



EastWest
INSTITUTE

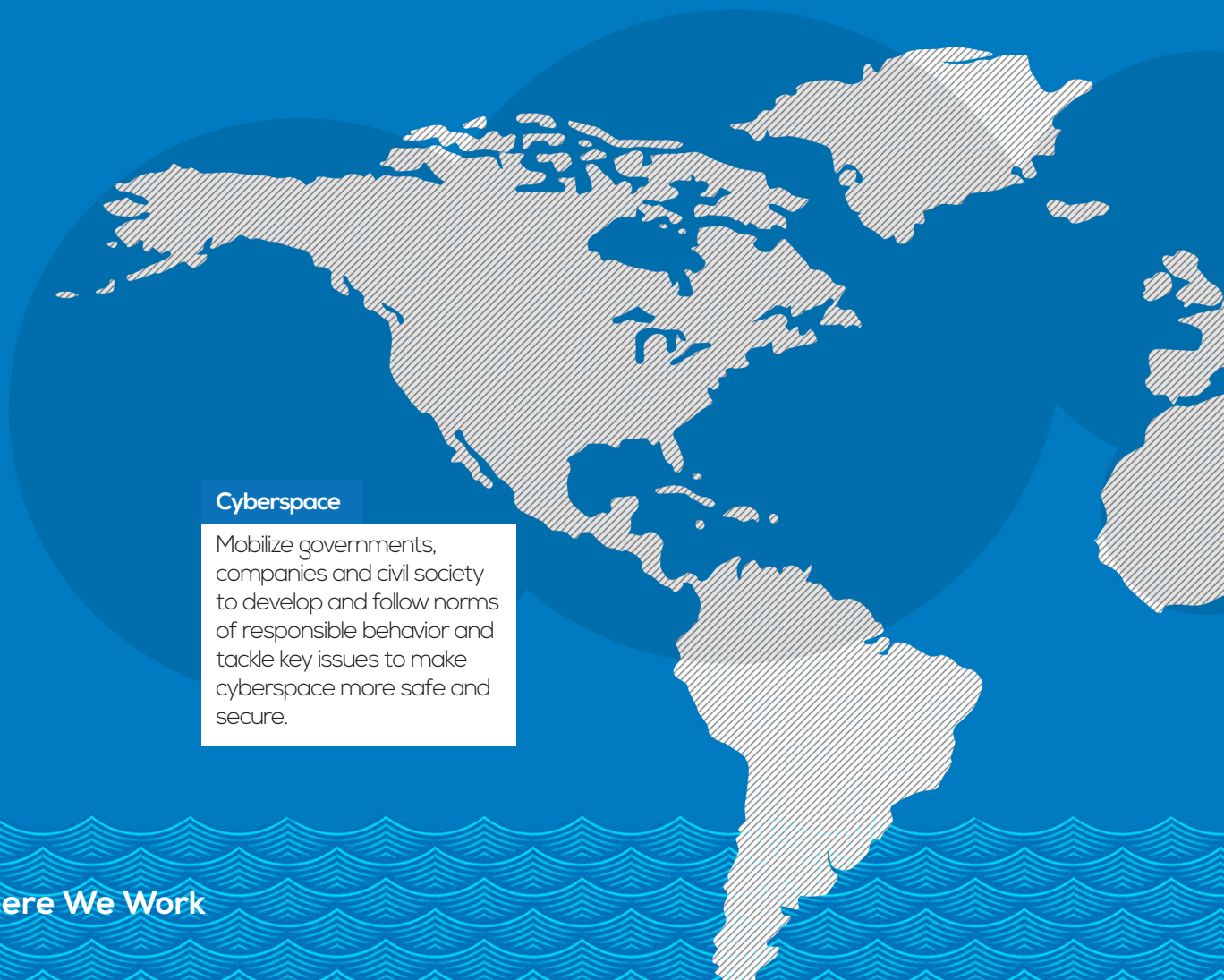


Annual Report 2019

Who We Are

Building Trust Delivering Solutions

The EastWest Institute (EWI) is an independent NGO that promotes peace by creating trusted settings for candid, constructive dialogue among leaders to tackle intractable problems that threaten world security and stability.



Cyberspace

Mobilize governments, companies and civil society to develop and follow norms of responsible behavior and tackle key issues to make cyberspace more safe and secure.

Where We Work

We do things that others can't or won't—building trust among opposing parties and delivering positive change. EWI not only responds to issues as they arise, but also anticipates problems that could flare into conflict.

EWI has a **40-year track record** of convening dialogue and back channel diplomacy to develop sustainable solutions for today's major political, economic and security issues. Now more than ever, the conflict prevention work of EWI is of critical importance.

EWI's work is **"ground zero" of philanthropy**, providing a foundation upon which other interventions can succeed—from education to health to economic development. Without peace, we cannot achieve other goals.



Balkans

Engage key stakeholders and experts to assess and deliver recommendations to ensure the long-term stability of the region.

Russia

Promote bilateral cooperation on counterterrorism in Afghanistan and cyber conflict prevention during this critical period in U.S.-Russia relations.

East Asia

Deepen dialogue between U.S. and Chinese military and political party leaders to advance understanding and increase trust between these two major powers.

MENA

Bring regional rivals together to identify common ground in response to security threats from climate change to post-ISIS recovery of Iraq.

South Asia

Facilitate a Pakistan-India- Afghanistan dialogue, analyze the impacts of the Belt and Road Initiative and increase insight into U.S.-Pakistan relations.

Our Programs



President Trump takes a historic step into North Korea as Kim Jong Un waits in the Demilitarized Zone, in Panmunjom, in June (Brendan Smialowski/AFP/Getty Images)

A photograph of a person wearing a black suit, standing on a concrete ledge. The person's legs are the central focus, with their feet partially visible on the ledge. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a light-colored ground and a blue structure. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

East Asia

EWI continues to promote stronger diplomatic and military ties between the United States and China through its unique flagship initiatives.

The Challenges

Across the Asia-Pacific, heightened tensions and uncertainties underscored 2019's ever-changing geopolitical landscape.

