The DOC has built on new relationships established at Rhodes to expand its own global footprint with new presences in Brussels, Paris, and India. If we are to succeed in our mission to promote dialogue of civilisations – and I believe that we will – then having a voice at the heart of decision-making in the world’s largest democracy and one of its pre-eminent trading and political blocs represents an important step.

This year was one of continued progress for the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute (DOC). Now well established at our headquarters in the centre of Berlin, the DOC is an increasingly internationalised institution, bringing together like-minded individuals of diverse nationalities and backgrounds, and forging connections and partnerships around the world.

During the year, I held many discussions with interlocutors of different political convictions and religious beliefs. Recurring themes in these discussions were ‘civilisations’ and the necessity of a ‘dialogue of civilisations’, which has been at the heart of our methodology for nearly 20 years. Its relevance has been increasingly underlined by the rise of the recent ‘civilisational state’ polemic in expert and media circles.

The increasing use of this language confirms the importance of our civilisational approach to assessing current conflicts around the world and defining equality of dialogue among civilisations. This is the only alternative to the clash of civilisations.

To me, this once again illustrates the ability of the DOC to anticipate major global trends many years before they become common currency.

The DOC’s predecessor, the World Public Forum-Dialogue of Civilizations, was among the first organisations to propose causal analysis of the contemporary crisis by focusing on its anthropological and systemic roots, rather than through the lens of political and economic developments.

The current model of globalisation – based on a presumptuous universalisation of values – has clearly run its course. A new paradigm is needed. And dialogue among civilisations is increasingly recognised as the only way humanity can move towards consensus-based solutions and avoid the potentially catastrophic consequences of polarisation and marginalisation.

The Rhodes Forum continued the trend of recent years, with higher levels of participation and a broader geographical scope. More people than ever engaged with the Forum online in 2018, as they did with all of the DOC’s activities throughout the year.

Digital technologies represent a crucial tool that can cut across traditional boundaries and fault lines and help to further the cause of dialogue among civilisations. However, digital technology also represents a potentially significant challenge to the traditional virtues of humanity. There are many moral questions to which we will have to find answers as the world becomes ever more digitalised.

The DOC has built on new relationships established at Rhodes to expand its own global footprint with new presences in Brussels, Paris, and India. If we are to succeed in our mission to promote dialogue of civilisations – and I believe that we will – then having a voice at the heart of decision-making in the world’s largest democracy and one of its pre-eminent trading and political blocs represents an important step.

I would like to thank the DOC’s supervisory board for supporting the DOC in 2018, as well as the management team and the institute’s staff for their hard work throughout the year. Considerable work remains to be done and we are making sure-footed progress.

Vladimir I. Yakunin
Chairman of Supervisory Board DOC Research Institute
Head of the State Governance Department Faculty of Political Sciences, Lomonosov Moscow State University
Doctor of Political Science
This is my first Annual Report message as CEO of the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute. However, I have known the mission and the work of the organisation for several years. I attended the Rhodes Forum, first in my capacity as Head of Strategy and Development at the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, and then as Director of Democratic Citizenship and Participation at the Council of Europe. While attending previous editions of the Rhodes Forum, I enjoyed the spirit of genuine dialogue and the openness to diverse – sometimes diverging – views and perspectives.

After almost twenty years working for intergovernmental organisations, in charge of strategic and policy dialogue, and following my discussions with Dr. Yakunin and the members of the Board, I thought that DOC was offering an ideal platform for the kind of dialogue that is needed during these critical times. The profound transformations that the world and our societies are experiencing – economic, geopolitical, societal, and cultural – require agile, flexible, and creative platforms and approaches in order to find adequate responses to a growing number of complex issues. This is exactly what DOC is about, as an independent platform for dialogue that incorporates diverse perspectives from all parts of the world and from all sectors. We are forging shared worldviews and contributing to the establishment of a fair, sustainable, and peaceful world. And this is with a firm conviction that globalisation is not just about setting economic or financial standards – but should also have humanity and culture at its core.

I’m very grateful to the Chairman and Co-Founders, and the Board for leading this organisation and to the amazing team of diverse and highly talented staff. Building on the vision and the accomplishments of more than 15 years of dialogue at the World Public Forum, and under the guidance of the Board, my goal is to contribute to the creation of a truly global organisation that gives voice and space to perspectives from the north and the south, the east and the west, in a constructive and non-confrontational spirit. This is done by conducting research on timely and sensitive issues in order to contribute policy recommendations and to build public awareness and support. It is done by bringing together the knowledge, experience, and expertise of a wide range of actors, including policy makers, influencers, governments officials, civil society, business leaders, youth, etc.

My priority at DOC is to develop strategic partnerships with major organisations and institutions as a knowledge partner and provider. DOC’s active contributions to the T20, our joint research projects with various United Nations agencies and with dozens of prominent think tanks and universities across the world, are the first successful steps towards this goal. I’m looking forward to presenting an extended list of prestigious and powerful partners next year.

To achieve the goals of DOC, Berlin offers a remarkably suitable environment to efficiently develop our operations across the world. In many respects it represents an intellectual lighthouse, with a long-standing tradition of dialogue and innovation.

I am genuinely convinced that DOC has an enormously important role to fulfill. And I look forward to helping make this a reality.

Jean-Christophe Bas
CEO Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute
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Rooted in a tradition of seeking dialogue-based solutions to humanity’s most pressing issues, the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute builds on the World Public Forum’s (WPF) legacy to develop research and policy advice.

On 9 November 2001, following an initiative by Iranian leader Mohammad Khatami, UNESCO Member States unanimously adopted the ‘UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity’ and the UN General Assembly presented its Global Agenda for Dialogue Among Civilizations, setting out the principles of intercultural dialogue. The WFP emerged as a practical endeavour to implement this initiative.

The WPF and the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute has held more than 250 conferences, seminars, roundtables, and lectures around the world, and published more than one thousand scientific articles, reports, and books. The major annual event – the Rhodes Forum – brings together experts, policymakers, and business people from across the globe to address some of the most complex issues facing humanity.

In 2015, the achievements of the World Public Forum Dialogue of Civilizations led to a decision to develop it into an international think tank.

On 1 July 2016, the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute (DOC) was founded with headquarters in Berlin and offices in Vienna and Moscow.
The goals of the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute’s (DOC) are to forge shared worldviews through dialogue and to contribute to a fair, sustainable, and peaceful world. In view of these goals, the DOC believes that globalisation should have humanity, culture, and civilisation at its heart.

The DOC is an independent platform for dialogue that brings together diverse perspectives from the developed and developing worlds in a non-confrontational and constructive spirit.

Focus

With a focus on four main areas of output, the DOC addresses three key clusters:

- **Cultures & Civilisations**
  The DOC promotes understanding and cooperation among peoples, cultures, and civilisations. This research track looks at cross-cultural challenges and opportunities, and the cultural considerations that come into play in policymaking and international security challenges.

- **Economy**
  The DOC advocates for inclusive, innovative, and equitable development models. This research track explores long-term economic policies that are successful in promoting sustainable economic prosperity.

- **Governance & Geopolitics**
  The DOC develops policy recommendations for international policymakers and explores new diplomatic avenues. This track includes research on foreign and security policy, and the challenges facing particular societies by looking at crises of markets, states, and communities.
The concept of ‘dialogue of civilisations’ was the backbone of the DOC’s 2018 activities and remains the core of the organisation’s research, events, policy recommendations, and advocacy work. Following the spirit of humanity, culture, and dialogue among civilisations, significant achievements were made in creating an independent space for the exchange of diverse worldviews between government, business, civil society, and academia.

Over 160 publications produced by the DOC in 2018 offered insights not only into the world’s most critical global issues, but also focused on alternative ideas and innovative solutions for these issues.

Many of the publications from 2018 were related to issues of terrorism and security. Research papers appeared both on the DOC’s website and on the external platforms. A series of events were organised under the leadership of Chief Researcher Alexey Malashenko, at the Berlin headquarters, the DOC Moscow office, as well as outside venues. DOC researchers have had a number of interviews with global mass media on the topic.

The DOC took part in several major events in Central Asia, including Afghanistan, and attracted a number of leading experts from the region who made significant contributions to the Institute’s research on Islamic extremism through participation in events and publications.

Collaborations were established with organisations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Russia, such as the State Commission on Religious Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod and the National Research Tomsk State University. This includes the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of Kazakhstan. The increasing
engagement of partners in Central Asia has created the opportunity for the DOC to increase its global outreach and to serve as a bridge between Asia and Europe, accelerating an inclusive and open space for productive dialogue within Eurasia as a whole.

