Kissinger book, I nearly bumped into a dear friend from Singapore, Lee King, a distinguished diplomat, an academic and geopolitical analyst, and the leading expert on Asia -- its politics, challenges, and global positioning. Lee serves on the same board and we walked together across the square to the Shell building, where the meeting was taking place on the third floor leased to the Institute for Global Economics and Geopolitical Studies (IGEGS).

We arrived sharply on time and were met by Sylvia, the efficient and extremely hands-on, 24/7 Secretary General of IGEGS. Sylvia was British, born in France, and had a previous career living in China and the U.S. She greeted us warmly and took us to the conference room, where all the board members who could attend were present because Zoom and other remote devices were prohibited by the IGEGS constitution. All board members were urged to attend, in person, four meetings a year in London, Washington D.C., Cairo, and Singapore. Michael Barton, Chairman of IGEGS, greeted us. Mike, as he was known, is British, served in the military, and sat on the board of many British companies. As usual, he came attired in a dark grey striped suit, an Oxford tie, a white shirt, and gold cufflinks that he usually wore with a crest I could never decipher. It was customary that we meet an hour before the board meeting. In the room were Jason Berkley, the famous American venture capitalist who flew from Silicon Valley, and Nermin Sertar, a well-known Turkish military analyst who advised numerous Turkish governments. Chatting near a long table with food and drinks was Diego Pastrana, a Colombian politician and writer.

There at the Churchill Hotel, I found the chapter on the late President Sadat of Egypt and began reading. I glanced at my watch. It was about 9:30 a.m. and the Churchill's breakfast room was filling rapidly with families and business travellers. The waiters were busy seating them and taking their orders. I waved and moments later a waiter arrived with the credit card machine. I paid, thanked him, and left a cash tip. Walking out of the lobby with my portfolio and the Kissinger book, I nearly bumped into a dear friend from Singapore, Lee King, a distinguished diplomat, an academic and geopolitical analyst, and the leading expert on Asia -- its politics, challenges, and global positioning. Lee serves on the same board and we walked together across the square to the Shell building, where the meeting was taking place on the third floor leased to the Institute for Global Economics and Geopolitical Studies (IGEGS).

The mail today brought my much-anticipated copy of “Leadership,” the newest volume of wisdom from that eldest of elder statesmen, Henry Kissinger. In elegant yet no-nonsense prose, the former U.S. secretary of state, who a half-century ago served Presidents Nixon and Ford, gives us six studies in world strategy that will be studied for years to come. I was sitting having breakfast at the Churchill Hotel in Portman Square in London as I was attending a board meeting at 10 a.m across the square. As I finished my English breakfast of tea and plain omelette with brown toast, I looked at the book’s index. An old-fashioned reader, I appreciate holding, reading, and marking a book. No Kindles or audiobooks for me, thank you.
Alongside him was Javier Lopez, a Spaniard from Bilbao, an economist and a global circuit speaker. Javier had a grey and white stubble and looked as if he had not slept for a while. Our final board member walked in, Li Wang from China, accompanied by his assistant, Jia Feng. Wang subdued himself in a grey suit and a solid white shirt with a striped grey and white tie. Wang and Michael greeted each other and walked around the room exchanging pleasantries with everyone. Michael was like a butterfly going fast among all the board members, Wang a calm in-depth person walking around slowly with Jia in tow, catching up with everyone. Wang approached me last. Noticing Kissinger’s book in my hand, he asked me cordially, “Why this book by Henry now?” I said: “Whilst I am not privy to the actual reason, my educated guess is a book by Kissinger entitled ‘Leadership’ at this very time was very appropriate as the world is devoid of leadership and frankly run by kakistocracies.”

