



ROYAL MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue
NW Washington
DC 20036
USA

Your ref.:

Our ref.: QZA-13/0380 and 13/03832-2

Date: 4 June 2013

GRANT LETTER FOR QZA-13/0380 "Brookings - Framework Agreement 2013-2015"

Reference is made to the application from Brookings Institution (the Grant Recipient) to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the Ministry) dated 11 April 2013 regarding financial support to the above project.

The Ministry has decided to award a grant of NOK 13 500 000 (the Grant) to the Grant Recipient for the implementation of the project as it is described in the application. The framework agreement covers the years 2013- 2015. The grant will be disbursed as follows:

2013	NOK 4 500 000
2014	NOK 4 500 000
2015	NOK 4 500 000

Over the grant period 20% of the Grant shall be set aside for cooperation with Norwegian partners. The agreements entered into between Brookings and the Norwegian partners shall be attached to this framework agreement.

The Grant is provided subject to the acceptance of the conditions and procedures specified in this grant letter by the Grant Recipient. This grant letter together with the Grant Recipient's written acceptance shall constitute an agreement (the Agreement) between the Ministry and the Grant Recipient (the Parties).

The Agreement numbers shall be used in all further correspondence regarding the Grant, including requests for disbursement, invoice(s) and repayment of unused funds.

1. Purpose and implementation of the project

The Grant Recipient shall implement the Project as set out in the Agreement, and in the application, including any attachments, with any agreed adjustments (the Application).

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The purpose of the Project is research into the following areas of common interest:

A. NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

- **Iran's role in conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.** New diplomatic strategies for dealing with the challenges posed by Iran, particularly those focused on ensuring Iranian compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; The future of Iran's energy sector.
- **Policy and ethics of new game changing technology of drones and cyberwarfare.** (Peter Singer was asked by the Norwegian Air Force to speak on this topic early in 2013).
- **Managing Illicit Economies.** Book project that will explore how to understand, suppress and manage several dangerous illicit economies around the globe in ways that enhance human security and human rights. The illicit economies to be studied include the smuggling of WMD materials to terrorist groups; the drug trade; maritime piracy; the smuggling of gems; illicit logging; illicit trade in wildlife; and trafficking in humans.
- **Transatlantic security:** Managing relations with Russia; Future of NATO and European Security.
- **Eastern Mediterranean Politics, Energy, and Security:** the implications of regional conflicts, energy discoveries, and internal political and economic changes on dynamics within the Eastern Mediterranean, including between Turkey and Israel, Israel and Egypt, Israel and Lebanon, and Cyprus and its neighbors on the Mediterranean littoral.
- **Asian Security.** Examining policy issues related to the Korean Peninsula, China-Taiwan, and Maritime Asia.
- Continued research on **Afghanistan/Pakistan**, including tracking security indicators and counter-insurgency activities.

B. GLOBAL ORDER ISSUES

- **Rise of Emerging Powers.** Two single author books, one on how to foster cooperation on areas of common interest and the other examining what geopolitical competition will look like in an age of global interdependence
- **High North and the future role of the Arctic Council.** Research will examine how non littoral states (China, India, Japan, South Korea, Brazil, etc.) that have concerns about how global climate change arising in the Arctic is affecting their economies be brought into the Arctic council as active players in discussions about the future of the Arctic while maintaining the full sovereignty of the littoral states. What mechanisms within the Arctic council would have to be strengthened to let the council play an enhanced role in the region's governance Expansion of Chinese mining and energy companies into Greenland and the Arctic/High North?
- **Maritime Security and Resource Competition in the Emerging Global Order**

C. HUMANITARIAN POLICY ISSUES

- **Dynamics of Humanitarianism.** Examining ways climate-change related phenomena such as extreme hazard events, the rise in sea levels, and environmental degradation, whether sudden-onset or gradual, both trigger displacement and affect those already

displaced. Work on this issue will also address the challenge of strategically engaging a diversity of actors within and beyond the humanitarian community in the pursuit of durable solutions to displacement.

- **Human rights and humanitarian affairs:** United Nations human rights system; Protection of civilians; Humanitarian system reform; the pursuit of accountability for human rights violations (to include book project on the right of return as a human rights norm).
- **Global democracy and human rights agenda for the 21st Century.** Analysis of key factors and voices– diplomats, businesses, parliaments, the media, civil society – that influence each emerging democracy’s foreign policy. Building common ground among the emerging democracies that, with the more established democracies, will determine the fate of the global democracy and human rights agenda for the 21st century.