Regarding the critical issue of infrastructure, in 2018 a series of conferences and roundtables were held by the DOC in collaboration with international institutions like the T20, the Argentina Council for International Relations (CARI), the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS), among others. The events were focused on analysing how infrastructure development can help promote social and economic justice and how national and international infrastructure projects can reduce inequality and promote sustainable development while lessening the detrimental effects of climate change. Alongside its partners, in 2018 the DOC submitted policy recommendations on behalf of the T20 for the G20 in Argentina. The DOC continues to engage in developing new approaches for sustainable and inclusive economic and social development during the G20 in Japan.

Under the guidance of DOC co-founder Peter Schulze, a road map for security and stability in wider Europe was conceptualised. The project addressed the security issues in Europe that are at the heart of the current diplomatic stalemate between Russia and the West. The future of European security was put into the wider context of the global transition to a multipolar world, driven by Washington, Moscow, Beijing, the European Union, as well as other emerging powers. In his 2018 book Multipolarity: The promise of disharmony, Schulze analysed the significant features and consequences of a multipolar world and what such an order could bring about.

Apart from research projects and publications, a series of events were held as part of the project. Workshops in Minsk, Belarus, and Reichenau, Austria were organised in cooperation with the Partnership for Peace (PfP) Consortium’s Study Group on ‘Regional Stability in the South Caucasus’; the Austrian National Defence Academy; and the Vienna Directorate General for Security Policy at the Austrian Ministry of Defence. Schulze and Maya Janik, Research Associate at the DOC, contributed to policy recommendations that were developed during the workshops and published afterwards by the Federal Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Austria in the volume “What a ‘New European Security Deal’ Could Mean for the South Caucasus”.

Projects led by Research Director in Economics and Political Science, Vladimir Popov, addressed recent global and regional economic developments relating to inequality and economic models; wealth migration and international mobility; mortality and life expectancy; the successes and failures of economic and social developments in the Middle East and North Africa; and new macroeconomic approaches to policy-making for inclusive growth in Southern countries. The last resulted in a book, which will be published in 2019.

Studies were conducted under the leadership of Popov for the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which addressed structural and economic transformation of sustainable development in the SPECA region and scenarios for the development of agriculture and food security in Central Asia.

Engagement with external experts at in-house events and the participation of DOC representatives at public and scientific events around the world allowed the DOC to increase its network of partners and create new opportunities for the development of innovative ideas and models.
Research
The DOC’s research – developed in partnership with major organisations such as the United Nations, the G20, and prestigious universities and research centres around the world – aims to bridge knowledge gaps by providing innovative solutions to shared global issues.

Advocacy
The DOC considers developing public awareness, understanding, and support for shared worldviews to be essential. DOC seeks to find new and readjust existing policies to guide policy-makers and corporations in tackling the challenges of globalisation, to help make our world a more sustainable, inclusive, and fairer place for all humankind.

Policy
The DOC contributes to practical policy solutions and initiatives directed towards key decision makers and intellectuals.

Events
The DOC creates a platform for dialogue that involves opinion leaders, international experts, and policy makers.

Activities
The DOC’s global outreach has created a stable base for independent and inclusive scientific and practical exchange and has encouraged our community to look beyond existing borders and to implement a culture of dialogue and collective humanity.
Research

In 2018 the DOC continued to carry out independent research based on dialogue between the world's diverse civilisations and offered new analytical perspectives and insights related to recent global developments.

More than 20 research projects initiated in 2018 by leading international experts from the DOC provided valuable analysis on recent developments, theoretical and practical tools in the field of cultures and civilisations, economics, and governance and diplomacy.

**Economic and social development of the Middle East and North Africa: Success or failure?**
Led by: Prof. Vladimir Popov

**International mobility of the wealthy and global inequality**
Led by: Dr. Andres Solimano

**Inequality, economic models and Russian October 1917 Revolution in historical perspective**
Led by: Prof. Vladimir Popov

**Macroeconomic policies for inclusive growth in Southern countries**
Led by: Prof. Vladimir Popov and Prof. Behrooz Gharleghi

**Mortality and life expectancy in post-communist states**
Led by: Prof. Vladimir Popov

**Civilizational transit**
Led by: Prof. Alexey Malashenko

**Islamism as global factor: What to be expected in the future?**
Led by: Prof. Alexey Malashenko

**Religion and conflict**
Led by: Prof. Alexey Malashenko

**The Middle East in search for the ways to reduce the conflicts**
Led by: Prof. Alexey Malashenko

**Migration**

**Cultural, civilisational, and anthropological components of modern migration crises**
Led by: Dr. Valeryi Znoev and Dr. Kira Preobrazhenkaya

**Cohesive migration and integration policies: A dialogical approach**
Led by: Prof. Alexey Malashenko, Nikita Konopaltsev, Heather Brown and Elena Sulimova

**Migration in Europe and on the post-Soviet territory: Positive and negative experiences**
Led by: Prof. Alexey Malashenko and Nikita Konopaltsev

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Africa-Europe relationship towards a global inclusive development? A multi-stakeholder perspective
Led by: Prof. Raffaele Marchetti

Democratic capitalism and its Discontents
Led by: Prof. Jürgen Grote

Political misperceptions and the role of the media
Led by: Prof. Vladimir Popov, Prof. Jürgen Grote and Prof. Behrooz Gharleghi

(Re)Constructing Hegemonies
Led by: Prof. Piotr Dutkiewicz

Axiological, normative, cultural, and civilizational context in boundary situations of postmodernisms
Led by: Dr. Valeryi Znoev and Dr. Kira Preobrazhenksaya

Conceptual study of dialogue of civilisation as theory and methodology
Led by: Dr. Jiahong Chen

Dialogue of Civilization in Practice: Cultural Values as Driving Forces for developing alternative models towards a community of common destiny
Led by: Dr. Jiahong Chen

Life Space for Humanity: Protecting the Humane in Human Beings

Policies, Institutions, and Progress for Global Inclusive Development

Cross-border infrastructure projects for development
Led by: Dr. Vladimir Yakunin and Andrey Filippov

Infrastructure as the Backbone of Global Inclusive Development

Towards a comprehensive collective security policy in Europe: Proposal for a road map
Led by: Prof. Dr. Peter W. Schulze and Maya Janik

Infrastructure as the Backbone of Global Inclusive Development

East and West: Bridging the Postmodern Identity Gap

Digitilisation

Policies, Institutions, and Progress for Global Inclusive Development

Infrastructure as the Backbone of Global Inclusive Development

East and West: Bridging the Postmodern Identity Gap

Digitilisation
In 2018, the DOC Research Institute produced over 160 publications on some of the most pressing economic, political, and social issues humanity is currently facing. Special Reports, Expert Comments, articles and op-ed pieces (‘DOC Insight’) addressed these issues in a way that crosses intellectual boundaries, offering new perspectives that surpass conventional approaches and result in feasible alternatives to the status quo.

The ‘global south’ and non-Western powers and their increasing importance in the world order remained a central topic in the DOC’s publications in 2018. Pieces on Asian models of economic development, China’s social credit system, and the dynamics of transition economies exemplified the diverse approaches to governance and economic progress.

Inequality was also a recurring theme, from income gaps to uneven economic and human development across the globe. New emerging powers, particularly the BRICS countries, were looked at by authors as potentially providing new models for inclusive development. Infrastructure projects, namely China’s Belt and Road Initiative, have also been examined as potential facilitators of inclusive development, building cooperative ties between countries and regions.

Citizens and their reactions to the status quo also played into last year’s publications. From the protests over government reform in Armenia, to the Yellow Vests movement in France, civil society made the news as well as DOC’s research publications. Similarly, global security and East-West relations were also the subject of close attention, as the dynamics of conflict and dialogue continue to evolve, from the US-North Korea talks to the ongoing crisis in Syria. In short, a new world is coming, as reflected in the DOC’s 2018 research publications.
We are living in times of crisis. Contrary to past events of that type which have mostly been of a conjunctural nature, this time, the crisis is a systemic one and embraces all major dimensions of social order. In situations like this, political allegiances tend to get dissolved thus eventually re-assemble around organisations and groups that escape any clear-cut image of traditional political organisations. This book co-edited by Prof. Jürgen Grote, Senior researcher at the DOC, and published by Routledge is an attempt at describing and analysing that process by looking at the left of the political spectrum. Its authors focus on two social and political groups that have so far been looked at as incompatible with each other, both with respect to their strategies and to their organisational structures — social movements and trade unions.

Jürgen Grote
Claudius Wagemann

As a part of a new series, focusing on the key challenges in world politics with a critical and pluralist angle “Liberal world order and its critics: Civilisational states and cultural commonwealths (World Politics and Dialogue of Civilizations Series)”

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Mixed fortunes: An economic history of China, Russia, and the West (Chinese edition)

In January 2018 the first Chinese edition of ‘Mixed Fortunes: An Economic History of China, Russia, and the West’ book was published (In Chinese: 荣衰互鉴:中国、俄罗斯、以及西方的经济史平装). This book offers a new interpretation of the ‘Great Divergence’ and ‘Great Convergence’ stories: how Western countries grew rich and why parts of the developing world (South and East Asia, Middle East) did not catch up with the West during 1500–1950, but started to catch up afterwards, whereas others (Latin America, South Africa, Russia) did better in 1500–1950, but have fallen behind the first group since 1950.