“Xi Jinping is doing a great job,” Wang retorted. I replied: “Whilst I do not know very much about China, I see Covid poorly mishandled, the economy slowing, entrepreneurs like Jack Ma curtailed because he dared speak out, and an extremely horrible way of treating Uyghur Muslims.” One after another, all the other board members gathered around us, the coffee and tea stand beckoning along with the conversation. Javier heard my comment about China and contributed: “China is not doing well, but all the world except the Gulf is doing badly. Even the U.S. economy is contracting for the second quarter but it is isolated and therefore far from the forthcoming recession (if not something worse than a recession).” Nermine interjected: “Are you forgetting the impact of three factors? Pandemic not over, Ukraine war and sanctions disrupting the economy, and geopolitics.” Lee King, short but with a presence, asked: “Is this all because of poor leadership?” Michael responded: “Whilst leadership is weak and not fit for today and definitely not tomorrow, this is a key issue for IEGGS, which we will discuss today as it is on the agenda and that is prediction analytics.” Without this capability and with no precision, he added, “leaders make knee-jerk decisions and the world pays the price.” Wang turned to us and said: “Michael’s comments are correct, but do not forget a key factor since the fall of the Berlin Wall. The U.S. wanted to impose its own rules-based world order upon the world. Not only that,” Wang said, “but the U.S. also gives itself the right to break that world order it imposes when it wants, as it did in Iraq as an example.” Jason responded to Wang: “This is a war between democracies and autocracies.” Wang, sipping his coffee, said: “And you will add, between liberty and repression, as your President Biden has said in Warsaw. None of this is a fact. America is a republic and not a democracy. And remember, President Biden also referred in Warsaw to that conflict between a rules-based order and one governed by brute force (comparing America and Russia), but how does that mesh with Vietnam, Iraq, Afghanistan etc?” Diego said: “Why can there not be an agreed rules-based order based on common sense, with a globally strengthened UN? Each country can have its internal culture, governing process, order, political system, and economic platform?” Nermine responded: “Sounds good, but impossible to action.”

I raised Kissinger’s book and said: “That is why this is important. Remember, Nixon and Kissinger approaching China, Lee Kuan Yew turning a swamp into a leading nation, Thatcher with the eyes of Caligula roused the sick men of Europe, shaking her nation into vigour, and Sadat who did the impossible - war and a peace that has been the cornerstone of stability in the Middle East.” Lee said: “Allow me to remind you what Lee Kuan Yew said – ‘A nation is great, not by its size, but by the discipline of its people and quality of leaders.’”

“I remember,” Michael said, looking at me, “you are a great admirer of Sadat and you lobbied the American Congress to secure a gold medal in Sadat’s honour.” I nodded: “I believe that Sadat was a leader way ahead of his time with a vision, courage, and a persistent and strong manner of execution. Every Egyptian and Israeli owes him a debt. He paid for his visionary leadership with his life.” Wang, putting his cup back on the table, said: “Whereas America emerged triumphant from the Cold War, it rapidly squandered the extraordinary opportunity to turn its unipolar moment and bring the family of nations together.” Nermine continued Wang’s thought: “America overplayed its hand, believing it is the world’s indisputable power, and started a series of overt military and covert interventions launched in the name of stability and democracy, often producing more chaos and misery rather than stability and security.” Do remember that Washington ignored its own rules intervening in Kosovo in 1999 and Iraq in 2003, not to mention Abu Ghraib and the so-called Arab Spring, Afghanistan, and more.” Michael turned to Nermine: “America had nothing to do with the Arab Spring!” Nermine surprisingly winked at Michael with a broad smile and said: “Do you remember Mohammed Mossadegh?” Michael’s face reflected concern. Nermine continued: “You do remember what MI6 and the CIA did to overthrow the democratically elected Mossadeghi?” Michael said: “Great power competition will remain between America, China, and Russia.” That is why I said: “Prediction analysis is key in the world we live in today with the fast pace of change and multiple black swans coupled with the lack of leadership.”

Michael responded: “If Shafik is right, we need capable data mining coupled with the predictive capability to forecast risks, political and economic, and provide leaders with alternative paths and their global repercussions.” He raised his hand and said: “We need to move to start our board meeting and start the agenda.” We all shuffled to the large oak board table, all of us taking our predetermined seats, with Jia sitting behind Wang to the left. It was a sombre moment, full of harsh reality checks as Michael kicked off the meeting.
2015 Gabr Fellow Murray Abeles was selected and featured on the cover of Crain’s Magazine’s Notable Hispanic Leaders issue.

The 78 professionals named as this year’s Notable Hispanic Leaders come from across New York’s business community. They are honored for their accomplishments and their records of powering change.

Murray serves as Chief of Administration in Finance for a nonprofit called NYC Kids Rise. They provide a universal scholarship and savings program for public school students in New York City.

2014 Gabr Fellow Shehab Farouk will be delivering a workshop in Saudi Arabia in December with a prominent arbitrator in international arbitration. The workshop is being organized by Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration initiative, which aims to develop Arab human capital in the scholarship and practice of alternative dispute resolution and build the next generation of ADR practitioners in the Arab world.