The expected results of the framework agreement are:

- High level dialogues on the emerging global order. This includes the annual Abu Dhabi Forum, a Copenhagen Forum (possibly relocated to Oslo) of senior foreign policy advisors, a dinner series on US strategy and the international order, roundtables, and public speeches by major figures.
- Briefings for the MFA
- Research cooperation with PRIO and NUPI (see attached MoUs)

In case of major deviations from the Application, such as changes to the budget, the goal hierarchy, the Grant Recipient’s organisation and/or alterations to the implementation plan of more than three months, the Ministry shall be notified in writing in advance. The Ministry may stop disbursements of the Grant until these changes have been approved in writing.

The Grant Recipient shall ensure that no part of the Project is implemented in a way that is in contravention of UN conventions that Norway adheres to or of any UN Security Council resolution.

The Grant Recipient shall identify, assess and mitigate any relevant risks associated with the implementation of the Project and any potential negative effects of the Project on the environment, climate or gender issues. The Grant Recipient shall be familiar with UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security (s/res/1325 (2000)), and implement the Project in a way that promotes the intentions of the resolution in the best possible way.

If the Grant Recipient is to transfer all or part of the Grant to a cooperating partner, the Grant Recipient shall enter into a written agreement with the partner. In these agreements the Grant Recipient shall require the partner to apply such administrative procedures that ensures compliance with the obligations of the Agreement, particularly with regard to reporting, audit, procurement and anti-corruption measures.

2. The Grant

The Grant shall be used exclusively to finance the Project, including indirect costs as described below, during the planned period 2013-2015 (the Support Period).

Any accrued interest on the Grant may be used to finance the implementation of the Project during the Support Period.

The Grant Recipient shall provide the financial and other resources required in addition to the Grant.

If the value of the Grant is reduced due to fluctuations in the exchange rate to such an extent that this will have consequences for the implementation of the Project, the Grant Recipient shall inform the Ministry as soon as possible. If fluctuations in exchange rates increase the value of the Grant, additional funds shall be repaid in accordance with section 6.

Representatives of the Ministry and the Norwegian Auditor General shall at all times be allowed to undertake control measures to verify that the Grant is being used in accordance with the Agreement and hereunder be permitted to visit any premises and examine any records, goods and documents requested. If the Grant Recipient is to transfer all or parts of the Grant to a cooperating partner, the Grant Recipient shall require in its agreement with the partner that the Ministry and the Norwegian Auditor General have the same access to undertake such control measures related to the partner's use of the Grant.

3. Disbursement

The Grant shall be disbursed when the Ministry has received the Grant Recipient's written acceptance of the Agreement and banking details. You are kindly requested to acknowledge receipt of the funds.

4. Reporting

The Grant Recipient shall submit to the Ministry the reports listed below. If unable to meet a reporting deadline, the Grant Recipient shall inform the Ministry immediately.

The **auditor's report** on the project accounts shall be submitted to the Ministry at the latest six months after the end of the Support Period. The audit shall be carried out by a state-authorized, chartered or certified accountant in accordance with ISA 805. The costs of the audit shall be covered by the Grant. If the auditor in addition submits a *management letter (matters for governance attention)* this shall be attached to the auditor's report.

The **final report** for the whole Support Period shall be submitted to the Ministry at the latest six months after the end of the Support Period. The final report shall be set up in such a way that it may be compared with the information set out in the Application. The Ministry's report form shall be used. The form is attached.

5. Other follow-up measures

The Ministry may, at any time, carry out independent reviews, field visits or evaluations of the Project. The costs of such reviews, etc. shall be covered by the Ministry over and above the Grant.

6. Repayment of interest and unused funds

Once all activities of the Project have been implemented, any unused funds, including accrued interests, that total more than NOK 1 000 shall be repaid as soon as possible, and at the latest six months after the end of the Support Period. The transaction shall be marked: "Unused funds, QZA-13/0380, "Brookings – Framework agreement 2013 – 2015".

Repayments shall be made to the following bank account:

<i>Name of the account:</i>	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<i>Account no.:</i>	7694 05 12 618
<i>IBAN no.:</i>	NO83 7694 0512 618
<i>Name and address of the bank:</i>	DnB NOR ASA, 0021 Oslo, Norway
<i>Swift/BIC code:</i>	DNBANOKK

7. Financial irregularities

The Grant Recipient shall organise its operations and internal control systems in such a manner that financial irregularities, including corruption, theft, embezzlement, fraud, misappropriation of funds, favouritism or nepotism are prevented.

