



1-26-2017

2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

James G. McGann

University of Pennsylvania, jmcgann@sas.upenn.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.upenn.edu/think_tanks



Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

McGann, James G., "2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report" (2017). *TTCSP Global Go To Think Tank Index Reports*. 12.
http://repository.upenn.edu/think_tanks/12

2016 Copyright: All rights reserved. No part of this report may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the University of Pennsylvania, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program.

All requests, questions and comments should be sent to:

James G. McGann, Ph.D.

Senior Lecturer, International Studies

Director

Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

The Lauder Institute

University of Pennsylvania

Telephone: (215) 746-2928

Email: jmcgann@wharton.upenn.edu

2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

Abstract

Background on the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) of the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania conducts research on the role policy institutes play in governments and civil societies around the world. Often referred to as the “think tanks’ think tank,” TTCSP examines the evolving role and character of public policy research organizations. Over the last 26 years, the TTCSP has developed and led a series of global initiatives that have helped bridge the gap between knowledge and policy in critical policy areas such as international peace and security, globalization and governance, international economics, environmental issues, information and society, poverty alleviation, and healthcare and global health. These international collaborative efforts are designed to establish regional and international networks of policy institutes and communities that improve policy making while strengthening democratic institutions and civil societies around the world.

The TTCSP works with leading scholars and practitioners from think tanks and universities in a variety of collaborative efforts and programs, and produces the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index that ranks the world’s leading think tanks in a variety of categories. This is achieved with the help of a panel of over 1,900 peer institutions and experts from the print and electronic media, academia, public and private donor institutions, and governments around the world. We have strong relationships with leading think tanks around the world, and our annual Think Tank Index is used by academics, journalists, donors and the public to locate and connect with the leading centers of public policy research around the world. Our goal is to increase the profile and performance of think tanks and raise the public awareness of the important role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the globe.

Since its inception in 1989, the TTCSP has focused on collecting data and conducting research on think tank trends and the role think tanks play as civil society actors in the policymaking process. In 2007, the TTCSP developed and launched the global index of think tanks, which is designed to identify and recognize centers of excellence in all the major areas of public policy research and in every region of the world. To date TTCSP has provided technical assistance and capacity building programs in 81 countries. We are now working to create regional and global networks of think tanks in an effort to facilitate collaboration and the production of a modest yet achievable set of global public goods. Our goal is to create lasting institutional and state-level partnerships by engaging and mobilizing think tanks that have demonstrated their ability to produce high quality policy research and shape popular and elite opinion and actions for public good.

Disciplines

International and Area Studies | Social and Behavioral Sciences

Comments

2016 Copyright: All rights reserved. No part of this report may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the University of Pennsylvania, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program.

All requests, questions and comments should be sent to:

James G. McGann, Ph.D.
Senior Lecturer, International Studies
Director
Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program
The Lauder Institute
University of Pennsylvania
Telephone: (215) 746-2928
Email: jmcgann@wharton.upenn.edu

COPY OF RECORD POSTED MARCH 1ST, 2017

This copy reflects corrections as of 3.01.2017 at 9:30am EST

Think Tanks & Civil Societies Program
The Lauder Institute
The University of Pennsylvania

10th Anniversary Edition



**2016 Global Go To Think Tank
Index Report**



Think Tanks & Civil Societies Program
The Lauder Institute
The University of Pennsylvania

“Helping to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy”

Researching the trends and challenges facing
think tanks, policymakers, and policy-oriented
civil society groups...

Sustaining, strengthening, and building
capacity for think tanks around the world...

Maintaining the largest, most
comprehensive database of over
6,500 think tanks...

All requests, questions, and comments should be directed to:

James G. McGann, Ph.D.

Senior Lecturer, International Studies

Director

Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

The Lauder Institute

University of Pennsylvania

Telephone: (215) 746-2928

Email: jmcgann@wharton.upenn.edu

2017 Copyright: All rights reserved. No part of this report may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the University of Pennsylvania, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program.

Acknowledgements

The 2016 edition of the Global Go To Think Tank Index Report marks the 10th anniversary of the report and I want to thank all the interns, peers and experts who have helped make the report a valuable resource for policy makers, policy oriented civil society organizations and the public. The Go To Index is now used to identify and recognize centers of excellence in policy research, forge knowledge and policy partnerships and create a global think tank village.

I want to express my deep appreciation to the 2,543 plus university faculty and administrators, journalists, policymakers, think tank scholars and executives, and donors from every region of the world that participated in the 2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI). I would like to thank the over 900 functional area and regional specialists who served as expert panelists and provided valuable insights and assistance as I compiled the report.

Thank you also to my research interns Joy Orji, Melanie Weiland, Rachel Dinh, Xixi Dong for their help in compiling and analyzing the data for the 2016 Index. They, in conjunction with the regional research intern team, put in long hours to help improve the quality and appearance of the Index.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the Center for Strategic Studies in Washington, DC and the Asia Society Policy Institute in New York for hosting panel discussions on “Why Think Tanks Are More Important Today Than Ever Before” on January 26, 2017 in conjunction with the launch of the 2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index. Finally, I want to thank the more than 100 host and partner institutions around the world that have agreed to host think tank events in approximately 60 countries and 70 cities.

Once again thank you for helping the TTCSP highlight the important role think tanks play in civil societies and governments around the world.

James G. McGann
Senior Lecturer, International Studies
Director Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program
Lauder Institute
University of Pennsylvania



TTCSP
THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



The Lauder Institute
Wharton · Arts & Sciences
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA



Table of Contents

Introduction

2016 Trends and Transitions in Think Tanks and Policy Advice

Overview of Modifications and Enhancements to the Global Go To Think Tank Index

Methodology and Timeline

2016 Think Tank Statistics

2016 Ranking Categories

2016 Global Go To Rankings Results

 Top Think Tanks in the World

 Top Think Tanks by Region

 Top Think Tanks by Area of Research

 Top Think Tanks by Special Achievement

Appendices

Background on the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

The Research Team



“Helping to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy”

The mission of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) is to increase the profile, capacity and performance of think tanks at the national, regional and global levels so they can better serve policy makers and the public.

The TTCSP conducts research on the relationship between think tanks, politics and public policy, produces the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index, develops capacity-building resources and programs, manages and supports a global network of close to 7000 think tanks and trains future think tank scholars and executives. The TTCSP often is referred to as the “think tanks’ think tank”.

Introduction

The 2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI) marks the tenth year of continued efforts by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the University of Pennsylvania to acknowledge the important contributions and emerging global trends of think tanks worldwide. Our initial effort to generate a ranking of the world’s leading think tanks in 2006 was a response to a series of requests from donors, government officials, journalists, and scholars to produce regional and international rankings of the world’s preeminent think tanks. Since its inception, our ongoing objective for the GGTTI report is to gain understanding of the role think tanks play in governments and civil societies. Using this knowledge, we hope to assist in improving the capacity and performance of think tanks around the world.

Since 2006, the ranking process has been refined and streamlined, and the number and scope of the institutions and individuals involved has steadily grown. The process, as in past years, relies on a shared definition of public policy research, analysis, and engagement organizations, a detailed set of selection criteria, and an increasingly open and transparent nominations and selection process. As part of the nominations process, all 6,846 think tanks catalogued in the TTCSP’s Global Think Tank Database were contacted and encouraged to participate, in addition to over 4,750 journalists, policymakers, public and private donors, and functional and regional area specialists. This group of peers and experts was surveyed to both nominate and rank public policy research centers of distinction for 2015.

To refine and validate the generated ranking lists, TTCSP assembled Expert Panels comprised of hundreds of members from a wide variety of backgrounds and disciplines. Additionally, new media – the website and social media presence – helped us communicate and disseminate information about criteria for this year’s Index to a wider audience (please see “Methodology and Timeline” for the complete set of nomination and ranking criteria, and “Appendices” for a detailed explication of the ranking process). Given the rigor and scope of the nomination and selection processes, the rankings produced thus far have been described as the insider’s guide to the global marketplace of ideas.

As a final note, we would like to remind you that the data collection, research, and analysis for this project, as in previous years, were conducted without the benefit of field research, a budget, or staff. We are confident that the peer nomination and selection process, as well as the work of the international Expert Panels, have enabled us to create the most authoritative list of high performance think tanks in the world. Still, efforts to streamline and perfect the process are ongoing. We are continually seeking ways to enhance the process and welcome your comments and suggestions. We further encourage you to provide the names and contact information for prospective expert panelists for functional and regional areas covered by the Index.

Thank you for your continued support of the TTCSP and of the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index. We hope our efforts to highlight the important contributions and emerging global trends of think tanks worldwide will foster insightful discussions and debates on the present and future roles of these vital institutions.

What is a Think Tank?

Think tanks are public-policy research analysis and engagement organizations that generate policy-oriented research, analysis, and advice on domestic and international issues, thereby enabling policymakers and the public to make informed decisions about public policy. Think tanks may be affiliated or independent institutions that are structured as permanent bodies, not ad hoc commissions. These institutions often act as a bridge between the academic and policymaking communities and between states and civil society, serving in the public interest as independent voices that translate applied and basic research into a language that is understandable, reliable, and accessible for policymakers and the public (Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the US, Routledge 2007 and in *The Fifth Estate: The Role of Think Tanks in Domestic and Foreign Policy in the US* forthcoming University of Pennsylvania Press).

In an effort to bridge these conceptual problems and create a typology that takes into consideration the comparative differences in political systems and civil societies, we have developed a number of categories for think tanks. Think tanks may perform many roles in their host societies – there is, in fact, wide variation among think tanks in the work they do and the extent to which they do it. Over the last 87 years, several distinct organizational forms of think tanks have emerged that differentiate themselves in terms of their operating styles, patterns of recruitment, and aspirations to academic standards of objectivity and completeness in research. It should be noted that alternate

typologies of think tanks have been offered by other analysts.¹ In the global context, most think tanks tend to fall into the broad categories outlined below.

Figure 1: Categories of Think Tank Affiliations

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
AUTONOMOUS AND INDEPENDENT	Significant independence from any one interest group or donor and autonomous in its operation and funding from government.
QUASI INDEPENDENT	Autonomous from government but controlled by an interest group, donor, or contracting agency that provides a majority of the funding and has significant influence over operations of the think tank.
GOVERNMENT AFFILIATED	A part of the formal structure of government.
QUASI GOVERNMENTAL	Funded exclusively by government grants and contracts but not a part of the formal structure of government.
UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED	A policy research center at a university.
POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATED	Formally affiliated with a political party.
CORPORATE (FOR PROFIT)	A for-profit public policy research organization, affiliated with a corporation or merely operating on a for-profit basis

¹ Another typology distinguishes between three types of think tanks: “universities without students,” contract researchers and advocacy tanks. Weaver (1989).

North America and Europe

- ♦ There are 1931 think tanks in North America (Mexico, Canada and US) of which 1835 are in the United States
- ♦ There are 1770 think tanks in Europe
- ♦ Close to 55 percent of all think tanks are in North America and Europe
- ♦ 90.5 percent of think tanks were created since 1951
- ♦ The number of think tanks in the US has more than doubled since 1980
- ♦ 31 percent of think tanks were created between 1981 to 1990
- ♦ The End of Post WWII consensus & Challenge to the Welfare State contributed to the growth of think tanks on the left and the right of the political spectrum
- ♦ Most of the think tanks that have come into existence in the United States since the 1970s are specialized for a particular regional or functional area
- ♦ About one quarter of U.S. think tanks (approximately 400 institutions) are located in Washington, DC
- ♦ More than half the think tanks are university affiliated
- ♦ The rate of establishment of think tanks has declined over the last 12 years in the United States and Europe

Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East

- ♦ Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and North Africa continue to see an expansion in the number and type of think tanks established
- ♦ Asia has experienced a dramatic growth in think tanks since the mid-2000's
- ♦ Many think tanks in these regions continue to be dependent on government funding along with gifts, grants, and contracts from international public and private donors
- ♦ University, government affiliated, or funded think tanks remain the dominate model for think tanks in these regions
- ♦ There is increasing diversity among think tanks in these regions with independent, political party affiliated, and corporate/business sector think tanks that are being created with greater frequency
- ♦ In an effort to diversify their funding base, think tanks have targeted businesses and wealthy individuals to support their core operations and programs

Reasons for the Growth of Think Tanks in the Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries

- ♦ Information and technological revolution
- ♦ End of national governments' monopoly on information
- ♦ Increasing complexity and technical nature of policy problems
- ♦ Increasing size of government
- ♦ Crisis of confidence in governments and elected officials
- ♦ Globalization and the growth of state and non-state actors
- ♦ Need for timely and concise information and analysis that is "in the right form, in the right hands, at the right time"²

² McGann, James G., ed. *Think tanks and policy advice in the US: Academics, advisors and advocates*. Routledge, 2007.

Reasons for the Recent Decline in Number of Think Tanks Established Worldwide

- ♦ Political and regulatory environment growing hostile to think tanks and NGOs in many countries
- ♦ Decreasing funding for policy research by public and private donors
- ♦ Public and private donors tendency toward short-term, project-specific funding instead of investing in ideas and institutions
- ♦ Underdeveloped institutional capacity and the inability to adapt to change
- ♦ Increased competition from advocacy organizations, for-profit consulting firms, law firms, and 24/7 electronic media
- ♦ Institutions having served their purpose and discontinued their operations

When I helped organize the first international meeting of think tanks, one of the major debates at the meeting was the contention that the term “think tank” doesn’t travel well across borders and cultures. That is clearly no longer the case, as the term is now widely accepted around the globe to describe “public-policy research analysis and engagement organizations that generate policy-oriented research, analysis, and advice on domestic and international issues, which enable policymakers and the public to make informed decisions about public policy issues.”³

And increasingly, think tanks are a global phenomenon because they play a critical role for governments and civil societies around the world by acting as bridges between knowledge (academia) and power (politicians and policymakers).

Governments and individual policymakers, throughout the developed and developing world, face the common problem of bringing expert knowledge to bear in government decision-making. Policymakers need understandable, reliable, accessible, and useful information about the societies they govern. They also need to know how current policies are working, as well as to set out possible alternatives and their likely costs and consequences. This expanding need has fostered the growth of independent public policy research organization: the think tank community, as we know it.

Think tanks have increased in number, but also the scope and impact of their work have expanded dramatically as well. Still, the potential of think tanks to support and sustain democratic governments and civil societies around the world is far from exhausted. The challenge for the new millennium is to harness the vast reservoir of knowledge, information, and associational energy that exist in public policy research organizations so that it supports self-sustaining economic, social, and political progress in every region of the world for public good.

Part of the goal of this report is to raise some of the critical threats and opportunities that face the think tank community globally. These threats are best expressed by what I call the “four mores”:

³ McGann, 2007.

- ♦ More Issues
- ♦ More Actors
- ♦ More Competition
- ♦ More Conflict

These threats create a set of challenges that confront all think tanks:

- ♦ Competitive challenges
- ♦ Resource challenges
- ♦ Technological challenges
- ♦ Policy Challenges

To effectively respond to the threats and opportunities posed by this new and challenging environment, think tank need to focus on the “four M’s”:

- ♦ Mission
- ♦ Market
- ♦ Manpower
- ♦ Money

Finally, in a global market place of ideas, think tanks need to develop national, regional, and global partnerships while creating new and innovative platforms to deliver their products and services to an ever-expanding audience of citizens, policymakers, and businesses around the world.

2016 Trends and Transitions in Think Tanks and Policy Advice

Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

Lauder Institute

University of Pennsylvania

James, G. McGann

Why Donald Trump Won the Election and Does it Mean The End To Think Tanks and Policy Advice as we Know it?*

I have been asked to say a few words about the historic election that took place in the US on November 8, 2016 and to discuss the national and global trends that shaped the US presidential election and its implications for national, regional and global governance.

What was behind the election results? What factors contributed to Donald Trump's victory and what does it mean for think tanks, public policy and governance? How are we to understand the US election? How will it impact international relations?

I must reveal that I consistently predicted the results of the election starting 8-10 months before it took place. I am not prescient, or a supporter of Donald Trump but merely a realist who could see some of the trends and significant empirical evidence that made his victory possible. Three years ago I began to track key national and global trends that were influencing think tanks and politics around the world. This trend analysis was featured in the 2014 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report and discussed at length in my new book **The Fifth Estate: Think Tanks, Public Policy and Governance** <https://www.brookings.edu/book/the-fifth-estate/>

The discontent that shaped the campaign strategies of Bernie Sanders and Donald Trump took on a populist orientation and centered on three core issues: Nationalism (Make America Great Again); Nativism (Secure our Borders); and Protectionism (Protect American Workers). Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders both tapped into the deep discontent in a sizable segment of the American electorate. The platforms of these two candidates were cut from the same cloth but are sewn by different tailors. They are both Nationalists, Nativists and Protectionists.

While these became the central issues and themes of their respective presidential campaigns, they do not help us understand the real drivers behind the discontent in the US and many other countries around the globe. Nor do they help us understand why so many people supported Brexit in the UK, Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines and Trump and Sanders in the US. The words of Peter Finch "the mad prophet of the airwaves" in the 1980s movie "Network" captures the sentiment of the American electorate. In the film he challenges his television audience to scream "We're mad as hell and we're not going to take it anymore." The rising tide of global

populism is driven and best defined as a protest vote against the financial, intellectual and political elites.

To understand the anger, insecurity, fear and frustration of the electorate we must dig deeper. The sources of this discontent are as follows:

1. **Economic Insecurity** fed by globalization that has resulted in a sense of loss for a significant segment of the American population (roughly 60 million people who voted for Donald Trump, roughly 25% of eligible voters);
2. **Physical Insecurity** that is driven by international terrorism and the crime and drugs that plague our decaying urban and rural communities;
3. **Loss of National and Personal Identity** fed by globalization, and ever-encompassing McWorld and massive demographic shifts (no ethnic or racial group in the US is a majority--Euro-whites are no longer in the majority);
4. **Global Disorder** The transition from a bi-polar to a multi-polar world. In a post bi-polar world we have entered a period where no one and everyone is in charge. Every day, Western values and the post WWII institutions are being challenged by rogue and rising powers;
5. **Crisis of Confidence in Institutions of Government and Elected Officials.** The public increasingly feels that their national government and elected leaders are unresponsive to their needs and concerns. This led to a crisis of confidence and protest vote because sizable segments of the electorate feel some of their basic economic and physical security are not being met. They see a government more willing to help refugees and the privileged 1% than “Native Citizens”;
6. **Information Insecurity** The flood of information brought on by technology and the internet and now the “internet of things” has created a sense of anxiety and insecurity for many people. Henry Kissinger once described the challenge of being a policymaker like being at the end of a firehose because of the avalanche of information a policymaker must deal with every day. Today we all feel the same pressure from the endless 24/7 flow of information, news, etc. The insecurity has grown as a result of disinformation campaigns and fake news which eroded our trust in new and old sources of information and news.

These factors when taken together create a sea of insecurity that drives populism and politicians who tweet simple solutions to complex problems. Tweets mobilize and energize but they don't analyze or realize real change.

It is these national trends that drive and help explain the Brexit Backlash, the rise of strongman Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines and Trump's stunning win in the 2016 US Presidential election.

I will now outline some of the global forces that have fed and given rise to the electorates' discontent or what I described as the "Global Populists, Hacktivists and Anarchists Movements" around the Globe in the 2014 Global Go To Think Tank Report:

1. Energizes and mobilizes the public to rail against the system
2. Globalization & its discontents
3. Constant rate of disruptive technological change
4. Short Termism, quick simple fixes
5. Increasing political polarization
6. A call for action not ideas
7. Increased velocity information & policy flows
8. Policy Tsunamis
9. Rise of Global Populists, Hacktivists and Anarchists
10. Disruptive technologies empowers disruptive politics
11. Erosion of trust and support for key national, regional and global institutions

The implications of these global trends and movements have become the engines behind the global populist, nationalist, nativist, and protectionist movements in Europe, Latin America, Asia and North America. These movements will create a series of political, economic and social policy tsunamis that will sweep across the globe and bury governments and political elites in their wake. These social and political movements have some common characteristics. They are all:

- Anti-establishment
- Anti-elite
- Anti-globalization
- Led by a charismatic leader who promises to take charge and respond to their concerns
- Committed to putting an end to policy gridlock
- A leader who promises to get rid of the "self-serving" and "do nothing" political, intellectual and corporate elites
- Radical/insurgent approach to solve key policy issues
- Provides simple solutions to complex problems
- Nationalist, populist, nativist and protectionist
- Liberal Economic, political and security order is attacked

In a sea of insecurity the electorate will increasingly turn to strong leaders who will be in business suits or casual clothes not military uniforms. Mirroring the popular movement these leaders respond to, these leaders also seem made from the same mold. As a rule, they are outsiders, not politicians or elites. They are self-made businessmen or new age workers and civic leaders who are not part of the establishment. They are pragmatists with a focus on radically restructuring, downsizing and eliminating the role of government. They are "doers", action and result oriented people who are not bound by established precedents, parties or policies. They believe that action should define a true leader not ideas or evidence. They are smart in their attacks on immigrants and intellectual and political elites who they use as scapegoats. They

characterized them as the outsiders and insiders (establishment) who are responsible for all the ills of society. These new leaders are devotees of social networking and the new media. Trump used this to his advantage throughout the campaign by leveraging his 28 million Twitter followers to speak directly to his electorate. And finally, they are Radical Reconstructionist who constantly challenge conventional wisdom, politics and the intellectual establishment.

