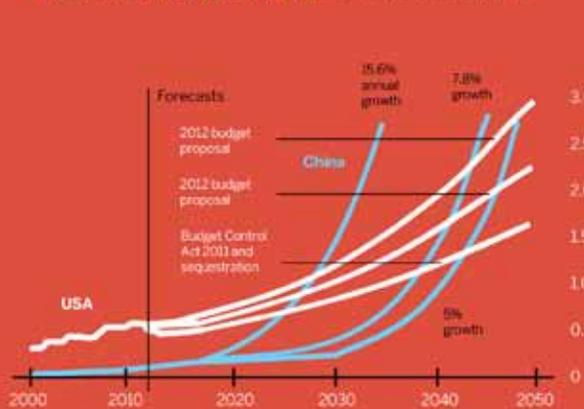
GDP % change on a year earlier



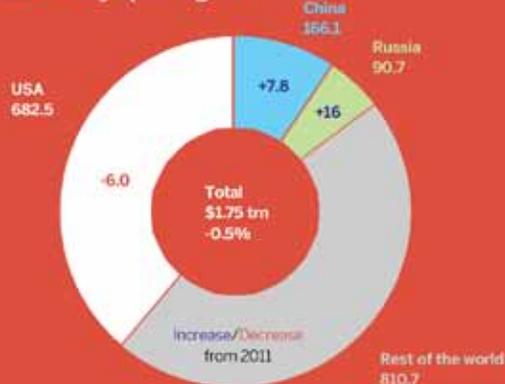
Total trade in goods and services (tr \$)



Defense spending budgets (under various assumptions, tr \$)



2012 Military Spending (tr \$)



Powers in Numbers

Economic growth and military spending trends in the United States, China and Russia.

U.S. Global Engagement Program

The U.S. Global Engagement Program concentrated its 2012 activities on the role of Congress in the U.S.-Russia economic relationship, U.S.-Russia cooperation on Afghan narcotics trafficking (working in tandem with the Russia Program) and nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament issues before the United Nations.

With Russia's accession to the WTO, the Obama administration pressured Congress to grant Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) to Russia, which required the lifting of the Cold War-era Jackson-Vanik amendment linking free trade with free emigration. EWI staff briefed congressional offices from both parties and in both chambers on the potential upsides for the U.S.-Russia trade relationship once Russia joined the WTO in August 2012. Administration and Russian Embassy officials were also engaged and briefed. EWI also informed congressional staff on the specifics of the Sergei Magnitsky case and the likely political ramifications of passing the Magnitsky legislation as part of the PNTR vote.

The working group of U.S. and Russian experts that EWI brought together

“Compared to the very formal, scripted world of international negotiations, I found the EWI's talks to be amazingly refreshing. You can roll up your sleeves, show emotion and speak very directly.”

James L. Jones
FORMER U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR

with the generous support of the Carnegie Corporation of New York met twice in 2012. In Brussels, working group members met with NATO, EU and Russian officials to discuss counter narcotics efforts in Afghanistan and the likely trajectory of these efforts post-2014, when NATO and the United States will have completed their troop drawdowns. In Washington, working group members met with officials from the DEA and the Russian Federal Drug Control Service (FSKN). As noted earlier, the group completed its deliberations on the project's Joint Threat Assessment on Afghan narcotics trafficking, released in April 2013.

In close cooperation with the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, EWI was able to continue the Nuclear Discussion Forum (NDF), that, in the words of one of the UN First Committee experts who participated, has become “part of the New York architecture on nuclear issues.” The NDF provides an unofficial forum for First Committee representatives from some 40 UN missions to discuss the obstacles to further disarmament and nonproliferation. EWI also provides regular briefings to select UN Missions on key weapons of mass destruction and security issues.

Regional Security

During 2012, EWT's Regional Security Initiative began intensive outreach and advocacy for wider regional involvement with Afghanistan post-2014, focusing on economic security.





In partnership with the Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies (CAPS Kabul), United Service Institution of India (USI India) and Institute of Strategic Studies (ISS Islamabad), EWI organized an intensive consultation on "Economic Security in Southwest Asia and the Role of Afghanistan."

Taking place within EWI's 9th Worldwide Security Conference, the event brought together some 50 senior policy makers and experts to review and highlight the pivotal role Afghanistan could play in regional security as an economic partner and key transit country. With the participation of these and other government officials and private sector representatives, EWI has designed an impact-oriented process that will contribute to better regional economic cooperation in Central and South Asia.

A smooth economic transition in Afghanistan is critical to sustaining its security and political transition after 2014. At the moment, the country is still largely dependent on foreign aid and the presence of foreign troops. But its future economic prospects will depend increasingly on its con-

"The Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention is an incredibly useful group that allows worldwide cooperation on key policy issues that can help shorten the length of a conflict or perhaps avoid it all together."

Meg Munn, MP
BRITISH
PARLIAMENTARIAN

nections to its neighbors. Regional trade between Central and South Asia—through the Afghanistan land bridge—should improve and allow for greater economic integration, stability and growth for all countries involved. This regional vision of economic cooperation needs to include trade liberalization and increased trade and energy flows.

In preparation for the economic transition in Afghanistan, the Regional Security Program has outlined a two-year (2013-2014) project on "The Regional Underpinnings of Economic Security in Afghanistan post-2014." The program will convene a series of high-level meetings that will tackle issues such as regional connectivity through infrastructure development, the role of Afghanistan in the regional energy market, the potential for international investment in Afghanistan and the role of water in Afghanistan's economic security and regional cooperation. Throughout 2012, the program expanded its outreach to include senior economic experts and officials, as well as business communities from Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Central Asia.

Women as Change-Makers

EWI's Parliamentarians Network has continued its focus on assisting Afghan and Pakistani women parliamentarians to gain greater political influence.



In 2012, the world bore witness to a particularly brutal act against a young woman who was simply standing up for her right to get an education.

The same week that EWI's Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention convened a study visit in Brussels for a delegation of Afghan parliamentarians, two-thirds of whom were women, the Taliban tried to kill Malala Yousafzai. A 14-year old Pakistani schoolgirl, Yousafzai was shot in the head because she had the courage to defy the Taliban's ruthless campaign to deny girls and women their rights. Miraculously, Yousafzai survived the assassination attempt. She was dispatched to England for surgery that has allowed her to begin the road to recovery—and even return to school. But the attack exemplified the dangers girls and women face as they struggle to secure their most basic freedoms in both Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The Parliamentarians Network has continued to focus on its Women, Peace and Security initiative, which was launched in 2010 to allow Afghan and Pakistani parliamentarians to learn from each other's experiences and to begin to take part in official delegations. On subsequent first-ever official visits of Afghan women parliamentarians to Islamabad and of Pakistani women parliamentarians to Kabul, the participants agreed on both an Islamabad and a Kabul Action Plan. Those visits also resulted in meetings with high-level Afghan and Pakistani officials, including President Hamid Karzai and Pakistan's Asif Ali Zardari.

The aim of such meetings is to involve women parliamentarians from the region in broader security discussions with their international counterparts as well. To that end, the Parliamentarians Network organized the October 2012 study visit of Afghan parliamentarians to Brussels in partnership with the European Parliament's Office for the Promotion of Parliamentary Democracy (OPPD) and the European External Action Service (EEAS). This visit provided the opportunity to discuss the future of Afghanistan and particularly the role of women. The delegation met with their counterparts in the European Parliament, experts from EEAS, representatives from civil society and the Energy Charter. They also met with Andre Flahaut, the speaker of the Belgian parliament, and NATO officials, including Ambassador and Assistant Secretary General for Public Diplomacy Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovi, the first female to hold a NATO position at that level.