The Grant Recipient shall, without undue delay, inform the Ministry of any suspicion of financial irregularities that the Grant Recipient becomes aware of during the implementation of the Project. The matter will be handled in accordance with the Ministry's guidelines for dealing with suspicions of financial irregularities.

Further, the Grant Recipient shall during the implementation of the Project not directly or indirectly demand, receive, accept, offer or give any kind of gift, payment or benefit that could be construed as illegal or corrupt practice.

8. Procurement

Any procurement to be undertaken under the implementation of the Project shall be based on competition, and carried out in accordance with good business practice, ensuring transparency, verifiability, equal treatment, predictability and non-discrimination on the basis of nationality or local ties, so that the best possible conditions may be obtained.

The Grant Recipient shall:

- take into account any environmental impact when planning the procurement,
- ensure that the International Labour Organization's core conventions are complied with where relevant,
- request tenderers to inform the Grant Recipient of any potential conflict of interests related to the procurement,
- enforce a strict practice towards tenderers who can be linked to professional misconduct, i.e.:
 - only accept tenders that affirm that the tenderer has not received any final conviction for participating in a criminal organisation, or for corruption, fraud, money laundering, or any other form of economic crime,
 - consider rejecting tenders where the tenderer indicates that, or it is known that, the tenderer has received a final conviction for a criminal offence related to its professional conduct,

- consider rejecting tenders where the tenderer indicates that, or it is known that, the tenderer has committed a serious breach of professional or ethical standards in the line of business concerned.

When the total value of a procurement exceeds NOK 100 000 ex VAT, the Grant Recipient shall keep a procurement record that documents assessments and decisions during the whole procurement process from the planning stage to the signing of the contract. The record shall include assessments and decisions regarding the above points.

The same applies to procurement undertaken by any cooperating partner of the Grant Recipient, and the Grant Recipient shall include in its agreement with the partner requirements equivalent to those mentioned above.

9. Property and equipment

The right of ownership to property, equipment and consumables procured by use of the Grant shall vest in the Grant Recipient or its cooperating partner, unless otherwise indicated in the Application. All matters associated with such property, equipment and consumables are the exclusive responsibility of the Grant Recipient.

If such property and/or equipment is sold before the end of the Support Period, the Grant Recipient shall prepare sales records or, together with the purchaser draw up a list of the equipment sold and the price. The income from the sale shall accrue to the Project. This record or list shall be attached to the first report after the sale, and the selling price shall be included in the financial report.

If the activities under the Project do not continue after the end of the Support Period, all remaining property, equipment and goods that have been purchased by use of the Grant shall be sold as described above. The income from the sale shall be repaid to the Ministry as set out in section 6.

10. Breach of agreement

If the Grant Recipient fails to fulfil its obligations under the terms of this Agreement and/or if there is suspicion of corruption and/or other financial irregularities, the Ministry may withhold all or part of the Grant.

In the event of material breach of the Agreement, including if it is documented that all or part of the Grant has not been used in accordance with the Agreement, if the use of funds has not been satisfactorily accounted for, and/or if financial irregularities have taken place, the Ministry may, following consultation with the Grant Recipient, cancel the Agreement, and/or claim repayment of all or part of the Grant.

11. Settlement of disputes

If any dispute arises relating to the implementation or interpretation of the Agreement, the Parties shall seek to reach an amicable solution. Any dispute that cannot be solved amicably

shall be referred to the ordinary courts of law of Norway and settled in accordance with Norwegian law. The court venue shall be Oslo District Court.

12. Entry into force – termination


The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the Grant Recipient's acceptance, and shall remain in force until both Parties have fulfilled all obligations arising from it. Whether these obligations shall be regarded as fulfilled shall be decided in consultation between the Parties.

Each of the parties may terminate the Agreement upon three months' written notice. In the event of termination of the Agreement, the Grant Recipient shall not commit the Project financially from the date of the receipt of the notice of termination. If the Project cannot be completed without the Grant, the Grant Recipient shall discontinue the Project promptly in an orderly and financially sound manner. Any unused funds not committed by the date of the receipt of the notice of termination shall be repaid to the Ministry immediately.

13. Signature

If the conditions set out above are acceptable to the Grant Recipient, acceptance is given by signing a copy of this letter and returning a scanned copy to skv@mfa.no

Yours sincerely



Tomas Stangeland
Deputy Director General



Steen Johan Kvale
Senior Adviser

14. ACCEPTANCE – TO BE FILLED IN BY THE GRANT RECIPIENT

The Grant Recipient accepts the conditions set out in the Agreement.