Western countries exited the Malthusian trap by dismantling traditional collectivist institutions that increased income inequality, impoverished the masses, and even decreased life expectancy, but allowed the redistribution of income in favour of savings and investment at the expense of consumption. When the same pattern was applied to developing countries (colonialism—Latin America, Russian empire, Sub-Saharan Africa), it resulted in the destruction of traditional institutions, an increase in income inequality, and the worsening of starting positions for catch-up development. This group of countries replicated the Western exit from the Malthusian trap—they experienced an immediate increase in income differentiation, a rise in savings and investment and growth of productivity, but at the price of rising social inequality and deterioration of institutional capacities.

Other developing countries (East and South Asia, Middle East, and North Africa) were less affected by colonialism and managed to retain their traditional institutions. This delayed their transition to modern economic growth until the mid-twentieth century, but allowed them to preserve good starting positions for economic growth—low inequality and strong institutions.

Liberal world order and its critics: Civilisational states and cultural commonwealths (World Politics and Dialogue of Civilizations Series)

As a part of a new series, focusing on the key challenges in world politics with a critical and pluralist angle “Liberal world order and its critics” is a book by the DOC External Expert, Dr. Adrian Pabst, that looks beyond the mainstream approaches on the role of liberalism in the international system, arguing that the contemporary liberal world order violates itself against liberal and democratic principles, economic justice and social cohesion. Moreover, its persistently to self-interest turned belief systems became the source of global cultural and societal destruction in the struggle between “globalists” and “nativists”. At the same, this book proposes wide-ranging reformative measures which might prevent the contemporary international system from a potential collapse and cultural clash.

Adrian Pabst

Other books from DOC experts

Mixed fortunes: An economic history of China, Russia, and the West (Chinese edition)

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Adrian Pabst
Policy

In response to growing demand for the development of advanced long and short-term policies to deal with continuous tectonic changes in the political, economic and social spheres of contemporary societies, the DOC offers practical dialogue-based policy solutions and initiatives for governmental and international authorities by fostering sustainable civilisational developments in compliance with our mission.

The year 2018 was one in which structural shifts and global misfits increasingly moved into the focus of a wider discourse, whereas the search for answers as to how to rearrange these conditions became more and more a matter of urgency at multiple levels. In 2018, the DOC successfully accommodated these demands through cooperation with major international and inter-regional organisations by providing innovative approaches on areas with the need and space for significant improvement and progress.

Rhodes Forum 2018 Policy Recommendations

The Rhodes Forum has been held annually on the Greek island of Rhodes since 2003. It is organised by the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute, previously the World Public Forum. The Rhodes Forum has brought together leaders and experts from around 70 countries to debate crucial issues facing the world.

Known for its capability of engaging multiple parties, the Rhodes Forum seeks to reinforce an international agenda of positive and respectful interaction that builds a fairer and more prosperous world. Throughout its history, its hallmark has been the pioneering spirit, inclusiveness, and moral resilience of its participants in their work to tackle the problems we face. The 16th Rhodes Forum, organised by the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute (DOC) on the island of Rhodes, Greece on 5-6 October 2018, was based around the theme of ‘Making multilateralism work: Enhancing dialogue on peace, security, and development’.

Drawing together policymakers from a wide variety of countries, renowned experts from different disciplines, and representatives from international media and the business community, the Forum offered a platform for multiple perspectives on global issues and possible future trends. The objective of the Forum was to present fresh ideas and practical solutions for the world’s most pressing challenges, and to develop concrete and actionable policy recommendations. The Rhodes Forum examined the threats faced by multilateralism and developed ideas on how cooperation can be revived in areas that require global attention. One major topic of the Forum was also the challenge and impact of rapid technological change on societies.

Based on the discussions, a wide range of policy recommendations was outlined and summarised in the conference report, providing information on suggested policy measures for things like: the reduction of inequality; building regional stability and security in the European and Eurasian space; policymaking for the development of societies in the digital era; approaches in development practices in Africa; practices for the prevention of banking crises and the support of productive growth in the real economy; the role of the public sector, civil society, and religious organisations in humanitarian and diplomatic projects promoting dialogue; as well as policy advice on the reinforcement of international organisations in order to build up multilateral and sustainable practices in world politics.
From November 30th and December 1st, the first G20 Summit in South America took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Heads of States and Governments alongside with high representatives of the major international organisations, declared their consensual agreement to build up solutions to overcome recent global challenges with a focus on such as the future of work, infrastructure for development, a sustainable food future and gender equality, peace building, as well as an inclusive economic development and other emerging issues by promoting dialogue and common ground based actions.

Prior and in the background of the preparations of the G20 Summit the essential research-based cornerstone of the G20 agenda was outlined during the T20 (Think 20) Summit of government officials, representatives of international organisations and outstanding intellectual institutions, multinational stakeholders, and experts from all over the world. In 2018 the DOC as part of this intellectual community contributed in collaboration with the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS) of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), the European Parliament, the Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI), the Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) and the Center for the Study of Crisis Society (CENTERO) to this agenda with two policy briefs, which has been accepted by the Task Force #2 and Task Force #6 of the T20 Committee and discussed at the T20 Summit in Buenos Aires.

Structural and economic transformation towards sustainable development in the SPECA region

In 2018, the DOC successfully conducted a study for the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) on seven countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The countries are part of the UN Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA), which focuses on structural economic transformation, the role of the state and the private sector, and the role of innovation, science, and technology in inclusive development.

Prof. Vladimir Popov, Research Director at the DOC, conducted the analysis. One of the key conclusions is that the best tools to promote manufacturing exports are (1) the undervaluation of the exchange rate and (2) public investment, especially in infrastructure and education. It was also argued in the study that resource-rich countries in the SPECA region should “stimulate export-oriented growth through policies that would gradually eliminate export taxes for fuel and energy; tax the extra profits of fuel companies and use the revenues for infrastructure investment; and stimulate producers of tradables not via price subsidies for fuel, but via but via underpriced exchange rate.” (V. Popov, 2018: 30)

Scenario building for food and agriculture development in Central Asia

Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) the Research Director of the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute (DOC), Prof. Vladimir Popov and the Senior Researcher, Prof. Behrooz Gharleghi, developed methodology for forecasts of agricultural development, as well as possible scenarios for the development of agriculture and food security in Central Asia.

The results of this analysis resumed in a Sub-regional Background Paper on 'Scenario Building for Food and Agriculture Development in Central Asia,' which contributed for purposes of strategizing FAO programs on the sub-regional and country level in Central Asia through a better understanding of the existing and the evolving development challenges.

Improving governability, legitimacy, accountability.

A policy brief entitled ‘Improving governability, legitimacy, accountability’ by Prof. Jürgen Grote, Chief Researcher at the DOC, under the heading ‘Social Cohesion, Global Governance, and the Future of Politics’ highlighted the importance of democratic capacity-building and the re-establishment of public inclusion as a primary source of governance arrangements through the enhancement of transparency and the promotion of sharing as a preventive measure for governments to avoid persistent division regarding the perceived power imbalance between state and society.
Fostering cross-border infrastructure for sustainable development and regional cooperation

Alongside this, the Chairman of the DOC Supervisory Board Dr. Vladimir Yakunin, Prof. Li Xin of the Shanghai Institute for International Studies, Dimitris Psarrakis at the Economic & Monetary Policy Advisor of the European Parliament, and Maxim Vilisov of the Moscow think tank Centro contributed in collaboration with Mariano A. Gendra Gigena, Co-Chair of the T20 Task Force #2 on ‘Climate Action and Infrastructure for Development’, to the G20 agenda through the policy brief ‘Fostering cross-border infrastructure for sustainable development and regional cooperation’. In this policy brief, the focus was set on the significant importance of the formation and promotion of a network of regional and national centres (or hubs) for infrastructure development, coordinated cross-institutionally in order to support national governments, multilateral institutions, businesses, and communities and to improve regional cohesion, which will foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth and regional development.

In addition, Prof. Vladimir Popov, Research Director at DOC Berlin, proposed a study that will reveal the optimal directions of trade flows in the absence of political and economic barriers to economic interactions between countries, using the gravity model of international trade. Moreover, he has also been involved in shaping another T20 policy brief, ‘Advancing the G20’s Commitment to the 2030 Agenda’ by Homi Kharas and Sebastian Strauss from the Brookings Institution, Guido Schmidt-Traub, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, and Rodrigo Rodriguez Tornquist, CARI, which was prepared for the ‘G20 Insights’ policy area on the ‘2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’.