In addition to the escalation of U.S.-China trade frictions, U.S. responses to alleged human rights violations occurring in China's Xinjiang province and bans on Chinese high-tech exports have increased tensions in the overall bilateral relationship. Against this backdrop, the consolidation of power of the Communist Party of China at the Fourth Plenum of the 19th Party Congress contrasts with an increasingly turbulent American democracy. These developments highlight the uncertainties around U.S. engagements with many regional players.

As America's role in the Asia-Pacific evolves, other developments can spiral into crisis. The Japan-Korea relationship finished the year at a low point, while the North Korea nuclear and missile crisis remains unabated. Tensions across the Taiwan Strait are unlikely to dissipate as Beijing projects more influence in the region. In this climate, EWI's East Asia program continues to seek opportunities for cooperation among major players.

EWI Action

EWI continues to promote stronger diplomatic and military ties between the United States and China through its unique flagship initiatives: the U.S.-China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue and its military counterpart, the U.S.-China Sanya Initiative. These discrete, high-level dialogues serve to reduce miscalculations during periods of strained official communication.

In November, EWI held the 11th U.S.-China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue in Beijing, facilitating candid exchanges among current and former political leaders to discuss domestic and international policy trends. This year's dialogue featured the highest-level delegation since 2012, and the resulting discussions produced concrete policy recommendations on current trade tensions, the state of domestic politics in both countries and social unrest in Hong Kong.

The dialogue paved the way for the 11th iteration of the U.S.-China Sanya Initiative, held in Beijing in early December. The event brought together senior, retired U.S. and Chinese flag officers to discuss maritime issues in the South China Sea, the East China Sea, cross-strait relations and strategic communications between the two powers.

In 2019, EWI concluded a three-part series of U.S.-China Roundtables, which generated 11 recommendations for a more cooperative U.S.-China relationship, including on regional security, trade opportunities, counterterrorism, cybersecurity and climate change. Building on these successful events, EWI has launched a new series of U.S.-Asia Roundtables that look beyond the headlines to engage thought leaders from public and private sectors to spark ideas and put together solutions to challenging global issues, including Asian developmentalism, science and diplomacy and the evolution of civil discourse.

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The Asia-Pacific Fellows Network continues to produce insightful thought leadership on regional issues, with publications featured in prominent international outlets including the Washington Post, Foreign Policy, Bloomberg, The National Interest and the South China Morning Post. EWI will continue to cultivate this important group of academics, emerging leaders and entrepreneurs in 2020.

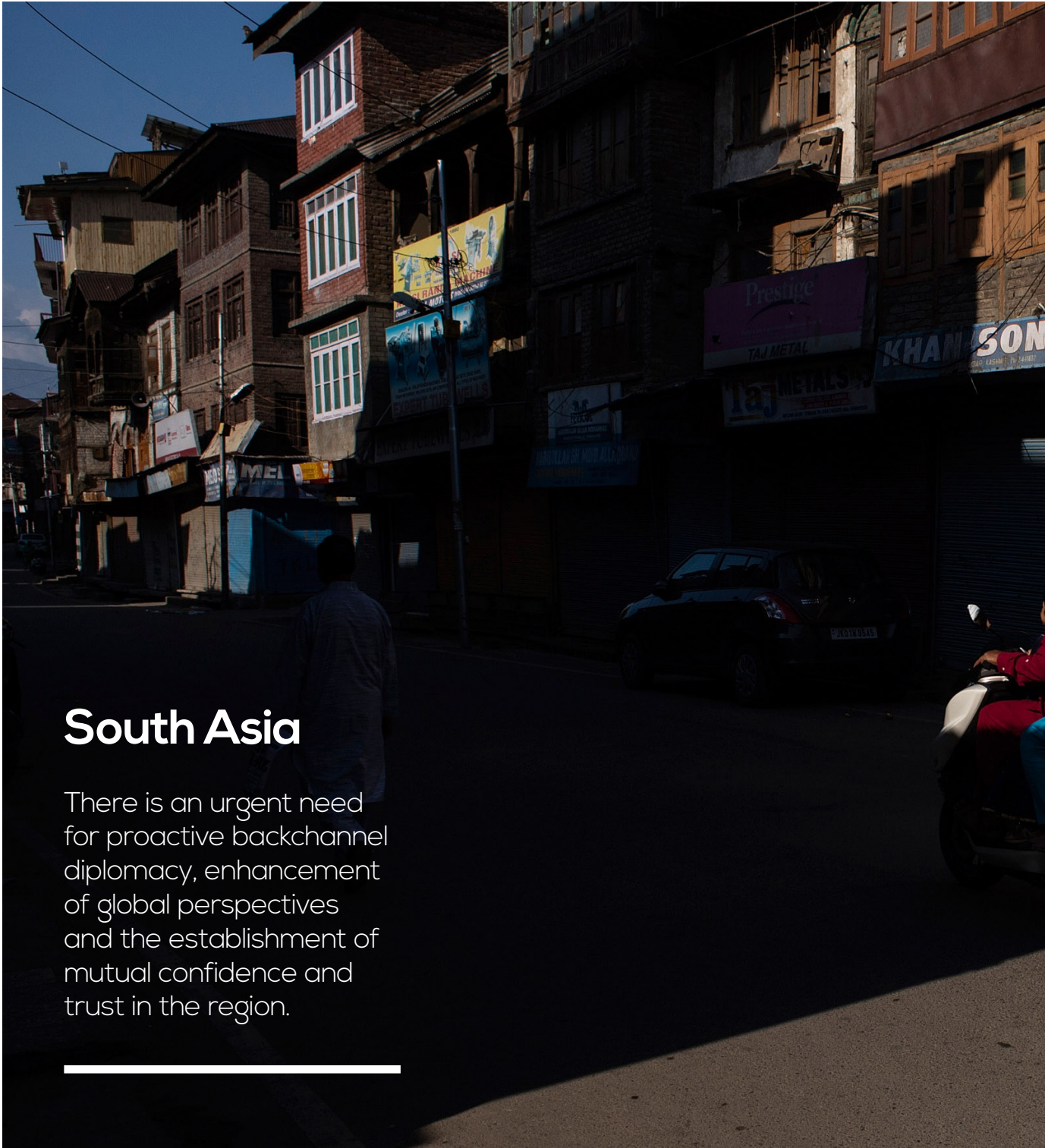
Next Steps

In 2020, the East Asia program plans to:

- **Diffuse U.S.-China security tensions** by bringing together current and former U.S. and Chinese four-star generals and admirals to build a foundation for a stable strategic relationship.
- **Pave the way for a more balanced and constructive U.S.-China trade and commercial relationship** by engaging with influential former officials and global business leaders from both countries.
- **Reframe nontraditional security issues** that contribute to building common grounds to facilitate communications to jointly identify threats and opportunities and confidence building measures among major powers.
- **Bring other influential regional players into the conversation** by activating EWI's robust network of policy influencers to inject a holistic perspective on emerging trans-border challenges, forge new connections with regional leaders, and facilitate breakthroughs in sustaining peace and mitigating present and future conflicts.