The Grant shall be transferred to the following bank account, which is solely used for grants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in accordance with the Agreement.

Name and address of the bank	
Name of the account holder	
Account number/IBAN number	Swift code
Currency of the account	Other information

Place:

Date:

Signature:

for Brookings Institution:

Name:

Title:

Unit:

TRANSLATED

4/2/2012

Decision Memo - renewal of the framework agreement

Brookings Institution

Section for Peace and Reconciliation has had an agreement with Brookings since 2008 the current framework agreement on NOK 4.5 million annually and apply for an extension of this. The application is dated 09 March 2012.

Brookings is an independent and disinterested research institution and is among America's foremost of its kind. Research efforts include the full range of "public policy issues". It seeks to promote an informed public discourse and doesn't advocate any specific political party agenda.

A key aspect of the Department's mandate is to "Influence policies and institutions in the USA and abroad That Promote sustainable peace, security, and Prosperity around the world". Cooperation with the Brookings ministry (departementet) gives access to a network that is central premise provider in the ongoing political discourse in the United States and internationally.

This is a global network that is 'first among equals' terms of analytical skills and intellectual capital; a network of thinkers and influencers who systematically reflect on the questions / challenges that always invokes political attention, and a network that is also genuinely interested in a collaboration with the Norwegian research communities 'generic' issues related to conflict, conflict understanding and conflict prevention, peace and reconciliation.

A poll of some sections of the Ministry shows that the different sections are very pleased with the material Brookings deliver. The Embassy in Washington say they have a very good and close collaboration with Brookings.

They state the following:

Theme list is very long, and it should be considered whether it should be reduced. Very positive experience of cooperation with regard to the Middle East, Saban Center important for Norway. Very positive that Norway will be included in the smaller and "exclusive" circuits such as the Saban Forum. With Norway as one of the institution's contributors, it should be natural to include Norway also there Brookings gathers influential people in smaller groups. Also very good cooperation on Asia, especially China, where Thornton Centre is a leading environment in Washington.

Disarmament and climate are excluded from the framework agreement, but should be considered included so you can see the overall picture.

We should look at how we can better utilize Brookings' "subdivisions" in other countries (China, India, the Gulf). - But still fit on that coordination in touch with Norway is good.

The goal is to engage Brookings questions regarding Myanmar to do. Brookings has a very reputable China program (Thornton Centre) and it would be welcome if these could have developed a project on Myanmar- China relations.

Martin Indyk, director of Foreign Policy at Brookings was currently visiting Oslo in March 2012 and held talks with representatives of the Section for Peace and Reconciliation.

For 2012-2013 Brookings suggests that the good dialogue Oslo - Washington continues, further exchange of scholars and delivery of research reports on specific areas, cf. the list below:

A. Afghanistan and Pakistan, including:

- NATO's efforts in Afghanistan
- Tracking progress in These countries overusing economic, social, political, and security indicators, including surveys of well-being and other quality-of-life indicators
- Counter-insurgency and counter activities narcotics

B. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including:

- Advancing the stalled peace process
- Final status issues
- U.S. and European roles in peace making
- Policy options for Gaza
- Domestic political crises in the Palestinian Authority, Lebanon, and Israel

C. Uprisings in the Arab World, including:

- Impact of unrest and reform on the transitioning states
- Effects on regional stability
- Future of democratic transitions
- Implications for the international order

D. Iran, including:

- Iran's role in the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan

- New diplomatic strategies for dealing with the challenges posed by Iran, particularly those focused on ensuring Iranian compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
- The future of Iran's energy sector

E. Iraq, including:

- Implications of withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq
- The role of the UN and the international community in Iraq
- The Iraqi refugee crisis

F. Asia, including:

- Managing relations with China and India
- Examining Asian regional security

G. Transatlantic security, including:

- Examining the regional and international role of Turkey
- Managing relations with Russia
- Future of NATO and European Security

H. Latin America and the Caribbean, including:

- Managing relations with Latin America, with focus on Brazil, Mexico, and the Andean region
- U.S. —Cuba relations

I. Energy security and climate change, including:

- Policies for greater energy efficiency
- The Arctic North
- The geopolitics of energy in South Asia
- The role of the developing world in climate change

J Peace and reconciliation Process including:

- Lessons learned from previous experience (e.g. Israel-Palestine)
- The role of Track II diplomacy
- Building national, regional and multilateral capacities

K. Human rights and humanitarian affairs, including:

- United Nations human rights system
- Protection of civilians
- Humanitarian system reform, including the role of military and other non-traditional actors

L. Managing global order Issues including:

- Crisis diplomacy
- Deepening dialogues between major, middle, and emerging powers
- Developing mechanisms for holistic engagement of major, middle, and emerging powers on security and foreign policy issues

(Per) the above, it is advised that the framework agreement with the Brookings continued for 2013 with a frame on enough NOK 4,500,000.