It goes without saying that we are in for some turbulent times and no nation should feel they are immune from the impact of these global trends or the formable domestic and foreign policy challenges we face. Not Europe, not Latin America, not Africa, Asia, and certainly not North America. The policy challenges our societies face are many and require leadership, careful analysis and difficult choices. This is where think tanks must help politicians and policy makers respond in a constructive way to the domestic and foreign challenges we face.

The Brexit and 2016 election marks monumental failure of pollsters, pundits and think tanks to predict the referendum in the UK or the 2016 Presidential election--more importantly to understand and create responsive and constructive narrative. The implication of these events is profound and will have a long term impact on think tanks, public policy and governance. Social movements (Tea Party, 1 percent and Brexit) have been empowered by disruptive technologies which in turn have made disruptive politics possible. Think tanks must understand and respond to these new dynamics.

Traditional measures of impact and policy research are less relevant than ever, and the best mediums for reaching policy makers and the public are in a constant state of flux. This poses an existential challenge for think tanks — but also an incredible opportunity to increase the quality of their output and their ability to reach a larger audience.

Think tanks, however, still face an operating environment that is full of tensions and disruptions. To successfully navigate it, they must understand the threats and opportunities facing all knowledge-based organizations and adapt to meet the market's new demands. I would contend that the 2016 election graphically illustrates the transformative dimensions of these forces and the profound implications they will have on politics and public policy. What must think tanks do?

First, research must be of the highest quality but must also be timely and accessible in order to effectively engage policy makers, the media and the public. Gone are the days when a think tank could operate with the motto “research it, write it and they will find it” — publishing a white paper and assuming that an influential policy maker would come across it eventually. To have meaningful effect, think tanks must place relevant analysis in the right hands, in the right format, at the right time. This means strategic use of Facebook, LinkedIn, infographics, and video briefs to communicate information and analysis on key policy issues. Policy makers read an average of thirty minutes a day, and they are not reading books or journals. A think tank's objective should be to capture their attention so they direct their staff to read the 300-page book or report.

Second, think tanks must adapt to the growing demand for rapid data and analysis. Our era of constant connectivity brings with it a perpetual flood of information — from television to the blogosphere, from political advocacy to social media campaigns. Think tanks must be nimble

enough to adjust to the acceleration and information avalanches that technical change will bring about.

We live in turbulent times that demand rigorous and innovative perspectives on issues and trends; think tanks contribute evidence and quality information to help tame policy tsunamis sweeping the globe. They are uniquely positioned and skilled to critically assess the good, bad, ugly and potentially dangerous ideas and opinions that flood the Internet and airwaves every day. Increasingly, policymakers are turning to think tanks they know and trust to validate their positions on key policy issues, to check facts and sort through the flood of conflicting opinions and information that crosses their desks each day.

To preserve their future, think tanks will need to adopt entrepreneurial and tech-savvy communication strategies while continuing to produce rigorous, policy relevant analysis. With a 21st-century approach, think tanks will survive and thrive for years to come.

In closing, I would like to point out that while American democracy is messy and at times downright ugly, the electoral process has given an outlet for those who feel their voices and needs have not been heard. That segment of the American electorate that have not been riding the wave of globalization but who have been buried by it, are no longer silent. The 2016 Presidential Election has sent a loud and clear message to the establishment in both parties and I expect they will respond in the coming months and years ahead to address some of these concerns. The simple and unfortunate truth is that jobs will not return to these “Rust Belt” communities and our new president will have to deal with this reality. While these are uncertain and unsettling times, the citizens have spoken and an orderly transition of power has already taking place. American democracy while far from being perfect, endures.

This is in part based on a speech that I delivered to 80 Chinese think tank managers in Shanghai China on November 9, 2016 and article I wrote for the Washington Post last year.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/in-theory/wp/2015/10/06/for-think-tanks-its-either-innovate-or-die/?utm_term=.c4b8bd0b0867

Overview of Modifications and Enhancements to the Global Go To Think Tanks Index

Each year we attempt to respond systematically to comments and suggestions to improve the nomination and ranking process for the Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI). Since the inaugural report in 2006, the nomination and selection processes have changed significantly. While the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) continually seeks to improve the nomination and selection process, several things should be kept in mind. First, although we do our best to catch and eliminate as many mistakes as possible, we do not claim that the annual rankings are error-free. As with many ranking systems, the GGTTI has its fair share of limitations, which we continually seek to overcome. Second, critiques highlighting the rankings' comprehensiveness fail to understand our commitment to studying the contributions and impact of think tanks worldwide. The Index's aim is to produce an inclusive and far-reaching report of international think tanks. Moreover, we hope to extend the Index to include even more think tanks around the world.

Recent Years' Modifications

TTCSP is committed to increasing the quality and representativeness of the Index every year we conduct the survey. Since 2010, hundreds of expert panelists have participated in an evaluation of the ranking criteria and nominations and indexing processes. As a result, the Index has undergone a number of major changes designed to limit bias, expand the rankings' representativeness, and improve the overall quality and integrity of the nomination process. The following modifications have been made to the Index over the last several years:

2010

- In 2010, a ranking list for think tanks with an annual budget of less than five million U.S. dollars was created. This category helps to recognize the work of smaller think tanks that produce influential research, but might otherwise be edged out in the rankings by think tanks with larger budgets and greater manpower.
- American think tanks were removed from the global ranking in an effort to improve the visibility of global organizations, and recognize the inherent advantages of American think tanks.
- The methodology was revamped to encompass an open nominations process in which all 6,480 think tanks identified by the TTCSP at that time were invited to submit nominations. This replaced a system where the Expert Panels developed the initial slate of institutions. The change dramatically increased the levels of participation, and greatly improved the quality and representativeness of nominated institutions.
- An outreach effort was launched in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to improve the Index's inclusivity.

2011

- The Latin America category was restructured into two categories: “Top Think Tanks in Mexico, Canada, and the Caribbean” and “Top Think Tanks in Central and South America.”

2012

- The Latin America categories were further refined into: “Top Think Tanks in Mexico and Canada” and “Top Think Tanks in Central and South America.”
- The Asia category underwent revisions in order to prevent the group’s domination by China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. The Asia section was divided into two categories: “Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea” and “Top Think Tanks in Asia (excluding China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea).”
- Five new special achievement categories were created: “Best Advocacy Campaign,” “Best Policy Produced by a Think Tank 2011-2012,” “Best For-Profit Think Tanks,” “Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tank,” and “Top Education Policy Think Tanks.” These categories recognize both special achievements and excellence in particular areas of study. This expansion aimed to better recognize the diverse range of issues think tanks address, and the new organizational types that have emerged over the past five years.
- The “Best New Think Tanks” category examined organizations founded over the past 24 months instead of the past 18.

2013

- To increase inclusivity, the Asia categories were further subdivided into three categories: “Top Think Tanks in Asia and the Pacific (Excluding China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea),” “Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea,” and “Top Think Tanks in Central Asia.”
- The “Top Security and International Affairs Think Tanks” category was divided into “Top Defense and National Security Think Tanks” and “Top Foreign Policy and International Affairs Think Tanks.”
- Eight new special achievement categories were added: “Think Tank to Watch,” “Best Use of Social Networks,” “Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks,” “Best Think Tank Network,” “Best Think Tank Conference,” “Best Managed Think Tank,” “Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank,” and “Best Transdisciplinary Research Program at a Think Tank.”

2014

- To amend anomalies that are present in the 2013 Global Go To Index, some of the regional categories have been reorganized according to countries geographic location. The Central Asia category underwent revisions and will consist only of think tanks from

Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Turkish think tanks will remain in the Middle East and North Africa category, as will Cypriot ones – despite Cyprus’ status as an EU member state. Think tanks from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan will be ranked in the Asia and the Pacific category. The Central and Eastern Europe category will include Russian think tanks and also think tanks from those countries that lie between Turkey and Russia in the east and Sweden, Germany, Austria, and Italy in the west.

- The “Top Health Policy Think Tanks” category was subdivided into the “Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks” and “Top Domestic Health Policy Think Tanks” categories so as to better reflect the fact that there are two distinct areas of focus in the field of health policy.

2015

- Three new categories were added to the 2015 Global Go To Index: “Best Regional Studies Policy Research Think Tank (University Affiliated)”, “Best Regional Studies Policy Research Center (Free Standing, Not University Affiliated)”, “Think Tank with the Best Practices (Policies and Procedures) to Assure the Quality, Independence and Integrity of its Policy Research”.

2016

- In an effort to simplify and streamline the nominations and rankings process we did not require those institutions that were not ranked in the *2015 Global Go To Index* to be renominated in 2016 nominations phase of the Global Go To Indexing process.

2016 Process and Methodology

Each year our best efforts have gone into generating a rigorous, inclusive, and objective process. However, we recognize the impossibility of entirely ridding the Index from bias. Inevitably, personal, ideological, disciplinary, and regional biases of those consulted throughout the process may have influenced the rankings. While some have suggested that we move to a small group or panel of experts and journalists to make the selections, we are unwavering in our commitment to an open and democratic process. Given the safeguards in place – the transparent process, the provisions set by the detailed nomination and selection criteria, and the annually increasing participation of think tanks and experts from every region of the world – we are confident in the quality and integrity of the Index. Additionally, with the growing involvement of the expert panelists, the nomination and ranking process has also been dramatically improved. Together, we believe these measures insulate the nomination and selection process from any significant charges of bias and misrepresentation.

We would like to underscore that the GGTTI is but one measure of a think tank’s performance and impact, and has been designed for use in conjunction with other metrics to help identify and evaluate public policy research organizations around the world. An organization’s inclusion within the Index does not indicate a seal of approval or endorsement for the institution, its publications, or its programs by the TTCSP. Conversely, an organization’s exclusion from the rankings does not necessarily indicate poor quality, effectiveness, or performance. There are 6,846 think tanks

around the world completing exceptional work to help bridge the gap between knowledge and policy. This report is no more than one effort to highlight some of the world's leading think tanks.

Methodology and Timeline

Before beginning the 2016 nomination and selection process, the team conducted extensive research in order to update and verify the Think Tank and Civil Societies Program's (TTCSP) Global Think Tank Database. Through this process many additional think tanks were identified for possible inclusion in this year's study. A month in advance of the 2016 nomination and selection process launch, a letter announcing the commencement of the 2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI) was sent to the more than 50,000 individuals and organizations in our database. Think tanks were asked to make recommendations for improving the nomination and selection process, in addition to potential Expert Panel nominees. A letter requesting evaluations of the efficacy and validity of the 2015 Rankings criteria, and nomination and selection process, was also sent to expert panelists from previous years.

Timeline of the Nomination and Ranking Process

Nominations: Expert Panel – March 15 to May 31, 2016

In preparation for the 2016 Global Go To Think Tank Indexing process, a call for nominations was issued for qualified individuals to serve on the Regional, Functional, and Special Areas of Distinction Panels. In addition, asked for comments, suggestions and recommendations for how we might improve the Index.

Round I: Nominations – August 1 to September 30, 2016

A call for Nominations was sent to over 6,500 think tanks and approximately 7,500 plus journalists, public and private donors, and policy-makers from around the world. These nominations were tabulated and institutes with 10 or more nominations were included in the next step of the 2016 Think Tank Indexing process. All of the top ranked think tanks from 2014 were automatically included in the 2016 ranking ballot.

Round II: Peer/Expert Rankings – October 1 to October 31, 2016

Think tanks with 10 or more nominations were placed in an electronic ranking survey. A letter announcing the second round was emailed to all the think tanks, journalists, public and private donors, and policy maker groups who agreed to participate in the process. The rankings were tabulated and the list of finalists was generated for the Expert Panel to review and make final selections. This year, Regional and Functional Expert Panels were created for every category. These specialists were consulted to help assure the quality and accuracy of the nominations before they were placed on the final rankings survey.

Round III: Expert Panel Selects 2016 Go To Think Tanks – November 1 to January 8, 2017

The members of the Expert Panel received information packets by email in order to facilitate the final selection process. Individuals who served on last year's Expert Panel as well as those who were nominated this year were invited to serve on the 2016 Expert Panel. Experts from every region and functional area were represented on the Expert Panel. Panelists submitted their rankings and recommendations by Friday, November 15, 2016.

Launch: 2016 Global Go-To Think Tank Rankings Announced January 2017

The 2016 Global Go-To Think Tank Rankings were announced at the United Nations in New York, at the World Bank in Washington D.C., and at selected organizations in every region of the world.

2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index Nomination and Ranking Criteria

The peers and experts who participated in the indexing process were encouraged to employ the following criteria when considering nominations and rankings. The 2016 GGTTI Nomination and Ranking Criteria include, but are not limited to the following criteria:

- The quality and commitment of the think tank's leadership (chief executive and governing body). This involves effectively managing the mission and programs of the think tank, mobilizing the financial and human resources necessary to fulfill the mission and monitoring the quality, independence and impact of the think tank;
- The quality and reputation of the think tank's staff. Ability to assemble a critical mass of highly skilled, experienced and productive scholars and analysts who are recognized as either emerging or established experts in their respective area of research;
- The quality and reputation of the research and analysis produced. The ability to produce high quality, rigorous, policy oriented research that is accessible to policymakers, media and the public;
- Ability to recruit and retain elite scholars and analysts;
- Academic performance and reputation. This involves the academic rigor associated with the research conducted. This includes formal accreditation of a think tank's scholars and analysts, the number and type of scholarly publications produced such as: books, journals and conference papers and the number of presentations delivered at scholarly and other professional meeting and the number and type of citations of the think tanks scholars' research in scholarly publications produced by other scholars;
- The quality, number, and reach of its publications;
- The impact of a think-tank's research and programs on policymakers and other policy actors. Policy recommendations considered or actually adopted by policymakers, civil society or policy actors;
- Reputation with policymakers (name recognition associated with specific issues or programs, number of briefings and official appointments, number of policy briefs and white papers produced, legislative testimony delivered);

- A demonstrated commitment to producing independent research and analysis. This involves standards and policies for producing rigorous evidence based research and analysis that are posted and monitored by the organization, research teams and individual researchers. This includes disclosure of conflict of interest (financial, institutional or personal) and a commitment to nonpartisanship and established professional standards for research in the social sciences;
- Access to key institutions. The ability to reach and connect with key audiences and personnel such as government officials (elected and appointed), civil society, traditional and new media, and academia;
- Ability to convene key policy actors and to develop effective networks and partnerships with other think tanks and policy actors;
- Overall output of the organization (policy proposals, web visits, briefings, publications, interviews, conferences, staff nominated to official posts);
- Utilization of research, policy proposal and other products. The effective transmission and utilization of policy briefs, reports, policy recommendations and other products by policymakers and the policy community, number of current and former staff serving in advisory roles to policymakers, advisory commissions, etc., awards given to scholars for scholarly achievement or public service;
- Usefulness of organization's information in public engagement, advocacy work, preparing legislation or testimony, preparing academic papers or presentations, conducting research or teaching;
- Ability to use electronic, print and the new media to communicate research and reach key audiences;
- Media reputation (number of media appearances, interviews and citations);
- Ability to use the Internet including social media tools, to engage with policymakers, journalists and the public;
- Web Site and Digital presence. The quality, accessibility, effective maintenance of the organization's web presence, as well as, the quality and level of digital traffic and engagement (quality, accessibility and navigability of web site, number of website visitors, page views, time spent on pages, "likes" or followers);
- Level, diversity and stability of funding. The ability of an organization to mobilize the necessary financial resources to support and sustain the think tank over time (endowment, membership fees, annual donations, government and private contracts, earned income);

- Effective management and allocation of financial and human resources. The ability of a think tank to effectively manage its money and people so that they produce high quality outputs that achieve maximum impact;
- Ability of the organization to effectively fulfill the terms of the gifts, grants and contracts from government(s), individuals, corporations and foundations who have provided the financial support to the think tank (financial stewardship);
- The organization's ability to produce new knowledge, innovative policy proposals or alternative ideas on policy;
- Ability to bridge the gap between the academic and policymaking communities;
- Ability to bridge the gap between policymakers and the public;
- Ability to include new voices in the policymaking process;
- Ability of organization to be inscribed within issue and policy networks;
- Success in challenging the traditional wisdom of policymakers and in generating innovative policy ideas and programs; and,
- The impact on society. Direct relationship between the organization's efforts in a particular area to a positive change in societal values such as significant changes in the quality of life within respective country (amounts of goods and services available to citizens, state of physical and mental health, quality of environment, quality of political rights, access to institutions).

Think Tank Impact Assessment Tool

Clearly, assessing the impact of think tanks is not an easy endeavor to undertake given the various and conflicting actors, events, and politics involved in the policy making process. Despite the significant challenges in establishing a causal relationship between knowledge and policy, it is necessary for think tanks to understand and effectively respond to the growing chorus of questions being raised by donors, journalists, and the public about the role and influence of think tanks in civil societies and governments around the world.

Think tanks can employ a variety of metrics to assess their impact, including such measures as an increase in research and analysis they produce as well as to account for their contributions to the policymaking environment and civil society. McGann's recent (2008) research has focused on developing a comprehensive assessment tool for evaluating a think tank's impact. The impetus for this research, in part, was the apparent confusion that exists about the differences between outputs and impacts. In various studies and surveys that McGann has conducted over the years, researchers and think tanks responded curiously when asked about impact on public policy and how they measure it. The overwhelming response was to provide a list of research outputs (number of books

published, conference held, web hits, media appearances, etc.). Outputs, however, are not the only way to measure impact.

The metric provided below is designed to serve as a catalyst for a discussion on how to effectively measure the impact of think tanks. It is provided here as background for the think tank ranking process in the hopes that it will help clarify the distinction between outputs and impacts. We ask that you consider the following indicators when contemplating the impact of think tanks:

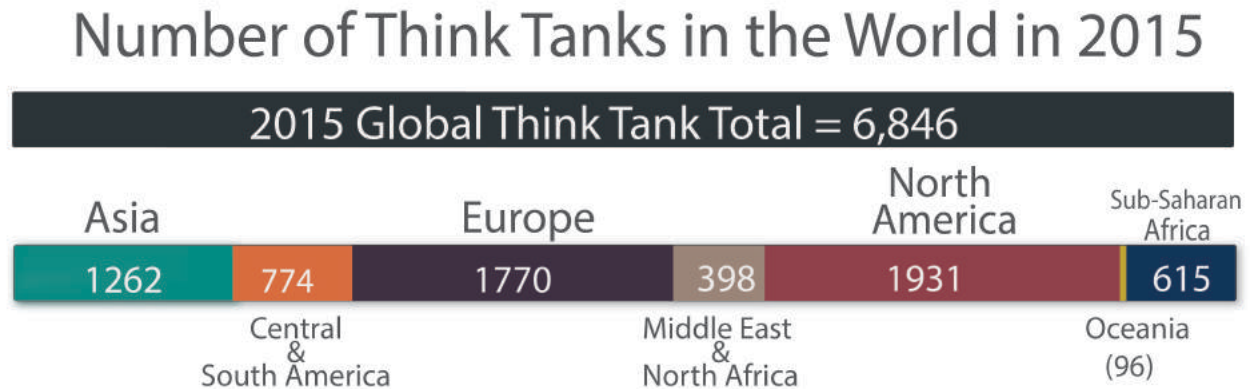
- **Resource indicators:** Ability to recruit and retain leading scholars and analysts; the level, quality, and stability of financial support; proximity and access to decision-makers and other policy elites; a staff with the ability to conduct rigorous research and produce timely and incisive analysis; institutional currency; quality and reliability of networks; and key contacts in the policy academic communities, and the media.
- **Utilization indicators:** Reputation as a “go-to” organization by media and policy elites in the country; quantity and quality of media appearances and citations, web hits, testimony before legislative and executive bodies; briefings, official appointments, consultation by officials or departments/agencies; books sold; reports distributed; references made to research and analysis in scholarly and popular publications and attendees at conferences and seminars organized.
- **Output indicators:** Number and quality of: policy proposals and ideas generated; publications produced (books, journal articles, policy briefs, etc.); news interviews conducted; briefings, conferences, and seminars organized; and staff who are nominated to advisory and government posts.
- **Impact indicators:** Recommendations considered or adopted by policymakers and civil society organizations; issue network centrality; advisory role to political parties, candidates, transition teams; awards granted; publication in or citation of publications in academic journals, public testimony and the media that influences the policy debate and decision-making; listserv and web site dominance; and success in challenging the conventional wisdom and standard operating procedures of bureaucrats and elected officials in the country.