The large number of women in the Brussels delegation is a key indicator of the progress made by women in Afghanistan. In the Wolesi Jirga, the lower house of the Afghan Parliament, women now make up 27 percent of the members, although their influence remains limited. Women are also making modest gains in other security-related fields. While there are still very few women in the police and armed forces, for example, the first two female helicopter pilots graduated from Afghanistan's flight school in 2012.

EWI's Parliamentarians Network, which has 104 members from 33 countries, has been proud to serve as a catalyst for this process. In 2012, EWI recognized the efforts of two women leaders who have made significant inroads in women's rights: Shinkai Karokhail, a renowned women's rights activist and member of the Afghan Parliament, and Fehmida Mirza, the first woman speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan. They were presented with the H.H. Sheikha Fatima bint Mubarak Award for Values-based Leadership at EWI's Awards Dinner in New York in September. These women have broadened the relationships between female parliamentarians in Afghanistan and Pakistan, thereby contributing to increasing regional stability. Their work as trailblazers for the increased role of women in these patriarchal societies is nothing short of inspiring for new generations of women leaders. It is precisely the kind of work that the Parliamentarians Network believes will be critical to the future development of both countries.





The Abu Dhabi Process

In 2009, EWI began facilitating a series of high-level Track 1.5 meetings endorsed by the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan, with the generous support of the government of the United Arab Emirates. Known as the Abu Dhabi Process, these gatherings have focused on tackling the trust deficit between Afghanistan and Pakistan, complementing existing channels of communication and exploring new avenues for confidence building between the two countries.

Between 2010 and 2011, the process convened four senior-level consultations in Abu Dhabi, Kabul and Islamabad. The consultations focused on trust-building, reconciliation with the Taliban and the role of Pakistan in safeguarding the Afghan political process as well as on the transition for Afghanistan post-2014. Recommendations from the Abu Dhabi Process included the removal of Taliban leaders from the UN Security Council resolution 1267 list and the

“It’s time for the region to invest in our success, rather than bet on our misfortunes.”

Jawed Ludin
DEPUTY MINISTER
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
AFGHANISTAN

provision of a neutral, safe space for dialogue outside Afghanistan.

Given the imminent departure of foreign troops from Afghanistan, the focus of the Abu Dhabi Process has shifted to key issues linked to this critical transitional time in Afghanistan. The troop withdrawal, coupled with an increase in Afghan national security spending as well as a gradual decline in overall donor support, are expected to have a significant impact on the Afghan economy. In its most optimistic FY 2012-2013 scenario, the IMF predicts that GDP growth will slow to a rate of 4 to 6 percent annually from its current rate of about 11 percent. However, even with the predicted development of the mining sector and introduction of the VAT system, the growth may drop to as low as 2 percent according to other estimates.

India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan could bolster their energy security by gaining greater access to the resources in

Energy production (kt of oil equivalent)



Annual fresh water withdrawals (billion cubic meters)



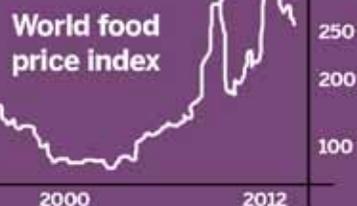
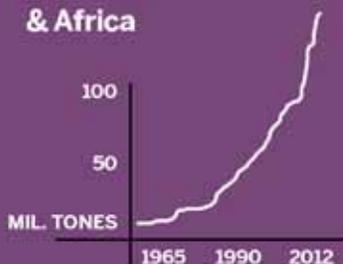
Renewable Water Resources Withdrawn



Middle East Oil Export Destinations



Food deficits in Middle East & Africa



Water, Food and Energy in Southwest Asia and the Middle East.

Central Asia, particularly electricity and natural gas. To do so, however, these two countries need Afghanistan to serve as the transit route from Central Asia. Power shortages can be addressed by building new energy corridors or a "New Silk Road," which would transform Afghanistan into a regional trade and transit hub. For Afghanistan, this would have the added benefit of expanding its energy infrastructure and providing new transit fees while promoting greater economic integration in the region.

EastWest Institute Fellow Danila Bochkarev wrote an extensive report on the subject: *India and Pakistan's Energy Security: Can Afghanistan Play a Critical Role?* Based on in-depth analysis of the data, Bochkarev argues that the power shortages can be addressed by building new energy corridors that would transform Afghanistan into a major hub. His report illustrates how this energy corridor would strengthen economic, political and social ties between Central Asia and South

On numerous occasions throughout the year, EWI hosted a number of senior Iranian figures for off-the-record meetings with high-level European and U.S. experts.

Asia and contribute to a more stable Afghanistan, allowing for improved economic growth post-2014.

"There is no shortage of energy resources in the Southwest Asia-Central Asia region, and natural gas is abundantly available in this part of the world," Bochkarev said. "Major centers of energy consumption in India and Pakistan are in proximity to the major producers of gas and hydroelectricity."

Building Trust with Iran

In 2012, EWI continued its efforts to bridge relations between Iran and the international community. On numerous occasions throughout the year, EWI hosted a number of senior Iranian figures for off-the-record meetings with high-level European and U.S. experts. EWI also held public events with authors and specialists discussing Iranian politics, U.S.-Iran relations and regional security in West Asia.

Economic Security

One year ago, the EastWest Institute launched the Economic Security Initiative (ESI), leveraging its years of experience in convening Track 2 meetings focused on defusing crises and breaking deadlocks in international relations. The purpose of ESI is to address the growing number of threats to international security that emanate from the economic realm rather than from traditional military competition.

5.3 billion

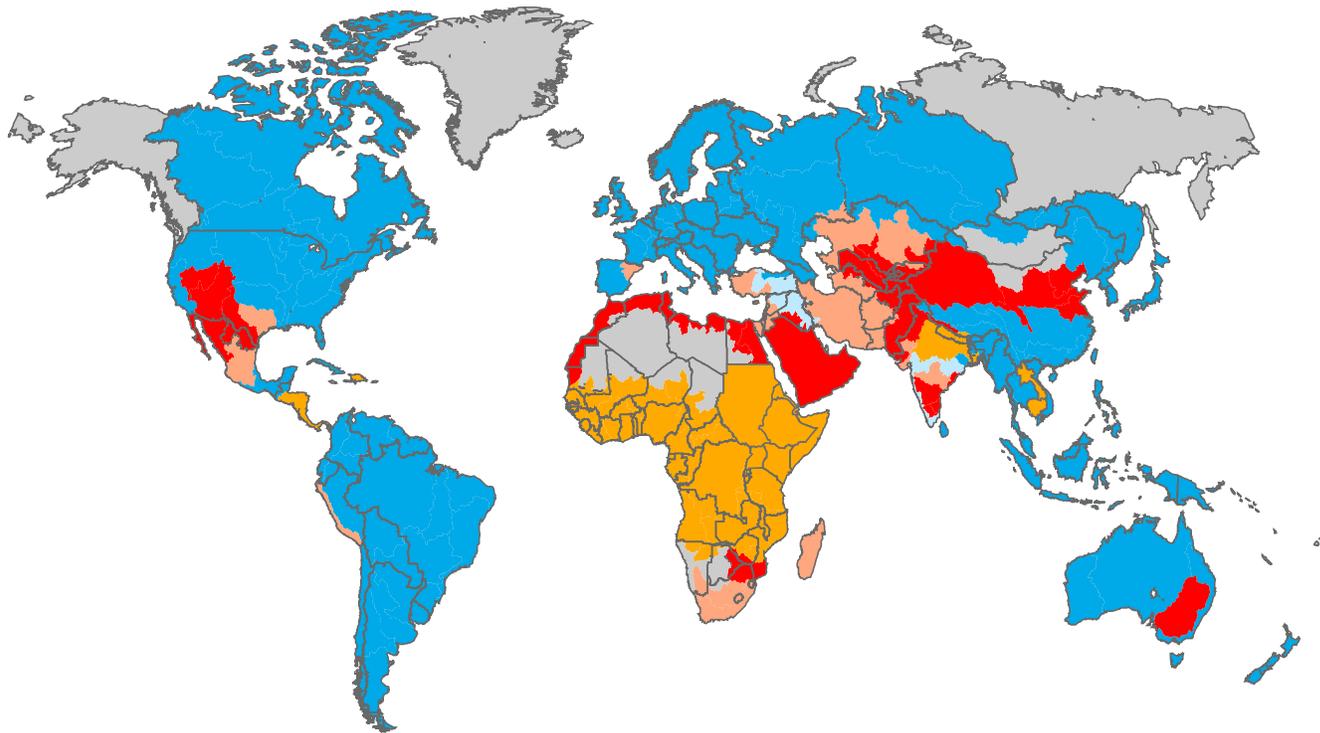
people will suffer from water shortages by 2025, equaling *two-thirds of the world's population.*