In November, EWI held the 11th annual U.S.-China High-Level Political Party Leaders Dialogue in Beijing. EWI facilitated a series of meetings for the U.S. delegation, which included a productive meeting with Wang Qishan, vice president of the People's Republic of China at the Great Hall of the People.

Our Programs



South Asia

There is an urgent need for proactive backchannel diplomacy, enhancement of global perspectives and the establishment of mutual confidence and trust in the region.



Women ride on a motorcycle through a closed commercial hub in Srinagar, after India revoked special status of Kashmir (Yawar Nazir/ Getty Images)

In January EWI's Cameron Munter, former U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, met with Prime Minister Imran Khan in Islamabad to discuss current U.S.-Pakistan bilateral relations and explore avenues for future cooperation within the region.



The Challenges

Although frequently touted as an economic powerhouse and one of the fastest growing regions in the world, South Asia is beset by a host of threats ranging from terrorism, poverty, resource shortages and climate change. The deep friction among its member countries often eclipses the region's vast development potential and strategic significance.

2019 saw India and Pakistan locked in a worsening standoff, following the January Pulwama attacks, and the Indian government's decision to revoke Articles 370 and 35A of its constitution, negating Kashmir's special status and legislative independence. The increased tensions between the neighbors brought renewed attention to the nuclear status quo in South Asia and the threat to regional and international security.

South Asia is also becoming a theater of strategic positioning among great powers, notably China, Russia and the U.S. China's emergence as a powerful financial entity in the region and the growing influence of the U.S. reflected in the Trump administration's Indo-Pacific strategy mean that a peaceful South Asia is even more crucial to a stable and well-integrated world order. As such, there exists an urgent need for proactive backchannel diplomacy, enhancement of global perspectives and the establishment of mutual confidence and trust in the region.

EWI's South Asia (SA) program leverages such opportunities to advance concrete action along several issues of critical concern.

EWI Action

To enhance visibility and build support for its efforts, the South Asia program convened timely roundtable events throughout the year, with prominent members from the U.S.-based Indian and Pakistani diaspora. The aim of these roundtables was to provide a platform to examine regional dynamics and explore solutions to emerging security concerns.

In collaboration with the American Pakistan Foundation and the Foreign Policy Institute of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)—EWI convened a panel discussion entitled "Megacities in an Era of Climate Change: Living with Extremes." The panel invited expert perspectives on the key socio-economic and developmental challenges confronting the megacities of Beijing, Karachi and Chennai in an era of intensifying climate change.

In September, the South Asia program teamed with EarthX to host an "International Hydrodiplomacy: Mitigating Climate Security Risk" roundtable at EWI's New York headquarters. Featuring the incisive commentary of Felipe Calderón, former president of Mexico and chair of the Global



Felipe Calderon, former President of Mexico and Chair of Global Commission on Economy and Climate, in conversation with EWI CEO and President Dr. William J. Parker, during Climate Week New York, in September (Francesco Saviano/EWI)

Commission on the Economy and Climate, the roundtable brought together numerous international experts, policymakers and scientists to explore the increasingly interconnected nature of water scarcity, climate change and security.

Building on this work, the SA program broke new ground with an innovative platform on “Water Security in the Himalayan Region,” aimed at addressing the political and economic dimensions of water security in the region. In concert with Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) and the participation of the Observer Research Foundation, the inaugural roundtable dialogue in October brought together high-level Indian, Pakistani, Chinese, Nepali and Bangladeshi experts in Brussels to jointly address the shared challenge of transboundary water resource management and brainstorm pathways to a more sustainable future in the region. The experts concluded that water security in the Himalayan region requires bridging the perennial gap between the supply and demand, and improved monitoring of hydrological science and data sharing.

Next Steps

EWI will host the second high-level dialogue on “Water Security and Disaster Management in Asia” in Colombo, Sri Lanka in March 2020. This dialogue will mobilize key experts, policymakers and stakeholders to jointly analyze the threats to water security in the face of worsening hydro-meteorological disasters due to climate change.