In Shehab’s words: “This is a great opportunity for me to demonstrate my competence in such a field.”

2018 Gabr Fellow RJ Johnson was recently selected and honored by The Business Development Connection (BDC) of the Greater Shreveport Chamber, with the Minority Business Opportunity Award as Non-Profit Professional of the Year. This award honors a leader of a not-for-profit organization who consistently exemplifies the highest standard of professional excellence; reputation/performance on the job is that of a respected leader or example to his/her colleagues who through their leadership and service demonstrates a strong philanthropic commitment to addressing the needs of and/or expanding opportunities for minorities in the community.
The Kavala International Summer School was launched by the Jena Centre for Reconciliation Studies at Friedrich Schiller University and the American College of Thessaloniki in cooperation with the Foreign Affairs Institute, the MOHA Research Center and the Balkan Strategies International Synergies. In the Summer School, participants studied and analysed policies and behaviours enabling reconciliation, tolerance, social cohesion, and good neighbourliness in local, national and international level.

During the School, one of the highlights for Sarah and Ibrahim was meeting with Greece’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Konstantinos Fragogiannis.

At the end of the program, there was a competition to present a professional paper, and Ibrahim and Sarah cooperated with three participants which resulted in being awarded the top prize.

AMR SEDA

2017 Gabr Fellow Amr Seda, being a senior member of the president’s cabinet of the British University in Egypt and leading on a major transformation programme at the university, has accomplished a major milestone for the university during the past month:

The British University in Egypt and UNDP Egypt announced the launch of the “Run for the Climate” - that is planned to be the largest run in Egypt to date, under the auspices of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

The run will start and end at the British University in Egypt’s campus, and will be led by ministers, ambassadors, sports champions, celebrities, and thousands of youth/university students from around the country to raise awareness on Climate Change in light of Egypt hosting COP27. The day will also feature an “Arts for the Climate” exhibition for local artists and a “Green Bazaar” for green startups.

Amr is inviting all Gabr Fellows to participate in the day. Mark your calendars on the 14th of October and feel free to get in touch with Amr for any questions (amrseda@gmail.com).

In a casual and friendly environment, over 170 guests came together to celebrate the Gabr Fellows’ past, present and future, as the Foundation continues to promote greater mutual understanding and friendship between Egypt and the United States.

Among the distinguished guests were Karim Darwish, Chairman of Egypt’s Foreign Relations Committee; Rear Admiral Mohamed Ahab Madkour, Defense, Military, Naval and Air Attaché in DC; Deputy Chief of Mission of the Egyptian Embassy Abdelrahman Raafat; Members of the US House of Representatives and Senate including Representative Dutch Ruppersberger, Representative Michael McCaul, Representative Darrell Issa, Representative Hank Johnson, Representative Chuck Fleischmann, Representative Alexander Mooney, Representative Claudia Tenney, Representative Brian Babin, Representative Cheri Bustos, Representative Darin LaHood, Representative Debbie Lesko, Representative Gus Bilirakis, Representative Lisa McClain,
State Department officials, Ambassadors, University Presidents, distinguished scholars, businesspeople, media executives and entrepreneurs. The dinner was also attended by more than twenty Gabr Fellows.

The 2022 iteration of the Gabr Fellowship is taking place 8 – 18 October in Egypt, and in the US 28 November – 10 December. The travel in Egypt and the US includes an intensive program consisting of high-level meetings and constant face-to-face dialogue with peers and distinguished speakers. The Fellows conclude the program with collaborative projects that take into account their new and expanded global views.

Mr Gabr, in his brief remarks, shared: “It is only by building bridges of understanding, investing in young leaders and finding common interest and mutual benefit that we will be able to contribute to a better world tomorrow.” The guests all raised their glasses to wish the next generation of Fellows all the success in bringing Egypt and US closer together. A reunion of 140 Egyptian and American Fellows is planned for 2023.
QUESTIONS OF THE MONTH:
A PULSE OF THE GABR FELLOWSHIP COMMUNITY

As the Gabr Fellows enter into leadership roles—in business, diplomacy, government, finance, and more—they will continue to grapple with significant challenges, magnified by an increased pace in technological advancement, the potential for ramped up global inequalities, and changes in governance and economic structures. To better understand the pulse of the Gabr Fellowship community and to begin to articulate substantive dialogue, the Foundation polls the Fellows each month on the key issues facing their respective countries and the global community at large.