70%

of fresh water is used for *irrigation.*

22%

is for *industry use.*



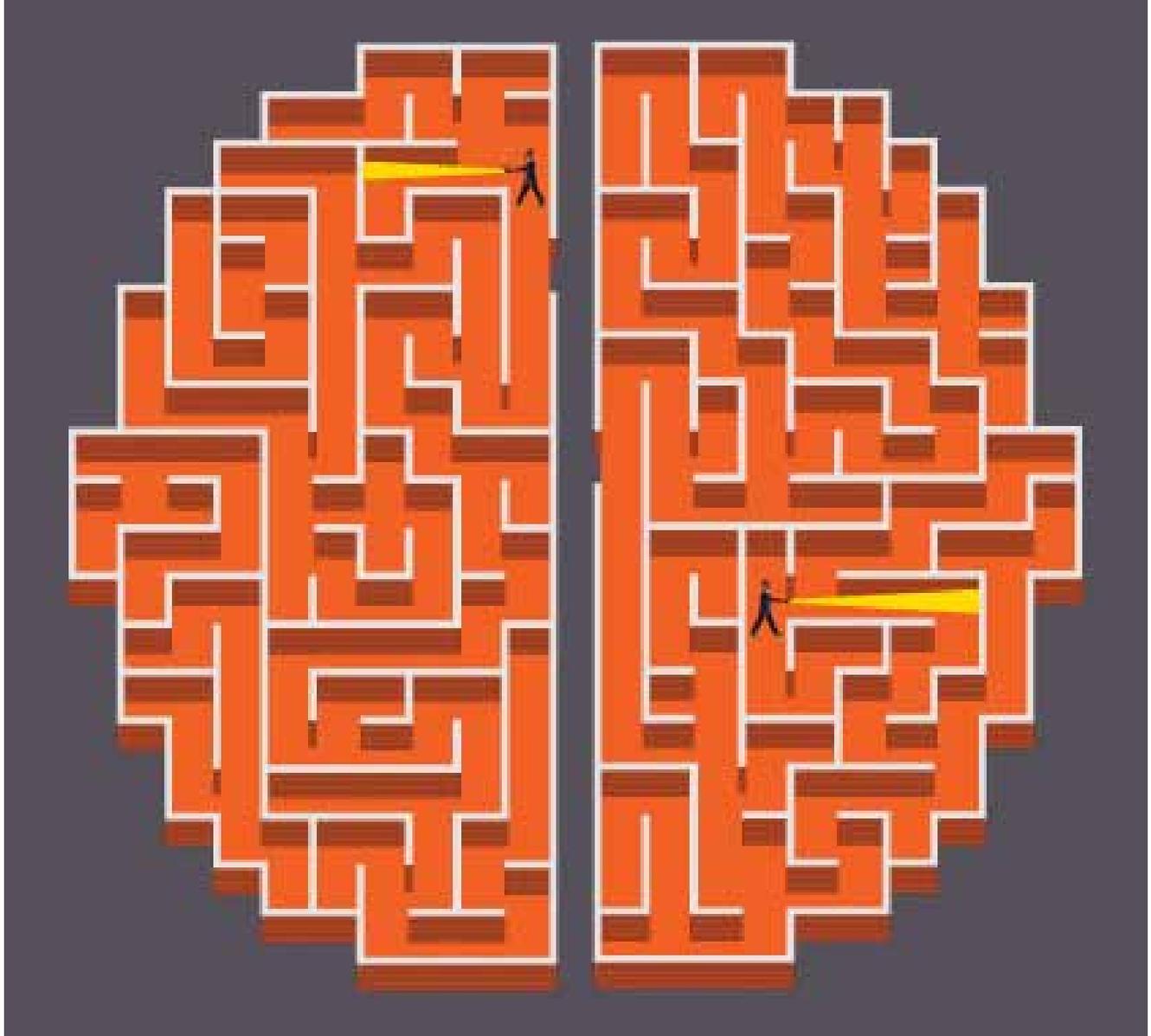
-  Little or no water scarcity
-  Physical water scarcity
-  Approaching physical water scarcity
-  Economic water scarcity
-  Not estimated

50%

increase in water withdrawals by 2025 *in developing countries.*

60%

of global fresh water flow comes from *transboundary basins.*



Any effort to address these challenges depends on cooperation and solutions that reach across divides. ESI serves as a catalyst, bringing together the traditionally separate communities that deal with economic development, investment and international security.

The areas of focus include increasing resilience and response capabilities in regions threatened by food, water and energy scarcity; ensuring the security of the digital economy; and working with global investors to address dilemmas of growth and sustainability.

Policy Innovation Unit

During 2012, preparations were completed for the launch of the institute's first Policy Innovation Unit, which will help fill the gaps between emerging

“Our real enemies today are climate change, poverty, inequality, hunger, disease, environmental degradation and illiteracy.”

Óscar Arias Sánchez
NOBEL LAUREATE
FORMER PRESIDENT OF
COSTA RICA

global economic security concerns and more traditional security problems. It will call on EWI's large worldwide network of experts from a diverse number of fields to accomplish this task for input on a stream of relevant policy papers.

The papers will identify and propose innovative solutions, involving private and public sector collaboration. Papers already underway have the working titles of “Anticipating Global Economic Shock” and “Strategic Stability in Cyberspace.” The Policy Innovation Unit will also work with existing EWI programs to help them bolster their policy recommendations.

“As the global community is facing unprecedented challenges, we need to begin to marshal expertise in new ways and make sure it has the neces-

Amu Darya Basin Network Leads Historic Water Trip

A first-of-a-kind trip facilitates new connections among stakeholders of upstream and downstream areas.



In August 2012, the Amu Darya Basin Network (ADBN) facilitated a first-of-its-kind trip of water experts from Afghanistan's Balkh University to the Aral Sea, the Amu Darya Delta and the Uzbek province of Khorezm. The trip facilitated new connections among stakeholders of upstream and downstream areas.

Created by EWI, ADBN has approximately 80 members and serves as a platform for dialogue among experts of the Amu Darya Basin on ways to increase regional water cooperation between Afghanistan and Central Asia. The countries sharing the Amu Darya Basin are Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

"Where the Amu Darya ends, a debate starts," said Associate Professor Oleg Shipin of the Asian Institute of Technology, who along with Afghan experts Habibullah Habib and Mohammed Qaasim of Balkh University led the five-day trip. Pointing out that Afghanistan is upstream and the Uzbek region of Karakalpakstan is downstream, Shipin added: "It is obvious how we all are interconnected. Educational organizations such as Balkh University and facilitators like the Amu Darya Basin Network play a critical role in complicated strategic environmental planning and management. They contribute to building a capacity of local experts to predict impact and plan strategically."