Beyond this qualitative assessment, an effective evaluation of impact should also involve NGOs, as well as members of the government and policymakers, to ascertain the degree to which they have utilized the grantee’s research output. This participation can be obtained through interviews, surveys, questionnaires, and focus group meetings, utilizing the Outcome Mapping which “moves away from assessing the products of an activity or a program to focus on changes in behaviors and relationships (outcomes) which can lead to changes.” Impact can be viewed as positive if it “changes the behavior, relationships, activities, or actions of the people, groups, and organizations with whom a program works directly.”

Although this qualitative assessment is essential because it recognizes that policy impact can be successfully achieved even if policy prescriptions are not directly translated into actual policy, we recommend that this assessment should be translated into numerical rankings, thereby allowing comparisons with baseline data for effective monitoring and evaluation in the future.

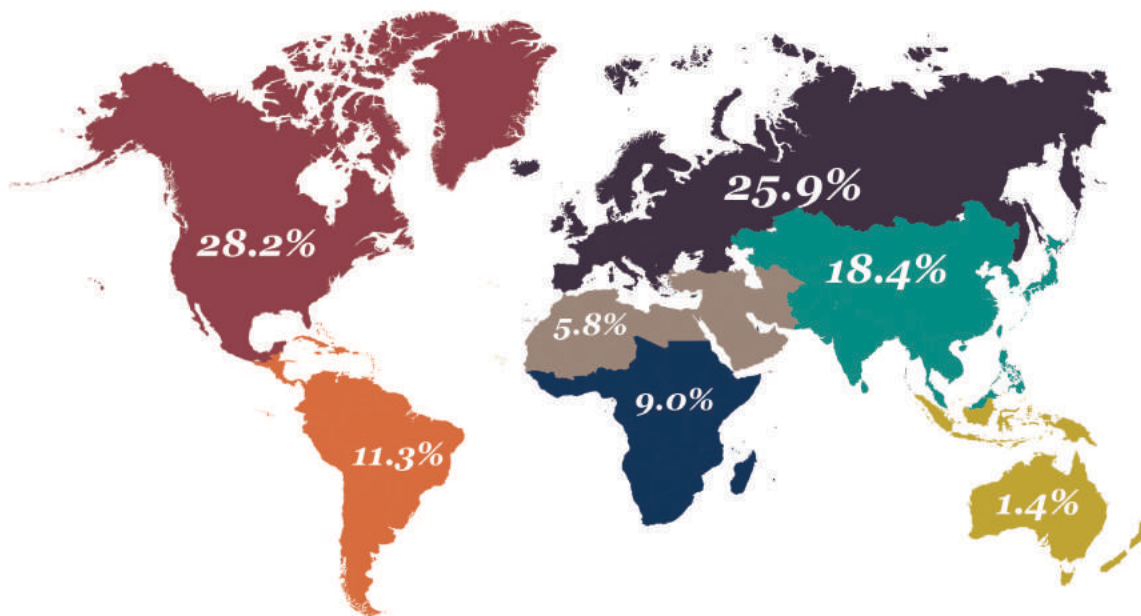
2015 Think Tank Statistics

Number of Think Tanks in the World in 2015



This chart reflects the number of think tanks in 2015 based on data collected as of December, 2015.

Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Region



Countries with the Largest Number of Think Tanks

Rank	Country	Number of Think Tanks
1	United States	1835
2	China	435
3	United Kingdom	288
4	India	280
5	Germany	195
6	France	180
7	Argentina	138
8	Russia	122
9	Japan	109
10	Canada	99
11	Italy	97
12	Brazil	89
13	South Africa	86
14	Sweden	77
15	Switzerland	73
16	Australia	63
17	Mexico	61
18	Iran	59
19	Bolivia	59
20	Israel	58
21	Netherlands	58
22	Spain	55
23	Romania	54
24	Kenya	53
25	Belgium	53

Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Country

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		ASIA		CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE		WESTERN EUROPE	
Angola	4	Afghanistan	6	Albania	14	Andorra	2
Benin	15	Armenia	14	Belarus	21	Austria	40
Botswana	13	Azerbaijan	13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14	Belgium	53
Burkina Faso	16	Bangladesh	35	Bulgaria	35	Denmark	41
Burundi	5	Bhutan	9	Croatia	11	France	180
Cameroon	21	Brunei	1	Czech Republic	27	Germany	195
Cape Verde	2	Cambodia	10	Estonia	17	Greece	35
Central African Republic	2	China	435	Finland	28	Iceland	7
Chad	3	Georgia	14	Hungary	42	Ireland	14
Congo	3	Hong Kong	30	Kosovo	3	Italy	97
Congo, Democratic Republic of	7	India	280	Latvia	11	Liechtenstein	2
Cote d'Ivoire	12	Indonesia	27	Lithuania	19	Luxembourg	6
Eritrea	5	Japan	109	Macedonia	18	Malta	4
Ethiopia	25	Kazakhstan	8	Moldova	9	Monaco	2
Gabon	2	Kyrgyzstan	10	Montenegro	4	Netherlands	58
Gambia	6	Laos	3	Poland	42	Norway	15
Ghana	37	Macao	1	Romania	54	Portugal	21
Guinea	2	Malaysia	18	Russia	122	San Marino	1
Guinea-Bissau	1	Maldives	6	Serbia	24	Spain	55
Kenya	53	Mongolia	7	Slovakia	18	Sweden	77
Lesotho	4	Nepal	12	Slovenia	19	Switzerland	73
Liberia	3	North Korea	2	Ukraine	47	United Kingdom	288
Madagascar	5	Pakistan	20			Vatican City	1
Malawi	15	Philippines	21				
Mali	12	Singapore	12				
Mauritania	2	South Korea	35				
Mauritius	8	Sri Lanka	14				
Mozambique	4	Taiwan	52				
Namibia	15	Tajikistan	7				
Niger	4	Thailand	8				
Nigeria	48	Turkmenistan	1				
Rwanda	7	Uzbekistan	8				
Senegal	16	Vietnam	10				
Seychelles	3						
Sierra Leone	1						
Somalia	6						
South Africa	86						
South Sudan	5						
Swaziland	4						
Tanzania	15						
Togo	4						
Uganda	28						
Zambia	13						
Zimbabwe	26						

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA		MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		NORTH AMERICA		OCEANIA	
Anguilla	1	Algeria	9	Canada	99	Australia	63
Antigua and Barbuda	2	Bahrain	4	Mexico	61	Fiji	1
Argentina	138	Cyprus	6	United States	1835	New Zealand	5
Aruba	1	Egypt	35			Papua New Guinea	1
Bahamas	2	Iran	59			Samoa	1
Barbados	9	Iraq	31			Vanuatu	1
Belize	4	Israel	58				
Bermuda	3	Jordan	21				
Bolivia	59	Kuwait	14				
Brazil	89	Lebanon	19				
British Virgin Islands	1	Libya	2				
Cayman Islands	1	Morocco	15				
Chile	44	Oman	3				
Colombia	40	Palestine	28				
Costa Rica	37	Qatar	7				
Cuba	19	Saudi Arabia	4				
Dominica	3	Sudan	5				
Dominican Republic	31	Syria	6				
Ecuador	18	Tunisia	18				
El Salvador	13	Turkey	32				
French Guiana	1	United Arab Emirates	7				
Grenada	1	Yemen	22				
Guadeloupe	5						
Guatemala	12						
Guyana	4						
Haiti	2						
Honduras	9						
Jamaica	6						
Martinique	2						
Montserrat	1						
Nicaragua	10						
Panama	12						
Paraguay	27						
Peru	33						
Puerto Rico	6						
St. Kitts and Nevis	1						
St. Lucia	3						
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1						
Suriname	3						
Trinidad and Tobago	12						
Turks and Caicos Islands	1						
United States Virgin Islands	1						
Uruguay	21						
Venezuela	20						

U.S. Think Tanks by State

State	Number of Think Tanks
D.C.	397
Massachusetts	177
California	169
New York	144
Virginia	105
Illinois	62
Maryland	50
Texas	47
Connecticut	44
Pennsylvania	42
New Jersey	36
Colorado	31
Florida	31
Michigan	31
Georgia	29
Ohio	25
Minnesota	23
North Carolina	23
Washington	23
Wisconsin	22
Arizona	21
Indiana	21
Maine	21
Rhode Island	20
Tennessee	19
Missouri	18
Alabama	16
Kansas	17
Oregon	16
New Hampshire	13
Hawaii	12
Kentucky	11
Oklahoma	11
Iowa	10
Louisiana	10
Mississippi	10

Arkansas	8
Montana	8
Nebraska	7
New Mexico	7
Utah	7
South Carolina	6
West Virginia	6
South Dakota	5
Vermont	5
Idaho	4
Nevada	4
North Dakota	4
Alaska	3
Delaware	3
Total	1835

2016 Ranking Categories

- **Top Think Tanks in the World**
 - Think Tank of the Year 2016 – Top Think Tank in the World
 - Top Think Tanks Worldwide – (Non-U.S.)
 - Top Think Tanks Worldwide – (U.S. and non-U.S.)
- **Top Think Tanks by Region**
 - Top Think Tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Top Think Tanks in Canada and Mexico
 - Top Think Tanks in Central and South America
 - Top Think Tanks in the United States
 - Top Think Tanks in Central Asia
 - Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea
 - Top Think Tanks in Southeast Asia and the Pacific
 - Top Think Tanks in Central and Eastern Europe
 - Top Think Tanks in Western Europe
 - Top Think Tanks in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
- **Top Think Tanks by Area of Research**
 - Top Defense and National Security Think Tanks
 - Top Domestic Economic Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Education Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Environment Think Tanks
 - Top Foreign Policy and International Affairs Think Tanks
 - Top Domestic Health Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks
 - Top International Development Think Tanks
 - Top International Economic Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Science and Technology Think Tanks
 - Top Social Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks
- **Top Think Tanks by Special Achievement**
 - Best Advocacy Campaign
 - Best For-Profit Think Tanks
 - Best Government Affiliated Think Tanks
 - Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks
 - Best Managed Think Tank
 - Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank
 - Best New Think Tanks (Unranked)
 - Best Independent Think Tank
 - Best Policy Study/Report Produced by a Think Tank

- Best Think Tank Conference
- Best Think Tank Network
- Best Think Tanks with Political Party Affiliation
- Best Transdisciplinary Research Program at a Think Tank
- Best University Affiliated Think Tanks
- Best Use of Social Networks
- Think Tank to Watch
- Think Tanks with the Best External Relations/Public Engagement Programs
- Think Tanks with the Best Use of the Internet
- Think Tanks with the Best Use of the Media (Print or Electronic)
- Think Tanks with the Most Innovative Policy Ideas/Proposals
- Think Tanks with the Most Significant Impact on Public Policy
- Think Tanks with Outstanding Policy-Oriented Public Programs
- Top Think Tanks with Annual Operating Budgets of Less Than \$5 Million USD
- Think Tank with the Best Practices (Policies and Procedures) to Assure the Quality, Independence and Integrity of its Policy Research

2016 Categorical Definitions

By Region

Top Think Tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa: This category is dedicated to the leading institutions in the region south of the Sahara desert. The term is used to contrast the countries that are included in the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) category. Sudan, although geographically located south of the Sahara desert, it is not considered a Sub-Saharan country. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Think Tanks in Central and South America: This category is dedicated to the leading institutions in the Central and South part of the American continent, including the Caribbean states. The definition excludes the three North American countries of Canada, Mexico and the United States. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Think Tanks in the United States: This category is dedicated to the leading institutions in the United States of America. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in the United States.

Top Think Tanks in Asia: This category is dedicated to the leading institutions in Central Asia and the Caucasus region, namely Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Russia, although possesses territory in Central Asia, is not considered part of the region for this definition. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan and the Republic of Korea: The Asia category underwent revisions in order to prevent the group's total domination by China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. As such, we divided a single category for "Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea".

Top Think Tanks in Southeast Asia and the Pacific: This category includes think tanks in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Top Think Tanks in Central and Eastern Europe: Russia presents perhaps the thorniest case of all, since geographically it could conceivably belong to the Central and Eastern Europe,

Central Asia, and Asia and the Pacific categories. In order to avoid confusion and to respect the fact that the majority of Russian think tanks lie in the extreme west of the country, Russia will remain in the Central and Eastern Europe category.

The Central and Eastern Europe category will include Russian think tanks and also think tanks from those countries that lie between Turkey and Russia in the east and Sweden, Germany, Austria, and Italy in the west. So this category included think tank in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine.

Top Think Tanks in Western Europe: This category included think tanks in Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Vatican City.

By Area of Research

Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks: Transparency is a feature that marks the independency of think tanks. There are phantom NGOs and think tanks that actually serve the interest of government or specific individuals and corporations that establish them. Special relationship does exist between funders and thinks tanks that derail the independency and neutral value we believe think tanks should have.

Top Defense and National Security Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading defense and national security institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses of national security, military and defense policies. These institutions not only strive in developing comprehensive policy initiatives for commercial and government clients but also offer informative publications readily available to the public. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Domestic Economic Policy Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading domestic economic policy think tanks of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses of domestic economic policy which covers a wide range of topics such as: the money supply and interest rates, macro and microeconomics, trade and investments and various other economic areas the government influences. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Education Policy Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading education policy institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses regarding educational issues to policy makers and the

public. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading energy and resource policy institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on a wide set of issues such as: energy development, production, distribution and various resource and energy issues significant to the global community. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Environment Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading environmental policy institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on various environmental issues that are of significance on a global level. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Foreign Policy and International Affairs Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading foreign policy and international affairs institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses pertaining to world affairs, security, political and economic__ policy on a domestic and international level. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Domestic Health Policy Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading domestic health policy institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on topics related to domestic health services and goals within the specific country. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading global health policy institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on topics related to the health issues and challenges the global community faces. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top International Development Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading international development institutions within the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on developmental challenges and issues facing the international community, such as: agricultural, growth, poverty, inequality, humanitarian and various other topics related to development. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top International Economic Policy Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading international economic policy institutions within the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on topics pertaining international economic policy, such as: globalization, international finance, trade, investment, development and various other topics relevant to global economics. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Science and Technology Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading science and technology institutions within the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on topics ranging from innovation and telecommunications to energy, climate and life sciences. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

Top Social Policy Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading social policy institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on topic pertaining to social issues and challenges such as: crime and justice, immigration, poverty, welfare of states and various other topics relevant to social policy. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

By Special Achievement

Best Advocacy Campaign: Advocacy campaigns are groups of activities or actions that convey the ideas and beliefs of the organizations to the public. That being said, advocacy types of think tanks tend to take strong positions on particular policy issues, which may potentially derail the institute's objectivity and consistent value. As a continuum of structure and functions, Advocacy think tanks at times mirror to public lobbies and interest groups.

Best For-Profit Think Tanks: Also known as corporate think tank tanks, for-profit think tanks are research organizations that operate as for profit businesses. In most cases, they are affiliated with a corporation that operates on a for-profit basis. As most think tanks may show structural similarities with organizational siblings, for-profit think tanks are mostly close to government

research organizations.

Best Government Affiliated Think Tanks: Government Affiliated Think Tanks are those that situate in the government and are considered as a part of the government body. Think tanks honored in this category are recognized for outstanding policy research.

Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks: Institution that is able to network, mobilize and collaborate with two or more think tanks to produce a modest yet achievable set of global public goods.

Best Managed Think Tank: A well-managed think tank should have institutional-level decision being widely spread among key staff such as organization head, directors and senior fellows to make sure the information is transparent and shared. Also, upward communication from staff to directors during regular meeting is also important, which ensures mutual understanding and common value are identified within the think tank. Nonetheless, the ability to attract senior analysts in completing organization mission and to provide training plans and workshops that keep the continuum of human capital development are key criteria to reflect organizational control over human resource.

Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank: The main issue for organizational paradigm is its ability to define the structural design that is appropriate to the fulfillment of functional needs. New Idea and paradigm are ones with solid framework, ways of thinking and methodologies that are specifically developed to meet institutions goals and concerns.

Best New Think Tanks These are think tanks that have been established in the last 24 months and are centers of excellence.

Best Policy Study/Report Produced by a Think Tank 2015-2016: Quality study/ reports that are able to meet the need of rigorous, policy oriented research and are accessible to policymakers, media and the public.

Best Think Tank Conference: A quality conference should be able to bring all together the academics, practitioners and policymakers to evaluate and examine global challenges such as financial risks, sustainability, inequality in the future as a whole.

Best Think Tank Network: Working through network is a critical factor for a think tank to reach their goals. The ability to expand, mobilize and nurture network efficiently in an environment where organizations are closely entwined with each other helps to generate momentum for think tanks. Though some think tanks may need more secrecy within networks while others don't based on their goal and focus, networking has made the total greater than the sum of all individuals in a comprehensive environment.

Best Think Tanks with Political Party Affiliation: Think tanks that are formally affiliated with a political party and ideology. In the US, they are mostly categorized into Democrats and Republicans and Independents. As aggregate data from 2014 shows, 39% identify as independents, 32% as Democrats and 23% as Republicans.

Best Trans-disciplinary Research Program at a Think Tank: Trans-disciplinary research is a

research method in which wide ranges of scholars work jointly with stakeholders. It aims at overcoming the production and demand of knowledge to contribute to solutions of social problems. In other words, it combines scholars of various disciplines together to form new conceptual, theoretical, methodological and translational innovations that move beyond discipline-specific approaches to address a common problem.

Think Tank to Watch: Think tanks in this category are honored for their excellent research, innovative advances within the past 24 months.

Think Tanks with the Most Significant Impact on Public Policy: Public Policy is the means by which a government maintains order or addresses the needs of its citizens, through actions defined by its constitution. Public policy is a term used to describe a collection of laws, mandates, or regulations established through a political process. Think tanks honored in this category produce research that is impactful and evident in Public Policy.

Top Think Tanks with Annual Operating Budget of Less Than \$5 Million USD: Think tanks in this category are honored for outstanding research practices and significant research output while operating on a budgets of less than \$5 Million USD.

Best Think Tank with the Best Practices (Policies and Procedures) to Assure the Quality, Independence and Integrity of its Policy Research: Think tanks honored in this category adhere and uphold moral and ethical righteousness in their research practices.

Best Regional Studies Policy Research Think Tank (University Affiliated): A university-affiliated think tank is a research center dedicated to public policy analysis with the support of a major university, though the degree of this support fluctuates. These think tanks are often part of a specialized school of a university. Alumni networks often function as sources for key contacts in the policymaking community. The degree of affiliation between think tanks and their respective universities can be measured by analyzing the overlap of certain factors. Most are comprised of professors, researchers and fellows hailing from their respective universities, but may also include visiting scholars and visiting fellows. They involve student research through research fellowships and internships, as well as undergraduate and graduate programs. While some of these think tanks rely on facilities and staff of their respective universities to conduct research, the majority of them determine the research to be conducted independently. Most of these think tanks raise funds specific to their research through grants from individuals, foundations, organizations and governments, while they may also receive financial support from their respective university. Buildings housing these think tanks tend to be located on their respective universities' campuses. They also have access to other university facilities, such as libraries and research labs, and many of the organizations also have facilities in additional locations.

Best Regional Studies Policy Research Center (Free-Standing, Not University Affiliated): Think Tanks honored in this category are independent of government or university affiliation, and are self-governing institutions. These institutions are autonomous and produce quality research that is objective and unbiased.