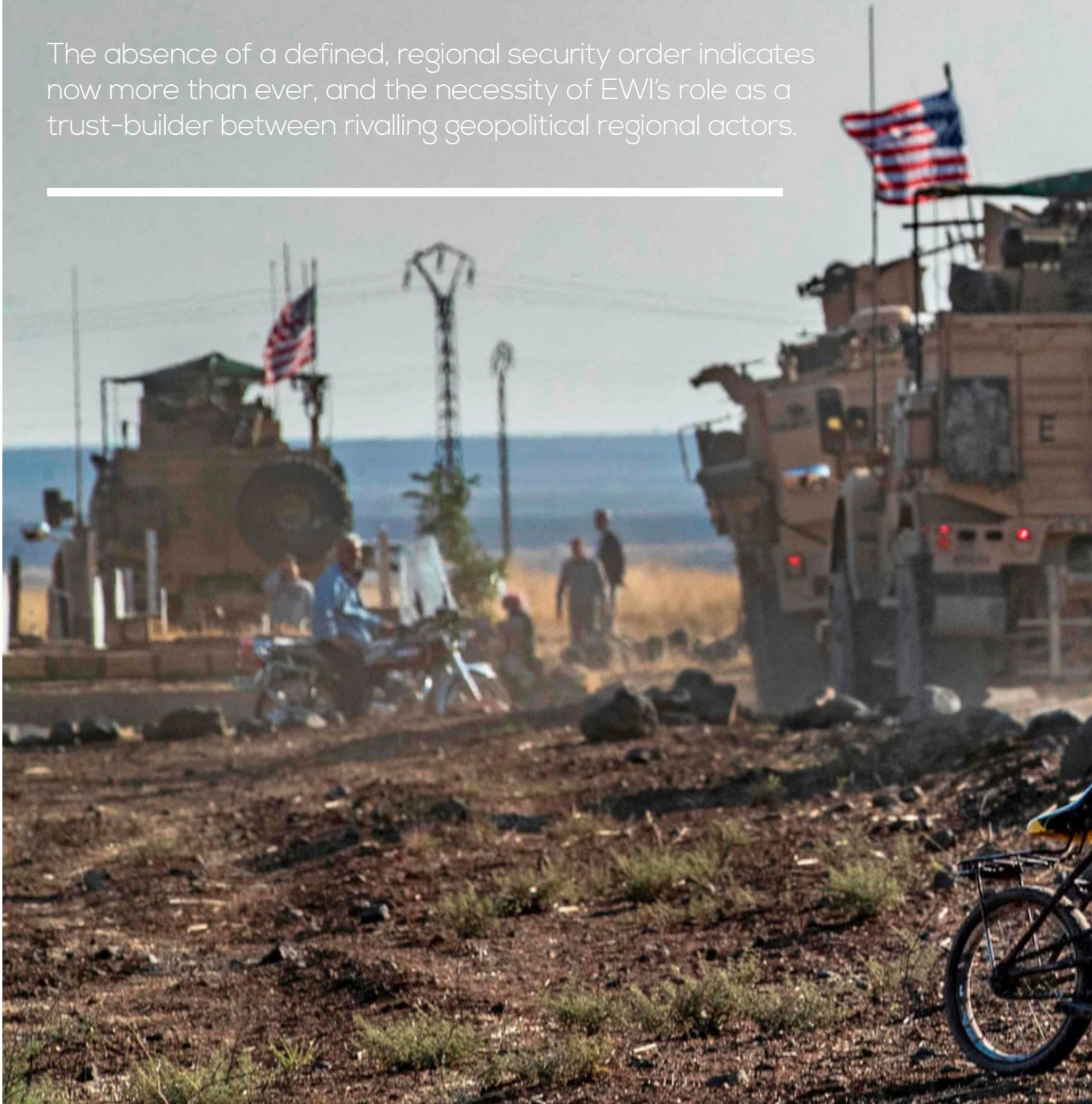
The changing nature of the international order and South Asia’s shifting economic landscape makes it pertinent to reexamine the case for improving regional connectivity, another area the program is proactively working towards focused on enabling new initiatives for South Asian regional cooperation and economic connectivity.

Additionally, recognizing the utmost importance of the media’s role in shaping crisis narratives in South Asia, the program will bring together distinguished individuals from the industry to discuss and share insights on the media’s responsibility as a neutral stakeholder in conflict prevention efforts.

Although frequently touted as an economic powerhouse and one of the fastest growing regions in the world, South Asia is beset by a host of threats ranging from terrorism, poverty, resource shortages and climate change.

Middle East and North Africa

The absence of a defined, regional security order indicates now more than ever, and the necessity of EWI's role as a trust-builder between rivalling geopolitical regional actors.





A Syrian boy looks at a convoy of US armoured vehicles patrolling fields near the town of Qahtaniyah, at the border with Turkey in October (Delil Souleiman/AFP/Getty Images)



The Challenges

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to experience constant, rapid and unpredictable developments across all sectors of society. The eruption of protests in Iraq has shaken the country to its core, upending the political establishment and exposing corruption, mismanagement and foreign influences that have affected the country for decades. Escalating Iran-U.S. tensions are being played out on Iraqi soil, thrusting the Iraqi population in the middle of conflict. The assassinations of Iranian General Qassem Suleimani and Iraqi deputy head of the Popular Mobilization Units Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, followed by Iranian retaliation against U.S. army bases, have further destabilized relations. Saudi-Iranian tensions and rivalry remain a source of instability and uncertainty for the region, and despite some signs of the war in Syria winding down, the future of the country is far from secure. The absence of a defined, regional security order indicates now more than ever, and the necessity of EWI's role as a trust-builder between rivaling geopolitical regional actors.

EWI's Algeria-Morocco Business Dialogue is focusing on multiple business sectors with the aim of overcoming obstacles to bilateral trade between the two neighbors

EWI Action

Iraq and Its Neighbors

In the summer of 2019, EWI, in cooperation with the Center for Applied Research in Partnership with the Orient (CARPO) and with the support of the European Union, launched the "Iraq and its Neighbors" initiative. The aim of the initiative is two-fold: to transform Iraq from a theater of proxy wars to a bridge-builder, and to move Iraq toward stable, prosperous bilateral relations with its neighbors. Despite many challenges that risk undermining the project, EWI convened several bilateral dialogues between Iraq and its neighbors, as well as an intra-Iraqi dialogue to bring out the various Iraqi views on regional relations.

Saudi Arabia-Iran Dialogue

Saudi Arabia and Iran remain rivals, exacerbated by the withdrawal of the U.S. from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) followed by the 'maximum pressure campaign' of the US government towards Iran, the attack on the Saudi Aramco facility

in Abqaiq and incidents in the Strait of Hormuz. Mutual mistrust and accusations are at a high point and present a major source of instability for the region. EWI has resumed a bilateral dialogue between influential experts and academics from the two countries to maintain a channel of communication in an area where there is barely any exchange.

Kurdish-Kurdish and North East Dialogues in Syria

Disagreements between the two main Syrian Kurdish political blocs the Democratic Union Party (PYD) and the Kurdish National Council (KNC)—and between Kurdish authorities and non-Kurdish communities in northeastern Syria—are negatively affecting efforts to reach a sustainable, peaceful solution in the war-torn country. EWI and its Syrian partner IMPACT have brought these rivals together to find common ground on issues affecting security and stability in the region, including inclusive governance and distribution of power.