875.1

UD

UTENRIKSDEPARTEMENTET

Notat

Til: Seksjon for fred og forsoning
Via: Tomas Stangeland
Fra: Seksjon for fred og forsoning
Saksbeh.: Sverre Johan Kvale
Dato: 2.4.2012
Saksnr.: 12/03661-1

Beslutningsnotat - fornyelse av rammeavtalen med Brookings Institution

Seksjon for fred og forsoning har hatt en rammeavtale med Brookings siden 2008. De nåværende rammeavtalen er på NOK 4 500 000 årlig, og det søkes om forlengelse av denne. Søknaden er datert 09. mars 2012.

Brookings er en uavhengig og uegennyttig forskningsinstitusjon og er blant USAs fremste i sitt slag. Forskningsinnsatsen omfatter hele spekteret av "public policy issues". Den søker å fremme en informert offentlig diskurs og forfekter ingen spesifikk partipolitisk agenda. Et sentralt aspekt ved instituttets mandat er å "influence policies and institutions in the US and abroad that promote sustainable peace, security, and prosperity around the world".

Samarbeidet med Brookings gir departementet tilgang til et nettverk som er sentral premissleverandør i den løpende politiske diskursen i USA og internasjonalt.

Dette er et nettverk som globalt er 'fremst blant likemenn' hva gjelder analytisk kompetanse og intellektuell kapital; et nettverk av tenkere og opinionsdannere som systematisk reflekterer rundt de spørsmål/utfordringer som til enhver tid påkaller politisk oppmerksomhet, og et nettverk som også er oppriktig interessert i et samarbeid med norske forskningsmiljø om 'generiske' problemstillinger knyttet til konflikt, konfliktforståelse og konfliktforebygging, fred og forsoning.

En rundspørring i en del seksjoner i departementet viser at de ulike seksjonene er svært godt fornøyd med det materiale Brookings leverer. Ambassaden i Washington sier at de har et svært godt og tett samarbeid med Brookings.

De uttaler imidlertid følgende:

- Temalisten er svært lang, og det bør vurderes om den bør kortes ned. Svært gode erfaringer med samarbeidet mht Midt-Østen, Saban-senteret viktig for Norge. Svært positivt at Norge blir inkludert i mindre og "eksklusive" kretser som for eksempel Saban Forum. Med Norge som en av institusjonens største bidragsytere, bør det være naturlig å inkludere Norge også der Brookings samler innflytelsesrike personer i mindre grupper. Også meget godt samarbeid på Asia, spesielt Kina, der Thornton-senteret er et ledende miljø i Washington.
- Nedrustning og klima holdes utenom rammeavtalen, men bør vurderes inkludert slik at man ser det totale bildet.
- Vi bør se på hvordan vi bedre kan utnytte Brookings' "underavdelinger" i andre land (Kina, India, Gulfen). – men samtidig passe på at koordineringen i kontakten med Norge er god.

Det er en målsetning å engasjere Brookings spørsmål som har med Myanmar å gjøre. Brookings har et meget velrenommert Kina-program (Thornton-senteret), og det ville vært velkomment om disse kunne utviklet et prosjekt på Myanmar-Kina-forbindelser.

Martin Indyk, Director of Foreign Policy på Brookings var på besøk i Oslo i mars 2012 og hadde samtaler med representanter for Seksjon for fred og forsoning.