What a ‘New European Security Deal’ could mean for the South Caucasus

The key to making peace is dialogue. For years, the PfP (Partnership for Peace) Consortium Study Group, “Regional Stability in the South Caucasus”, has been contributing to the reconciliation of regional ethnic and religious conflicts, as well as addressing the ambitions of local and international players.

Along with the PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes, the Austrian National Defence Academy and the Vienna Directorate General for Security Policy at the Austrian Ministry of Defence, the DOC, namely Prof. h.c. Peter W. Schulze, co-founder of the DOC and Maya Janik, Research Associate at the DOC in Berlin, contributed to the production of policy recommendations on the base of the exchanges during the jointly organised 17th Workshop of the PfP Consortium Study Group Regional Stability in the South Caucasus on “What a ‘New European Security Deal’ could mean for the South Caucasus”.

The results of this collaborative work compiled the recommendations about effective tools of regional integration and conflict resolution and were provided to defense and security establishments in about 50 countries around the world.

DOC contribution to the ‘Global Risks for Eurasia 2019’ rating

In November 2018, the Astana Club hosted a presentation of the report, ‘2019 Global Risk Rating for the Eurasian Region’. The rating was prepared by the Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) and gathered together the opinions of more than 30 leading thinkers from around the world. Approximately 1,000 experts from 60 countries participated in the survey.

Among the outstanding minds and Nobel laureates to contribute as authors, the DOC Research Institute’s contribution to the rating included comments by Dr. Vladimir Yakunin on interethnic and interreligious conflicts in Eurasian countries; the Arab-Israeli and Yemeni conflicts; the crisis potential of further developments in Middle Eastern conflicts along Sunni-Shiite lines; Kurdish separatism; and European integration.
Advocacy

The DOC considers developing public awareness, understanding, and support for shared worldviews to be essential. The DOC seeks to find new and readjust existing policies to guide policymakers, businesses, and corporations in tackling the challenges of globalisation, to help make our world a more sustainable, inclusive, and fairer place for humanity.

We believe in mutually unbiased, respectful, and socially inclusive dialogue at inter- and intra- civilisational levels through the close involvement of actors from academic, corporate, political, and public spheres all over the globe. The DOC is open to cooperation with communities of different kinds, including businesses, international organisations, NGOs, public and private actors in order to develop, promote, and implement sustainable and innovative solutions and approaches.

The DOC itself is committed to a diversity of different cultural and professional backgrounds, to the idea of a unifying human spirit, and to fostering peaceful social cohesion. It creates a space for future-oriented, mutually responsible cooperation.

A wide range of DOC activities contribute to the overall aim of advocacy for dialogue. The DOC offers the following cooperation opportunities within three work streams:

Cultures & Civilisations

Economy

Governance & Geopolitics

In 2018, the DOC focused its engagement on mutual beneficial collaboration between the developed and developing worlds.

Contemporary inter-civilisational shifts and uncertainties caused by increasingly unpredictable and reactive global politics are leading to a rising tide of disunity, exclusion, and irresponsibility. The interdisciplinary methodology of the DOC aims to look beyond this by overcoming the misunderstandings and prejudices that jeopardise our world today.

For more information, please contact: info@doc-research.org
In 2018, the DOC Research Institute organised 53 public and academic events, including in particular 16 lectures, 14 roundtables, 11 conferences and 5 seminars and workshops and as the major event - the annual Rhodes Forum. A growing number of these events has taken place in partnership with renowned institutions, NGOs and universities all over the globe. The speaking roles were given to leading researchers and top professionals including former government officials and key representatives from business and academia.

Bringing together experts from different national and professional backgrounds with diverging opinions, the DOC is not only providing an independent platform for intellectuals and practitioners to exchange knowledge, ideas, and new perspectives though dialogue, but notably provides decision-makers manifold expert opinions and creates a space for a vital debate and the development of future-oriented solutions.

Prof. Alexey Malashenko,
Chief Researcher
Selected events

From high-profile lectures and conferences to insightful and intimate roundtables, the DOC always seeks to create interesting opportunities for exchanging ideas at its many events.

30 jan
Islam in Eurasia

New Year’s reception: ‘The European Situation’

12 apr

Prospects for Russian foreign policy

16–17 apr

New technologies and digitalisation in politics: Threats and opportunities

26 apr

Democratic capitalism and its discontents
Inventing hegemonies: Theories and approaches

11th Annual Festival - Kulturen bitten zu Tisch at the Votivpark

Building for infrastructure development in emerging economies

Africa-Europe relationship: A multi-stakeholder perspective

BRICS media systems in a digital age

25 years of ‘Clash of Civilizations’: From Huntington to Trump and beyond
Sustainable development: A value chain perspective in Murshidabad, West Bengal

Geocultural Forum 2018

7–8 sep

Macroeconomic policies in countries of the Global South

15 nov

Meet in Mitte

As well as events tied to our research themes, the DOC also hosts ‘Meet in Mitte’.

This insightful new lecture series is where leading thinkers gather in the heart of Berlin to share their views.

Europe inside-out

Europe is at a crossroads and a vibrant but polarised debate on the nature of the European project is rising across the continent. We discuss multiple and diverging perspectives on the future of Europe.

A changing world

The world’s fastest economic growth now occurs far beyond the West. We explore new thinking on relations between East, West, South, and North.

Change-makers in dialogue

Grassroots activists, online visionaries, and forward-thinking creatives: The world’s true change-makers are not confined to corporate or geopolitical boundaries. We hear from the innovators in education, technology, and art building a better global society.
The 16th Rhodes Forum, organised by the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute (DOC) on the island of Rhodes, Greece on 5-6 October 2018, was based around the theme of ‘Making multilateralism work: Enhancing dialogue on peace, security, and development’. Drawing together policymakers from a wide variety of countries, renowned experts from different disciplines, and representatives from international media and the business community, the Forum offered a platform for multiple perspectives on global issues and possible future trends.

The objective of the Forum was to present fresh ideas and practical solutions for the world’s most pressing challenges, and to develop concrete and actionable policy recommendations. The Rhodes Forum examined the threats faced by multilateralism and developed ideas on how cooperation can be revived in areas that require global attention. One major topic of the Forum was also the challenge and impact of rapid technological change on societies.

The main message of the Forum was that resolving the world’s most pressing problems requires enhanced cooperation and solidarity between global actors. It was acknowledged that multilateralism can only truly work if it is inclusive and beneficial for all. A more balanced world order and a multilateral system that allows equitable participation, diversity of values, and nurtures an atmosphere of dialogue is the only possible way to achieve peace, stability, and prosperity. A key factor in achieving this is responsible and committed leadership around the world that will guide the process of change which today’s world is going through.

Held since 2003, the Forum brings together senior figures from politics, diplomacy, academia, business, NGOs, and beyond to discuss and propose solutions to the world’s most pressing problems.
As of the end of 2018 the DOC has 45 professionals from 14 national backgrounds (Germany, France, Russia, Iran, Poland, Austria, Romanian, the UK, the US, among others). Our Institute's mission of Dialogue is also reflected in our HR policies. The DOC encourages a culture which strives for growth, continuous improvement, and self-development. Constructive dialogue is being established between the offices and representatives at all levels of the organization.

During 2018, internal policies and procedures were designed or revised while identifying the changing needs of DOC group.

The organization conducts regular staff performance evaluation to ensure achievement of KPIs and to identify areas for improvement and professional development, as well as to help DOC achieve its strategic mission, while ensuring employees are engaged and motivated to help the Institute succeed.

DOC’s hiring plan ensures organizational capability is aligned with current and future needs. We continue searching for talents and professionals. It is also planned to engage remote researchers leading 2-3-year research projects.

DOC has also developed and announced significant Internship program that was realized in 2018 and will continue further. During past year, four interns were granted to train at several departments and contributed to DOC activities.
In September 2018, Jean-Christophe Bas was appointed CEO. Bas brings his considerable experience as Director of Democratic Citizenship and Participation at the Council of Europe (2014-2015) and as the first Executive Director of the Aspen Institute in France from 1994 to 1999.

The DOC has also appointed Dr. Cristina Stanca-Mustea to spearhead its flagship projects and events. Before joining the DOC, Cristina worked as strategy and development consultant for UNESCO in Paris, and a communications and outreach officer at Heidelberg university.
1,500 mentions & quotes from DOC experts appeared in world media during 2018

Expert Comments and Special Reports, covering the DOC’s research areas, are picked up by media outlets from all over the world.

DOC Research Institute is a reliable source of information for the most important world media.

Media
We greatly appreciate the trust of our audience and provide exciting content that covers relevant global issues.