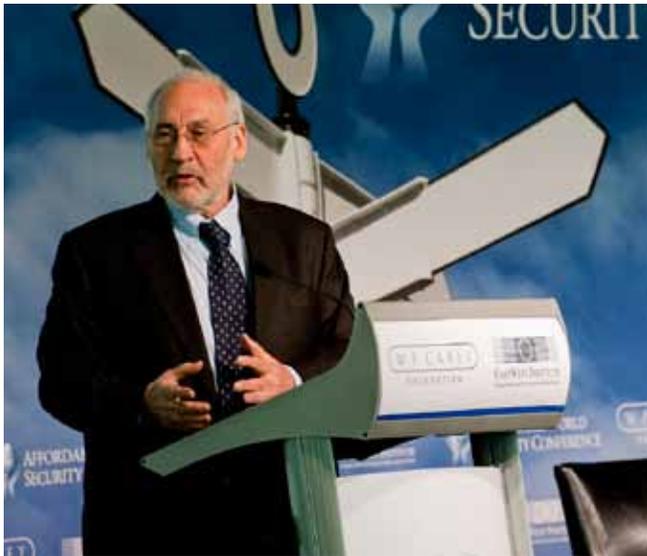
The field trip focused on the drying Aral Sea area. It provided the opportunity for the experts to address long-term, deeply engrained distrust between downstream states and Afghanistan at both the administrative and grassroots levels. ADBN allowed Afghan experts to become aware of not only regional realities in Central Asia but also global water concerns that are central to the food-water-energy nexus.

In the second half of the 20th century, the Aral Sea, fed by the Amu Darya, became one of the world's most significant man-made natural disasters. After the Soviet Union diverted the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya for its irrigation projects, the Aral Sea started shrinking in the 1960s. It is now less than 10 percent of its original size. In the post-Soviet era, existing water management mechanisms for agriculture and hydropower collapsed. The Central Asian states pursued country-level water management policies that created imbalances at the basin level, which further worsened upstream-downstream relations and diminished the water supply that reaches the Aral Sea. The situation was also exacerbated by natural, large-scale regional fluctuations of water resources.

After decades of conflict, Afghanistan gradually increased its dependence on the Amu Darya for large-scale use of water. The group of Afghan experts that visited the Aral Sea hoped to set the stage for dialogue between residents of the upstream and downstream nations. Such dialogues are an essential part of ensuring a sustainable use of water resources, and thus contributing to water security of riparian countries. In the case of Afghanistan, water security is one of the keys to emerging long-term stability and economic development.

The trip provided access for these Afghan experts to explore downstream areas of the Amu Darya Basin. Dr. Shipin recently wrote a report, "Strategic Environmental Assessment for North and Central Afghanistan to Ensure Sustainable Use of Water Resources," which included information gathered from the field trip. One of the aims of the report is the integration of Afghan environmental protection on the international stage.

The ADBN creates a space for members to examine water cooperation challenges beyond their national boundaries. Discussions organized through the ADBN have inspired a consecutive series of activities that will continue through 2013 and beyond.



sary influence,” said Professorial Fellow Greg Austin, who heads the unit. “EWI is perfectly situated to do that by working with leading figures from around the world on these critical issues.”

EWI Chairman Ross Perot, Jr. declared that the new unit “brings a long-needed focus to better using our global network to promote solutions to seemingly intractable problems that threaten peace, stability and the ability of nations to grow their economies and create jobs for their people.”

Affordable World Security Conference

The March 2012 Affordable World Security Conference in Washington, co-hosted by EWI and the W. P. Carey Foundation, epitomized the goals of ESI. The conference, held at the Newseum, featured two former

"The wars in Afghanistan and in Iraq have shown how expensive little wars can be. We have to be focused on maintaining economic strength."

Joseph Stiglitz
NOBEL LAUREATE

heads of state, three Nobel laureates and other prominent leaders from the private sector and governments around the globe. General Michael Hayden, former director of both the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency, argued that institutional structures need to be changed since the existing ones “relatively preordain” future outcomes.

Participants also assessed the U.S. position in international politics, its dependency on fossil fuels and the U.S. relationship with China. Closing the conference, former President of Costa Rica and Nobel peace laureate Óscar Arias Sánchez said: “Our real enemies today are climate change, poverty, inequality, hunger, disease, environmental degradation and illiteracy, which can create dangers anywhere in the world.” He called for the world to practice the “art of peace,” not the “art of war.”

The *Amu Darya River*, together with its tributary in Pyandj, Tajikistan, is approximately **2,620 km** long, ranked 34th amongst the world's longest rivers.

The basin area is **18 times** the size of Belgium.

Its *basin area* is about **535,000 km²** covering areas of China, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Iran.



The *population in the basin is increasing at a rapid pace.* It is expected to reach **60 million** in 2025, an increase of almost 50% from today.



Central Asia loses **3%** of the region's GDP per year due to low agriculture yields, resulting from *poor water management*.

Inefficient management of water resources costs the region approximately **\$ 1.75 billion annually**.

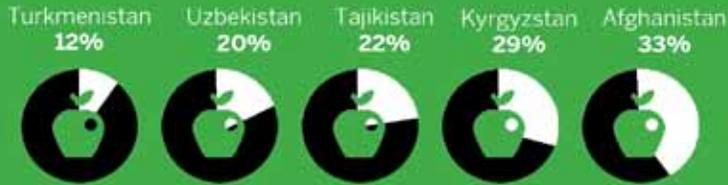


Only **8%** of the Amu Darya Basin's *hydropower* potential has been developed, while almost **77%** of its surface water is being used for *agricultural irrigation*.



Potential economic costs due to *natural disasters* that relate to water resources are estimated to rise to the equivalent of **70% of Tajikistan's GDP**.

Agriculture is responsible for (portion of GDP):



20 million people in the Amu Darya Basin are economically dependent on irrigated agriculture.

9th Annual Worldwide Security Conference

EWI's 9th Annual Worldwide Security Conference, "Reshaping Economic Security in Southwest Asia and the Middle East," brought together high-ranking participants from 55 countries at the World Customs Organization in Brussels in November. EWI Chairman Emeritus Francis Finlay, a key supporter of the event, introduced Finland's former President and Nobel laureate Martti Ahtisaari who delivered the keynote address. Ahtisaari, a member of EWI's board of directors, appealed for the creation of new regional organizations in the Middle East and Southwest Asia to curb conflicts. "The catastrophe of Syria demonstrates this need," he declared. "The nations of Southwest Asia need to work to build a security organization that bridges major divides."

Among the other speakers: Robert

"Current policies and organizational frameworks are not only failing to achieve security and peace, but actually run the risk of aggravating confrontation and conflict."

Francis Finlay
EWI CHAIRMAN
EMERITUS

Blake, Jr., U.S. assistant secretary of state for South and Central Asia Affairs; Jawed Ludin, Afghanistan's deputy minister of foreign affairs; Maysoon Al-Zoubi, Jordan's former secretary general of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation; and Gidon Bromberg, Israeli director of Ecopeace/Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME).

The speakers addressed approximately 300 high-level policy makers, business executives and public opinion leaders, citing the critical urgency of their work. The conference was held against the backdrop of the looming 2014 deadline for the withdrawal of NATO troops from Afghanistan as well as the continuing turmoil in the Middle East. Topics for the sessions included: Economic Security and Regional Cooperation; New Directions for Water-Energy-Food Security Policies; Afghanistan and its Neighbors; and the role of private sector investment in the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa.