For 2012-2013 foreslår Brookings at den gode dialogen Oslo – Washington fortsetter, videre utveksling av forskere, samt levering av forskningsrapporter på nærmere bestemte områder, jfr. listen nedenfor:

A. Afghanistan and Pakistan, including:

- NATO's efforts in Afghanistan
- Tracking progress in these countries using economic, social, political, and security indicators, including surveys of well-being and other quality-of-life indicators
- Counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics activities

B. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including

- Advancing the stalled peace process
- Final status issues
- U.S. and European roles in peacemaking
- Policy options for Gaza
- Domestic political crises in the Palestinian Authority, Lebanon, and Israel

C. Uprisings in the Arab World, including

- Impact of unrest and reform on the transitioning states
- Effects on regional stability
- Future of democratic transitions
- Implications for the international order

D. Iran, including:

- Iran's role in the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan
- New diplomatic strategies for dealing with the challenges posed by Iran, particularly those focused on ensuring Iranian compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
- The future of Iran's energy sector

E. Iraq, including:

- Implications of a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq
- The role of the UN and the international community in Iraq
- The Iraqi refugee crisis

F. Asia, including:

- Managing relations with China and India
- Examining Asian regional security

G. Transatlantic security, including:

- Examining the regional and international role of Turkey
- Managing relations with Russia
- Future of NATO and European Security

H. Latin America and the Caribbean, including:

- Managing relations with Latin America, with a focus on Brazil, Mexico, and the Andean region
- U.S. –Cuba relations

I. Energy security and climate change, including:

- Policies for greater energy efficiency
- The Arctic North
- The geopolitics of energy in South Asia
- The role of the developing world in climate change

J. Peace and reconciliation processes, including:

- Lessons learned from previous experience (e.g. Israel-Palestine)
- The role of Track II diplomacy
- Building national, regional and multilateral capacities

K. Human rights and humanitarian affairs, including:

- United Nations human rights system

- Protection of civilians
- Humanitarian system reform, including the role of military and other non-traditional actors

L. Managing global order Issues, including:

- Crisis diplomacy
- Deepening dialogues between major, middle, and emerging powers
- Developing mechanisms for holistic engagement of major, middle, and emerging powers on security and foreign policy issues

På bakgrunn av ovenstående tilrås det at rammeavtalen med Brookings videreføres for 2013 med en ramme på NOK 4 500 000.

Skrevet av Johan Vibe

March 11 2010

TRANSLATED

FROM: Post UD

To: Arkiv I

Subject: Bruce

The embassy met Bruce Jones (Brookings / GC) on 2 ds. to discuss an outline for an event at the Brookings associated with Undersecretary Gry Larsen's visit on May 6. It came up many ideeri meeting and there is a need for clarification from home on purpose and theme before asking Brookings will make the final arrangements. The aim is to clarify the call with Secretary of State Larsen on 19 Ds.

Purpose

Presenting Norway's role and position as "middle power" in the policy of engagement and develop our thoughts on possible partnership with the United States and other actors. Norway already has a strong position, but it might be interesting to highlight the breadth of involvement policy and some of the commonalities that characterize the work and why this should be interesting for the United States. In addition, we address some of the challenges we face.

Format

The embassy will initially propose a meeting aimed at a smaller group of opinion makers here in Washington. This provides the basis for a freer exchange than a larger size and a better framework to inform about Norway's role. Bruce Jones indicated that he would bring along (or engage) officials from State, with more, we must then ensure that this is not a forum that overlap with "Otero format".

From the Norwegian side should be in addition to the Secretary of State set with a few people from home with generic knowledge from different parts of the policy of engagement as well as representatives from the Embassy. The embassy would suggest that we stay within a budget of approximately two hours.

Content

Jones was eager to join the Norwegian ideas up against issues that arouse interest in Washington and also wanted to control the session multilateral issues he've worked a lot with the project "Managing Global Insecurity".

Involvement policy in an era of "emerging powers". Starting in the research of 90 century policy of engagement and that the key to success has been 1) Willingness to spend money / diplomatic resources 2) that the United States has supported processes (at least not opposed them) and 3) that a country or institution has assumed a clear leadership. There is not enough that the United States supports. Several actors and especially ERIC countries challenge American leadership in various ways both at the normative level and in the solution of specific conflicts. How relate Norway and the United States to this. Norway has well sought partnerships with the BRIC - Brazil on forests for example, india or Sri Lanka - what can be said about these experiences?

(Redacted Portion)

The Embassy sees many opportunities to deal with the problems Jones mentions here, but think well that the focus should be on concrete examples of Norwegian involvement policy that can illustrate how Norway works, and how we address the two challenges Jones is concerned. The embassy will this time only imply a menu, and solicit feedback from the Ministry of the processes we want to profile. Within the format we intend us it might not fit more than two or three examples in addition to the State Secretary's introduction,

1. Post Secretary Larsen - Overall picture. Index terms: What are the main ingredients in Norwegian policy of engagement. The desire to make a difference. Means: Willingness to pursue diplomatic resources and money; willingness to take risks; willingness to establish and use the network of multilateral organizations, countries, NGOs and build coalitions mm. Important to emphasize that these factors are "cross-cutting" for all types of involvement policy. Emphasize the need for partnership with the United States, but that partnership can mean many things

forskjeiige. Travel the problemstillingene Jones suggests the BRIC and the UN. You can also invite a frank discussion about the results of the effort. What does the peace processes, humanitarian disarmament mm. What do the United States for this type of activity and results?