2016 Global Go To Ranking Results

In advance of presenting this year's results, I would like to stress that the inclusion of an institution in the universe of leading think tanks does not indicate a seal of approval or endorsement of the institution, its publications, or its programs on the part of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program. Likewise, a failure to be nominated does not necessarily indicate a lack of quality and effectiveness or poor performance. There are 6,486 think tanks that are doing exceptional work to help bridge the gap between knowledge and policy. This report is no more than an effort to highlight some of the leading think tanks worldwide.

With that, it gives me great satisfaction and pleasure to present the results of the 2016 rankings process below.



Think Tank of the Year 2016 – Top Think Tank in the World

Table 1

1. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
--

Top Think Tanks Worldwide (Non-US)

Table 2

1.	Chatham House (United Kingdom)
2.	French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
3.	Bruegel (Belgium)
4.	International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
5.	Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
6.	Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
7.	Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
8.	Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
9.	Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
10.	Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
11.	Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
12.	Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
13.	Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
14.	China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
15.	German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
16.	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
17.	European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
18.	Center for Economic Policy Research (United Kingdom)
19.	Carnegie Middle East Center (Lebanon)
20.	Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
21.	Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
22.	Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
23.	Carnegie Moscow Center (Russia)
24.	Fraser Institute (Canada)
25.	International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
26.	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
27.	German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
28.	Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
29.	Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
30.	Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
31.	Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
32.	African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
33.	Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
34.	China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
35.	German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
36.	Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
37.	Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
38.	Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)
39.	Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
40.	Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
41.	Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
42.	Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
43.	Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
44.	Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
45.	Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
46.	Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)

47.	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
48.	South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
49.	Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
50.	Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
51.	Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
52.	Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
53.	Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
54.	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Research (ICRIER) (India)
55.	Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS)(Republic of Korea)
56.	Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
57.	IDEAS (United Kingdom)
58.	Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
59.	Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
60.	Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
61.	Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
62.	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
63.	Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
64.	Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
65.	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
66.	African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
67.	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
68.	Centre on Asia and Globalization (LKY) (Singapore)
69.	Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)
70.	Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo A.C. (CIDAC) (Mexico)
71.	Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
72.	Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
73.	Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
74.	IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
75.	Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)
76.	Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
77.	Center for the Study of State and Society (CEDES) (Argentina)
78.	Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (Ghana)
79.	Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
80.	Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) (Germany)
81.	Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)
82.	Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
83.	Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
84.	Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
85.	Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
86.	Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)
87.	European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
88.	EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
89.	Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)
90.	Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
91.	RAND Europe (United Kingdom)
92.	European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
93.	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
94.	East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
95.	Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
96.	Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)

97.	Ethiopian Development Research Institute (Ethiopia)
98.	Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
99.	Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
100.	Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
101.	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
102.	European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)
103.	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
104.	Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
105.	TIMBRO (Sweden)
106.	Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
107.	Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
108.	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
109.	Center Liberal Studies (Bulgaria)
110.	Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
111.	Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) (Chile)
112.	Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
113.	Center for International Governance Innovation (Canada)
114.	Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
115.	Carnegie Europe (Belgium)
116.	Brookings Doha Center (Qatar)
117.	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
118.	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)(Senegal)
119.	Fundacion Libertad (Argentina)
120.	Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
121.	Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
122.	Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
123.	Brookings India (India)
124.	African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)
125.	F.A. Hayek Foundation (Slovakia)
126.	Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
127.	Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)
128.	Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
129.	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (Ethiopia)
130.	Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
131.	Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (HIIA) (Hungary)
132.	Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)
133.	Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
134.	Ravand Institute for Economic and International Studies (Iran)
135.	United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
136.	EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
137.	Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF) (India)
138.	Policy Exchange (United Kingdom)
139.	Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
140.	Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) (Taiwan, China)
141.	EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
142.	Center for China and Globalization (China)
143.	Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) (Montenegro)
144.	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
145.	Fundacion Alternativas (Spain)

146.	Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (Israel)
147.	Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
148.	Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (AJCS) (Qatar)
149.	Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
150.	Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)

Top Think Tanks Worldwide (U.S. and non-U.S.)

Table 3

1.	Brookings Institution (United States)
2.	Chatham House (United Kingdom)
3.	French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
4.	Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
5.	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
6.	Bruegel (Belgium)
7.	RAND Corporation (United States)
8.	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
9.	Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV)
10.	Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
11.	Cato Institute (United States)
12.	Heritage Foundation (United States)
13.	International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
14.	Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
15.	Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
16.	Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
17.	Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
18.	German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
19.	Fraser Institute (Canada)
20.	Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
21.	Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
22.	Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
23.	Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
24.	Carnegie Moscow Center (Russia)
25.	American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
26.	International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
27.	Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
28.	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
29.	Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
30.	European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
31.	Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
32.	Human Rights Watch (United States)
33.	China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
34.	Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
35.	German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
36.	Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
37.	Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
38.	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
39.	Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
40.	China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
41.	Carnegie Middle East Center (Lebanon)
42.	German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
43.	Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
44.	Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
45.	IDEAS (United Kingdom)
46.	Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
47.	Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)

48.	Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
49.	Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)
50.	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
51.	Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
52.	Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
53.	Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
54.	Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
55.	Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
56.	Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
57.	Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
58.	Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
59.	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
60.	Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) (Germany)
61.	Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
62.	Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
63.	African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
64.	Urban Institute (United States)
65.	East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
66.	Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
67.	Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
68.	African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
69.	Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
70.	World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)
71.	Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
72.	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
73.	Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
74.	Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
75.	European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
76.	Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
77.	South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
78.	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
79.	Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
80.	Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)
81.	Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)
82.	Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
83.	Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
84.	Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
85.	Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
86.	Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
87.	Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)
88.	Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)
89.	Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
90.	Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)
91.	Demos (United Kingdom)
92.	European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
93.	Timbro (Sweden)
94.	Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) (Chile)

95.	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
96.	Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
97.	Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE Libertad) (Venezuela)
98.	Atlantic Council (United States)
99.	Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
100.	Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
101.	Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
102.	Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
103.	African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
104.	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
105.	Unirule Institute for Economics (China)
106.	Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
107.	Hudson Institute (United States)
108.	Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)
109.	Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
110.	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
111.	Center for China and Globalization (China)
112.	Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
113.	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
114.	IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
115.	Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)
116.	Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
117.	Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
118.	EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
119.	Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
120.	European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)
121.	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
122.	Fundacao Armando Alvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)
123.	Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)
124.	Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
125.	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
126.	Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI) (United States)
127.	National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
128.	Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
129.	Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política (IEEP) (Ecuador)
130.	Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
131.	Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
132.	Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
133.	Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
134.	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
135.	Mercatus Center (United States)
136.	Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
137.	Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
138.	National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
139.	Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
140.	Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) (Uganda)
141.	Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)
142.	Delhi Policy Group (India)
143.	Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)

144.	Ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (Germany)
145.	Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)
146.	Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
147.	EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
148.	Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
149.	Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
150.	Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)
151.	Hoover Institution (United States)
152.	Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
153.	Institucion Futuro (Spain)
154.	World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
155.	German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
156.	Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
157.	Institute for Development and Global Governance (DRI) (France)
158.	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
159.	Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
160.	Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
161.	Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
162.	Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
163.	Centro de Investigaciones Economicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)
164.	Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
165.	Israel-Palestine: Creative Regional Initiatives (IPCRI), FKA Israel-Palestine Center for Research and Information (Israel/Palestine)
166.	Copenhagen Consensus Center (Denmark)
167.	Research and Information (Israel/Palestine)
168.	Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)
169.	Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
170.	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) (Ghana)
171.	Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)
172.	Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)
173.	Centre for Geopolitical Studies (GEOPOLITIKA) (Lithuania)
174.	Centre for Policy Research (OPR) (India)
175.	Fundacion Libertad (Argentina)

Top Think Tanks by Region

Top Think Tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa

Table 4

1.	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
2.	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPR) (Kenya)
3.	Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)
4.	IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
5.	African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
6.	South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
7.	Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
8.	African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET) (Ghana)
9.	African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
10.	Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
11.	Centre for Policy Analysis (CEPA) (Ghana)
12.	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
13.	REPOA, FKA Research on Poverty Alleviation (Tanzania)
14.	Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE) (South Africa)
15.	Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
16.	Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES) (Cote d'Ivoire)
17.	Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)
18.	Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)
19.	Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Ghana)
20.	Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
21.	Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)
22.	Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) (Nigeria)
23.	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) (Uganda)
24.	Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) (South Africa)
25.	Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
26.	South African Institute of Race Relations (IRR) (South Africa)
27.	Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)
28.	Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) (South Africa)
29.	Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)
30.	Centre for Research and Technology Development (RESTECH) (Kenya)
31.	African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
32.	Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA) (Nigeria)
33.	Mo Ibrahim Foundation (United Kingdom)
34.	Centre for Development Studies (Ghana)
35.	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) (Ghana)
36.	Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (Namibia)
37.	Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
38.	Rift Valley Institute (RVI) (Kenya)
39.	Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IERPE) (Benin)
40.	Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa (CSEA) (Nigeria)
41.	Centre d'Etudes, de Documentation et de Recherche Economiques et Sociales (CEDRES) (Burkina Faso)

42.	Justice and Human Rights Institute (JHRI) (Ghana)
43.	Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)
44.	Groupe de Recherche en Economie Appliquee et Theorique (GREAT) (Mali)
45.	Inter-Region Economic Network (IREN) (Kenya)
46.	Strategic Transformation and Policy Centre (STPC) (Cape Verde)
47.	Centre d'Etudes de Politiques pour le Developpement (CEPOD) (Senegal)
48.	Institute for Public Policy Analysis and Management (IPPAM) (Nigeria)
49.	Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) (Ethiopia)
50.	Programme de Troisieme Cycle Inter-universitaire en Economie (PTCI) (Burkina Faso)
51.	Integrated Social Development Center (ISODEC) (Ghana)
52.	Africa Heritage Institution (Afri-Heritage) (Nigeria)
53.	African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Tanzania)
54.	Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA) (South Africa)
55.	Development Research and Projects Centre (dRPC) (Nigeria)
56.	Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) (Kenya)
57.	Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes et d'Appui a l'Analyse Economique a Madagascar (CREAM) (Madagascar)
58.	Centre Autonome d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacites pour le Developpement au Togo (CADERDT) (Togo)
59.	Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) (Nigeria)
60.	Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Research Organization (STIPRO) (Tanzania)
61.	Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI) (Zimbabwe)
62.	Mandela Institute for Development Studies (MINDS) (South Africa)
63.	UONGOZI Institute (Tanzania)
64.	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (Angola)
65.	Swaziland Economic Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SEPARC) (Swaziland)
66.	Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) (Rwanda)
67.	African Institute for Applied Economics (AIAE) (Nigeria)
68.	Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) (South Africa)
69.	Africa Freedom of Information Centre (Uganda)
70.	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)
71.	Initiative prospective agricole et rurale (IPAR) (Senegal)
72.	Afro-Middle East Centre (South Africa)
73.	Institute for Democratic Governance- IDEG (Ghana)
74.	Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du Cires (CAPEC) (Côte d'Ivoire)
75.	Centre d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques et Sociales (CAPES) (Burkina-Faso)
76.	Centre d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacités d'Analyse et de Plaidoyer (CERCAP) (Mali)
77.	Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (Nigeria)
78.	Consortium for Social and Economic Research (Senegal)
79.	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Analyses et Politiques Economiques (Congo)
80.	Consortium pour la Recherche Economique en Afrique (Kenya)
81.	Institut Audace-Afrique, Abidjan (Ivory Coast)
82.	Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia (EEPFE) (Ethiopia)
83.	Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (Somalia)
84.	Center for Conflict Resolution (South Africa)
85.	Institute of Security Studies (Ethiopia)

86.	Africa Centre for Cities (South Africa)
87.	Sudd Institute (South Sudan)
88.	Centre for Economic Transformation (CET) (Ghana)
89.	Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (South Africa)
90.	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (Tanzania)
91.	Center for Environment and Development (Cameroon)
92.	Centro Terra Viva (Mozambique)
93.	Economic and Social Policy Institute (The Horn), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
94.	Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research (South Africa)
95.	Institute of Tomorrow (Sudan)

Top Think Tanks in Mexico and Canada

Table 5

1. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
2. Fraser Institute (Canada)
3. Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economicas (CIDE) (Mexico)
4. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
5. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
6. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
7. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
8. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas (Mexico)
9. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)
10. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
11. Macdonald-Laurier Institute (MLI) (Canada)
12. Canadian Global Affairs Institute (CGAI) (Canada)
13. Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad (IMCO) (Mexico)
14. Atlantic Institute for Market Studies (AIMS) (Canada)
15. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
16. Conference Board of Canada (CBoC) (Canada)
17. Colegio de Mexico (CM) (Mexico)
18. Montreal Economic Institute (MEI) (Canada)
19. Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Libre Empresa (CISLE) (Mexico)
20. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)
21. El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (Colef) (Mexico)
22. Canadian International Council (CIC) (Canada)
23. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Mexico)
24. Colectivo de Analisis de la Seguridad con Democracia (CASEDE) (Mexico)
25. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)
26. Instituto de Pensamiento Estrategico Agora (IPEA) (Mexico)
27. Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia (INSYDE) (Mexico)
28. Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP), FKA Queen's Centre for International Relations (Canada)
29. Public Policy Forum (PPF) (Canada)
30. Canada 2020 (Canada)
31. Caledon Institute of Social Policy (Canada)
32. Caminos de la Libertad (Mexico)
33. Canadian Taxpayers Federation (Canada)
34. Mackenzie Institute (Canada)
35. Mexicanos Primero (Mexico)
36. CIVITAS (Canada)
37. Institute of Politics (Mexico)
38. Asia Pacific Foundation (Canada)
39. Pembina Institute (Canada)
40. Centro de Estudios en Calidad de Vida y Desarrollo Social (CECAVI) (Mexico)

Top Think Tanks in Central and South America

Table 6

1. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
2. Comision Economica para America Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)
3. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
4. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
5. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
6. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
7. Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) (Chile)
8. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Economica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
9. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
10. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
11. Corporacion de Estudios para Latinoamerica (CIEPLAN) (Chile)
12. Instituto Fernando Henrique Cardoso (iFHC) (Brazil)
13. Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)
14. Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)
15. Centro de Analisis y Difusion de la Economia Paraguaya (CADEP) (Paraguay)
16. Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento (CEBRAP) (Brazil)
17. Centro Latinoamericano de Economia Humana (CLAEH) (Uruguay)
18. Fundacion de Investigaciones Economicas Latinoamericanas (FIEL) (Argentina)
19. Fundacion Salvadorena para el Desarrollo Economico y Social (FUSADES) (El Salvador)
20. Consejo Uruguayo para las Relaciones Internacionales (CURI) (Uruguay)
21. Fundacion para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)
22. Fundacion Ideas para la Paz (FIP) (Colombia)
23. Fundacion Chile 21 (Chile)
24. Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) (Argentina)
25. Instituto Libertad y Democracia (ILD) (Peru)
26. Fundacion Pensar (Argentina)
27. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
28. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) (Peru)
29. Libertad y Desarrollo (Lyd) (Chile)
30. Centro de Estudios de la Violencia (NEV) (Brazil)
31. Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economia Politica (IEEP) (Ecuador)
32. Foro Social de la Deuda Externa de Honduras y Desarrollo (FOSDEH) (Honduras)
33. Fundacion Jaime Guzman (FJG) (Chile)
34. Instituto Millenium (Brazil)
35. Fundacion Libertad (Argentina)
36. Instituto de Ciencia Politica (ICP) (Colombia)
37. Fundacion Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo (FUNDAUNGO) (El Salvador)
38. Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales (CEDLAS) (Argentina)
39. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
40. Fundacion Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
41. Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)
42. Instituto Desarrollo (Paraguay)
43. Centro de Investigaciones Economicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)
44. Fundacion Centro de Pensamiento Primero Colombia (FCPPC) (Colombia)

45. Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA) (Guatemala)
46. Fundacion Milenio (Bolivia)
47. Asociacion de Investigacion y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
48. Grupo Propuesta Ciudadana (GPC) (Peru)
49. Fundacion ARU (Bolivia)
50. Fundacion Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Economico y Social (FUNIDES) (Nicaragua)
51. Nassau Institute (Bahamas)
52. Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) (Chile)
53. Center for the New Economy (Puerto Rico)
54. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA) (Peru)
55. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas (CINVE) (Guatemala)
56. Faculdade de Direito do Sul de Minas (Brazil)
57. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Argentina)
58. Centro de Investigaciones para la Transformación (CENIT) (Argentina)
59. Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de America Latina (Argentina)
60. Colombian Caribbean Observatory (Colombia)
61. Consejo Venezolano de Relaciones Internacionales (Venezuela)
62. Dejusticia (Colombia)
63. Centro de Análisis de las Decisiones Públicas (Guatemala)
64. Instituto Peruano de Economia (Peru)
65. Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales (CEES) (Guatemala)
66. Centro de Investigaciones Socio Juridicas (Colombia)
67. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC/CEPAL) (Chile)
68. El Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico (CEDE) (Colombia)
69. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Ecuador)
70. Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (Brazil)
71. Forum da Libertade (Brazil)
72. Fundacion Bases (Argentina)
73. Fundación Democracia y Libertad (Peru)
74. Instituto Liberdade do Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)
75. Instituto Politico para la Libertad (Peru)
76. Fundación para el Progreso (Chile)
77. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)
78. Igarapé Institute (Brazil)
79. Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) (Brazil)
80. Instituto De Ciencia Política Hernan Echavarría Olozaga (Colombia)
81. Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE) (Brazil)
82. Instituto de Desarrollo Empresarial y Accion Social (Costa Rica)
83. Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas y Sociales (Guatemala)
84. Latin American Security and Defence Network (Argentina)
85. Libertad y Progreso (Argentina)

Top Think Tanks in United States

Table 7

1. Brookings Institution (United States)
2. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
3. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
5. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
6. RAND Corporation (United States)
7. Heritage Foundation (United States)
8. Cato Institute (United States)
9. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
10. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
11. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
12. Urban Institute (United States)
13. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
14. Atlantic Council (United States)
15. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
16. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
17. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy (United States)
18. Hoover Institution (United States)
19. Pew Research Center (United States)
20. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
21. Stimson Center (United States)
22. Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs (United States)
23. Hudson Institute (United States)
24. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
25. Center for International Development (CID) (United States)
26. Freedom House (United States)
27. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)
28. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)
29. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
30. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)
31. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research (MI) (United States)
32. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
33. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
34. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
35. Earth Institute (United States)
36. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
37. New America Foundation (United States)
38. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
39. Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES) (United States)
40. Worldwatch Institute (United States)
41. Mercatus Center (United States)
42. Reason Foundation (United States)
43. Economic Policy Institute (EPI) (United States)
44. Center for the National Interest (CFTNI), FKA Nixon Center (United States)
45. Aspen Institute (United States)
46. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (United States)
47. Foundation for Economic Education (FEE) (United States)
48. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (United States)

49. Atlas Network (United States)
50. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)
51. Center for Transatlantic Relations (CTR) (United States)
52. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
53. Asia Society Policy Institute
54. EastWest Institute (EWI) (United States)
55. Independent Institute (United States)
56. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
57. Migration Policy Institute (MPI) (United States)
58. Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF) (United States)
59. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) (United States)
60. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
61. Arctic Institute (United States) (United States)
62. Committee for Economic Development (United States)
63. Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)
64. Middle East Institute (MEI) (United States)
65. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)
66. Demos (United States)
67. Hispanic American Center for Economic Research (HACER) (United States)
68. Institute for New Economic Thinking (United States)
69. Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) (United States)
70. Third Way (United States)
71. Tax Foundation (United States)
72. Center for International Security and Arms Control (CISAC) (United States)
73. Lugar Center (United States)
74. Berggruen Institute (United States)
75. Goldwater Institute (United States)
76. McCain Institute for International Leadership (United States)
77. Congressional Research Service (United States)
78. Africa Center for Strategic Studies (United States)
79. Project for the Study of the 21st Century (PS21) (United States)
80. Institute for Religion and Democracy (United States)
81. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)
82. Mackinac Center (United States)
83. Center for International Policy (United States)
84. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)
85. Center for Naval Analysis (United States)
86. Public Policy Institute of California (United States)
87. Institute for Defense Analysis (United States)
88. Levy Institute (United States)
89. Roosevelt Institute (United States)
90. Kaiser Permanente Institute for Health Policy (KPIHP) (United States)