Next Steps

In 2020, EWI will continue to provide a platform for confidential, trust-building Track 2 and Track 1.5 dialogues aimed at mitigating tensions and generating practical solutions for developments in and around Iraq and Western Asia.

EWI will conduct three further bilateral meetings between Iraq and its neighboring countries, as well as several multilateral, thematic follow-up dialogues. A concluding conference will take place in Brussels in late 2020, in cooperation with the European Union.

EWI will also continue engaging experts from Iran and Saudi Arabia in dialogue to search for creative solutions to move beyond the impasses of today's geopolitical realities and tensions. Furthermore, EWI will continue its mediation efforts in northeast Syria between the PYD and KNC, and between Kurdish authorities and non-Kurdish local communities.

Finally, in a new project in the Maghreb, the Algeria-Morocco Business Dialogue is focusing on multiple business sectors with the aim of overcoming obstacles to bilateral trade between the two neighbors. The project will convene four business conferences in 2020, engaging pragmatic business leaders from both countries. Discussions will center on topics vital to successful entrepreneurship in both countries, such as food security and agriculture, healthcare, the impact of digitalization and new technologies, and energy—with a particular focus on how to attract quality investment, ensure environmental protection and empower business women.

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Our Programs



Russian President Vladimir Putin speaks during his annual news conference in Moscow, in December (Alexei Druzhinin/Sputnik/ Kremlin Pool Photo)



Russia

EWI continues to engage the relevant officials, policymakers and other decision-makers to broaden the scope of U.S.-Russia engagement and cooperation.

The Challenges

U.S.-Russia relations continued to show little improvement, and indeed, the potential for conflict steadily increases amid a host of challenges. In 2019, the collapse of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, controversy surrounding Venezuela and lingering disputes over Ukraine and Syria exacerbated the risk of inadvertent military escalation between the two powers. Investigations into alleged Russian misconduct in the U.S. elections concluded yet did little to assuage bilateral tensions. Meanwhile, governmental dialogue remains largely constrained by sanctions and ongoing domestic polarization.

Meanwhile, mounting frictions in the U.S.-Russia and U.S.-China relationships drove Russia and China to an unprecedented level of political, military and economic cooperation, which has troubled American policymakers. Russia's growing presence in the Middle East amid dwindling U.S. commitment in the region has also been eyed with concern.

In this climate, EWI's Track 2 efforts on Afghanistan, counterterrorism and cyber norms have played a critical role in sustaining U.S.-Russia dialogue and laying the groundwork for improved and more constructive bilateral relations.

EWI Action

Among the many strains on the bilateral relationship, Afghanistan remains a rare bright spot for U.S.-Russia cooperation. In June, EWI convened a fourth and final meeting of the Joint U.S.-Russia Working Group on Counterterrorism in Afghanistan in Vienna, Austria. Against a backdrop of dynamic changes in Afghanistan, American and Russian experts came together to assess major developments in the bilateral relationship; the current security and political situation in Afghanistan; border management concerns; terrorist recruitment and radicalization; and the role of economic development in contributing to a safe and stable Afghanistan. In the framework of the meeting, Ambassador Thomas Greminger, secretary general of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), addressed the Working Group, speaking on regional approaches to counterterrorism in Central Asia and Afghanistan.

These deliberations contributed to the *Joint Threat Assessment* to be issued in early 2020, which will provide policymakers with an independent assessment of the terrorist threat in Afghanistan and explore the counterterrorism agenda in the broader geopolitical context of U.S.-Russia relations.

Ambassador Thomas Greminger, Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), addressed the Working Group meeting in Vienna, in June (Anna Renard-Koktysh/EWI)



EWI's Track 2 efforts on Afghanistan, counterterrorism and cyber norms have played a critical role in sustaining U.S.-Russia dialogue and laying the groundwork for improved and more constructive bilateral relations.

Despite increased tensions in U.S.-Russia cyber relations, EWI was able to sustain ongoing bilateral dialogue on cybersecurity throughout the year. As part of these efforts, EWI participated in an International Information Security Research Consortium (IISRC) research project led by Moscow State University to assess the application and implementation of proposed international cyber norms. In April, EWI presented this work at the 13th annual Russian-led International Information Security Forum in Germany, and briefed the participants on the progress of the EWI-supported Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace (GCSC), emphasizing the importance of cyber attribution to enable norm enforcement and dissuade norm violators.

In June, EWI participated in an international expert panel at the Fort Ross Dialogue in Vologda, Russia, which stressed the need for restraint in military artificial intelligence (AI) applications and emphasized the need for U.S.-Russia cooperation to ensure the benefits of AI. Later in June, EWI's Executive Vice President Bruce McConnell spoke at the International Cybersecurity Congress in Moscow where he encouraged an international audience to think beyond cyber defense and called on the private sector to take appropriate actions against malicious cyber acts.

Late in 2019, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited EWI to participate in its annual conference on cybersecurity to discuss Russia's role in advancing cyber norms through international processes such as the UN's Open-Ended Working Group. During this meeting, senior government officials acknowledged the importance of multistakeholder engagement in the UN cyber norms process.

Throughout the year, EWI met and engaged with senior government officials—including from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.S. Embassy in Moscow, U.S. Department of State and Embassy of the Russian Federation