2 Climate / Forest - Strobe Talbott and possibly an expert home. Deepen the problems the Secretary of State has traveled, but with concrete examples from climate and / or forest.

3 The peace process in Sri Lanka and / or the Middle East. The same approach. Could possibly be interesting to ask John Hanssen-Bauer who has thought a lot about generic work on peace processes and've worked with both regions. Sudan is another peace process, the partnership with the United States is interesting.

4 Gender-based violence - Here we may not come as far in setting up a concrete "process run". Can optionally provide a more open approach - what we do in this area? Preferably with a land ~ focus on Congo, Haiti or Afghanistan and Pakistan. Maybe someone from PRIO present some thoughts.

5 Health - Possible Post by Sigrun Møgedal or Tore Godal about our experiences with the Global Fund, alliance building, the use of multilateral fora etc..

6 Humanitarian disarmament - Here we have the results to show, even if these processes well have not collected as much support in the United States (eg cluster), but just the cerfor they can be interesting.

Written by Johan Vibe

From: Post UD
Sent: 11. mars 2010 12:31
To: Arkiv I
Subject: FW: Bruce

DocumentIsArchived: 0

From: Vibe Johan Christopher
Sent: Thursday, March 11, 2010 12:24 PM
To: Aasland Morten
Cc: Larsen Gry; Graaflud Jannicke; Utenriksministerens Sekretariat; Utviklingsministerens sekretariat; Avdeling for FN fred og humanitære spørsmål; Pedersen Geir Otto; FN-seksjonen; Seksjon for globale initiativ og likestilling; Rogne Fri Bergithe; Kvalheim Odd-Inge; Bay Sigrid; Raustøl Matt s; Torbergsen Martin Hauge; Ulrichsen Hanne; Larsen Jan Aage; Stivang Nicholas; Strømmen Wegger Chr.; Post UD; Seksjon for fred og forsoning; Lunde Leiv; Hanssen-Bauer Jon; Andersen Kjersti E.; Seksjon for miljø og bærekraftig utvikling; Eckey Susan; Støkke Øyvind; Juul Mona
Subject: FW: Bruce

Ambassaden møtte Bruce Jones (Brookings/CIC) den 2. ds. for å drøfte en skisse til et arrangement ved Brookings i forbindelse med statssekretær Larsens besøk 6. mai. Det kom opp mange ideer i møtet og det er behov for en avklaring hjemmefra om formål og tematikk før vi ber Brookings utarbeide et endelig opplegg. Det tas sikte på en avklaring i telefonkonferanse med Statssekretær Larsen den 19. Ds.

Formål

Presentere Norges rolle og posisjon som "middle power" i engasjementspolitikken og videreutvikle våre tanker om mulige partnerskap med USA og andre aktører. Norge har allerede en solid posisjon, men det kan være interessant å synliggjøre bredden i engasjementspolitikken og noen av fellesnevnerne som preger arbeidet og hvorfor dette bør være interessant for USA. I tillegg kan vi ta opp noen av de utfordringene vi står overfor.

Format

Ambassaden vil i utgangspunktet foreslå et møte rettet mot en mindre gruppe opinionsdannere her i Washington. Dette gir grunnlag for en friere utveksling enn et større format og er en bedre ramme for å orientere om Norges rolle. Bruce Jones antydte at han ville trekke med tjenestepersoner fra State mm, vi må i så fall påse at dette ikke blir et forum som overlapper med "Otero-formatet". Fra norsk side bør man i tillegg til Statssekretæren stille med et par personer hjemmefra med generisk kunnskap fra ulike deler av engasjementspolitikken samt representanter fra ambassaden. Ambassaden vil foreslå at vi holder oss innenfor en ramme på ca. to timer.

Innhold

Jones var opptatt av å koble de norske ideene opp mot problemstillinger som volder interesse i Washington og ønsket også å styre seansen mot multilaterale problemstillinger som han har jobbet mye med i prosjektet "Managing Global Insecurity".