Cybersecurity

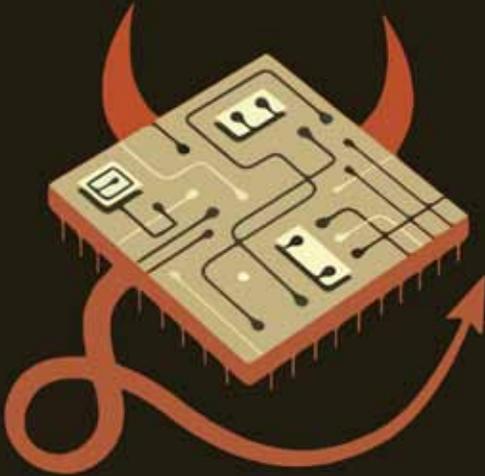
In a period of breathtaking technological advancement, nations, commercial enterprises and individuals now recognize that they are vulnerable to a bewildering array of new threats, especially in cyberspace. Businesses, governments, engineers and academics all view the many cybersecurity challenges from different vantage points. But they need to collaborate to effectively devise policies and practices to counteract the malignant aspects of cybersecurity developments.

Troubling Numbers

Every year during the cybersecurity summit we poll our international participants about the current situation in cyberspace and what needs to be done. Here are some of the results.

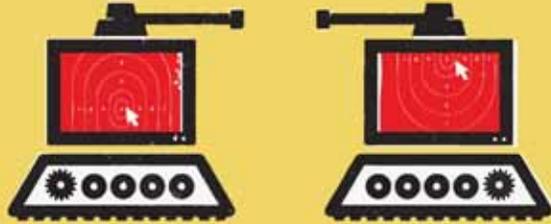
93%

THINK THAT THE
CYBERSECURITY
RISK IS HIGHER
THAN ONE
YEAR AGO



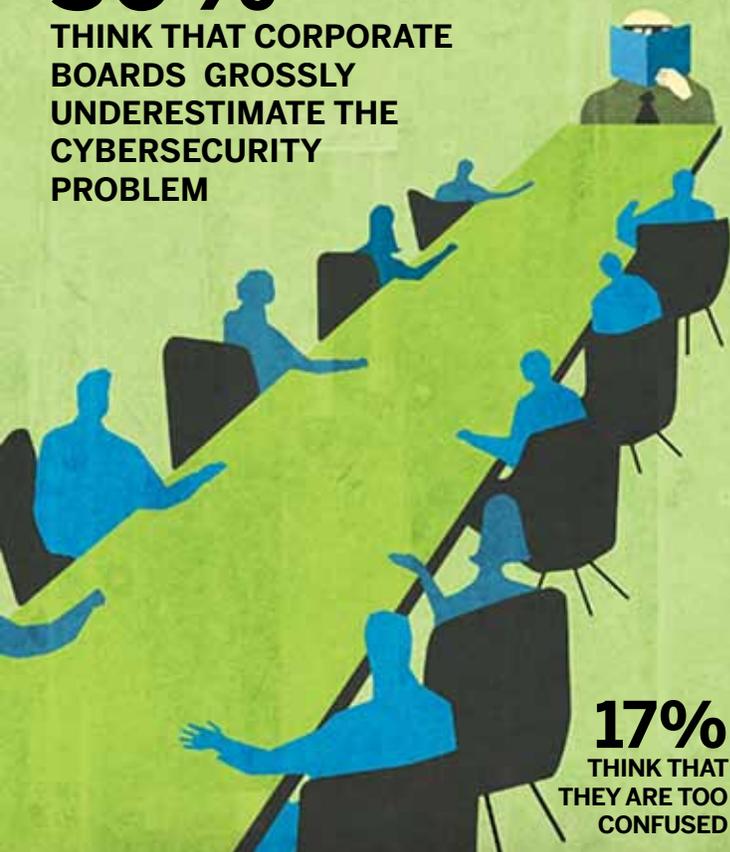
55%

DOUBT THAT
THEIR COUNTRY
CAN DEFEND
ITSELF AGAINST
SOPHISTICATED
CYBER ATTACKS



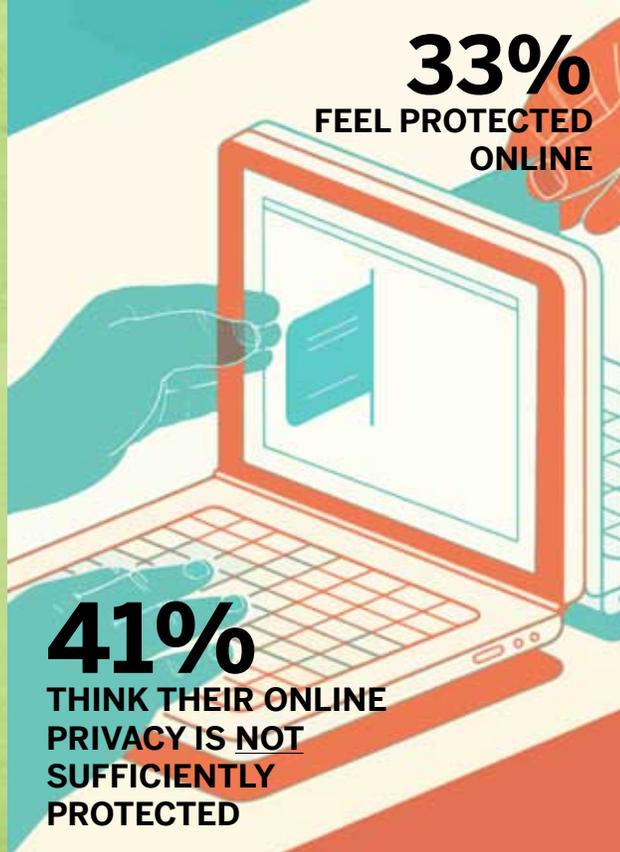
50%

THINK THAT CORPORATE
BOARDS GROSSLY
UNDERESTIMATE THE
CYBERSECURITY
PROBLEM



33%

FEEL PROTECTED
ONLINE



41%

THINK THEIR ONLINE
PRIVACY IS NOT
SUFFICIENTLY
PROTECTED

17%
THINK THAT
THEY ARE TOO
CONFUSED



EWI launched the Worldwide Cybersecurity Initiative in 2009 to propose and implement real solutions to the challenges faced by both the private and public sectors. At successive annual summits in Dallas, London and New Delhi, and in other hubs of innovations around the world, EWI has identified a number of specific issues in the field that, if left unresolved, can have devastating consequences.

To address them, the institute has established a series of ongoing “breakthrough groups” consisting of international experts from all key sectors. Their mission: devise and implement solutions. These groups have already made substantial progress in policy innovation, implementation and institutionalization.

3rd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit in New Delhi

India is an increasingly essential player on the world stage, and the choice of New Delhi as the venue for EWI’s 3rd Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit is a testament to that fact.

Held over two days in October 2012, the summit brought together more

“EWI has a long history of creating much needed touch points between people so that conflict can be resolved peacefully. EWI has certainly provided leadership by serving as a catalyst for collective transnational action.”

Punit Renjen
CHAIRMAN, DELLOITTE LLP

than 300 high-level participants from 22 countries. The summit saw substantial input from the upper echelons of the Indian government and private sector firms, which helped shape the summit’s agenda.

“India has a cyber vision that is grand and it is bold,” Punit Renjen, chairman of the board at Deloitte, LLP, told the participants. But he pointed to the multiple dangers India and other countries face, particularly from cyber criminals. Appealing for urgent action, he added: “The challenges we’re facing are growing with both strength and velocity.”