130,000 followers from all over the world the DOC had by the end of 2018

7,500 is the average number of views per video

125,000 is the number of views of the most popular video, published by DOC Research Institute

The most active followers of the DOC’s social media posts come from Germany, Greece, the UK, Israel, and Ghana

Since its inception in 2016, the Dialogue of Civilizations has grown into a digital think tank, with hundreds of thousands of people following our activities online. The DOC is active on Facebook and Twitter. Our large number of followers from around the world allows us to target our audience with relevant information. Thanks to social media, it is possible to collect feedback about our work and to start discussions with numerous comments on international topics. This has ultimately led to a ‘digital dialogue of civilisations.’
The “Dialogue of Civilizations” institute (DOC), of which the president and one of the founders is Vladimir Yakunin, is an analytical centre located in Berlin with representative offices in Moscow, Vienna and, in the future, New Delhi. “Dialogue of Civilizations” sees itself as “a bridge between western and developing countries, which it endeavours to unite in a constructive manner to lay the foundations for a new world, to diffuse tension and to secure the comprehensive development of the planet”. Every year since 2003, this analytical centre has organised the Rhodes Forum, where leaders, experts and business representatives from 70 nations come together to discuss those issues facing the world.

The development of China was the result of miscalculation, stated Vladimir Yakunin, the co-founder and chairman of the Dialogue of Civilizations think tank, in an interview during his recent visit to Geneva.

The Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute, of which Vladimir Yakunin is a co-founder, wants to be an “incubator of innovative ideas where Western thought meets the emerging world and fosters an alternative approach to shaping a just, sustainable and peaceful world in a constructive and non-confrontational way”. One particular way of doing this is the Rhodes Forum on Multilateralism, which the Berlin-based institute organised in early October.

It’s time to forget about ideologies and to cope with the challenges. A new common security architecture must be introduced with the participation of Russia, the US, and China. The previous architects were Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill, De Gaulle. This world ceased to exist with the collapse of the Soviet Union. We have to introduce something else, to have mutual acceptance of the risks faced by the world. “For Donald Trump, he comments that “it’s not just the Trump, it’s a fact we have to take seriously in mind”. And Yakunin refers to the structure of the modern world, as “when the bipolar system that separated into the USSR and America ceased to exist, it was a stir.” As for today, “If everyone is so nationalistic and selfish and they call America first or Europe first, there is no room for cooperation.” And Putin? “I do not hesitate to say he will win the election. But what’s more important is what will happen next. I read that Putin does everything, he thinks everything, that all ideas are his own, that only he makes decisions. That is not possible. In order to promote the ideas that Russia needs, we need a strong new generation, educated, committed. This is most important.

The heads of diplomacy Russian, Turkish and Iranian were meeting this Saturday in Moscow to try to find a way out of the war in Syria, where the three countries imposed themselves as key actors of the conflict.

Alexei Malachenko, of the Institute for the Dialogue of Civilizations, believes that these three countries they form a “very unstable alliance” with irreconcilable positions. “Turkey has a very clear position: it is against Bashar al-Assad, and it is impossible to reach an agreement on this,” he explains. Apart from declarations of intent, there is no to expect nothing from the meeting (…) Someone will criticize the United States, another will defend Assad, another will talk about the problems of northern Syria and the Kurds, “says Alexei Malashenko.
As DOC Research Institute is independent from any national government it seeks private and public funding through several channels. In 2018 the Institute funded its activities through the following:

**The DofC Endowment Fund**
This fund was installed well in advance of the foundation of DOC Research Institute to guarantee constant funding over the course of the first years. Mid-term, it is envisaged to obtain approximately 50% of the overall budget from other sources, both private and public.

**Donations**
The DOC seeks grants and funding from all appropriate private sources such as trusts and foundations, corporations, and individuals that share the DOC's vision and mission. These funds are often allocated to special work streams, research programmes, conferences, or particular publications.

**Institutional funding**
The DOC is constantly monitoring grant opportunities from institutions like the EU and its rather substantial H2020 research and innovation programme, and from multilateral organisations and grant making agencies worldwide. Applications are often written in large consortia with many international research partners.

The activities above not only secure income for the DOC’s work, but also create a network of donors, sponsors, and partners for different research themes, events, and publications. As the DOC is a rather young organisation, this helps tremendously in becoming a renowned name in the expert community and in the corporate world interested in international dialogue and civil society.

**Partnership**
The DOC not only seeks and accepts financing from donors, but also works in partnership with institutions, universities, think tanks, media, and corporations. These partnerships allow the DOC to co-organise events and to jointly fund conferences and publications in a cost-effective manner.

The DOC has working relationships in place with partners from all continents, including universities in China, Russia, Iran, and North America; foundations in Greece, Switzerland, and Australia; global businesses; and UN agencies like FAO and ESCAP.

This strongly reflects the DOC’s approach to work. Not only does the organisation research dialogue-based solutions to the world’s most pressing issues, but it also does so in dialogue with representatives from all civilisations and all parts of society – governments, the private sector, civil society, academia etc. This approach ensures that solutions are developed with input from all parties concerned and thus are viable and relevant.
The Endowment for the World Public Forum “Dialogue of Civilizations” (DofC) Foundation was established in July 2013 with its registered office in the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland.

The foundation pursuant to Articles 80ff. of the Swiss Civil Code is a not-for-profit foundation (CHE-162.677.086).

The Endowment for DofC Foundation has a mission to support research in the political and social sciences, religion and culture, developing communication between countries on political and economic matters, and seeking compromise in cases of social unrest and international disputes.

The Foundation supports several organisations, including organizations of the DOC Group and Youth Time International Movement, ensuring their stable development while each of these organizations have their own professional fundraising activity covering part of their budgets.

As noted above the Foundation is subject to the Supervisory Oversight of Surveillance federale des Foundations (www.surveillancefondations.ch), in Berne, Switzerland, which is one of the strictest supervisory authorities in the world. The Foundation has adopted of rigorous internal corporate governance procedures, and works with leading independent local and international professional firms to ensure compliance with all of its Regulatory obligations. The Foundation also takes seriously and adopts the highest possible standards to respect its Fiduciary Obligations to its Donors and other Stakeholders.

For those who share the Foundation’s aims of encouraging positive dialogue and communication, we would welcome all of our Donors and Stakeholders to become actively and closely involved in our work. We encourage inclusion and sharing of ideas across a broad spectrum, as a means to further the stated Mission of the Foundation.

Corporate governance
As noted above the Foundation is subject to the Supervisory Oversight of Surveillance federale des Foundations (www.surveillancefondations.ch), in Bern, Switzerland, which is one of the strictest supervisory authorities in the world. The Foundation has adopted of rigorous internal corporate governance procedures, and works with leading independent local and international professional firms to ensure compliance with all of its Regulatory obligations. The Foundation also takes seriously and adopts the highest possible standards to respect its Fiduciary Obligations to its Donors and other Stakeholders.

Dialogue and exclusive partnership
For those who share the Foundation’s aims of encouraging positive dialogue and communication, we would welcome all of our Donors and Stakeholders to become actively and closely involved in our work. We encourage inclusion and sharing of ideas across a broad spectrum, as a means to further the stated Mission of the Foundation.

Goals
Granting scholarships
Providing financial support for media, educational institutions or projects, or research centres.
Financing research and cultural projects
Providing financial support for conferences, seminars, symposia and the like
Encouraging by all adequate means, notably with financial support, research and action groups or thinks-tanks.

Apart from an opportunity to increase the donation by investing the donated funds, the Endowment for DofC offers several unique advantages to potential donors

Long term partnership
Each donation to the Endowment for DofC Foundation provides stable long-term partnership with DOC Group. All donations are invested that ensures the stable development, capital growth and its use for future development of DOC projects.

Financial transparency
The Foundation is controlled by the Board, numerous Foundation’s committees assist the Board in reviewing of grant proposals, investments of funds, as well as the supervision of certain risks, etc.

Intended use of capital
Return earned on invested donations is transferred to finance the programmes strictly in accordance with the donor agreement and/or a decision of the Foundation’s Board.

Options of giving
The donor can donate to Foundation not only cash but also assets like stock or real estate and planned gifts, e.g. bequest in a will or revocable living trust, beneficiary designation of a retirement plan, owner and/or beneficiary designation of a life insurance policy, etc.
This section presents the combined 2018 financial statements for the DOC Group, which contains the DOC Research Institute gGmbH (Berlin, Germany); the Dialogue of Civilizations (Vienna, Austria); and the Public Forum ‘Dialogue of Civilizations’ (Moscow, Russia). The figures shown in the evaluations are all shown in Euros (EUR), except where otherwise marked. The entities in the DOC Group are combined due to mutual purposes and tasks to fulfil the statutory activities of the organisations under common control by trustees and donors.

The Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute gemeinnützige GmbH is a non-profit organisation based in Germany and registered in Berlin. The World Public Forum – Dialogue of Civilizations is Vienna’s branch of the DOC Research Institute, while the Public Forum ‘Dialogue of Civilizations’ is a fund established in Moscow, Russia.

All entities are non-profit organisations which are exempt from income tax under local legislation. The figures shown in the evaluations are all shown in Euros (EUR), except where otherwise marked. The entities in the DOC Group are combined due to mutual purposes and tasks to fulfil the statutory activities of the organisations under common control by trustees and donors.

The DOC Group does not pursue commercial activities. Its activities are focussed on uniting the efforts of the global community to protect spiritual and cultural values and to create a space for constructive dialogue among civilisations. The presented financials have been audited by LLC ‘ADE Audit’, a member of Geneva Group International, which is a global alliance of leading independent law, accounting, audit, and management consulting firms, set up in Switzerland in 1995. The opinion of the auditors is also presented in this section.
Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Supervisory Board of DOC Group consisting of Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute gemeinnützige GmbH (Berlin, Germany), World Public Forum - Dialogue of Civilizations (Vienna, Austria) and Public Forum “Dialogue of Civilizations” (Moscow, Russia).

DOC Group
Combined Financial Statements and Independent Auditor’s Report
For the year ended 31 December 2018

Our opinion

In our opinion, the combined financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the combined financial position of DOC Group and its entities: Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute gemeinnützige GmbH (Berlin, Germany), World Public Forum - Dialogue of Civilizations (Vienna, Austria) and Public Forum “Dialogue of Civilizations” (Moscow, Russia) (together - the “Entities”) as at 31 December 2018, and their combined financial performance and their combined cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

What we have audited:

The Entities’ combined financial statements comprise:
the combined statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018;
the combined statement of activities for the year then ended;
the combined statement of cash flows for the year then ended and
the notes to the combined financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Combined Financial Statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Entities in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements of the Auditor’s Professional Ethics Code and Auditor’s Independence Rules that are relevant to our audit of the combined financial statements in the Russian Federation. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Overview

Overall materiality for the combined financial statements: Euros 71,892, which represents 1.5% of the Entities’ total expenditures for the reporting period;

We conducted our audit work at Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute gemeinnützige GmbH (Berlin, Germany), World Public Forum - Dialogue of Civilizations (Vienna, Austria) and Public Forum “Dialogue of Civilizations” (Moscow, Russia);

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the combined financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the combined financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the combined financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the combined financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements both individually and in aggregate on the combined financial statements as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall materiality for the combined financial statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euros 71,892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| How we determined it                          | 1.5% of the Entities’ total expenditures for the reporting period |
| Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied | We chose using total expenditures as the materiality benchmark. Given the Entities’ activity, total expenditures represent a more appropriate indicator of the size of the Entities and risks of misstatement than other benchmarks. We chose 1.5% of the benchmark, which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for nonprofit organizations. |
Changes in the comparative numbers

The comparatives numbers in the combined statement of activities and in the combined statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2017 and the comparatives numbers in the combined statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 were changed to correspond to the current year presentation.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the combined financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements in accordance with IFRSs for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of combined financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the combined financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entities’ ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entities’ financial reporting process.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the combined financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these combined financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entities’ internal control;

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entities’ ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the combined financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entities to cease to continue as a going concern;

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the combined financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the combined financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Entities or business activities within the Entities to express an opinion on the combined financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the combined financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The certified auditor responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Victor Mikhailovich Smirnov.

V.M. Smirnov, the certified auditor (license number - 03-000891) LLC «ADE Audit»

29 May 2019
Moscow, Russian Federation

Audited entity #1: Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute gemeinnützige GmbH. The entity was registered on 15 June 2016. Address: Französische Str. 23, 10117, Berlin, Germany.
Audited entity #2: World Public Forum - Dialogue of Civilizations. The entity was registered on 10 March 2008. Address: Neustiftgasse 67-69 Top 24, 1070, Vienna, Austria.
Audited entity #3: Public Forum "Dialogue of Civilizations". State registration certificate on inclusion in the Unified State Register of the Legal Entities issued on 20 September 2007. Main State Registration Number № 1077799020628. Address: Pokrovka str. 42, bldg. 5-5a, Moscow, Russia.
### Combined Statement of Activities

#### for the year ended 31 December 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In euros</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>3,085,491</td>
<td>2,131,002</td>
<td>5,216,493</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other gains</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>89,914</td>
<td>89,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>(2,766,400)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,766,400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research projects</td>
<td>(319,092)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(319,092)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,947,988)</td>
<td>(1,947,988)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(103,328)</td>
<td>(103,328)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>169,600</td>
<td>169,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign currency translation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income:</td>
<td></td>
<td>169,600</td>
<td>169,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### for the year ended 31 December 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In euros</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>2,301,933</td>
<td>2,315,761</td>
<td>4,617,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gains</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54,909</td>
<td>54,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>(2,141,866)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,141,866)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research projects</td>
<td>(160,067)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(160,067)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>(2,302,495)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(72,896)</td>
<td>(72,896)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(4,720)</td>
<td>(4,720)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign currency translation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(9,001)</td>
<td>(9,001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(13,721)</td>
<td>(13,721)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Combined Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In euros</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from donations</td>
<td>5,158,896</td>
<td>4,599,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>(5,019,338)</td>
<td>(4,390,642)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign currency translation</td>
<td>5,239</td>
<td>(1,683)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash received from operating activities</strong></td>
<td>114,799</td>
<td>207,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from investing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used in investing activities</td>
<td>(43,673)</td>
<td>(68,120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>101,125</td>
<td>138,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</td>
<td>590,777</td>
<td>451,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</strong></td>
<td>691,902</td>
<td>590,777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Combined Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 31 December 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In euros</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>136,740</td>
<td>166,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid rental deposit</td>
<td>47,080</td>
<td>47,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-current assets</strong></td>
<td>183,820</td>
<td>213,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>24,652</td>
<td>21,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances issued</td>
<td>111,217</td>
<td>21,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>691,985</td>
<td>590,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>827,854</td>
<td>633,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>1,011,674</td>
<td>847,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for vacation</td>
<td>103,712</td>
<td>71,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for other expenses</td>
<td>47,410</td>
<td>42,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other staff payables</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>7,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes payable</td>
<td>62,268</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current liabilities</td>
<td>114,306</td>
<td>136,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>328,232</td>
<td>333,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets</strong></td>
<td>683,442</td>
<td>513,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter capital</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>502,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>658,442</td>
<td>488,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funds</strong></td>
<td>683,442</td>
<td>513,843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Books

16th Rhodes Volume
MAKING MULTILATERALISM WORK: DIALOGUE FOR PEACE, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Peter W. Schulze
Multipolarity: The promise of disharmony

Special Reports

Manuel Montes and Manuel Riesco Larraín
Pensions: Risking the twentieth century’s biggest social gain

James K. Galbraith
Inequality under globalisation: A reprise

Peimin Ni
The Silk Order: A philosophical perspective

Milica Uvalić
The rise and fall of market socialism in Yugoslavia

Domenico Mario Nuti
The rise and fall of socialism

Georgi M. Derluguian
Social inequality in the evolution of human societies

Haitham Abdelsamad
Terrorism and counterterrorism in the EU

Kira Preobrazhenskaya, Andrey Yakimov, Valeriy Znoev and Anton Kudryavzev
Cultural, civilisational, and anthropological components of the modern migration crisis

Richard Werner and Tapas Mishra
The demographic curse: Is there still a way out?

Yuliy Nisnevich and Andrey Ryabov
Post-industrial civilisational transition: Origins, peculiarities, and prospects

Anis Chowdhury
Monetary policy for inclusive and sustainable development

Chairman’s Voice

Vladimir I. Yakunin
A treacherous path to understanding contemporary Russia

Building a new reality for the Korean peninsula takes grit, skill, and commitment

A human-oriented approach to the measurement of economic performance and social progress

De Futuro

Vladimir I. Yakunin
Is America great again? Trump’s first year in office

The importance of being honest: Values delusion or how fake news creates fake history

‘Effectiveness’ as a religion: Will statistics supersede the humane?

Barbarians crossed the gate: Fighting terrorism as a modern crime

A bridge to riches: When infrastructure makes nations prosper

Li Xin and Hu Yuanhong
Eurasian partnership: A new balance of power?

Ahmed Badawi
Institutional failure: The quest for Egyptian stability

Peter Knoope
The Arab Spring and the securitisation of space

Vladimir Popov
Will the next economic miracle happen in the Middle East?

