

## — Annex 3 —

### PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

Based in Dubai, UAE, the **Gulf Research Center (GRC)** is a privately funded, nonpartisan think tank, education provider, and consultancy specializing in the Gulf region (six Gulf Cooperation Council countries, Iran, Iraq, and Yemen). Set up in 2000, the Center conducts recognized research on political, social, economic, security, and environmental issues from a Gulf perspective, redressing the current imbalance in Gulf area studies, where regional opinions and interests are underrepresented.



With “Knowledge for All” as its motto, the GRC strives to promote different aspects of development and facilitate reforms in the region in order to secure a better future for its citizens. To achieve this, the Center also promotes communication, collaboration, and dialogue using its media and information dissemination services. The Center is also devoted to facilitating dialogue among scholars specializing in Gulf affairs, both within and outside the region. Its main activities and services include research; hosting academic conferences; providing education solutions for higher management, as well as research training for post-graduate students and governmental and nongovernmental employees; monitoring news coverage of events and developments in the Gulf region as published, broadcast, and/or telecast by local, regional, and international media in Arabic and English; preparing studies and providing expert consultation to governmental and nongovernmental organizations; and publishing scholarly books, policy papers, research bulletins, newsletters, and magazines in Arabic and English.

The **S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)** was established in January 2007 as an autonomous school within the Nanyang Technological University. RSIS is a leading research and graduate teaching institution in strategic and international affairs in the Asia-Pacific region. Its name honors the contributions



of Mr. S. Rajaratnam, who was one of Singapore’s founding fathers and a well-respected visionary diplomat and strategic thinker.

The mission of the school is to provide a rigorous professional graduate education with a strong practical emphasis; conduct policy-relevant research in defense, national security, international relations, strategic studies, and diplomacy; and build a global network of like-minded professional schools. Research at RSIS takes place within the following components: the Institute of Defence and Strategic

Studies (predecessor of RSIS), the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research, the Centre of Excellence for National Security, the Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies, and the Consortium of Non-Traditional Security Studies in Asia. The focus of research is on issues relating to the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and their implications for Singapore and other countries in the region.

**The Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS)** is an independent, nonprofit, and nongovernmental organization that fosters collaborative research, networking, and interaction on strategic and international issues pertaining to South Asia. RCSS coordinates research on strategic and security-related issues related to South Asia, promotes interaction among scholars and other professionals in and outside the region who are engaged in South Asian strategic and international studies, and fosters linkage and collaboration between institutions studying issues related to conflict, conflict resolution, cooperation, stability, and security in South Asia.



The principal areas of research for RCSS include conventional defense build-up and proliferation of nuclear weapons; defense expenditures and disarmament; intra- and inter-state conflict and relations and their implications for regional and inter-regional cooperation and development; external factors in the security and stability of the region; refugees and migration; ethnic, religious, and sectarian conflict and their transborder implications; problems of governance; political violence, terrorism, and other types of low-intensity conflicts; sharing and management of resources; geopolitical, economic, and environmental factors in security, stability, and cooperation in the region; conflict resolution and management; and confidence-building and cooperative security.