Top Think Tanks in Central Asia

Table 8

1. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
2. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
3. Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)
4. Armat Center for the Development of Democracy and Civil Society (Armenia)
5. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Azerbaijan)
6. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)
7. Armenian International Policy Research Group (AIPRG) (Armenia)
8. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (Georgia)
9. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
10. Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) (Afghanistan)
11. Armenian Center for National and International Studies (ACNIS) (Armenia)
12. Asia Foundation - Afghanistan (Afghanistan)
13. Center for Economic Research (CER) (Uzbekistan)
14. Analytical Centre on Globalization and Regional Cooperation (ACGRC) (Armenia)
15. Advanced Social Technologies (AST) (Armenia)
16. New Economic School (NESG) (Georgia)
17. Center for Social and Economic Research in Kyrgyzstan (CASE) (Kyrgyzstan)
18. Strategic Research Center (SRC) (Georgia)
19. Free Minds Association (FMA) (Azerbaijan)
20. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Georgia)
21. National Institute for Strategic Studies (Kyrgyzstan)
22. South-Caucasus Institute of Regional Security (SCIRS) (Georgia)
23. Turpanjian Center for Policy Analysis (TCPA) (Armenia)
24. Centre for Political Studies (CPS) (Uzbekistan)
25. Armenia 2020 (Armenia)
26. Georgian Research and Educational Networking Association (GRENA) (Georgia)
27. Civil Society Institute (CSI) (Armenia)
28. Public Policy Research Center (PPRC) (Kazakhstan)
29. Institute of Strategic and Inter-Regional Research (Uzbekistan)
30. Institute for Economic Research (Kazakhstan)
31. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)
32. Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies
33. Entrepreneurship Development Foundation (EDF) (Azerbaijan)
34. Institute for Regional Studies (IFRS) (Kyrgyzstan)
35. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Armenia)
36. Tahlil Centre for Social Research (Uzbekistan)
37. Liberty Institute (Georgia)
38. Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center (Mongolia)
39. Public-Private Partnership Center (Kazakhstan)
40. Strategic Research Center under the President of Tajikistan (Tajikistan)
41. Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law (Kyrgyzstan)
42. International Council on Security and Development (ICOS), FKA The Senlis Council (Afghanistan)
43. Partnership for Social Initiatives (PSI) (Georgia)
44. National Analytical Center (Kazakhstan)
45. Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) (Afghanistan)

46. R.B. Suleimenov Institute of Oriental Studies (Kazakhstan)
47. Economic Policy Institute - Bishkek Consensus (EPI) (Kyrgyzstan)
48. KIMEP University, FKA Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics and Strategic Research (Kazakhstan)
49. Peace Research Center of Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyzstan)
50. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Kazakhstan)
51. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Kyrgyzstan)
52. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
53. Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies (GFSIS) (Georgia)
54. Afghanistan Economic and Legal Studies Organization (AELSO) (Afghanistan)
55. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)
56. Information-Analytic Center (Kazakhstan)
57. Institute for Scientific Research on Economic Reforms (Azerbaijan)
58. National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS) (Kyrgyz Republic)
59. OSCE Academy in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)
60. Tajikistan Free Market Centre (Tajikistan)

Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea

Table 9

1. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
2. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
3. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
4. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
5. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
6. Asia Forum Japan (AFJ) (Japan)
7. Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
8. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
9. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
10. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
11. Asan Institute for Policy Studies (AIPS) (Republic of Korea)
12. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) (Japan)
13. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
14. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
15. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)
16. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
17. Delhi Policy Group (DPG) (India)
18. Centre for Policy Research (CPR) (India)
19. Carnegie Center (China)
20. Brookings Center (China)
21. Indian Council for Research in International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
22. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
23. Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) (Japan)
24. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS) (China)
25. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
26. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
27. Unirule Institute for Economics (China)
28. Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) (India)
29. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
30. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)
31. Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) (Republic of Korea)
32. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
33. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
34. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
35. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)
36. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)
37. Japan Institute for International Development (Japan)
38. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)
39. National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) (Japan)
40. Sejong Institute (Republic of Korea)
41. Cathay Institute for Public Affairs (CIPA) (China)
42. Vivekananda Foundation (India)
43. Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) (Republic of Korea)
44. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (India)
45. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
46. Tokyo Foundation (Japan)
47. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)
48. China Finance 40 Forum (CF40) (China)

49. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
50. Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS) (Japan)
51. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
52. Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) (India)
53. Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET) (Republic of Korea)
54. Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
55. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
56. Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)
57. Pangoal Institute (China)
58. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)(Japan)
59. Outlook Institute, Xinhua News Agency (China)
60. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
61. Alibaba Research Institute (China)
62. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
63. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan)
64. Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) (Japan)
65. JICA Research Institute (Japan)
66. Center for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
67. Lion Rock Institute (China)
68. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
69. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)
70. Civic Exchange (China)
71. Nomura Research Institute (NRI) (Japan)
72. Charhar Institute (China)
73. Centre for Air Power Studies (CAPS) (India)
74. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)
75. Brookings India (India)
76. Japan Policy Research Institute (PRI) (Japan)
77. Hong Kong Policy Research Institute (PRI) (China)
78. Korean Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP) (Republic of Korea)
79. Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy (India)
80. National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (Japan)
81. China International Institute for Strategic Studies (China)
82. Centre for Internet and Society (CIS) (India)
83. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) (Japan)
84. India Foundation (India)
85. Institute for Innovation and Development (China)
86. Hong Kong Centre for Economic Research (China)
87. Science and Technology Policy Institute (Republic of Korea)
88. Korea Foundation (Republic of Korea)
89. Guangdong Institute for International Strategies (China)
90. National Institute for Educational Policy Research (Japan)

Top Think Tanks in Southeast Asia and the Pacific

Table 10

1. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
2. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)
3. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
4. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
5. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
6. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
7. Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD) (Taiwan, China)
8. Strategic and Defense Studies Centre (SDSC) (Australia)
9. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)
10. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
11. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
12. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
13. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
14. East Asian Institute (EAI) (Singapore)
15. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
16. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
17. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
18. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs (PIIA) (Pakistan)
19. Taiwan Institute of Economic Research (TIER) (Taiwan, China)
20. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIISS) (Bangladesh)
21. Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA) (Nepal)
22. Institute for Strategic and International Studies (Philippines)
23. Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) (Taiwan, China)
24. Alternate Solutions Institute (Pakistan)
25. Institute for International Relations (Taiwan, China)
26. Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET-N) (Nepal)
27. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Bangladesh)
28. Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS) (Philippines)
29. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Vietnam)
30. Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) (Cambodia)
31. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
32. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
33. Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) (Sri Lanka)
34. Institute of Policy Studies (Singapore)
35. Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS) (Thailand)
36. Institute of National Capacity Studies (INCS) (Indonesia)
37. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Pakistan)
38. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
39. Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC) (Pakistan)
40. Brunei Darussalam Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (BDIPSS) (Brunei)
41. Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) (Vietnam)
42. Center for Research on Economic and Social Transformation (CREST) (Pakistan)
43. Vietnam Institute of Economics (VIE) (Vietnam)

44. Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) (Sri Lanka)
45. Centre on Asia and Globalisation (CAG) (Singapore)
46. Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC) (Cambodia)
47. Alternative Development Initiative (ADI) (Bangladesh)
48. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
49. Centre for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) (Brunei)
50. Institute of Policy Studies (Singapore) Political Risks Assessment Group (Singapore)
51. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Bangladesh)
52. Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS) (Myanmar)
53. Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI) (Bangladesh)
54. Institute for Governance Studies (IGS) (Bangladesh)
55. Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR) (Bangladesh)
56. Vietnam Institute for Economic and Policy Research (VEPR) (Vietnam)
57. Center for Global Studies (Bangladesh)
58. Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC) (Pakistan)
59. Area Study Centre for Far East and Southeast Asia (FESEA) (Pakistan)
60. Centre for Bhutan Studies and GNH Research (Bhutan)
61. Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR) (Bangladesh)
62. Institute of Social Welfare and Research (ISWR) (Bangladesh)
63. Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS) (Nepal)
64. Asian Institute of Management Policy Center (APC) (Philippines)
65. Nepal South Asia Centre (NESAC) (Nepal)
66. Institute for Social and Environmental Transitions (ISET) (Taiwan, China)
67. Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies (CIRSS) (Philippines)
68. Center for People and Forests (RECOFTCO) (Thailand)
69. Australia China Relations Institute (ACRI) (Australia)
70. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
71. Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (Indonesia)
72. Ecologic Foundation (New Zealand)
73. Pacific Island Forum (Fiji)
74. Grattan Institute (Australia)
75. Centre for Policy Development (CPD) (Australia)
76. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)
77. Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (Australia)
78. Institute of Public Policy Studies (Thailand)
79. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)
80. Institute for Solidarity in Asia (Philippines)
81. Malaysian Institute Of Economic Research (Malaysia)
82. Strategic and Defence Studies Centre (Australia)
83. National Policy Foundation (NPF) (Taiwan, China)
84. Nepal Economic Forum (NEF) (Nepal)
85. Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) (Bangladesh)
86. Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) (Malaysia)
87. Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) (Indonesia)

88.	Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID) (Philippines)
89.	Institut Rakyat (Malaysia)
90.	Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) (Malaysia)
91.	Institute for Regional Security (Australia)
92.	New Zealand Institute of International Affairs (NZIIA) (New Zealand)
93.	Policy Research Institute of Bangladesh (PRI) (Bangladesh)
94.	Tagaung Institute of Political Studies (Myanmar)
95.	Prospect Foundation (Taiwan, China)
96.	Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies (Brunei)
97.	Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
98.	Habibie Center (Indonesia)
99.	Vietnam Institute for American Studies (Vietnam)
100.	Future Innovative Thailand Institute (Thailand)

Top Think Tanks in Central and Eastern Europe

Table 11

1. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
2. Carnegie Moscow Center (Russia)
3. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
4. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
5. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
6. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
7. Center for Security and Defense Studies Foundation (CSDS) (Hungary)
8. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
9. Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)
10. Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) (Montenegro)
11. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
12. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
13. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
14. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)
15. Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP) (Serbia)
16. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
17. demosEUROPA – Centre for European Strategy (Poland)
18. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT) (Hungary)
19. PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)
20. Centre for Public Policy PROVIDUS (Latvia)
21. Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)
22. Institute of International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)
23. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
24. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)
25. F.A. Hayek Foundation (Slovakia)
26. Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (ISKRAN) (Russia)
27. Institute for Economic Research (IER) (Slovenia)
28. Centre for Geopolitical Studies (Lithuania)
29. Liberalni Institut (Czech Republic)
30. Institute of World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungary)
31. Ludwig von Mises Institute (Romania)
32. Gaidar Institute for Economic Policy, FKA Institute for the Economy in Transition (Russia)
33. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
34. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (Hungary)
35. Kyiv National Economic University (KNEU) (Ukraine)
36. European Institute (Bulgaria)
37. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
38. St. Petersburg Center for Humanities and Political Studies (Russia)
39. Peace Institute – Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies (Slovenia)
40. Economic Expert Group (EEG) (Russia)
41. Kosovar Civil Society Foundation (KCSF) (Kosovo)
42. Center for Research and Policy Making (CRPM) (Macedonia)
43. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)
44. Institute for Urban Economics (IUE) (Russia)
45. Institute of Public Affairs (Bulgaria)
46. International Centre for Defense Studies (ICDS) (Estonia)

47. Democratic Initiatives Foundation (Ukraine)
48. Dniprovsky Center for Social Research (DCSR) (Ukraine)
49. Center for Security Studies BiH (CSS) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
50. Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation (Russia)
51. Economics Institute (Serbia)
52. Center for Energy Studies (CENERS) (Czech Republic)
53. Populari (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
54. Institute for Public Affairs (IVO) (Slovakia)
55. Institute of Economics (EIZ) (Croatia)
56. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Romania)
57. Institute for Security and International Studies (ISIS) (Bulgaria)
58. Center for International Relations (CIR) (Poland)
59. Institute of Baltic Studies (IBS) (Estonia)
60. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (Latvia)
61. Institute of Public Finance (IJF) (Croatia)
62. Institute of World Policy (Ukraine)
63. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
64. Association for International Affairs (AMO) (Czech Republic)
65. Center for Economic Analysis (CenEA) (Poland)
66. Analitika – Center for Social Research, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
67. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Moldova)
68. VIDUS (Latvia)
69. Centre for Advanced Study (Bulgaria)
70. Centre for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Democracy (Hungary)
71. Centre for European Affairs (Slovakia)
72. Eastern Europe Studies Center (Lithuania)
73. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)
74. Center for Economics and Politics (Czech Republic)
75. Fundacja Forum Obywatelskiego Rozwoju (FOR) (Poland)
76. Center for Research and Studies (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
77. Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies (Georgia)
78. Center for Policy and Governance (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
79. Center for Institutional Development and Analysis (Romania)
80. GLOBSEC Policy Institute FNA Central European Policy Institute (CEPI) (Slovakia)
81. Institut for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)
82. Institute for Applied Economic Studies (Russia)
83. Institute for Development and Scientific Research (Montenegro)
84. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (Ukraine)
85. Institute for Public Affairs (Poland)
86. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (Albania)
87. Danube Institute (Hungary)
88. Institute of International Relations (Poland)
89. International Center for Policy Studies (Ukraine)
90. Institute of Economic and Social Studies (Slovakia)

Top Think Tanks in Western Europe

Table 12

1. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
2. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
3. Bruegel (Belgium)
4. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
5. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
6. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
7. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
8. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
9. Carnegie Europe (Belgium)
10. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
11. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
12. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
13. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
14. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
15. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
16. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
17. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
18. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
19. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
20. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
21. IDEAS (United Kingdom)
22. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
23. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
24. EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
25. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
26. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
27. Institut des Relations Internationales et Strategiques (IRIS) (France)
28. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
29. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
30. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
31. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
32. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
33. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)
34. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
35. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
36. Institute of International and European Affairs (IIEA) (Ireland)
37. World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)
38. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales (CERI) (France)
39. Fundacion Alternativas (Spain)
40. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (Finland)
41. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
42. Demos (United Kingdom)
43. Timbro (Sweden)
44. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
45. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)

46. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)
47. Notre Europe (France)
48. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)
49. Center for Political Studies (CEPOS) (Denmark)
50. Fondation pour l'Innovation Politique (Fondapol) (France)
51. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)
52. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
53. Friends of Europe (Belgium)
54. Foreign Policy Center (FPC) (Belgium)
55. European Policy Center (EPC) (Belgium)
56. Policy Network (United Kingdom)
57. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
58. Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
59. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Belgium)
60. German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) (Germany)
61. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
62. Fabian Society (United Kingdom)
63. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
64. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)
65. European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) (Netherlands)
66. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
67. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
68. International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) (Greece)
69. Institute for Development Studies (United Kingdom)
70. Institucion Futuro (Spain)
71. Northern Research Forum (Iceland)
72. Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
73. Oxford Council on Good Governance (OCGG) (United Kingdom)
74. Policy Exchange (United Kingdom)
75. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
76. ResPublica (United Kingdom)
77. Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique (FRS) (France)
78. Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) (Belgium)
79. Jacques Delors Institut (Germany)
80. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (Austria)
81. Koerber Foundation (Germany)
82. Legatum Institute (United Kingdom)
83. Avenir Suisse (Switzerland)
84. Centre for Global Cooperation Research (Germany)
85. Centre for Irish and European Security Limited (Ireland)
86. CHR. Michelsen Institute (Norway)
87. BerlinPolis (Germany)
88. Copenhagen Consensus Center (Denmark)
89. Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW) (Germany)
90. Duesseldorf Center for Competition Economics (DICE) (Germany)
91. Economic and Social Research Institute (Ireland)
92. European Organisation for Security (Belgium)
93. Development Initiatives (United Kingdom)
94. Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)
95. Finnish Business and Policy Forum EVA (Finland)

96. Institut Europeu de la Mediterrania (IEMed) (Spain)
97. Fondation Robert Schuman (France)
98. Action Institute (Italy)
99. Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)
100. Institute of Development Studies (United Kingdom)
101. Institute of International Strategic Studies in Lisbon (Portugal)
102. Institute of Military Studies (Denmark)
103. Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)
104. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (Switzerland)
105. GenerationLibre (France)
106. German Marshall Fund (Belgium)
107. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
108. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)
109. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)
110. Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands)
111. Instituto Juan de Mariana (Spain)
112. Hayek Institute (Austria)
113. ifo Institut (Germany)
114. World Institute for Development Economics Research (Finland)
115. Institut Choiseul for International Politics and Geoeconomics (France)
116. Institut de Recherche Strategique de l'Ecole Militaire (France)
117. Institut Molinari (France)
118. Institute European Environmental Policy (IEEP) (United Kingdom)
119. Institute for Security and Development Policy (Sweden)
120. Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (France)
121. Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) (Germany)
122. International Center for Climate Governance (ICCG) (Italy)
123. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (Netherlands)
124. Mercator Institute for the Global Commons (Germany)
125. Ratio (Sweden)

Top Think Tanks in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

Table 13

1. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)
2. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
3. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
4. Carnegie Middle East Center (Lebanon)
5. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (AJCS) (Qatar)
6. Brookings Doha Center (Qatar)
7. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
8. Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (Israel)
9. Center for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
10. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)
11. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)
12. Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) (Egypt)
13. OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
14. Israel Democracy Institute (IDI) (Israel)
15. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
16. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
17. Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace (Israel)
18. Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (Egypt)
19. European Stability Initiative (ESI) (Turkey)
20. Center of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR) (Egypt)
21. Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES) (Morocco)
22. Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies (Israel)
23. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
24. Reut Institute (Israel)
25. Tunisian Institute for Strategic Studies (ITES) (Tunisia)
26. Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies (Qatar)
27. Center for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS) (Lebanon)
28. Contemporary Center for Studies and Policy Analysis (Medad) (Palestine)
29. Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA) (Egypt)
30. Economic Research Forum (ERF) (Egypt)
31. Arab Thought Forum (ATF) (Jordan)
32. Al-Quds Center for Political Studies (Jordan)
33. International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT) (Israel)
34. Mitvim – The Israeli Institute for Regional Foreign Policies (Israel)
35. Sadeq Institute (Libya)
36. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
37. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
38. Arab Planning Institute (API) (Kuwait)
39. Economic Policy and Research Center (EPRC) (United Arab Emirates)
40. Amadeus Institute (Morocco)
41. Maurice Falk Institute for Economic Research (Israel)
42. Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies (ICDS) (Egypt)
43. Center of Strategic and Futuristic Studies (CSFS) (Kuwait)
44. Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS) (Lebanon)
45. Van Leer Jerusalem Institute (VLJI) (Israel)
46. Middle East Research Institute (Iraq)
47. Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) (Kuwait)
48. Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs (JCPA) (Israel)

49. Future Studies Center (Egypt)
50. Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research (United Arab Emirates)
51. Institut Francais de Recherche en Iran (IFRI) (Iran)
52. Sheba Center for Strategic Studies (SCSS) (Yemen)
53. Tunisian Observatory for a Democratic Transition (Tunisia)
54. Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs (IFI) (Lebanon)
55. Tawasul (Oman)
56. Arab Forum for Alternatives (AFA) (Egypt)
57. Al Rai Center for Studies (Jordan)
58. Al-Zaytouna Centre for Studies and Consultation (Palestine)
59. Arab Institute For Security Studies (Jordan)
60. Center for Turkey's Economic and Strategic Studies (Turkey)
61. Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (Turkey)
62. Egyptian Center for Public Policy Studies (Egypt)
63. Group of Studies and Research in the Mediterranean (Morocco)
64. Hammurabi Center for Research & Strategic Studies (Iraq)
65. Institute for Political and International Studies (Iran)
66. International Mediterranean Studies Centre (Tunisia)
67. Istanbul Policy Center (Turkey)
68. Jerusalem Institute for Market Studies (Israel)
69. Future Center for Advanced Researches and Studies (United Arab Emirates)
70. Kheireddine Institute (Tunisia)
71. King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Centre (Saudi Arabia)
72. Lamp of Liberty (Iraq)
73. Palestinian Centre for Policy and Survey Research (Palestine)
74. PalThink for Strategic Studies(Palestine)
75. Lebanese Institute for Market Studies (Lebanon)

Top Think Tanks by Area of Research

Top Defense and National Security

Table 14

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
2. RAND Corporation (United States)
3. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
6. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
8. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
9. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
10. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
11. Atlantic Council (United States)
12. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)
13. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
14. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
15. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)
16. Center for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
17. Institut des Relations Internationales et Strategiques (IRIS) (France)
18. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
19. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
20. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
21. Centre for Military Studies (CMS) (Denmark)
22. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
23. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
24. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
25. Heritage Foundation (United States)
26. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
27. Institute for International Strategic Studies Party School (IISS) (China)
28. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
29. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
30. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
31. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
32. Hoover Institution (United States)
33. Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (ISKAN) (Russia)
34. Hudson Institute (United States)
35. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
36. Stimson Center (United States)
37. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
38. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
39. Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique (FRS) (France)
40. Cato Institute (United States)
41. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
42. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) (Switzerland)
43. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
44. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
45. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
46. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)

47. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
48. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
49. Carnegie Europe (Belgium)
50. Strategic and Defense Studies Centre (SDSC) (Australia)
51. EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
52. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
53. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)
54. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
55. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
56. Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BCSP), FKA Center for Civil-Military Relations (Serbia)
57. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
58. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
59. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
60. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
61. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
62. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
63. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
64. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
65. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
66. West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) (Ghana)
67. Fraser Institute (Canada)
68. Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) (Belgium)
69. Centre for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS) (Lebanon)
70. Centre for Rising Powers (CRP) (United Kingdom)
71. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)
72. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
73. Institute for International Strategic Studies Party School (IISS) (China)
74. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
75. Begin–Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (BESA) (Israel)
76. International Strategic Analysis and Research Center (USTAD) (Turkey)
77. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
78. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
79. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
80. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
81. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
82. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)
83. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT), FKA Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (Hungary)
84. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
85. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
86. Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSS) (Jordan)
87. Global Security Institute (GSI) (United States)
88. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
89. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
90. Center for Turkey's Economic and Strategic Studies (TESAM) (Turkey)
91. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
92. Centre for Strategic Studies (New Zealand)
93. European Council on Foreign Relations (United Kingdom)
94. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
95. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)

96. Institute for International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)
97. Institute of Strategic Studies (ISSI) (Pakistan)
98. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague (ICCT) (Netherlands)
99. International Peace Institute (IPI) (United States)
100. Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) (Republic of Korea)
101. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
102. Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDAL) (Argentina)
103. Institute For Regional Security (Australia)
104. National Defence Academy of Latvia (NDA) (Latvia)
105. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
106. Armenian Center for National and International Studies (ACNIS) (Armenia)
107. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
108. Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) (Sweden)
109. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
110. United Service Institution of India (India)

Top Domestic Economic Policy Think Tanks

Table 15

1. Brookings Institution (United States)
2. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
3. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
4. Cato Institute (United States)
5. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
6. Heritage Foundation (United States)
7. Bruegel (Belgium)
8. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
9. German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) (Germany)
10. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
11. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
12. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
13. RAND Corporation (United States)
14. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
15. Urban Institute (United States)
16. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
17. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
18. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
19. Ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (Germany)
20. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)
21. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
22. Hoover Institution (United States)
23. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)
24. Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) (Chile)
25. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
26. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)
27. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)
28. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)
29. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
30. Center for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
31. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)
32. Fundacao Armando Alvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)
33. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
34. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
35. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
36. Cathay Institute for Public Affairs (CIPA) (China)
37. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Economica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
38. Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB) (Netherlands)
39. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
40. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research (MI) (United States)
41. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (China)
42. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
43. demosEUROPA – Centre for European Strategy (Poland)
44. Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
45. Center for European Economic Research (ZEW) (Germany)
46. Fraser Institute (Canada)
47. Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economicas (CIDE) (Mexico)

48. Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) (Egypt)
49. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPR) (Kenya)
50. Economics Institute (Serbia)
51. Center for Fiscal Policy (CFP) (Russia)
52. Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) (Ireland)
53. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
54. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
55. Economic Policy Institute (EPI) (United States)
56. Grattan Institute (Australia)
57. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
58. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
59. Research Institute of the Finnish Economy (ETLA) (Finland)
60. Sejong Institute (Republic of Korea)
61. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
62. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
63. Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) (Sweden)
64. National Center for Public Policy Research (NCPPR) (United States)
65. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)
66. Center for Liberal-Democratic Studies (CLDS) (Serbia)
67. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
68. Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) (Vietnam)
69. Timbro (Sweden)
70. National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) (United Kingdom)
71. Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) (Czech Republic)
72. Fundacion de Estudios de Economia Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)
73. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
74. Levy Economics Institute (United States)
75. Institute of Economics, Zagreb (EIZ) (Croatia)
76. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
77. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
78. Institute for Advanced Studies (HIS) (Austria)
79. Institute for Economic Research (IER) (Slovenia)
80. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)
81. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
82. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
83. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
84. Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
85. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)
86. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
87. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
88. Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
89. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
90. Institute for Research on Public Policy (Canada)
91. Center for Political Studies (CEPOS) (Denmark)
92. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Analyses et Politiques Economiques (Congo)
93. Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes et d'Appui a l'Analyse Economique a Madagascar (CREAM) (Madagascar)
94. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
95. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
96. Hudson Institute (United States)
97. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)

98. Duesseldorf Center for Competition Economics (DICE) (Germany)
99. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)
100. Centro de Investigación de Políticas Públicas (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)
101. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)
102. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
103. Centre for Independent Development Research (CIDR) (Cameroon)
104. Centro de Economía para América Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)
105. Institute for Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
106. Centro de Estudos de Integração e Desenvolvimento (CINDES) (Brazil)
107. Gaidar Institute for Economic Policy (Russia)
108. Center for Economic Analyses (CEA) (Macedonia)
109. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)
110. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) (India)
111. Institucion Futuro (Spain)
112. Institute for New Economic Thinking (United States)
113. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)
114. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)
115. Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies (Ukraine)
116. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
117. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (India)
118. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)
119. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)
120. Tax payers Alliance (United Kingdom)
121. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)
122. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (IPPM) (Albania)
123. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Ghana)
124. Institute of Economic and Social Studies (INESS) (Slovakia)
125. Committee for Economic Development (United States)
126. Institute of Economy of the Russian Academy of Sciences (EDIRC) (Russia)
127. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)
128. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
129. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
130. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
131. Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
132. Mercatus Center (United States)
133. National Development and Reform Commission Academy of Macroeconomic Research (NDRC) (China)
134. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
135. Samridhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)

Top Education Policy Think Tanks

Table 16

1. Urban Institute (United States)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. National Institute for Educational Policy Research (NIER) (Japan)
4. RAND Corporation (United States)
5. Cato Institute (United States)
6. Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
7. Center for Social and Economic Strategies (CESES) (Czech Republic)
8. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)
9. Center for Education Policy, SRI International (United States)
10. Institute for Research on Education Policy and Practice (IREPP) (United States)
11. Center for Educational Policy Analysis (CEPA) (Hungary)
12. Faculty of Educational Management, FKA Center for Educational Policy Studies (Russia)
13. Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC) (United States)
14. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
15. Heritage Foundation (United States)
16. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
17. Center for Educational Policy (CEP) (Ukraine)
18. Institute of Education (IOE) (United Kingdom)
19. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
20. Consortium for Policy Research in Education (CPRE) (United States)
21. Fundacion para la Educacion Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)
22. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
23. Institute of Public Affairs, Education Policy Program (ISP) (Poland)
24. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
25. Education Policy Center (EPC) (Lithuania)
26. Centre for Education Policy (CEP) (Serbia)
27. Center for Educational Policy Studies (CEPS) (Slovenia)
28. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
29. Istanbul Policy Center (IPC) (Turkey)
30. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
31. PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)
32. Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences (MSSES) (Russia)
33. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
34. Educational Reform Circles (Serbia)
35. Slovak Governance Institute (SGI) (Slovakia)
36. proMENTE Social Research (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
37. Mongolian Education Alliance (MEA) (Mongolia)
38. Educational Studies Center (Ukraine)
39. Centre for Public Policy PROVIDUS (Latvia)
40. Center for Democratic Education (CDE) (Albania)
41. Socires (Netherlands)
42. Institute for Social Research in Zagreb (IDIZ) (Croatia)
43. Grattan Institute (Australia)
44. Foundation for Education Initiatives Support (Kyrgyzstan)
45. Macedonian Civic Education Center (MCEC) (Macedonia)
46. Education and Training Unit (Armenia)

47. International Institute for Education Policy, Planning and Management (EPPM) (Georgia)
48. Education Reform Initiative (ERI) (Turkey)
49. Center for Innovations in Education (CIE) (Azerbaijan)
50. Center for Education Policy (Slovakia)
51. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
52. Educational Reform Support Unit “Pulse” (ERSU) (Tajikistan)
53. Centre for Educational Research and Development (CERD) (Croatia)
54. Forum za Slobodu Odgoja (FSO) (Croatia)
55. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Moldova)
56. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
57. Kosovo Education Center (KEC) (Kosovo)
58. Center for International Higher Education (CIHE) (United States)
59. Centre for the Study of Market Reform of Education (CMRE) (United Kingdom)
60. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)
61. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
62. Network of Education Policy Centers (NEPC) (Croatia)
63. Observer Research Foundation (India)
64. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
65. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)

Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks

Table 17

1. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (OIES) (United Kingdom)
2. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy (United States)
3. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) (Japan)
4. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
5. Center for Science of Environment, Resources and Energy (Japan)
6. Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) (Republic of Korea)
7. RAND Corporation (United States)
8. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
9. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research (CEEPR) (United States)
10. Center on Environment, Energy and Resource Policy (CEERP) (China)
11. Centre for Energy Policy and Economics (CEPE) (Switzerland)
12. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
13. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
14. Centre de Recherche en économie de l'Environnement, de l'Agroalimentaire, des Transports et de l'Énergie (CREATE) (Canada)
15. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)
16. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
17. European Centre for Energy and Resource Security (EUCERS) (United Kingdom)
18. Brookings Institution (United States))
19. Centre for Energy Environment Resources Development (CEERD) (Thailand)
20. Energy Policy Research Group (EPRG) (United Kingdom)
21. Center for International Energy Security Studies (China)
22. Global Energy Studies (United Kingdom)
23. Center on Global Energy Policy (CGEP) (United States)
24. Center for Development Research (ZEF) (Germany)
25. Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)
26. Atlantic Council (United States)
27. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
28. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
29. Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP) (Japan)
30. Center for International Energy Security Studies (China)
31. Energy Studies Institute (Singapore)
32. Institute for the Analysis of Global Security (IAGS) (United States)
33. Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACISIS)(Jordan)
34. Center for Energy Economics (United States)
35. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
36. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo, A.C. (CIDAC) (Mexico)
37. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
38. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
39. Environmental Economics Unit (EEU) (Sweden)
40. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)
41. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)
42. International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC) (United States)
43. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
44. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
45. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
46. OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
47. Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research (REKK) (Hungary)

48. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)
49. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)
50. Development Alternatives (India)
51. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
52. Pembina Institute (Canada)
53. Institute for Energy Research (IER) (United States)
54. International Center for Advanced Renewable Energy and Sustainability (I-CARES) (United States)
55. Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) (United States)

Top Environment Policy Think Tanks

Table 18

1. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)
2. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
3. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
4. Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES) (United States)
5. E3G – Third Generation Environmentalism (United Kingdom)
6. Worldwatch Institute (United States)
7. Brookings Institution (United States)
8. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
9. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
10. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
11. Center for Environmental Research (UFZ) (Germany)
12. Copenhagen Consensus Center (CCC) (Denmark)
13. Centre for Economic and Ecological Studies (Cen2eco) (Switzerland)
14. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
15. Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM) (Norway)
16. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)
17. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (Kenya)
18. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
19. Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) (India)
20. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
21. Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA) (Mexico)
22. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (Kenya)
23. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
24. CGIAR, FKA Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (United States)
25. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (Indonesia)
26. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (Germany)
27. Forum for the Future (United Kingdom)
28. Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) (United Kingdom)
29. Earth Institute (United States)
30. RAND Corporation (United States)
31. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
32. Australia Institute (TAI) (Australia)
33. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)
34. Chinese Academy For Environmental Planning (CAEP) (China)
35. Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)
36. Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences (CRAES) (China)
37. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
38. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan)
39. Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA) (Iran)
40. Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) (United States)
41. Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE) (Japan)
42. New Zealand Climate Change Research Institute (CCRI) (New Zealand)
43. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
44. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) (United States)
45. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)
46. Civic Exchange (China)
47. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)
48. Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) (Poland)

49. Oeko-Institut (Germany)
50. Centre for Applied Research (CAR) (Botswana)
51. Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD) (United States)
52. Departamento Ecologia y Territorio, Facultad de Estudios Ambientales y Rurales (FEAR) (Colombia)
53. Arava Institute for Environmental Studies (AIES) (Israel)
54. Environment for Development Initiative (EfD) (Sweden)
55. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)
56. Heschel Center for Environmental Learning and Leadership (Israel)
57. Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) (Thailand)
58. Global Development Research Center (GDRC) (Japan)
59. Pembina Institute (Canada)
60. Natuur en Milieu (Netherlands)
61. International Center for Climate Governance (ICCG) (Italy)
62. Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)
63. Environment and Natural Resources Foundation (FARN) (Argentina)
64. Asociacion Nacional para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza (ANCON) (Panama)
65. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
66. Institute of Water Policy (IWP) (Singapore)
67. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
68. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research (CEEPR) (United States)
69. Heinrich Böll Stiftung (Boell) (Germany)
70. Center for Environmental Research (UFZ) (Germany)
71. Agora Energiewende (Germany)
72. Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3) (Spain)
73. Center for Science of Environment Resources and Energy (Japan)
74. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI) (JAPAN)
75. Centre For Environment Education (CEE) (India)
76. Centre for Strategic Research and Analysis (CESRAN International) (United Kingdom)
77. Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA) (Ecuador)
78. Chinese Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF) (China)
79. Climate Institute (Australia)
80. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO) (Argentina)
81. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
82. Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA) (South Africa)
83. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
84. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)
85. Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) (India)
86. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Switzerland)
87. Korea Environment Institute (KEI) (Republic of Korea)
88. LEADS International (Pakistan)
89. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
90. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
91. Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) (Republic of Korea)
92. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
93. Institute of Environmental Studies (IES) (Zimbabwe)
94. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (United Kingdom)
95. Prayas Energy Group (India)

Top Foreign Policy and International Affairs Think Tanks

Table 19

1. Brookings Institution (United States)
2. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
4. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
5. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
6. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
7. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
8. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
9. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
10. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
11. RAND Corporation (United States)
12. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
13. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
14. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
15. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
16. Cato Institute (United States)
17. Atlantic Council (United States)
18. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
19. Hoover Institution (United States)
20. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
21. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
22. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
23. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
24. Heritage Foundation (United States)
25. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
26. Institut des Relations Internationales et Strategiques (IRIS) (France)
27. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)
28. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
29. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
30. Real Instituto Elcano (Spain)
31. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
32. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
33. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
34. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
35. Hudson Institute (United States)
36. EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
37. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
38. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
39. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
40. Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) (Turkey)
41. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
42. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
43. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)
44. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
45. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)
46. Institute for Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
47. Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP), FKA Centre for Civil-Military Relations (Serbia)

48. Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (ISKRAN) (Russia)
49. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
50. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
51. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
52. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
53. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
54. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
55. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
56. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
57. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
58. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
59. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
60. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
61. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)
62. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)
63. Center for Security and Defense Studies Foundation (CSDS) (Hungary)
64. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
65. Strategic and Defense Studies Centre (SDSC) (Australia)
66. Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI) (Sweden)
67. Institute for International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)
68. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
69. Bruegel (Belgium)
70. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
71. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
72. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)
73. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
74. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (United States)
75. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)
76. European Union Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (France)
77. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)
78. Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Ghana)
79. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
80. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)
81. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
82. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
83. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
84. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
85. Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
86. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
87. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)
88. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
89. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
90. Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) (Belgium)
91. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
92. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
93. Center for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
94. Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)
95. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
96. Centre on Asia and Globalization (CAG) (Singapore)
97. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
98. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)

99. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
100. Amnesty International (United Kingdom)
101. Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACISIS) (Jordan)
102. Belfer Center for Science and International Relations (United States)
103. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
104. Center for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
105. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
106. Delhi Policy Group (India)
107. Center for Turkey's Economic and Strategic Studies (TESAM) (Turkey)
108. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)
109. Charhar Institute (China)
110. Eastern Europe Studies Centre (EESC) (Lithuania)
111. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
112. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
113. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
114. German Marshall Fund of the US (GMFUS) (Belgium)
115. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
116. Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) (India)
117. Pacific Council on International Policy (United States)
118. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
119. Stimson Center (United States)
120. United Service Institution of India (India)
121. Institute of Asian Studies (CENAA) (Slovakia)
122. Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IERAS) (Russia)
123. Institute of International Relations and Political Science (TSPMI) (Lithuania)
124. Center for Transatlantic Relations (CTR) (United States)
125. Asian Competitive Institute (Singapore)
126. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
127. Lakshman Kadirgama Institute for International Relations and Strategic Studies (KADIRGAMAR) (Sri Lanka)
128. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (LIIA) (Latvia)
129. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
130. Pakistan Council on Foreign Affairs (CFR) (Pakistan)
131. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine) Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (KKI) (Hungary)
132. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)
133. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
134. European Public and International Law (Netherlands)
135. Eurasia Council on Foreign Affairs (Belgium)

Top Domestic Health Policy Think Tanks

Table 20

1. Cambridge Centre for Health Services Research (CCHSR) (United Kingdom)
2. Bloomberg School of Public Health Research Centers (JHSPH) (United States)
3. RAND Corporation (United States)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Fraser Institute (Canada)
6. Cato Institute (United States)
7. Urban Institute (United States)
8. Kaiser Permanente Institute for Health Policy (KPIHP) (United States)
9. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
10. Heritage Foundation (United States)
11. Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI) (Japan)
12. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
13. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
14. Philips Center for Health and Well-Being (Netherlands)
15. China Center for Health Economics Research (CCHER) (China)
16. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
17. Africa Population Health Research Center (APHRC) (Kenya)
18. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)
19. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
20. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
21. Fundacion Mexicana para la Salud (FUNSALUD) (Mexico)
22. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
23. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
24. Center for Health System Research (CHSR) (Vietnam)
25. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
26. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)
27. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
28. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)
29. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
30. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
31. Center for European Economic Research (ZEW) (Germany)
32. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
33. Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics (LDI) (United States)
34. Council on Foreign Relations, Global Health Program (CFR) (United States)
35. Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) (Sri Lanka)
36. Bruegel (Belgium)
37. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)
38. Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economicas (Mexico)
39. China National Health Development Research Center (CNHDRC) (China)
40. Canadian Centre for Health Economics (Canada)
41. Committee for Economic Development (CED) (United States)
42. Grattan Institute (Australia)
43. Health Services Research (CCHSR) (United Kingdom)
44. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
45. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (FDR) (India)
46. Galen Institute (United States)
47. Global Health Institute (China)

48. Goldwater Institute (United States)
49. IFAKARA Health Institute (IHI) (Tanzania)
50. India Institute (India)
51. Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) (Republic of Korea)
52. National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA) (United States)
53. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
54. Public Health Research Centers (JHSPH) (United States)
55. Quid Novi Foundation (Netherlands)

Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks

Table 21

1. Cambridge Centre for Health Services Research (CCHSR) (United Kingdom)
2. Bloomberg School of Public Health Research Centers (JHSPH) (United States)
3. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. RAND Corporation (United States)
6. Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI) (Japan)
7. Fraser Institute (Canada)
8. Chatham House, Centre on Global Health Security (United Kingdom)
9. Council on Foreign Relations, Global Health Program (CFR) (United States)
10. Kaiser Permanente Institute for Health Policy (KPIHP) (United States)
11. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
12. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
13. Fundacion Mexicana para la Salud (FUNSALUD) (Mexico)
14. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
15. Cato Institute (United States)
16. Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal) (Spain)
17. Urban Institute (United States)
18. Canadian Centre for Health Economics (Canada)
19. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
20. Philips Center for Health and Well-Being (Netherlands)
21. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
22. Center for Global Development (United States)
23. Center for Health System Research (CHSR) (Vietnam)
24. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)
25. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
26. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
27. Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) (Sri Lanka)
28. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
29. African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) (Kenya)
30. Wilson Center (FKA) Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
31. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
32. Asia Pacific Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (APO) (United States)
33. Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal) (Spain)
34. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
35. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)

Top International Development Think Tanks

Table 22

1. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
2. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)
5. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
6. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
7. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
8. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
9. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
10. Center for International Development (CID) (United States)
11. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
12. World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) (Finland)
13. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
14. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
15. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (United States)
16. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
17. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
18. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
19. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
20. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
21. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
22. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
23. Cato Institute, Center for Global Liberty and Prosperity (United States)
24. RAND Corporation (United States)
25. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
26. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
27. Atlas Network (United States)
28. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
29. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
30. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
31. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
32. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
33. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
34. Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) (France)
35. Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI) (Japan)
36. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
37. Club of Rome (Switzerland)
38. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
39. Centre for the Study of African Economies (CASE) (United Kingdom)
40. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
41. Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA) (India)
42. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
43. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
44. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
45. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
46. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
47. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)

48. Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM) (Norway)
49. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
50. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
51. Instituto Libertad y Democracia (ILD) (Peru)
52. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) (Senegal)
53. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
54. European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) (Netherlands)
55. Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)
56. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
57. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) (Japan)
58. Hudson Institute, Center for Global Prosperity (United States)
59. Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
60. Nordic Africa Institute (Sweden)
61. Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) (South Africa)
62. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
63. Water and Development Research Group (WDRG) (Finland)
64. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
65. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
66. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
67. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
68. Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) (Norway)
69. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
70. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
71. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)
72. Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
73. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
74. Asociacion Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promocion al Desarrollo (ALOP) (Mexico)
75. Third World Network (TWN) (Malaysia)
76. Fundacion Carolina (Spain)
77. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
78. Development Alternatives (Costa Rica)
79. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
80. Baltic Development Forum (BDF) (Denmark)
81. Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE) (United States)
82. Bruegel (Belgium)
83. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Switzerland)
84. Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) (Netherlands)
85. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
86. McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)
87. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Bangladesh)
88. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI) (Japan)
89. A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (GBPC) (United States)
90. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
91. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
92. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)
93. Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
94. Fraser Institute (Canada)

95. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)
96. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
97. Centre on Asia and Globalization (Singapore)
98. Boston Consulting Group (United States)
99. Centro de Estudio de Realidad Economica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
100. Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) (Argentina)
101. Academy of Macroeconomic Research, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) (China)
102. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
103. European Center for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
104. Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) (Finland)
105. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
106. Institute for International Economic Studies (IIES) (Sweden)
107. American Enterprise Institute for
108. Gaidar Institute for Economic Research (IEP) (Russia)
109. Heritage Foundation (United States)
110. Information and Forschung Institute for Economic Research (Germany)
111. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
112. Institute for International Trade Negotiations (ICONE) (Brazil)
113. Institute for World Economies (IWE) (Hungary)
114. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
115. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (China)
116. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
117. Levy Economics Institute (United States)
118. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
119. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
120. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
121. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
122. Vietnam Institute for Economic Policy Research (VERP) (Vietnam)
123. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (France)
124. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
125. Research Institute for Economy Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
126. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (Malaysia)
127. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)
128. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
129. Vienna Institute fir International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)
130. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)

Top International Economics Think Tanks

Table 23

1. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
2. Bruegel (Belgium)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)
5. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
6. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
7. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
8. RAND Corporation (United States)
9. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
10. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) (Japan)
11. Korean Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
12. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
13. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
14. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
15. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
16. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
17. Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE) (United States)
18. Cato Institute (United States)
19. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
20. Fraser Institute (Canada)
21. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
22. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
23. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (China)
24. Institute for International Economic Studies (IIES) (Sweden)
25. India Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
26. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
27. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
28. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
29. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)
30. Heritage Foundation (United States)
31. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
32. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
33. Ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (Germany)
34. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
35. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
36. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
37. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
38. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
39. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
40. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
41. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
42. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
43. Institute of World Economics (Hungary)
44. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
45. Centre on Asia and Globalisation (Singapore)
46. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Economica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)

47. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
48. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
49. McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)
50. Institute for Research on Public Policy (Canada)
51. Policy Studies Institute (PSI) (United Kingdom)
52. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
53. Institute for International Trade Negotiations (ICONE) (Brazil)
54. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
55. Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)
56. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
57. Baltic Development Forum (BDF) (Denmark)
58. Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) (Finland)
59. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
60. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)
61. A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (United States)
62. Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE) (Mexico)
63. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
64. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
65. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
66. Gaidar Institute for Economic Research (IEP) (Russia)
67. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)
68. Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
69. Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya (CADEP) (Argentina)
70. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
71. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
72. Institute of International Relations and Political Science (IIRPS) (Lithuania)
73. World Economic Forum (Switzerland)
74. Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)
75. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
76. National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) (United Kingdom)
77. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
78. Research Institute for Economy Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
79. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (China)
80. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
81. Wilson Center (FKA) Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
82. Levy Economics Institute (United States)
83. World Institute of Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) (Finland)
84. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)
85. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (France)

Top Science and Technology Think Tanks

Table 24

1. Max Planck Institutes (Germany)
2. Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF) (United States)
3. Center for Development Research (ZEF) (Germany)
4. Battelle Memorial Institute (United States)
5. Institute for Future Engineering (IFENG), FKA Institute for Future Technology (Japan)
6. RAND Corporation (United States)
7. Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) (United Kingdom)
8. Institute for Basic Research (IBR) (United States)
9. Consortium for Science, Policy, and Outcomes (CSPO) (United States)
10. Information and Communication Technologies for Development (ICT4D) (United Kingdom)
11. Technology, Entertainment, Design (TED) (United States)
12. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) (South Africa)
13. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
14. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)
15. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
16. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Belgium)
17. Fondation Telecom (France)
18. Technology Policy Institute (TPI) (United States)
19. Research ICT Africa (RIA) (South Africa)
20. Santa Fe Institute (SFI) (United States)
21. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)
22. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)
23. Samuel Neaman Institute for Advanced Studies in Science and Technology (SNI) (Israel)
24. Telecom Centres of Excellence (TCOE) (India)
25. Jigsaw (FKA Google Ideas)(United States)
26. Eudoxa (Sweden)
27. Fundacion Innovacion Bankinter (Spain)
28. Keck Institute for Space Studies (KISS) (United States)
29. Kansai Institute of Information Systems (KIIS) (Japan)
30. Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI) (Republic of Korea)
31. Center for Global Communications (GLOCOM) (Japan)
32. Fundación Idea (Mexico)
33. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) (Japan)
34. World Security Institute (WSI) (United States)
35. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
36. Tech Freedom (United States)
37. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
38. Institute for the Encouragement of Scientific Research and Innovation of Brussels (ISRIB) (Belgium)
39. Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) (India)
40. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
41. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
42. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
43. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
44. Breakthrough Institute (United States)
45. Brookings Institution (United States)
46. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)

47. Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) (Tanzania)
48. Evidence-Informed Policy Network (EVIPNet), World Health Organization (Switzerland)
49. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
50. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
51. Centro de promocion de Tecnologías Sostenibles (Bolivia)
52. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
53. Fraser Institute (Canada)
54. Center for Study of Science, Technology & Policy (CSTEP) (India)
55. Bankinter Foundation of Innovation (Spain)
56. Institute for Innovation and Development Strategy (China)
57. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
58. China Association for Science and Technology (China)
59. Consejo Internacional de Ciencias Sociales (ISSC)
60. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
61. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Costa Rica)
62. Council on Energy, Environment And Water (CEEW) (India)
63. Development Alternatives (India)
64. Edge Foundation (United States)
65. ICT4D (United Kingdom)
66. Africa Academy of Sciences
67. Institute for Basic Research IBR (United States)
68. Manhattan Institute (United States)
69. Perimeter Institute (Canada)
70. Yachay (Ecuador)

Top Social Policy Think Tanks

Table 25

1. Urban Institute (United States)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
4. Fraser Institute (Canada)
5. RAND Corporation (United States)
6. Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG) (Germany)
7. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
8. Cato Institute (United States)
9. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
10. Heritage Foundation (United States)
11. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
12. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
13. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
14. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)
15. Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) (Sweden)
16. Bruegel (Belgium)
17. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
18. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
19. Russell Sage Foundation (RSF) (United States)
20. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
21. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)
22. Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales (CEDLAS) (Argentina)
23. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)
24. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
25. Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
26. Demos (United Kingdom)
27. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)
28. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
29. Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)
30. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
31. New America Foundation (United States)
32. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) (Bangladesh)
33. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Germany)
34. Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SI RAS) (Russia)
35. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
36. Centre for Policy Research (CPR) (India)
37. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
38. Policy Studies Institute (PSI) (United Kingdom)
39. Centre for Education Policy Development (CEPD) (South Africa)
40. Centro de Referencia em Seguranca Alimentar e Nutricional (CERESAN) (Brazil)
41. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
42. Caledon Institute of Social Policy (Canada)
43. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)

44. Institute for Urban Economics (IUE) (Russia)
45. Center for Budget and Policy Priorities (United States)
46. Center for Economic and Policy Research (United States)
47. Grattan Institute (Australia)
48. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
49. Development Research Center of the State Council (China)
50. Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (JCEPS) (United States)
51. Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)
52. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)
53. Institute for Policy Studies (Singapore)
54. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
55. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)
56. ACCORD (South Africa)
57. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
58. Centre for Poverty Analysis (Sri Lanka)
59. Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Economía y Social (Uruguay)
60. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
61. Konrad -Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)
62. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
63. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
64. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)
65. Center for Policy and Research (India)
66. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
67. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
68. C.D. Howe (Canada)
69. Mathematica Policy Research (United States)
70. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (Cepal) (Chile)
71. Center for Governance and Public Policy (India)
72. Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (Senegal)
73. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Ecuador)
74. Development Alternatives (India)
75. CEDLAS (Argentina)
76. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania)
77. Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales (CEES) (Guatemala)
78. Fundacion para el Analisis y Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
79. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)
80. Fundaungo (El Salvador)
81. ARU Foundaiton (Bolivia)
82. Public Policy Institute of California (United States)
83. Human and Social Sciences Research Council (South Africa)
84. Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA) (Czech Republic)
85. International Center for Human Development (Armenia)
86. International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)
87. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
88. Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) (Korea)
89. Asociación de investigación y estudios sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
90. Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)
91. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)
92. Makerere Institute of Social Research (Uganda)
93. Manhattan Institute (United States)
94. Third Way (United States)

95.	Migration Policy Institute (United States)
96.	National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)
97.	Observer Researcher Foundation (India)
98.	European Social Observatory (OSE) (Belgium)
99.	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
100.	Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)

Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks

Table 26

1. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
2. Oxford Council on Good Governance (OCGG) (United Kingdom)
3. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (United Kingdom)
4. Freedom House (United States)
5. Brookings Institution (United States)
6. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (United States)
7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
8. Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), FKA Revenue Watch Institute (United States)
9. National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (United States)
10. Center for Public Integrity (CPI) (United States)
11. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
12. Heritage Foundation (United States)
13. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
14. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
15. International Budget Partnership (IBP) (United States)
16. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
17. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
18. Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) (Uganda)
19. Taxpayers' Alliance (United Kingdom)
20. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) (Indonesia)
21. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
22. International Center for Human Development (ICHD) (Armenia)
23. Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation (United States)
24. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
25. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)
26. Laboratory for Anti-Corruption Policy (LAP) (Russia)
27. Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
28. Public Affairs Centre (PAC) (India)
29. Quality of Government Institute (QoG) (Sweden)
30. Fundacion Jubileo (Bolivia)
31. Center for Good Governance (India)
32. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
33. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) (Switzerland)
34. Center for Regional Information and Studies (PATTIRO) (Indonesia)
35. Public Finance Monitoring Center (PFMC) (Azerbaijan)
36. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
37. Berggruen Institute (United States)
38. Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT) (Cambodia)
39. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
40. Global Financial Integrity (United States)
41. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) (Norway)
42. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (Albania)
43. Human Rights Center Memorial (Russia)
44. Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation (DIF) (Ukraine)
45. Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
46. Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD) (Bulgaria)
47. Association for Democratic Reforms (India)

48. Basel Institute for Good Governance (Switzerland)
49. Center for Governance and Public Policy (India)
50. Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (Nigeria)
51. Human Rights Watch (China)
52. Global Integrity (United States)
53. Expert Forum (Romania)
54. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)
55. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (Ghana)
56. Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) (South Africa)
57. Think Tank Watch (United States)
58. Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law (United Kingdom)
59. Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernan Echavarria Olozaga (Colombia)
60. Instituto de Estudios Estratégicos y Políticas Públicas (Ieepp) (Nicaragua)
61. Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
62. Center for Development and Democratization of Institutions (CDDI) (Albania)
63. Institucion Futuro (Spain)
64. U4 (Norway)
65. Rethinking Russia (Russia)

Top Think Tanks by Special Achievement

Best Advocacy Campaign

Table 27

1. Heritage Foundation (United States)
2. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
3. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
4. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
5. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
6. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
7. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
8. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
9. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
10. Cato Institute (United States)
11. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
12. Pew Research Center (United States)
13. Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)
14. Americans for Tax Reform (ATR) (United States)
15. Copenhagen Consensus Center (CCC) (Denmark)
16. Arab Forum for Alternatives (AFA) (Egypt)
17. Taxpayers' Alliance (United Kingdom)
18. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
19. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
20. European Stability Initiative (ESI) (Germany)
21. Centre for Policy Analysis (CEPA) (Ghana)
22. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
23. Qatar Foundation (QF) (Qatar)
24. American Principles Project (APP) (United States)
25. Association for International Affairs (AMO) (Czech Republic)
26. Centre for Policy Analysis (CEPA) (Ghana)
27. Foreign Policy Initiative (FPI) (United States)
28. African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) (Kenya)
29. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)
30. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
31. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) (Uganda)
32. Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
33. Global Witness (United Kingdom)
34. Mexicanos Primero (Mexico)
35. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
36. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
37. Central Asian Free Market Institute (CAFMI) (Kyrgyzstan)
38. Tax Foundation (United States)
39. Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)
40. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
41. FreedomWorks (United States)
42. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
43. Conectas Direitos Humanos (CDH) (Brazil)
44. Centro de Investigaciones Economicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)
45. Corner House (United Kingdom)

46. ONE Campaign (United States)
47. Geneva Association (Switzerland)
48. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
49. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
50. Economic Research Centre (ERC) (Azerbaijan)
51. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) (United States)
52. Enough Project (United States)
53. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
54. Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (UCIPR) (Ukraine)
55. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
56. GRAIN (Spain)
57. Tax Justice Network (United Kingdom)
58. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
59. World Federalist Movement (WFM) (United States)
60. Think New Mexico (United States)
61. Refugee Advocacy Network (RAN) (Australia)
62. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)
63. Analytical Centre on Globalization and Regional Cooperation (ACGRC) (Armenia)
64. Fundacion para el Desarrollo Economico y Social de Panama (FUDESPA) (Panama)
65. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
66. Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad (IMCO) (Mexico)
67. Global Financial Integrity (GFI) (United States)
68. Institute for Justice (IJ) (United States)
69. Truman National Security Project (TNSP) (United States)
70. SynergyNet (China)
71. Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) (United States)
72. Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
73. Education for Peace in Iraq Center (EPIC) (United States)
74. Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
75. American Enterprise Institute (United States)
76. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
77. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
78. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
79. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
80. Civic Exchange (China)
81. Third Way (United States)
82. Uwezo (Kenya)
83. Institut des Etudes Africaines (IEA) (Morocco)
84. Action (Italy)
85. National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) (Kenya)
86. Fortnight for Freedom (United States)
87. National Budget Group (NBG) (Azerbaijan)
88. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States)
89. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
90. Woodstock Institute (United States)

Best For Profit Think Tanks

Table 28

1. McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)
2. Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) (United Kingdom)
3. Boston Consulting Group (BCG) (United States)
4. A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (GBPC) (United States)
5. Nomura Research Institute (NRI) (Japan)
6. Deutsche Bank Research (Germany)
7. Google Ideas (United States)
8. Oxford Analytica (United States)
9. Stratfor (United States)
10. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) (United States)
11. Ernest and Young (EY) (United States)
12. Samsung Economic Research Institute (SERI) (Republic of Korea)
13. Accenture Institute for High Performance (United States)
14. Eurasia Group (United States)
15. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (United Kingdom)
16. Aegis (United Kingdom)
17. Kissinger Associates (United States)
18. Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (FCG) (Portugal)
19. Altran (France)
20. European House – Ambrosetti (TEH-A) (Italy)
21. IBM Institute for Business Value (United States)
22. GovLab, Deloitte (United States)
23. Strategy& (United States)
24. Bain and Company, The Bridgespan Group (United States)
25. Economics and Country Risk (IHS), FKA Global Insight (United Kingdom)
26. Parthenon Group (United States)
27. Daimler Benz Future Research Unit (Germany)
28. Cohen Group (United States)
29. Roubini Global Economics (RGE) (United States) Prioritet (Azerbaijan)
30. Kernel Development Research P.L.C. (Ethiopia)
31. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)
32. Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. (MIRI) (Japan)
33. SIR International (United States)
34. Initiative Neue Soziale Marktwirtschaft (INSM) (Germany)
35. Access Capital Research (Ethiopia)
36. Roland Berger Strategy Consultants (Germany)
37. Hybrid Reality Institute (United States)
38. Control Risks Group (United States)
39. Engility (United States)
40. Frontier Horizons (United Kingdom)
41. Inkerman Group (United Kingdom)
42. Kreller Business Information Group (United States)
43. Kroll Associates (United States)
44. Kuranga & Associates (United States)
45. Maplecroft (United Kingdom)
46. Marvin Zonis + Associates, Inc. (United States)
47. Medley Global Advisors (United States)
48. Rhodium Group (United States)

-
- | |
|--|
| 49. Smith Brandon International Inc. (United States) |
| 50. TARKI Social Research Institute, Inc. (Hungary) |
-

Best Government Affiliated Think Tanks

Table 29

1. World Bank Institute (WBI), World Bank (United States)
2. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
3. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
4. Congressional Research Service (United States)
5. Development Research Group, World Bank (DECRG) (United States)
6. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
7. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
8. East-West Center (EWC) (United States)
9. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
10. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
11. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
12. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
13. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
14. European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC) (Belgium)
15. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
16. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
17. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Ecuador)
18. Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
19. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
20. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
21. Max Planck Institutes (Germany)
22. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
23. Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)
24. Council on Foreign and Defense Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
25. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
26. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
27. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
28. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
29. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
30. Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (Egypt)
31. Institute of Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
32. Brunei Darussalam Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (BDIPSS) (Brunei)
33. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT), FKA Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (Hungary)
34. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Vietnam)
35. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
36. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (United States)
37. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
38. Comision Economica para America Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)
39. Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) (Vietnam)
40. Institute of Strategic and Defence Studies (Hungary)
41. United Nations University (UNU) (Japan)
42. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
43. Economic Development and Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
44. Fundacao Alexandre de Gusmao (FUNAG) (Brazil)
45. Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA) (Malaysia)
46. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
47. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)

48. Centre for Global Cooperation Research (GCR21) (Germany)
49. Vietnam Diplomatic Academy Research Center (Vietnam)
50. European Parliamentary Research Service (Belgium)
51. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) (Australia)
52. International Institute for Social Studies (Netherlands)
53. Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) (Taiwan, China)
54. Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) (Uganda)
55. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Turkey)
56. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
57. Finnish Institute for International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)
58. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
59. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Switzerland)
60. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
61. Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
62. Security and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University (Australia)
63. Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU) (Republic of Korea)
64. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
65. National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISI) (Kyrgyz Republic)
66. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) (India)
67. International Institute for Strategic Studies ,Party School (China)
68. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
69. Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation (Russia)
70. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
71. Potsdam Institute (PIK) (Germany)
72. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
73. National Institute for Strategic Studies (Ukraine)
74. Center for Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)
75. Institute of Economic Forecasting (Ukraine)

Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks

Table 30

1. Brookings Institution (United States)
2. Atlantic Council (United States)
3. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
4. Bruegel (Belgium)
5. Afrobarometer (Benin, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, United States)
6. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
7. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
8. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
9. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
10. Atlas Economic Research Foundation (United States)
11. Wilson Center (United States)
12. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
13. Council on Foreign Relations (United States)
14. Fraser Institute (Canada)
15. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
16. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
17. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
18. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
19. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
20. Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
21. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
22. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
23. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
24. Center for Strategic and International Studies ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) (Indonesia)
25. Bruno Leoni (Italy)
26. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
27. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
28. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
29. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (Korea)
30. Institute for Strategic Studies Africa (South Africa)
31. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (China)
32. Peace Research Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
33. Center for China and Globalization (CCG)
34. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
35. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
36. Transatlantic Institute (United States)
37. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
38. Centro de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CID) (Colombia)
39. Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (Japan)
40. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)

41. Hague Institute for Global Justice (The Netherlands)
42. EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom)
43. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
44. Began Sadat Centre (Israel)
45. Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
46. African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium (AGRODEP)
47. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
48. Observer Research Foundation (India)
49. Notre Europe (France)
50. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
51. Urban Institute (United States)
52. Institute for Policy Studies (Singapore)
53. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)
54. Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) (Venezuela)
55. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
56. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (United States)
57. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
58. OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
59. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
60. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
61. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
62. European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)
63. Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) (Malaysia)
64. Green Alliance (United Kingdom)
65. European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) (Spain)
66. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
67. International Budget Partnership (IBP) (United States)
68. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)
69. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
70. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (Ghana and United Kingdom)
71. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
72. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO) (Costa Rica)
73. European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN)
74. Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Russia
75. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa EthiopiaSSREA (Ethiopia)