1.) To what extent do you believe the upcoming COP27 conference in Egypt will have a global positive impact on climate change?

- Very positive - 17%
- Somewhat positive - 52%
- No effect - 31%

2.) When do you think the Russia-Ukraine war will end?

- By the end of 2022 - 10%
- By end of March 2023 - 17%
- Later than March 2023 - 73%

3.) Inflation is nearing double-digit territory in many of the world's biggest economies. Do you think we will end up with a catastrophic global recession?

- Yes - 48%
- No - 35%
- I don't know - 17%

4.) In early September, the Biden administration announced a $1.1bn arms sale to Taiwan. Do you see this as a positive or negative development?

- Positive - 28%
- Negative - 45%
- I don't know - 27%

Stay tuned for next month’s 'questions of the month' and the Gabr Fellows’ takes on current events, as our community of future leaders consider the most pressing challenges of today and tomorrow.
is a global recession imminent?

by: Guénette, Justin Damien, M. Ayhan Kose, and Naotaka Sugawara (2022)

September 2022

Since the beginning of the year, a rapid deterioration of growth prospects coupled with rising inflation and tightening financing conditions, has ignited a debate about the possibility of a global recession—a contraction in global per capita GDP. Drawing on insights gained from previous global recessions, this study presents a systematic analysis of the recent evolution of economic activity and policies, and a model-based assessment of possible near-term macroeconomic outcomes.

Evolution of activity. Consensus forecasts for global growth in 2022 and 2023 have been downgraded significantly since the beginning of the year. Although these forecasts do not point to a global recession in 2022–23, experience from earlier recessions suggests that at least two developments—which either have already materialized in recent months or may be underway—heighten the likelihood of a global recession in the near future. First, every global recession since 1970 was preceded by a significant weakening of global growth in the previous year, as has happened recently. Second, all previous global recessions coincided with sharp slowdowns or outright recessions in several major economies.

Evolution of policies. Despite the current slowdown in global growth, inflation has risen to multi-decade highs in many countries. To stem risks from persistently high inflation, and in a context of limited fiscal space, many countries are withdrawing monetary and fiscal support. As a result, the global economy is in the midst of one of the most internationally synchronous episodes of monetary and fiscal policy tightening of the past five decades.

These policy actions are necessary to contain inflationary pressures, but their mutually compounding effects could produce larger impacts than intended, both in tightening financial conditions and in steepening the growth slowdown. This synchronous policy tightening contrasts with the policies adopted around the 1975 global recession but is similar to those implemented ahead of the 1982 recession. A major lesson from these two episodes is that making necessary policy adjustments in a timely fashion is essential to containing inflationary pressures and reducing the output costs of policy interventions.

Near-term growth outcomes. Three scenarios for the global economy over 2022-24 are analyzed using a large-scale, cross-country model. The first, baseline scenario, aligns closely with recent consensus forecasts of growth and inflation, as well as market expectations for policy interest rates. However, it implies that the degree of monetary policy tightening currently expected may not be enough to restore low inflation in a timely fashion. The second scenario, sharp downturn, assumes an upward drift in inflation expectations, which triggers additional synchronous monetary policy tightening by major central banks. In this scenario, the global economy would still escape a recession in 2023 but would experience a sharp downturn without restoring low inflation by the end of the forecast horizon. In the third scenario, global recession, additional increases in policy rates would trigger a sharp re-pricing of risk in global financial markets and result in a global recession in 2023.

If the ongoing global slowdown turns into a recession, the global economy could end up experiencing large permanent output losses relative to its pre-pandemic trend. This would have severe consequences for the long-term growth prospects of emerging market and developing economies that were already hit hard by the pandemic-induced global recession of 2020.

Policy responses. Policymakers need to navigate a narrow path that requires a comprehensive set of demand- and supply-side measures. On the demand side, monetary policy must be employed consistently to restore, in a timely manner, price stability. Fiscal policy needs to prioritize medium-term debt sustainability while providing targeted support to vulnerable groups. Policymakers need to stand ready to manage the potential spillovers from globally synchronous withdrawal of policies supporting growth. On the supply-side, they need to put in place measures to ease the constraints that confront labor markets, energy markets, and trade networks.