During the summit, the Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERT) of India and China reached an agreement that demonstrated their response to this challenge. “CERTs have to drive nations to international cooperation,” said Gulshan Rai, director general of CERT India. “India and China will be cooperating with each other to secure cyberspace.” Zhou Yonglin, director of the Internet Society of China, added: “We had very good talks with Dr. Rai on how to improve cooperation between China and India CERTs. We can help each other stop the threats.” These

Delivering Solutions

EWI considers a cybersecurity recommendation as having entered the implementation stage when the first "required commitments" are made and "next steps" taken. It moves to the "institutionalization" stage when private companies, governments or NGOs have integrated the recommendation into their work to achieve sustainability.

27

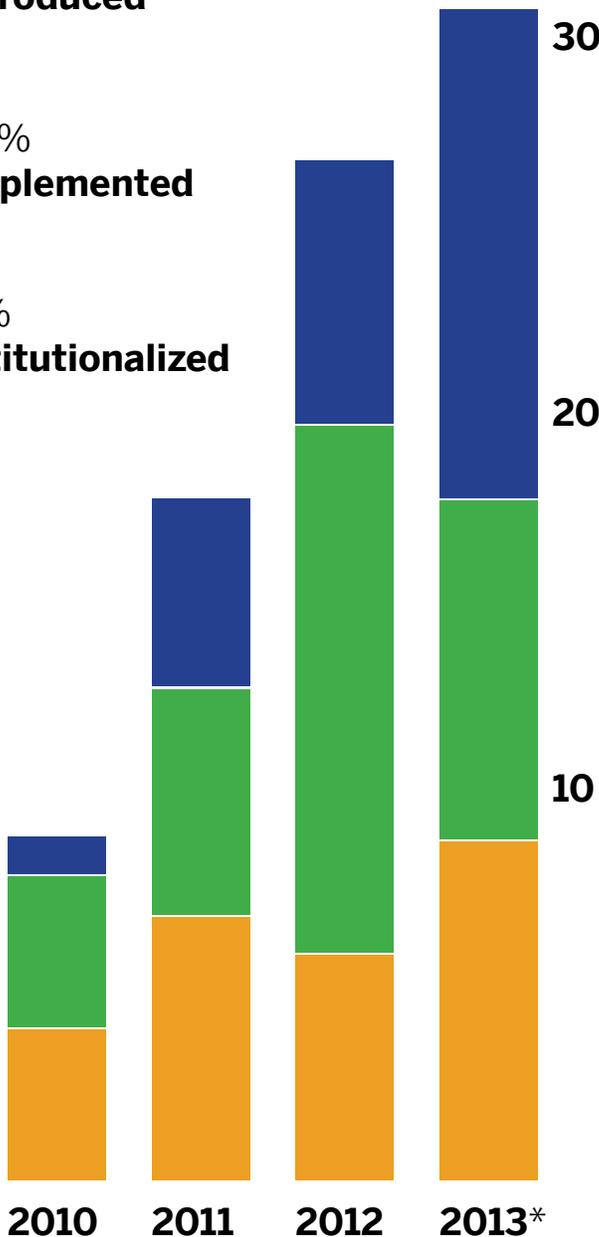
2010-12:
Recommendations produced

14

52%
Implemented

7

26%
Institutionalized



Indian Progress on Undersea Cables

In the wake of the EWI's cybersecurity summit in New Delhi and its years of championing the need to secure global undersea communications cables, the government of India, long one of the laggards when it came to shortening cable repair time, has begun to take significant action.

In late 2012, the *Hindu Business Line* has reported on India's urgent need to shorten cable repair time, a change that would limit financial and production losses across the country. According to its reports, India's Telecommunications Ministry finally proposed to cut cable repair time to three to five days, a number approaching best-in-class performance. Cable repair can currently take over two months for Indian territorial waters, contributing to the poor performance of Internet services.

As part of its advocacy efforts, EWI issued 12 recommendations in a joint IEEE-EWI publication, *The Reliability of Global Undersea Communications Cable Infrastructure (ROGUCCI)* report, released in 2010, flagged shorter cable repair times as one of its key recommendations. The International Cable Protection Committee has also provided leadership in implementing a number of these recommendations.

EWI's Chief Technology Officer Karl Rauscher hailed the progress, calling actions to secure the integrity of these undersea cables "a top priority for improving the stability of the Internet at the global level."

* Projection



representatives pledged to cooperate on spam and botnets with each other as well as with other nations.

New Delhi Breakthrough Groups:

The Cloud (Globally Distributed Processing and Data Storage)

Cloud computing services bring about both great potential and a new exposure to vulnerabilities. The ongoing transition to this type of information infrastructure demands that fundamental issues be addressed. Some countries will host data owned by other countries; which country's policies should apply? And how can security and privacy be maintained to fully realize the benefits of cloud computing?

In addition to this breakthrough group, EWI has facilitated an India-U.S. Track 2 bilateral on the topic. Its task is to propose voluntary principals for multinational companies looking to embrace the cloud.

Payload Security

A free, constant stream of information is essential to realizing the full potential of the Internet. Since government and private institu-

"What we have now learned over the last 10 or 20 years, is that you cannot assume trust. That is why we're dealing with a persistent problem of criminality, theft of intellectual property and even efforts to sabotage or damage our infrastructure using the Internet."

Michael Chertoff
FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF
HOMELAND SECURITY

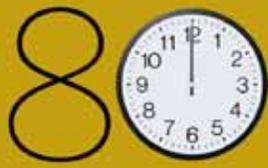
tions increasingly rely on networked technology, this technology poses increasingly difficult security issues. In the effort to optimize Internet use and access, data protection needs to be made a top priority.

Like the Cloud breakthrough group, this group adds to existing India-U.S. Track 2 bilateral talks on the subject.

Other Areas of Focus

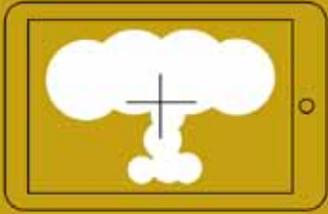
- ICT Development/Supply Chain Integrity
- Timely Outage Repairs or Global Undersea Communications Cable Infrastructure
- Priority International Communications
- Emergency Preparedness for the Financial Service Sector in Cyberspace
- Dealing with the New Power Structure of Non-State Actors in Cyberspace
- International Aspects of Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Measuring the Cybersecurity Problem
- International Cooperation on Fighting Spam and Botnets
- Implementing Public Health Models for the Internet

There are **115,000** victims of cyber crime every day.



victims per minute.

42 MILLION Indians have become victims of cyber attacks in the past 12 months.

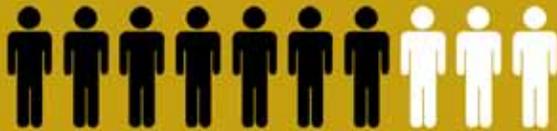


U.S. nuclear weapons face up to **10 MILLION** cyber attacks daily.



Over 47,000 overseas-based IPs were involved in attacks against **9 MILLION** Chinese computers in 2011.

1010101010101010000111011101110111
GLOBAL LOSS DUE TO CYBER CRIME:
11011101110111010 **\$388** 101010111100
BILLION PER YEAR



66% of net-connected Indian adults have been victims of cyber crime in their lifetime.

1010101010101010101010

Cyber crime costs the UK **£27bn a year**



Cyber40

A month before the New Delhi Summit, EWI held its first Cyber40 meeting in India composed of diplomats from the G20 as well as other key nations in cyberspace. EWI convened a unique off-the-record discussion with the Indian Government's top cybersecurity experts, the diplomatic community in New Delhi and selected private sector stakeholders. The focus of the meeting was "International Cooperation and Cybersecurity"—a subject at the core of the institute's work.