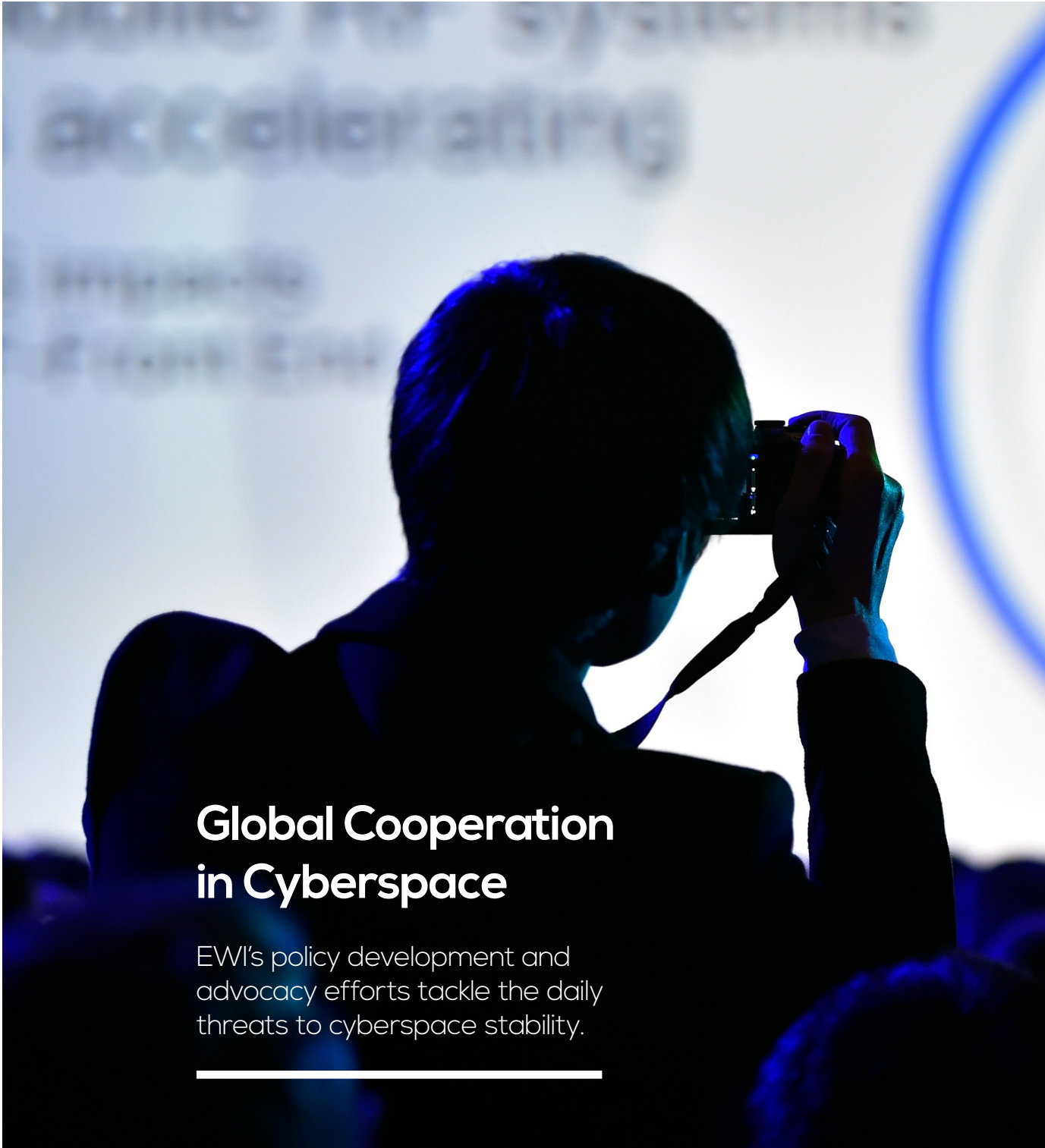
to the United States—business executives and experts from universities and think tanks in Russia and the United States to share insights from its ongoing work with a particular focus on Afghanistan, counterterrorism, cyber norms, systemic risk and cyber insurance, as well as security and public safety in smart cities. In addition, EWI co-organized an off-the-record expert meeting on the future of northeast Syria, in partnership with the Higher School of Economics in Moscow, IMPACT - Civil Society Research and Development and the Geneva Center for Security Policy.

Next Steps

In the new decade, numerous challenges threaten further deterioration in the U.S.-Russia relationship. The most pressing among these are the uncertain future of bilateral arms control and possible onset of a new arms race, in light of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty's (New START) expiration in 2021. Forthcoming changes to Russia's power structure and Constitution, announced in January 2020, and the November U.S. presidential election will also carry considerable and far-reaching implications for the bilateral relationship, and foreign policy more generally. EWI will monitor these developments and trends, identifying select avenues for constructive dialogue.

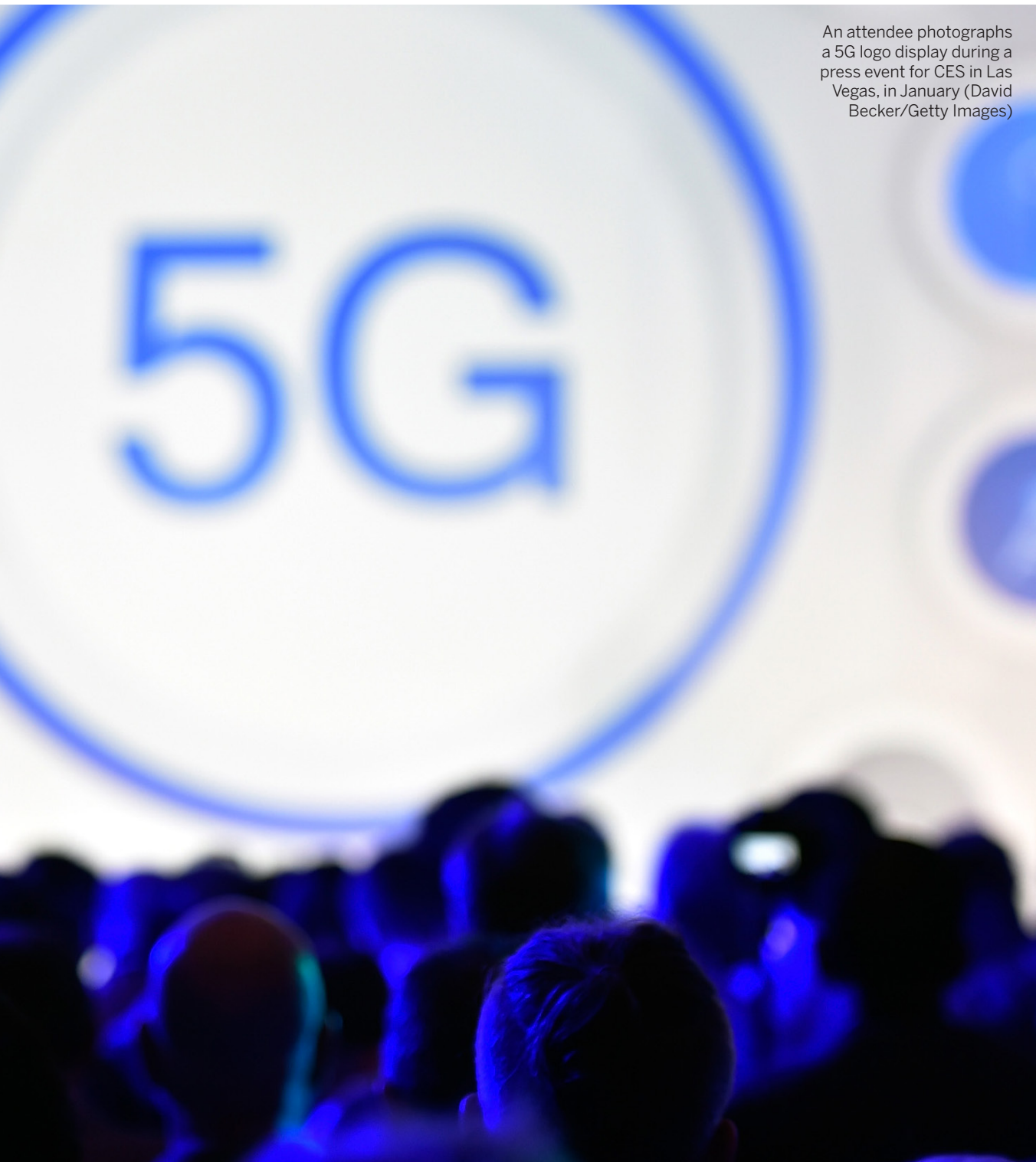
To conclude the Working Group's activities, EWI will publish and disseminate the *Joint Threat Assessment* to key contacts in the United States, Russia, Afghanistan and other key stakeholder countries. Together with Russian and European partners, EWI will also finalize an analytical report on the application and implementation of norms of responsible behavior of states in the ICT environment, to be submitted for expert discussions at the UN.