Hu Biliang
China’s economic transformation

Bulent Senay
Deconstructing the Trojan horse: Towards non-essentialist discourse

Jiahuang Chen
Citizenship and beyond

Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira
The two forms of capitalism: Developmentalism and economic liberalism

Michael Ellman
Inequality in a non-capitalist economy

Saodat Olimova and Muzaffar Olimov
Religious institutions and Tajik migrant integration in Russia

Andrés Solimano
Wealth mobility: Implications for inequality

Klemens Witte
How will universal basic income change our lives?

Jack Goldstone
Revolution: A permanent feature of politics

Richard Barbrook
The rise of Corbyn’s Labour party and the eclipse of the Tory media

Herman Wasserman
Digitalisation of the media in Africa: Prospects for change

Andrey Yakimov
European and Russian migration policy in perspective

Kira Preobrazhenskaya, Valeriy Znoev and Anton Kudryavzev
Constructing identity in the context of globalisation and the erosion of traditional norms

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Good and bad GDP: Output fall in transition economies and the dead rat effect

Kira Preobrazhenskaya, Valeriy Znoev, and Andrey Yakimov
Scientific approaches in the age of anthropological crisis

Jürgen Grote and Matteo Bonomi
Making and breaking social capital: The paradox of China’s social credit system

Matteo Bonomi
The president, the professor, and the resolution of the Italian political crisis

Vladimir Popov
Mortality and life expectancy in post-communist countries

Behrooz Gharleghi
Re-industrialisation in the US; de-globalisation in China?

Vladimir Popov
Paradoxes of happiness

Matteo Bonomi
The EU and the Western Balkans: A region of opportunities, not only of risks
Hans Köchler
Culture in the age of globalisation

Herman Wasserman
China's media in Africa: Expansion, perception, and reception

Ji Deqiang
Big data in China: From myth to political economy

Giacomo Corneo
Rethinking public ownership of capital: A new progressive view

Pablo Ava
Measuring the progress of societies: Alternatives to GDP

Vladimir Popov
Why do some countries have more billionaires than others?

Brian Schmidt
Hegemony: A conceptual and theoretical analysis

Daya Thussu
Communicating ‘cyber capitalism with Chinese characteristics’

Vincenzo Della Sala
The EU and hegemony: The new medievalism revisited

Tom Casier
Unravelling power and hegemony: Towards a differentiated approach

Vladimir Popov
Macroeconomic policies for inclusive growth in Southern countries

Behrooz Gharelegi and Vladimir Popov
Changes in the geographical structure of trade in Central Asia

Yuliya Nisnevich
Institutional aspects of post-industrial civilisational development and formation of the new world order

Adrian Pabst
The ‘war of position’ for hegemony in Eurasia

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Farewell to agriculture? Productivity trends and the competitiveness of agriculture in Central Asia

Klemens Witte
Self-exploitation or working time autonomy? Yandex Taxi drivers in Moscow

Luis Carlos Bresser-Pereira
The rise of a new developmental macroeconomics for middle-income countries: From classical to new developmentalism

Anthony W. Orlando
Global forces, local consequences: The role of foreign investment and HNWI money in US real estate markets

Anthony P. D’Costa
Why does an impoverished India produce a globally mobile wealthy class?

Richard Sakwa
Beyond the impasse

Piotr Dutkiewicz
(Re)constructing hegemonies

Alcexy Malashenko
Will there be order in the world?

Elior Sloan
Hegemony, power, and hybrid war

Elena Chebanskova
Western liberalism and Russian left conservatism in search of international hegemony

Diego Acosta
Immigration and wealth in 19th century South America

Jürgen Grote and Vladimir Popov
Political misperceptions and their causes: Suggestions for research

Alexey Malashenko
The Islamic Caliphate: Undrawn conclusions

Randall Germain
The dollar and the world-economy: Longue durée thinking

Leslie A. Pal
Twilight of hegemony: The T20 and the defensive re-imagining of global order

Jiahong Chen
A new match: Dialogue of Civilisations and One Belt, One Road

Jayshree Sengupta
Is the WTO relevant for India?

Jayshree Sengupta
The G20’s contested future

Thomas Fasbender
Beyond the Munich Security Conference

Maya Janik
OSCE: Priorities for 2018 and beyond

Andrey Filippov
The world day for cultural diversity for dialogue and development

Press Office
We are not aggressive

Andrey Filippov
Is a solution for managing migration finally here? Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration

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Failure of economics? Or the failure of (some) economists?

Jürgen Grote
Democratic capitalism and its discontents

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(Re)constructing hegemonies

Ivan Safranchuk
How do you manage a global world without strong universal ideas?

Maya Janik
Austria, Germany and their relations with Russia

Victoria Akchurina
On the power of improvisation

Andrey Kortunov
Elements of a road map for European security

Diana Orlova
Austria and the EU Council presidency

UNESCO Survey 2017: Educational institutions and the media to lead the way to better intercultural communication

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The Rhodes Forum – shaping policy through dialogue
Swati Parashar
Hegemony and resistance in postcolonial India

DOC Research Institute
Without responsible leadership, there is no change

DOC Research Institute
Nathan Schneider: Platform cooperatives in the digital age

Maxim Mikheev
The never-ending dead-end in Syria

DOC Insight

Maxim Mikheev
What do the riots in northern Iraq mean?

Brunson McKinley
European migration management: A plan of action

Paul Saunders and Andranik Migranyan
Where are US-Russia relations headed?

Arne Seifert
The problems of Central Asian migration to Russia

Elena Sulimova
Demonstrations in Iran

Domenico Mario Nuti
A flat tax is for a flat earth

Domenico Mario Nuti
‘Beyond capitalism? No, back to the future

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Turkey in the Middle East: Outlines of Political Expansion

Elena Sulimova
The dynamics of extremism in Russia

Thomas Fasbender
A Chinese Solution for North Korea?

Nikita Konopaltsev
Humanitarian aspects of new information and communication technologies development:

Prospects and challenge

Andrey Filippov
UNESCO and DOC RI focus on educational programmes to foster dialogue

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Could Putin’s new term mean a new government structure for Russia?

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Splitting the Iran nuclear deal

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The JCPOA and Iran’s economic future

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Happy 200th birthday, Karl Marx!

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The Armenian protests were just that: Armenian

Ze’ev (Vladimir) Khanin
What will be the impact of the US Embassy’s move to Jerusalem?

Thomas Fasbender
All too meteoric: The Korean peace initiative and its failure

Hans Köchler
Transfer of the US Embassy to Jerusalem: Legal implications

Thomas Fasbender
In danger of moral escalation: Hybrid wars and the revival of neutrality

Jiahong Chen
Vision and heart do matter: The spirit of freedom and cooperation

Eugene Kim
Prelude to the peace process on the Korean peninsula

Elena Sulimova
Is the G7 now G6 vs. G1?

Audrey Filippov
Shanghai Cooperation Organization 2018: Economic prospects

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Yemen: Still no light at the end of the tunnel

Maya Janik
After the US-North Korea summit: Not all quiet on the nuclear front

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Germany, quo vadis?

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The Turkish elections and the Kurdish issue

Nikita Konopaltsev
Migration and the challenge to maintain European unity

Behrooz Gharleghi
US strategy and the business environment in Iran

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BRICS: An alternative platform for multilateralism?

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The Idlib conundrum

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Chinese investment in Africa: A new model for economic development or business as usual?

Thomas Fasbender
With Merkel stepping down, what is the future of conservatism in Germany?

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The Herat Security Dialogue and the situation in Afghanistan

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Yellow vests and blue mandarins

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List of events

Lectures

Prof. h.c. Günter Verheugen: On the state of Europe/ Berlin, 30 January 2018

Prof. Vladimir Sazhin: Protests in Iran. What’s next? / Berlin, 6 Feb 2018

Constantin von Barloewen: The Cultural Factor of ‘Realpolitik’ / Berlin, 28 Feb 2018

Prof. Mark Farha: Causes and Consequences of Middle East Conflicts post Arab Spring/ Berlin, 20 March, 2018

Dr. Jacopo Maria Pepe: The poker game of geopolitics: Eurasia as vital link in the New World Order / Berlin, 22 March 2018

Prof. Pavel Shlykov: “Turkey in the Middle East: Outlines of Political Expansion” / Moscow, 28 March 2018

Prof. Andrey Kortunov: “Putin’s 4th presidency: Prospects for Russian foreign policy” / Berlin, 12 April 2018

Dr. Alfred Gusenbauer: “The 2019 European elections: Europe at a crossroads” / Berlin, 12 November 2018

Klemens Witte: “The Future of Work” / Berlin, 15 November 2018

Susanne Kilian: “Don’t let me be misunderstood: Making dialogue between cultures work” / Berlin, 5 December 2018

Dr. Alfred Gusenbauer: “The 2019 European elections: Europe at a crossroads” / Berlin, 12 December 2018