The Cyber40 aims to increase high-level awareness of important developments in trust-building and cooperation in the cyber domain. Since its inception in Washington, D.C., more than two years ago, the group's regular meetings have convened key officials and experts at the Indian, German, Canadian, Finnish, Kazakh and Swiss embassies.

"It is no longer a question of a nation protecting its own security; it's a question of the global community protecting itself. India pledges to work with the global community."

Kapil Sibal
MINISTER OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND IT, INDIA

Looking to Silicon Valley and Beyond

The 4th Worldwide Cybersecurity Trustbuilding Summit, to be held in Silicon Valley, will drive intense, focused work on the most challenging issues. EWI will convene key players from the private and public sectors, representing China, Russia, India, the United States and other vital nations in cyberspace.

Held at Stanford University, the next summit will mark the beginning of a new model for the Worldwide Cybersecurity Initiative. In addition to an enhanced emphasis on building trust, each annual summit will now alternate between Silicon Valley and a country outside the United States.

Among the issues to be addressed: acts of aggression in cyberspace; critical international infrastructure protection; promoting cybersecurity through political action; optimizing policy for secure cloud enablement; emergency preparedness for the financial services sector; and economic espionage.

Publications and Outreach

While much of EWI's work is and must be conducted in a discreet manner, some challenges need to be addressed publicly. During 2012, EWI raised its media profile in a major way.





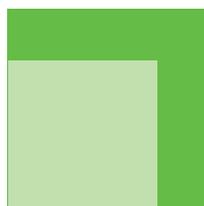
“It’s more than just spam, which is a nuisance,” former U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security and EWI Board Member Michael Chertoff told BBC News last October. “It involves everything from identity theft and cyber crime to theft of intellectual property and espionage, up to and including actual destruction of critical infrastructure.”

Chertoff’s comments about the dangers of spam, which he delivered during EWI’s Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit in New Delhi last October, exemplifies the education and advocacy that is integral to the institute’s mission. While much of EWI’s work is and must be conducted in a discreet manner, some challenges, such as the pervasive threats found in cyberspace, need to be addressed publicly.

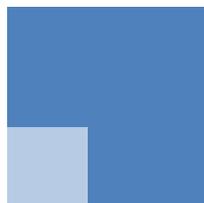
In 2012, EWI’s work was featured on international news programs, global and local newspapers, the blogosphere, social media and other established and emerging channels of communication.

Throughout the year, publications like *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, the *Financial Times*, *World Policy Journal* and *Scientific American* featured reports from EWI’s on-the-record events and commentary from our experts. Our frequent commentators on our website and major publications included John Mroz, David Firestein, Greg Austin, Andrew Nagorski, Jacqueline McLaren Miller and Piin-Fen Kok. Our board members Kanwal Sibal, Ikram Sehgal and Wolfgang Ischinger have also contributed recurring columns, offering their unique insights into world affairs.

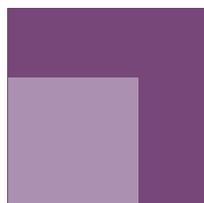
During 2012, EWI also raised its new media profile in a major way. Dramatic increases in our Facebook, Twitter and video presence have provided a solid



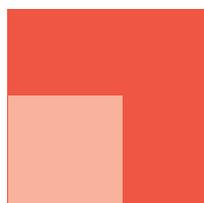
2012 increase in **online readership**



2012 increase in **Facebook likes**



2012 increase in **Twitter followers**



2012 increase in **YouTube viewers**

foundation from which to reach out to the next generation of business and policy professionals.

For example, the Affordable World Security Conference, held in Washington, garnered attention from new media firms like Fora.tv and cutting-edge sites like Blogs of War. Featuring participation from groups such as Young Professionals in Foreign Policy, it was also the first EWI conference to be live-streamed and to offer direct participation through Twitter.

Our publications honed in on some of the most urgent global security issues. In *India and Pakistan’s Energy Security: Can Afghanistan Play a Critical Role?* EWI Fellow Danila Bochkarev examined the potential for the country to act as a land bridge to facilitate regional energy solutions, which could help strengthen its economic prospects after foreign troops withdraw in 2014. *Women, Peace and Security* reported on EWI’s efforts to empower the female parliamentarians of Afghanistan.

Our Worldwide Cybersecurity Initiative continued to generate innovative solutions to some of the more daunting challenges in cyberspace. *Cyber Detente between the United States and China* proposed new areas of cooperation for these two global powers. Addressing a major technical obstacle, *Priority International Communications* offered actionable recommendations for key state and private sector players to reliably communicate during emergencies.

As a result of our outreach efforts, the institute’s online reach doubled over the course of the past year. Stay in touch through our website, Facebook, Twitter and other channels for the latest on our ideas, publications and events.

"Now, there are no bangs, no explosions and no declarations of war, but cyber crimes can inflict just as much damage. Experts from the U.S. and India are meeting at a summit in Delhi to discuss vital cybersecurity areas."



"India's importance in this domain can be judged from the fact that, after the previous two editions in London and Dallas, Delhi will play host to the Third Worldwide Cybersecurity Summit."



"The global summit sought to bring more stability and safety into cyberspace by identifying critical security areas and ways to address them."



"'If we can figure this out here, it's a massive business opportunity across the world,' Mr. Perot told India Real Time on the sidelines of the EastWest Institute's cyber security summit in New Delhi Tuesday. The EastWest Institute is a New York-based think tank that focuses on issues of global security and is chaired by Mr. Perot."

WALL STREET JOURNAL

"The future of Afghan security increasingly rests on the shoulders of Afghan troops as they slowly assume security responsibility from foreign forces. But clashing military cultures and the resulting misunderstandings and frustrations raise questions about the success of the transition."

— **Franz-Stefan Gady**



"As a foreign correspondent, I scoffed at the notion that my stories could constitute the first draft of history. But, if truth be told, I was inclined to believe it — particularly when I was reporting on events like the collapse of communism."

— **Andrew Nagorski**

The New York Times

"Europe's leaders need a different paradigm to manage their security interests in Southwest Asia. This is the inevitable conclusion arising from their lack of influence in the region as it lurches toward large scale sectarian violence."

— **Greg Austin**

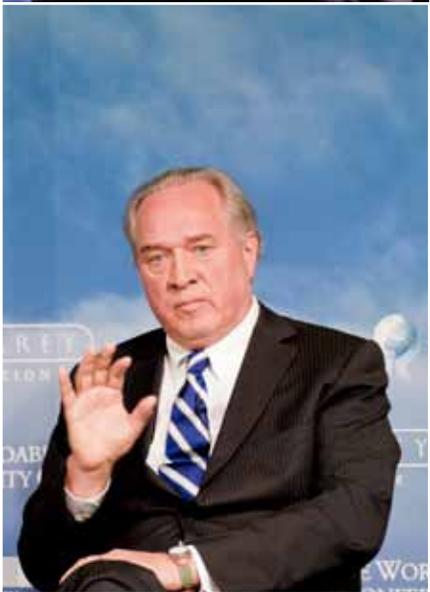
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The Year in Pictures

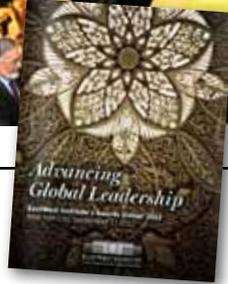
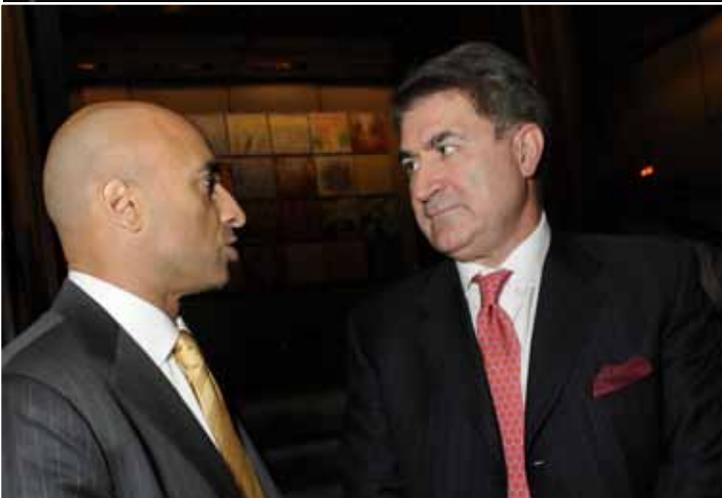
“EWI’s work offers the opportunity to have lengthy, detailed, substantive discussions outside the glare of the media and outside the pressure of special interests. Off-the-record, quiet, collaborative discussions go quite a ways towards building an underlying level of mutual trust.”