Finally, EWI will continue to engage the relevant officials, policymakers and other decision-makers to broaden the scope of U.S.-Russia engagement and cooperation.



Global Cooperation in Cyberspace

EWI's policy development and advocacy efforts tackle the daily threats to cyberspace stability.



An attendee photographs a 5G logo display during a press event for CES in Las Vegas, in January (David Becker/Getty Images)



Marina Kaljurand, MEP and former Estonian foreign minister; Stef Blok, minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; Latha Reddy, former Indian deputy national security adviser; Michael Chertoff, former U.S. secretary of homeland security; Jean-Yves Le Drian, minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs of France; and David Koh, chief executive of the Cyber Security Agency of Singapore at the launch of the GCSC's final report, in Paris in November (GCSC/EWI)

The Challenges

Cyberspace has become an integral component of global political and economic systems. Digital technologies have been subsumed into nearly every facet of modern life, and, in particular, into the core functions of corporate headquarters, military command centers and parliaments. Its very centrality, however, enables criminals, geopolitical antagonists, corporate rivals, rogue nations and vandals to use it for their own nefarious ends. The safety and security of cyberspace from these threats has become essential if we wish to use it to its full potential, and that is where EWI's Global Cooperation in Cyberspace program's focus lies.

EWI Action

EWI's policy development and advocacy efforts to tackle the daily threats to cyberspace stability are driven primarily through five international working groups, called breakthrough groups. These groups develop, refine and advocate recommendations for national and corporate policies on discrete issues by pooling the expertise of a broad set of stakeholders.

In February, EWI released a new report at the 2019 Munich Security Conference, *Smart and Safe: Risk Reduction in Tomorrow's Cities*—a

guide for city executives and administrators on how to manage technology effectively to make smart cities safe and secure. The report identifies and describes city-wide challenges and offers recommendations across four major areas of smart city development: cybersecurity, cyber resilience, privacy and data protection, and collaboration and coordination in governance. In July, EWI presented the guide at a panel at the Global City Teams Challenge/Smart and Secure Cities Communities Expo co-hosted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and Department of Homeland Security Science & Technology Directorate. The panel tied the EWI report into a broader effort to foster collaboration and the formation of standards for smart city and community development.

The program released a second report in June, *Cyber Insurance and Systemic Market Risk*, which provides a framework to understand and address the systemic nature of cyber risk and the challenges it presents to the growing cyber insurance industry. After providing a concrete definition of systemic cyber risk, the report examines the role of the insurance industry—as well as risk management companies, the government and others—to ensure that there is capacity to handle catastrophic cyber incidents. The report advocates recommendations for the cyber insurance

industry to improve underwriting, cyber risk modeling and policy coverage. It also calls for the consideration of a private cyber reinsurance pool to mitigate the risk of systemic market failure.

In September, the cyber program convened its annual Palo Alto Progress Roundtable to discuss the state of cyber policy, review recent accomplishments and evaluate avenues for future work. The discussion group this year included 50 representatives from EWI's international network, and was enriched by the participation of Abe Fellows from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP). Roundtable conversations highlighted the importance of addressing contested information and the challenges of moderating online content.

As part of its multi-year effort to enhance international security and stability in cyberspace and guide responsible state and non-state behavior, EWI continued to serve as the Secretariat, alongside The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, of the Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace (GCSC). Chaired by distinguished world leaders and launched at the 2017 Munich Security Conference, this multistakeholder body of experts from government, industry, technical and civil society from around the world builds on the work of existing norm initiatives. To do this, the Commission released eight proposed norms of behavior in cyberspace while meeting in-person four times a year. These norms contributed to the general debate around the world; in particular, the GCSC's "Call to Protect the Public Core of the Internet" was incorporated into the 2019 EU Cybersecurity Act as well as the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace. The Commission's work was also highlighted by the Cybersecurity Tech Accord and the United Nations.

Building upon its norms work, the Commission produced a final report that proposes a framework of four principles and six recommendations to advance cyberstability. This report, *Advancing Cyberstability*, was released at the 2019 Paris Peace Forum. The Commissioners are now focused on advocating for the principles, recommendations and norms in capitals, corporate headquarters and international organizations around the world.