Dr. Ruth Kattumuri: “Information Technology and hygiene” / Dehli, 22 June 2018

Dr. Jagdish Sheth: “Role of India in Global Order” / Dehli, 3 July 2018


Klemens Witte: “The Future of Work” / Berlin, 15 November 2018

Dr. Alfred Gusenbauer: “The 2019 European elections: Europe at a crossroads” / Berlin, 12 December 2018

Round tables

Contexts of identity formation in the post modern era: The impact of the ‘relational self’ on a true dialogue of civilizations / Berlin, 25 April 2018

Humanitarian Aspects of New Information and Communication Technologies Development: Prospects and Challenges / Nizhni Novgorod, 26 April 2018

Scenarios of the Kurdish Future: Kurdish Areas of Iraq and Syria Today and Tomorrow / Moscow, 16 May 2018

What is extremism? – interpretations of religious traditions followers / Tomsk, 16 May 2018

Inventing hegemonies: Theories and approaches / Warsaw, 21 May 2018

The deterioration of East West relations / Vienna, 23 May 2018

Dialogue in practice: Roundtable and dinner (Kulturen bitten zu Tisch) / Vienna, 24 May 2018

Beyond GDP: Alternative measures of economic and social progress / Berlin, 28 May 2018

Capacity building for infrastructure development in emerging economies in cooperation with T20 Argentina experts / Berlin, 30 May 2018

Germany, Austria, and their relationship to Russia / Vienna, 7 June 2018

25 years of the ‘clash of civilizations’: From Huntington to Trump and beyond / Berlin, 19 June 2018

India-Russia Bilateral Relations in a Global Context jointly organised with the Indian think tank Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (RIS) / New Dehli, 15 July 2018

T20 Summit: Round table Infrastructure for Development & Agenda 2030 / Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17 September 2018

Round table with Dr. Wendelin Ettmayer / Vienna, 26 November 2018

Social inequality in the evolution of human societies

Conferences

Islam in Eurasia / Tyumen, Russia, 9 Feb 2018

The Concept of Dialogue in the Modern World: Philosophical Understanding and Practical Application / Almaty, Kazakhstan, 9 April 2018

Democratic capitalism and its discontents / Berlin, 16-17. April 2018

Africa-Europe relationships: A multi-stakeholder perspective / Rome, 14-15 June 2018

Hegemonic Strategies / Berlin, 27 August 2018

BRICS Media Systems in a Digital Age / Cape Town, South Africa, 6-7 September 2018

Geocultural Forum 2018 / Saint Petersburg, Russia, 27 September 2018

Sixth Annual Humanistic Management Conference / Bengaluru, India, 1-2 October 2018

Macroeconomic policies in countries of the Global South / Berlin, 15 November 2018

Islam in a Modern Secular State / Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 15-16 November 2018

The ‘Eurasia Economic Partnership: Challenges and prospects’? / joint conference with the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS) / Shanghai, 20 November 2018

Seminars and workshops

What a ‘New European Security Deal Could Mean for the South Caucasus’ / Minsk, 18-21 April 2018

3rd Annual academic investment migration seminar: International mobility of the wealthy and global inequality / Geneva, 4 June 2018

Multi-vectorness of Central Asia: Tajik Case / Moscow, 24 September 2018

Inventing hegemonies: Theories and approaches / Warsaw, 21 May 2018

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Multi-vectorness of Central Asia: Tajik Case / Moscow, 24 September 2018
South Caucasus: Leveraging Political Change in a Context of Strategic Volatility / Reichenau and der Rax, Austria, 8-10 November 2018

Workshop on Religion Studies: Methods, Instruments and Analysis / Arkhangelsk, Russia, 22 November 2018

Speaking roles and other activities attended by DOC representatives

Vladimir Popov: Gaidar Forum 2018 / Moscow, Russia, 16-18 January 2018

Peter W. Schulze: European Club Debates 2018 discussion series organised by the EU Delegation to Armenia and the Regional Studies Center (RSC) think tank / Yerevan, Armenia, 27 February 2018

Vladimir Yakunin: Delphi Economic Forum / Delphi, Greece, 2 March 2018

Andrey Filippov: 2nd Russian-Chinese Economic Forum / Saint Petersburg, Russia, 28 February- 2 March 2018

Vladimir Popov: "The Reevaluating the Soviet Collapse: Domestic and International Frameworks of Politics and Economics" workshop organised by the London School of Economics Department of International History and LSE IDEAS / London, United Kingdom, 23 March 2018

Poooran Chandra Pandey: NBSAP Forum / webinar on ‘Human Rights, Business and Biodiversity’, New York, NY, US, 5 April 2018

Poooran Chandra Pandey: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting / London, United Kingdom, 16-20 April 2018

Jiahong Chen: Beijing Forum 2018 / Beijing, China, 4 May 2018

Andrey Filippov: Harvard alumni community digital leadership reunion / e-event, 15 May 2018

Matteo Bonomi: Western Balkans back in focus: How to shape Europe's reengagement with a region in crisis? Conference / Loccum, Germany, 14-16 May 2018

Vladimir Yakunin: Astana Economic Forum / Astana, Kazakhstan, 17-18 May 2018

Vladimir Yakunin: St. Petersburg International Economic Forum / Saint Petersburg, Russia, 24-26 May 2018

Vladimir Yakunin: Musical Olympus Charity Ball / Saint Petersburg, Russia, 2-3 June 2018

Vladimir Popov: 3rd Annual academic investment migration seminar: International mobility of the wealthy and global inequality / Geneva, Switzerland, 4 June 2018


Vladimir Popov: Lecturing the Summer School in “Sustainable Development Models in Historical Perspective. From Oil Crisis to the Blue Economy” at the Department of Historical, Geographical, and Antiquity Sciences at the University of Padova / Padua, Italy, 9-20 July 2018

Government of India’s program on ‘Art, culture and heritage’ / New Dehli, India, 26 July 2018

Poooran Chandra Pandey: national CSR Summit in Mumbai: ‘Looking back and looking ahead: Corporate social responsibility laws in India’ / Mumbai, India, 24 August 2018

Vladimir Yakunin: Central Banking Executive Programme organised by the Association for Research on Banking and the Economy in association with the Centre for Banking, Finance and Sustainable Development at Linacre College, University of Oxford / Oxford, United Kingdom, 5 September 2018

Vladimir Popov: WIDER 2018 Development Conference / Helsinki, Finland, 13-16 September 2018

T20 Summit in Argentina / Buenos Aires, Argentina, 16-17 September 2018

Vladimir Popov: 2018 SPECA Economic Forum / Almaty, Kazakhstan, 20-21 September 2018

Vladimir Yakunin and Andrey Filippov: International forum on Belt and Road Initiative and Greater Eurasian Partnership (with Government of Saint-Petersburg and China Soong Ching Ling Foundation) / Saint Petersburg, Russia, 27 September 2018

Jean Christophe Bas: ‘Intercultural dialogue as a tool for prevention of violent extremism and conflicts: Best practices among OIC member states in promotion of intercultural dialogue’ organised by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) at UNESCO and the OIC Liaison office to UNESCO, Paris, France, 28 September 2018

Vladimir Popov: 16th Forum of Economists organised by the Institute for Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research under the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 25-26 October 2018

1st edition of Dialogue of Continents in Paris, France, 3-5 November 2018

Vladimir Yakunin: Forum for the Modernization of Governance / Peking University, Beijing, China, 19 November 2018


Jean Christophe Bas: Africa: What are the priorities and what means are available to build an economic, social, sustainable, responsible, and shared dynamic?” hosted by the Centre for Strategic & Prospective Studies (Centre d’Etude et de Prospective Stratégique – CEPS) / Paris, France, 6 December 2018

Klemens Witte: ‘The Digitalisation of the Economy and the Future of Work’ / University of Applied Sciences (hwtk) / Berlin, 13 December 2018

Andrey Filippov: the ‘Roundtable of Global Review: How to Deal with an Era of Strategic Instability and Uncertainty’ hosted by the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS), Shanghai, China, 7 November 2018

Vladimir Popov: ‘Building States and Nations in Turbulent Contexts’ Policy Workshop hosted by PONARS Eurasia, Yerevan, Armenia, 8-9 November 2018

Alexey Malashenko and Nikita Konopaltsev: Second International conference ‘Islam in a Modern Secular State’ / Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 15-16 November 2018

Vladimir Yakunin: Forum for the Modernization of Governance / Peking University, Beijing, China, 19 November 2018


Jean Christophe Bas: Africa: What are the priorities and what means are available to build an economic, social, sustainable, responsible, and shared dynamic?” hosted by the Centre for Strategic & Prospective Studies (Centre d’Etude et de Prospective Stratégique – CEPS) / Paris, France, 6 December 2018

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