Robert Campbell

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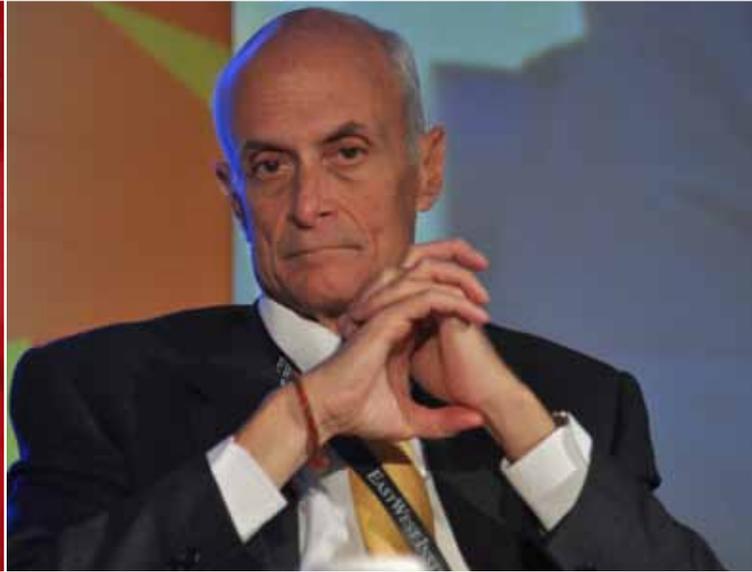






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The Year in Numbers

Audited Financial Information

Revenue	
Donor contributions	\$ 5,683,762
Grants	\$ 535,091
Investment gain	\$ 872,026
In-kind contributions	\$ 336,054
Net revenue from special events	\$ 129,942
Other	\$ 145,961
Total public support and revenue	\$ 7,702,836
Expenses	
Program services	\$ 5,977,496
Management and general expenses	\$ 1,515,828
Fundraising	\$ 697,494
Total operating expenses	\$ 8,190,818
Net Assets	
Change in net assets before foreign translation income	(\$ 487,982)
Foreign translation loss	(\$ 4,735)
Change in net assets	(\$ 492,717)
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 12,969,034
Net assets, end of year	\$ 12,476,317

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Kathryn W. Davis 1907-2013

Kathryn W. Davis, a beacon for several generations of activists engaged in a broad array of causes, died on April 23, 2013 at the age of 106. Among the many people who have provided critical support for EWI's work, Davis was in a class of her own. Throughout her remarkable long life, she was a major force for promoting global peace. EWI President John Mroz offered these reflections on her life and accomplishments.

Kathryn has served for many years as an inspiration to me as well as to our staff, board and alumni. Kathryn called me just 10 days before her passing at 7:35 a.m. She said: "I need to ask you a question—John, I couldn't sleep well last night. Do you think I have done all I could in my life to promote peace?"

I said, "Certainly yes."

"Now John, I trust you," she retorted. "Don't humor me. Tell me the truth. Couldn't I have done more?"

I went on to explain how she has motivated and influenced so many of us in the business of making this a safer and more prosperous world for all. We are carrying that mission forward for future generations.

Kathryn traveled to China with us in 2007. The Chinese officials were stunned when Kathryn was given the place of honor by EWI in the official meeting hall. Never before, according to our state council minister host, had

"Very few people have touched my life as deeply as Kathryn. So many others have said that as well."

a person of this age been in the hall, let alone in the place of honor of the visiting delegation. Then "just" 100, she reminded us how important individual passion is towards making the world a safer and better place. Kathryn touched the hearts and conscience of everyone in the room.

On that same trip, she also traveled to Qingdao. We went one day to the outskirts of the city to a stunningly beautiful mountainous area on the coast. Above was a famous monastery of early Daoism. It was a steep and rocky climb. We asked Kathryn if some of us couldn't wait with her in the cafe below. She said, "No, I'd like to go up there if you strong young men can help me."

We procured a chair and carried Kathryn up. Part way, Kathryn asked us to stop. She looked at a gigantic old tree five feet away. We edged off the path so she could touch the tree. She did, and asked a monk how old the tree was likely to be. He said, "much more than 1,000 years." Kathryn immediately flashed her magnificent smile and said,



"My goodness, it is wonderful to meet something living that is older than me." In Potsdam a year earlier, Kathryn received EWI's highest award. Standing in the famous building that hosted the Potsdam Conference of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, she delivered a talk that remains, for me, one of the most stirring accounts of EWI's first three decades. She praised EWI for our willingness to take decisive action even when it included considerable risks. She said she slept better at night knowing EWI was working for peace.

Very few people have touched my life as deeply as Kathryn. So many others have said that as well. Last June, Kathryn convened leaders from the top institutions that she supported—from Princeton and Middlebury College to EWI and the Monterrey Institute. She challenged us on several fronts. We formed working groups and reported to her. Kathryn took our ideas and with her usual frankness, several times expressing disappointment that we had not managed to go further in our thinking. In each case we were astounded

"Kathryn's legacy of promoting peace is a critically important part of our EWI mission. Kathryn will long live within us and always in the history and legacy of what we stand for."

how much value her comments truly added to our proposals. She always challenged us to go to the next level.

Our era is dominated by the reality that the great powers do not go to war with each other. In honor of Kathryn's memory, we need to ensure that this remains the case. In the coming decades, food, water and jobs will constitute the key arenas in which social stability and peace will be determined. Clearly, Kathryn's legacy of promoting peace is a critically important part of our EWI mission. Kathryn will long live within us and always in the history and legacy of what we stand for—a disparate group of women and men from the developed and emerging nations coming together to make this a safer and better world for our children and grandchildren.

No one did that better than our friend and mentor, Dr. Kathryn W. Davis. She even made sure that her financial support for EWI's work continues into the future. May each of us aspire to do more for peace, as individuals and as part of EWI. Thank you, Kathryn.



Founded in 1980, the EastWest Institute is a global, action-oriented think-and-do tank. EWI tackles the toughest international problems by:

Convening for discreet conversations representatives of institutions and nations that do not normally cooperate. EWI serves as a trusted global hub for back-channel “Track 2” diplomacy, and also organizes public forums to address peace and security issues.

Reframing issues to look for win-win solutions. Based on our special relations with Russia, China, the United States, Europe and other powers, EWI brings together disparate viewpoints to promote collaboration for positive change.

Mobilizing networks of key individuals from both the public and private sectors. EWI leverages its access to intellectual entrepreneurs and business and policy leaders around the world to defuse current conflicts and prevent future flare-ups.

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