- Engasjementspolitikken i en tid preget av "emerging powers". Utgangspunkt i forskning på 90-tallets engasjementspolitikk og at nøkkelen til suksess har vært 1)vilje til å bruke

penget/diplomatiske ressurser?) at USA har støttet prosessene (i hvert fall ikke motarbeidet dem) og 3) at et land eller institusjon har påtatt seg et klart lederskap. I dag er det ikke nok at USA støtter. Flere aktører og særlig BRIC-landene utfordrer amerikansk lederskap på ulike måter både på det normative plan og i løsningen av konkrete konflikter. Hvordan forholder Norge og USA seg til dette. Norge har vel søkt partnerskap med BRIC – Brasil på skog f.eks, eller India på Sri Lanka – hva kan sies om disse erfaringene?

SLADDET

Ambassaden ser mange muligheter til å belyse de problemstillinger Jones her nevner, men mener vel at fokus bør være på konkrete eksempler på norsk engasjementspolitikk som kan illustrere hvordan Norge arbeider, og hvordan vi adresserer de to utfordringene Jones er opptatt av. Ambassaden vil i denne omgang bare antyde en meny, og be om tilbakemelding fra Departementet på hvilke prosesser vi ønsker å profilere. Innenfor det formatet vi har tenkt oss er det kanskje ikke plass til mer enn to eller tre eksempler i tillegg til statssekretærens innledning.

1. **Innlegg Statssekretær Larsen – Overordnede bilde.** Stikkordsmessig: Hva er de viktigste ingrediensene i norsk engasjementspolitikk. Ønsket om å gjøre en forskjell. Virkemidler: Vilje til å satse diplomatiske ressurser og penger; vilje til å ta risiko; vilje til å etablere og bruke nettverk av multilaterale organisasjoner, land, NGOer og bygge koalisjoner mm. Viktig å få fram at disse innsatsfaktorene er "tverrgående" for alle typer engasjementspolitikk. Understreke behovet for partnerskap med USA, men at partnerskap kan bety mange forskjellige ting. Reise de problemstillingene Jones antyder med BRIC og FN. Man kan også invitere til en åpenhjertig diskusjon om resultatene av innsatsen. Hva oppnår man med fredsprosesser, humanitær nedrustning mm. Hva mener USA om denne type virksomhet og resultatene?
2. **Klima/Skog** – Strobe Talbott og eventuelt en ekspert hjemmefra. Utdype de problemene statssekretæren har reist, men med konkrete eksempler fra klima og/eller skog.
3. **Fredsprosessen i Sri Lanka og/eller Midt-Østen.** Samme tilnærming. Kunne muligens være interessant å spørre John Hansson-Bauer som har tenkt mye generisk omkring arbeidet med fredsprosesser og har jobbet med begge regioner. Sudan er en annen fredsprosess, hvor partnerskapet med USA er interessant.
4. **Kjønnsbasert vold** – Her er vi kanskje ikke kommet like langt med å sette opp et konkret "prosess-løp". Kan eventuelt gi en mer åpen tilnærming – hva gjør vi på dette området? Gjerne med et land-fokus på Congo, Haiti eller Afghanistan og Pakistan. Kanskje noen fra PRIO kunne presentere noen tanker.
5. **Helse** – Mulig innlegg av Sigrun Møgedal eller Tore Gndal om våre erfaringer med globale fond, alliansebygging, bruk av multilaterale fora osv.
6. **Humanitær nedrustning** – Her har vi resultater å vise til, selv om disse prosessene vel ikke har samlet like stor oppslutning i USA (klasevåpen f.eks.), men nettopp derfor kan de være interessante.

STATEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

Ona Alston Dosunmu
General Counsel
The Brookings Institution

We have reviewed the documents provided by the New York Times and stand by our assessment that Brookings does not need to register as a foreign agent. FARA does not apply to organizations that engage in scholastic, academic, or scientific pursuits. Brookings has over 200 scholars, has over 700 funders and had over 400 active grant projects last year. Since our founding in 1916, we have been conducting research and convening public forums to address critical issues of the day with fair and balanced assessments supported by scholarly research. On that basis, it is exempt from FARA. Beyond that, however, Brookings does not act as the agent of a foreign principal and would not otherwise be required to register based on its activities.

One of the documents the Times shared clearly says, “The purpose of the Project is research into the following areas of common interest.” Research into areas of common interest does not establish an agency relationship required by FARA. Neither Norway, nor any other funder, directs or controls Brookings, determines the outcome of our research, or dictates who we invite to our meetings, roundtables or other discussions. We do not undertake our scholarly activities for or in the interest of Norway or any other funder. We are confident that all of our donors understand this.

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