To read the full article,
ABOUT THE FELLOWSHIP

Launched in 2012, the Gabr Fellowship programme helps to connect and build constructive relationships between future leaders between the ages of 24 and 35. Each year, the Fellowship consists of 20-24 Fellows, half of which are men and the other half women, with an equal distribution between participants from the United States and Egypt. The Fellowship also accepts applicants from Jordan, Lebanon, France and the United Kingdom. Fellows represent a variety of sectors, including the arts, law, finance, tech, non-profits, and entrepreneurship – both business and social.

The mission of the Fellowship is to promote greater mutual understanding by building bridges between the two cultures by instigating dialogue and the exchange of ideas between emerging leaders from the United States and Egypt. Together, they explore one another’s cultures, political realities, business trends and their goals for the future.

In addition to engaging in deep discussions with key stakeholders from both countries in business, government, academia, religion, science, tech and finance, all Fellows are invited to form multinational teams to complete an action project. These projects empower the Fellows as inter-cultural ambassadors, amplifying the Fellowship’s reach and impact.

Ultimately, through hands-on activities, rigorous discussions, cultural site visits, and the collaborative action projects, the Fellows have a greater understanding of both countries and become part of an international cohort dedicated to building a more equitable and peaceful world.

The Gabr Fellows have acquired a greater understanding of both Egypt and the United States and the challenges faced by both communities. Having served as cultural as well as linguistic ambassadors to one another, they then return home to play the role of diplomat, introducing Egyptians and Americans to a people, a culture and a future never before explored in this way.

Together, they are creating the legacy of 'The Gabr Fellowship': an international cohort dedicated to pursuing cooperative, collective solutions to their regions' most pressing issues.
SUPPORT THE FOUNDATION

The Shafik Gabr Foundation invites you to invest in the future and partner with the Foundation using one or more of the following means:

Sponsor a Fellow - Individuals have the opportunity to nominate a Fellow and if selected, sponsor their participation in the Gabr Fellowship. Sponsors will be recognised in all Foundation publications, marketing materials, and at all events.

Corporate patron - Corporations can nominate Fellows for participation in the Fellowship Foundation and sponsor their participation on a company-wide level. The company will be listed in all publications, the logo will be presented on the Foundation’s homepage and be given visibility at all events in the United States and Egypt.

Unrestricted support - A general operating grant can empower the Foundation to continue to invest in innovative platforms to facilitate ongoing dialogue between the East and West. From new technologies to expanding the programme to more countries and a greater number of participants, the Fellowship can create a broader multiregional impact.

To support the Foundation, visit https://www.eastwestdialogue.org/fellowship/how-to-support/ or

Gabr Foundation Reading Corner

The Foundation Reading Corner encourages Fellows to critique the books that have been recommended to them in each issue. For this issue, Mr. Gabr recommends The Four Ages of American Foreign Policy: Weak Power, Great Power, Superpower, Hyperpower by Michael Mandelbaum and 1776: America and Britain at War by David McCullough.

In The Four Ages of American Foreign Policy, Michael Mandelbaum offers a new framework for understanding the evolution of the foreign policy of the United States. He divides that evolution into four distinct periods, with each defined by the consistent increase in American power relative to other countries. His history of the four periods features engaging accounts of the major events and important personalities in the foreign policy of each era.

In David McCullough’s 1776, he focuses on the events surrounding the start of the American Revolutionary War. 1776 tells two stories: how a group of disparate colonies became the United States, and how the British Empire tried to stop them. A story with a cast of characters from George III to George Washington, to soldiers and their families, this book is one of the great pieces of historical narrative.
HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO OUR SEPTEMBER FELLOWS!

Jack Gordon
2017 Gabr Fellow
September 3

Nourhan Moussa
2014 Gabr Fellow
September 5

Hala Abdelgawad
2016 Gabr Fellow
September 12

Shady Saleh
2018 Gabr Fellow
September 12

Ahmed Mostafa
2018 Gabr Fellow
September 15

Haroun Habib
2013 Gabr Fellow
September 16

Michael Goff
2014 Gabr Fellow
September 17
For more information on the Shafik Gabr Foundation and its *East-West: The Art of Dialogue* Initiative, please visit the website https://eastwestdialogue.org/

For earlier itineraries of the program, please see the previous years’ reports at https://eastwestdialogue.org/fellowship/brochures/

Albert Joseph Franke, *The Guards*
Oil on panel
The Shafik Gabr Collection

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https://www.eastwestdialogue.org/

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