Cyberspace has become an integral component of global political and economic systems. Its very centrality, enables criminals, geopolitical antagonists, corporate rivals, rogue nations and vandals to use it for their own nefarious ends.

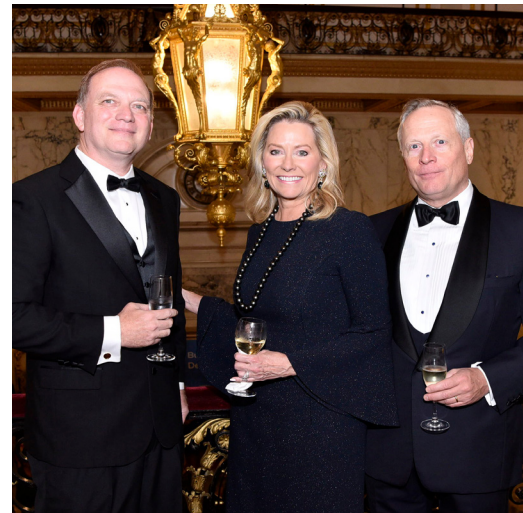
Next Steps

The Global Cooperation in Cyberspace program will continue its commitment to reduce conflict, crime and other disruptions in cyberspace and promote stability, innovation and inclusion. Throughout the year, EWI will work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to host a series of regional cyber dialogues in the Global South. The project will build capacity to address the international dimensions of key cyber challenges and help develop intra-regional communities around cyber issues. These multistakeholder dialogues will be structured around regional priorities and discuss ways that international norms can be adopted and implemented on a smaller scale. The project is intended to complement ongoing processes, such as the United Nations Open-Ended Working Group and Group of Governmental Experts, on advancing responsible state behavior in cyberspace.

In 2020, EWI will release a report that deals with technology nationalism (TechNationalism)—a rising global trend where governments use measures, both direct and indirect, to favor the information and communications technology (ICT) products and services sold by companies based within their or their allies' borders. The report will seek to balance this tendency by developing a framework for addressing the risk to global ICT supply chains in an objective manner as states attempt to balance their, at times, competing concerns of national security, cybersecurity and trade and industrial competitiveness. The framework will outline measures for the ICT industry to mitigate the negative effects of TechNationalism by addressing ICT risk and providing a basis for confidence in global ICT supply chains. Furthermore, the framework's requirements for assurance, transparency and accountability, will incentivize customers, stakeholders and providers to rise to the challenge of making the everyday objects that power cyberspace more safe and secure.

The Year in Pictures

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(1) Harry Moseley, guest at the 2019 Awards Gala, Peter A. Altabef, Meredith M. Walker and Trammell Crow; (2) Haifa Al Kaylani, Kawa Hassan and Amb. Wolfgang Ischinger; (3) Stephen B. Heintz; (4) Vartan Gregorian; (5) Amb. Wolfgang Ischinger, Sarah and Ross Perot, Jr., Frances Fragos Townsend, Vartan Gregorian, Stephen B. Heintz, Lise Stone, Amb. Frank G. Wisner and Dr. William J. Parker III; (6) Amb. Wolfgang Ischinger, Vartan Gregorian and Stephen B. Heintz; (7) Ross Perot, Jr., Amb. Wolfgang Ischinger and Dr. William J. Parker III; (8) Dr. William J. Parker III and M. Joseph Bild; (9) EWI staff members; (10) Duncan Chapman and Eaddo Kiernan; (11) Gen. (ret) T. Michael Moseley, R. William Ide III and Karen Linehan Mroz; (12) Dr. William J. Parker III and Sarah and Ross Perot, Jr.; (13) Olivia and Addison Fischer; (14) "Balkan Dialogues" Launch Event in Belgrade.



The Year in Pictures

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(1) Bruce W. McConnell (middle) and Hon. Steven S. Honigman (right); (2) EWI board members at the spring board meeting; (3) Amb. Karwal Sibal and Haifa Al Kaylani; (4) Cathryn Clüver Ashbrook; (5) Kathryn Pilgrim; (6) Ralph H. Isham and guests at the fall board meeting; (7) Panel at the spring board meeting; (8) Joel H. Cowan, M. Joseph Bild, guest at the spring board meeting and Matt Bross; (9) David Webb; (10) Maria Livanos Cattau; (11) Kevin Taweel, David Cohen and Karen Linehan Mroz; (12) EWI board members at the fall board meeting; (13) Amb. Adela Raz; (14) Robert Foresman.



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* All donors listed
contributed between
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2019.

Audited Financial Information

Revenue	TOTAL (USD)
Donor contributions	3,687,852
Grants	601,962
Investment gain	238,025
In-kind contributions	260,501
Other	792,858
Loss due to uncollected contributions	300,468
Total public support and revenue	5,881,666
Expenses	
Program services	5,475,415
Management and general expenses	1,569,811
Fundraising	777,338
Total operating expenses	7,822,564
Net assets	
Change in net assets before foreign translation loss	(1,940,898)
Foreign translation loss	(28,281)
Change in net assets	(1,969,179)
Net assets, beginning of year	13,154,810
Net assets, end of year	11,185,631

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As of December 31, 2019

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EWI New York

10 Grand Central
155 E. 44th Street
Suite 1105
New York, NY 10017
+1-212-824-4100

EWI Brussels

Rue de Trèves 59-61
1040 Brussels
+32-2-743-4610

EWI Moscow

7/5 Bolshaya Dmitrovka Str. Bldg. 1,
Entrance 2, 6th Floor
125009 Moscow
+7-495-234-7797

EWI San Francisco

201 Spear Street
Suite 1100
San Francisco, CA 94105

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The EastWest Institute works to reduce international conflict, addressing seemingly intractable problems that threaten world security and stability. We forge new connections and build trust among global leaders and influencers, help create practical new ideas, and take action through our network of global decision-makers. Independent and nonprofit since our founding in 1980, we have offices in New York, Brussels, Moscow and San Francisco.

communications@eastwest.ngo
www.eastwest.ngo



A woman holds her daughter close as she answers questions by Iraqi soldiers during a raid in Badoush, Iraq, in April (Felipe Dana/AP/Getty Images)

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