Best Managed Think Tanks

Table 31

1. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
2. Bruegel (Belgium)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
5. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
6. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
7. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
8. RAND Corporation (United States)
9. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
10. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
11. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
12. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
13. Heritage Foundation (United States)
14. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
15. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
16. Institute for Strategic Studies (South Africa)
17. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
18. Urban Institute (United States)
19. Atlantic Council (United States)
20. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
21. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
22. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
23. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
24. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
25. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
26. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
27. Atlas Network (United States)
28. Mercatus Center (United States)
29. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
30. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
31. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
32. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
33. Robert Schuman Foundation (RSF) (France)
34. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
35. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
36. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
37. Carnegie Moscow Center (Russia)
38. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
39. Centro de Implementacion de Políticas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
40. Center for New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
41. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
42. Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance (SAIF) (China)
43. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
44. Center for International Governance and Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
45. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
46. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)

47. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
48. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
49. Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) (South Africa)
50. Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
51. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
52. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
53. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
54. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)
55. Kolegium Europy Wschodniej im. Jana Nowaka-Jezioranskiego (Poland)
56. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
57. Carnegie Middle East Center (Lebanon)
58. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
59. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
60. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
61. Fundacion Alternativas (Spain)
62. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
63. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
64. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
65. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
66. Institute of Modern International Relations (IMIR) (China)
67. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IOW) (Germany)
68. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
69. Fraser Institute (Canada)
70. Fundacion para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)
71. China In Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
72. Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
73. Development Alternatives (India)
74. Council on Energy, Environment And Water (CEEW) (India)
75. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)
76. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)
77. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
78. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
79. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)
80. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)

Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank

Table 32

1. Bruegel (Belgium)
2. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
5. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
6. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
7. Heritage Foundation (United States)
8. Fraser Institute (Canada)
9. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
10. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
11. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
12. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
13. Carnegie Europe Center (Belgium)
14. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
15. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
16. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
17. Carnegie Middle East Center (Lebanon)
18. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)
19. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
20. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
21. Millennium Project (United States)
22. Robert Schuman Foundation (RSF) (France)
23. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
24. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
25. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
26. Atlantic Council (United States)
27. Observer Research Foundation (India)
28. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
29. Stimson Center (United States)
30. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
31. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
32. Heartland Institute (United States)
33. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
34. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)
35. Third Way (United States)
36. Wilson Center FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
37. Banco de Informacion para la Investigacion Aplicada en Ciencias Sociales (BIIACS) (Mexico)
38. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
39. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
40. Centro de Investigacion (CIUP) (Peru)
41. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
42. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
43. Center for China and Globalization (China)
44. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Brussels)
45. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
46. Fields of View (India)
47. Institute of Modern International Relations (IMIR) (China)

48. Fundación Bases (Argentina)
49. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
50. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)
51. Fundacion Alternativas (Spain)
52. Climate Action Network South Asia (India)
53. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
54. World Resources Institute (United States)
55. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (West Indies)
56. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (Transnational)
57. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
58. Development Alternatives (India)
59. Economic and Social Research Foundation-ESRF (Tanzania)
60. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (Canada)
61. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
62. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)
63. Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile)
64. Action Institute (Italy)
65. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia)

Best New Think Tanks 2016

Table 33

1. European Political Strategy Center (Belgium)
2. Learning Policy Institute (United States)
3. Laboratory of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Technology (Japan)
4. Myanmar Development Institute (MDI) (Myanmar)
5. Learning & Work Institute (United Kingdom)
6. OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
7. Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo (Uruguay)
8. Polis180 (Germany)
9. Audace Institut Afrique (AIA) (Ivory Coast)
10. TRENDS Policy and Research (United Arab Emirates)
11. Carnegie Center India (India)
12. Jacques Delors Institut (Germany)
13. Centre for Digital Financial Inclusion (CDFI) (India)
14. Fundación Ciudadano Austral (Chile)
15. Eurasian Council on Foreign Affairs (ECFA) (Belgium)
16. Global Development Institute (United Kingdom)
17. Infogamma Ltd.,(Kazakhstan)
18. Institute of Tomorrow (Sudan)
19. Centre for Urban Innovation and Governance (Australia)
20. Institute for Regional Security (Australia)
21. Indian Institute of Public Policy (IIPP) (India)
22. European Public and International Law (Netherlands)
23. Alibaba Think Tank (China)
24. Cambodia Institute for Strategic Studies (Cambodia)
25. Center for Analyses of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)
26. Candid Foundation (Germany)
27. Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (Luxembourg)
28. MacEachen Institute for Public Policy and Governance (Canada)
29. 21st Silk Road Collaborative Center (China)
30. Open Political Economy Network (OPEN) (United Kingdom)
31. National Youth Council of Antigua and Barbuda(NYCAB) (Antigua and Barbuda)
32. Instituto Atlantos (Brazil)
33. Luxembourg Institute for Science and Technology (Luxembourg)
34. Qianhai Institute for Innovative Research (QIIR), (China)
35. Rethinking Russia (Russia)
36. Strategic Institute for Maritime Affairs (Pakistan)

37. Center for Eco-financial Studies (China)
38. Moroccan Observatory on Extremism and Violence (Morocco)
39. Advocata Institute (Sri Lanka)
40. Archbridge Institute (United States)
41. Johannes-Rau-Forschungsgemeinschaft E.V. (Germany)
42. Mexicanos contra la Corrupción y la Impunidad (México)
43. Justitia (Denmark)
44. ASEAN Energy Market Integration (AEMI) Initiative (Thailand)
45. Socio-economic Border Observatory Ecuador-Colombia (Ecuador)

Best Policy Study-Report Produced by a Think Tank 2016

Table 34

The results for this category are NOT RANKED and are listed in alphabetical order by the name of the think tank.

Action Institute (Italy) "InnovAction Life Sciences"
Asia Competitive Institute (Singapore) "Chinese Competitiveness Index"
Atlantic Council (United States) and IMEMO (Moscow) "Global System on the Brink: Pathways Toward a New Normal"
Atlas Foundation "Comparativo de la Defensa en América Latina y el Caribe 2016"
Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia) "Cyber Maturity in the Asia Pacific"
Brenthurst Foundation (South Africa) "Tswalu Dialogue Report - Future of African Cities"
Breugel (Brussels) "What are the prerequisites for a euro-area fiscal capacity?"
Brookings (United States) "Big Ideas for America"
Bruegel (Belgium) "What consequences would a post-Brexit China-UK trade deal have for the EU?"
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) "The New Arab Wars"
Cato Institute, (United States) "Human Freedom Index 2016"
Center for China and Globalization (China) "Report on Development of World Overseas Chinese Entrepreneurs"
Center for European Policy Studies (Belgium) "Tomorrow's Silk Road: Assessing an EU-China Free Trade Agreement"
Center for Strategic Studies (CSIS) (United States) "Perfecting China Inc.: The 13th Five-Year Plan"
Centre for Integration Studies of the Eurasian Development Bank (Kazakhstan) "Monitoring of Mutual Investments in CIS Countries 2016"
Chatham House (United Kingdom) "The EU's Crisis of Governance and European Foreign Policy"
Chatham House (United Kingdom) "Russia's Europe, 1991–2016: Inferiority to Superiority"
Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States) "More Water Won't Solve the World's Water Crisis"
China Institute and International Studies (China) "China-ASEAN Maritime Cooperation: Process, Motivation, and Prospects"
China Science and Technology Exchange Center (China) "Science, Technology and Innovation for Development of G20"
Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (China) "T20 Policy Report to the G20 leaders' Summit in 2016"
Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain) "Charting the future of the Atlantic"
Committee for Economic Development (United States) "Tackling Economic Inequality, Boosting Opportunity"
Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) "A World in Disarray: American Foreign Policy and the Crisis of the Old Order"

Demos (United Kingdom) “The Price Tag of Being Young: Climate Change and Millennials Economic Future”
Economic Development and Research Center (Armenia) “Evaluation of Family Living Standards Enhancement Benefits State Budget Program”
European Institute of the Mediterranean (Spain) “The EU and Conflict Resolution in the Mediterranean Neighborhood”
European Institute of the Mediterranean (Spain) “Youth Activism in the South and East Mediterranean Countries since the Arab Uprisings”
FGV (Brazil) “From Net Neutrality to Net Feudality”
Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India) “National Education Policy Report”
Freedom House (United States) “Freedom in the World Report”
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Germany) “Italiens Libyenpolitik. Zwischen Krisenmanagement und strategischen Interessen”
FUNPADEM(Costa Rica) “Análisis Situacional sobre la violencia social en instituciones públicas educativas de Escazú”
Heritage Foundation (United States) “Building on Victory: An Infrastructure Agenda for the New Administration”
IDEAS (United Kingdom) “After the Drug Wars”
IMANI (Ghana) “Critical Analysis of Key Campaign Promises Made by Political Parties in Ghana”
Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy) "Populism on the Rise. Democracies Under Challenge"
International Crisis Group (Belgium) “The North Caucasus Insurgency and Syria: An Exported Jihad?”
McKinsey Global Institute (United Kingdom) “Poorer than their Parents “
Peterson Institute for international Economics (United States) “Currency Wars, Coordination, and Capital Controls”
PISM (Poland) “NATO and the Future of Peace in Europe: Towards a Tailored Approach
PRA-Property Rights Alliance (United States) “International Property Rights Index”
Rand Corporation (United States) "Truth Decay' Makes Facts Subjective and Polarization More Extreme"
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan) “Social Enterprise Policy Landscape”
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan) “Provincial Tax Harmonization”
TÁRKI (Hungary) “Társadalmi Riport” (Social Report)
Third Way (United States) “A Step-by-Step Guide to Nuclear Innovation Policy”
Transparency International (Germany) “Global Corruption Barometer and Corruption Perceptions Index”
Washington Office for Latin America (United States) “Cannabis Regulation and the UN Drug Treaties: Strategies for Reform”
Woodrow Wilson Center (United States) “The Pacific Alliance: Ongoing Challenges to Trade Integration”

Best Think Tank Conference

Table 35

1. Munich Security Conference (MSC) (Germany)
2. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
3. Shangri-La Dialogue (Singapore)
4. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
5. Brookings Institution (United States)
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
7. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
8. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
9. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
10. Atlantic Council (United States)
11. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
12. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
13. OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
14. Wilton Park (United Kingdom)
15. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
16. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
17. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
18. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
19. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
20. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
21. Boao Forum (China)
22. Mont Pelerin Society (MPS) (Switzerland)
23. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
24. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
25. Center for International Governance Innovation (Canada)
26. Asia-Pacific Roundtable (APR) (Malaysia)
27. Atlas Network (United States)
28. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
29. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa)
30. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
31. Fraser Institute (Canada)
32. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)
33. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
34. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
35. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
36. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
37. World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)
38. Institut des Relations Internationales et Strategiques (IRIS) (France)
39. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
40. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
41. Middle East Institute (MEI) (Singapore)

42. Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship (United Kingdom)
43. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
44. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)
45. Observer Research Foundation (India)
46. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
47. Asan Institute for Policy Studies (AIPS) (Republic of Korea)
48. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)
49. Instituto de Estudos Empresariais (IEE) (Brazil)
50. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
51. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
52. Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)
53. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
54. Wilson Center (FKA) Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
55. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
56. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
57. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)
58. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
59. Pangoal Institute and Stanford University (China)
60. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
61. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Turkey)
62. Milken Institute Global Conference (United States)
63. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
64. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
65. State Policy Network (United States)

Best Think Tank Network

Table 36

1. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
2. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
6. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
7. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
8. Atlas Network (United States)
9. Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMeSCo) (Spain)
10. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
11. ASEAN-Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) (Malaysia)
12. Trans-European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) (Belgium)
13. Think Global Act European, Notre Europe (France)
14. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
15. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
16. Fraser Institute (Canada)
17. Cato Institute (United States)
18. Heritage Foundation (United States)
19. Red Iberoamericana de Estudios Internacionales (RIBEI) (Spain)
20. State Policy Network (SPN) (United States)
21. European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)
22. International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs) (India)
23. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
24. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
25. Bruegel (Belgium)
26. Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT) (Thailand)
27. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
28. Center for International Governance Innovation (Canada)
29. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
30. Policy Network (United Kingdom)
31. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
32. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
33. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
34. Think Visegrad – V4 Think Tank Platform (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia)
35. Al-Shabaka: The Palestinian Policy Network (Transnational)
36. Linktank (United States)
37. Canadian Policy Research Networks (Canada)
38. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
39. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
40. Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States)
41. Policy Association for an Open Society (PASOS) (Czech Republic)
42. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
43. Human Rights Watch (United States)
44. Heartland Institute (United States)
45. Institute of Modern International Relations (IMIR) (China)
46. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)

47. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
48. Property Rights Alliance (PRA) (United States)
49. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
50. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
51. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
52. European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)
53. International Relations and Security Network (ISN) (Switzerland)
54. Chula Global Network (CGN) (Thailand)
55. CIDOB, Barcelona (Spain)
56. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
57. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
58. Azerbaijan Think Tank Alliance (ATTA) (Azerbaijan)
59. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
60. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)
61. IPS (Republic of Korea)
62. World Resources Institute (United States)
63. European Parliamentary Technology Assessment (EPTA) (Europe)
64. Fundacion Alternativas (Spain)
65. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
66. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
67. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)
68. MEDays Forum, Amadeus Institute (Morocco)
69. Global Policy Forum (GPF) (United States)
70. African Capacity Building Foundation (Zimbabwe)
71. European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN) (Belgium)
72. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales FLACSO (Costa Rica)
73. Global Development Network (India)
74. Consorcio de Investigación Económica y Social (CIES) (Peru)
75. East Asian Development Network (Philippines -Secretariat)
76. Epicenter: Institute of Economic Affairs (United Kingdom)
77. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
78. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
79. Ukrainian Think Tank Network Ukraine Liaison Office (Brussels)
80. IPEA (Brazil)
81. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
82. Royal Institute for International Affairs (United Kingdom)
83. Think Tank Initiative of IDRC (Canada)
84. Cohesion (Luxemburg)
85. Iniciativa Latinoamericana de Investigación para las Políticas Públicas – ILAIPP (Transnational/Ecuador)

Best Think Tanks with a Political Party Affiliation

Table 37

1. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
2. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
3. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
4. Demos (United Kingdom)
5. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
6. Fabian Society (United Kingdom)
7. Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) (Belgium)
8. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
9. European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)
10. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
11. National Democratic Institute (NDI) (United States)
12. International Republican Institute (United States)
13. Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) (United States)
14. Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (China)
15. Fundacion Jaime Guzman (FJG) (Chile)
16. New Democrat Network (NDN) (United States)
17. Foundation for EU Democracy (Belgium)
18. Foundation Max van der Stoep, FKA Evert Vermeer Foundation (Netherlands)
19. Fondation pour l'Innovation Politique (Fondapol) (France)
20. Green European Foundation (GEF) (Belgium)
21. Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (RLS) (Germany)
22. Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
23. Wiardi Beckman Foundation (WBS) (Netherlands)
24. Terra Nova (France)
25. Fondazione Italianeuropei (Italy)
26. Fundacion Pensar (Argentina)
27. European Peoples Party (Belgium)
28. Institute of Strategic Analysis and Policy Research (INSAP) (Malaysia)
29. Fundacao Armando Alvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)
30. SEDAR Institute (Malaysia)
31. Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) (Belgium)
32. Institute of European Democrats (IED) (Belgium)
33. Bertil Ohlininstitutet (Sweden)
34. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Research Foundation (India)
35. Fondation Jean-Jaurès (France)
36. Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research (SETA) (Turkey)
37. Fundação Perseu Abramo (FPA) (Brazil)
38. Jinnah Institute (Pakistan)
39. Russkiy Mir Foundation (Russia)
40. Vivekananda International Foundation (India)

Best Transdisciplinary Research Think Tanks

Table 38

1. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
2. RAND Corporation (United States)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
5. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
6. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
7. Yale Center for the Study of Globalization (United States)
8. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
9. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
10. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
11. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
12. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
13. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
14. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
15. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
16. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
17. Cato Institute (United States)
18. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
19. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
20. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Economica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
21. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
22. Bruegel (Belgium)
23. Santa Fe Institute (SFI) (United States)
24. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
25. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
26. Urban Institute (United States)
27. Fundacion Proyecto Linguistico Francisco Marroquin (PLFM) (Guatemala)
28. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
29. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
30. Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)
31. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
32. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
33. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
34. Peru in 2062 (CIUP) (Peru)
35. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
36. Centre for Policy Development Sustainable Economy Program (CPD) (Australia)
37. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
38. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
39. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)
40. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
41. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
42. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
43. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
44. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)

45. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI) (United States)
46. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
47. Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) (United States)
48. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
49. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)
50. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)
51. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
52. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
53. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
54. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
55. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
56. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
57. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
58. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
59. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
60. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
61. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)
62. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
63. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
64. Wilson Center (FKA) Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
65. Wuppertal Institute (Germany)
66. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (United States)
67. Institute for Defence Studies & Analysis (IDSA) (India)
68. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
69. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
70. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
71. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
72. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)
73. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA) (Japan)
74. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
75. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)
76. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
77. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
78. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
79. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
80. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)

Best University Affiliated Think Tank

Table 39

1. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University (United States)
2. Center for International Development (CID), Harvard University (United States)
3. IDEAS/Public Policy Group, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) (United Kingdom)
4. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy, Rice University (United States)
5. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex (United Kingdom)
6. Centre for Defence Studies (CDS), King's College London (United Kingdom)
7. Hoover Institution, Stanford University (United States)
8. Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC), Stanford University (United States)
9. BRICS Policy Center, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio) (Brazil)
10. Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
11. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), Peking University, FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)
12. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
13. Asia Competitiveness Institute, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (Singapore)
14. Carnegie – Tsinghua Center for Global Policy (China)
15. Center for International Studies and Research (CERI), Sciences Po (France)
16. Brookings-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy (BTC), Tsinghua University (China)
17. Mercatus Center, George Mason University (GMU) (United States)
18. Center on International Cooperation, New York University (United States)
19. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI), Stanford University (United States)
20. Earth Institute, Columbia University (United States)
21. Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (WCFIA), Harvard University (United States)
22. Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn (Germany)
23. East Asian Institute (EAI), National University of Singapore (Singapore)
24. Center for Transatlantic Relations, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
25. Center for Policy Studies (CPS), Central European University (CEU) (Hungary)
26. Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), Oxford University (United Kingdom)
27. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
28. Strategic and Defence Studies Centre (SDSC), Australian National University (ANU) (Australia)
29. Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (Singapore)
30. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (China)
31. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), National University of Singapore (Singapore)
32. Ash Center for Democratic Governance, Harvard University (United States)
33. Center for Security Studies (CSS), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich (Switzerland)
34. Council on Foreign Relations and Defense (SVOP), National Research University (Russia)

35. Centre for International Security Studies (CISS), University of Sydney (Australia)
36. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)
37. Weatherhead East Asian Institute (WEAI), Columbia University (United States)
38. Fiscal Governance Centre, Hertie School of Governance (Germany)
39. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS), Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand)
40. Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, Yale University (United States)
41. Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education, Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) (Czech Republic)
42. Human Security Report Project (HSRP), Simon Fraser University (Canada)
43. European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Utrecht University (Netherlands)
44. Centre for Security, Economics and Technology (C SET), University of St. Gallen (Switzerland)
45. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC), Makerere University (Uganda)
46. Center for Political Analysis, Makerere University (Uganda)
47. Globalisation and Development Centre (GDC), Bond University (Australia)
48. Center for International and Security Studies, Maryland University (United States)
49. Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia (UBC) (Canada)
50. Arab Studies Center, Al Mustansiriyah University (Iraq)
51. Center for China Studies, Tsinghua University (China)
52. Asia Pacific Institute, Waseda University (Japan)
53. Bloomberg Center, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
54. Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC), Stanford University (United States)
55. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi (Kenya)
56. Center on Global Energy Policy, Columbia University (United States)
57. Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)
58. Centro de Desarrollo Internacional, Universidad de Navarra (Spain)
59. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales, Universidad del Valle de Guatemala (Guatemala)
60. Centro de Opinión Pública, Universidad del Valle de México (Mexico)
61. Centro de Pensamiento y Seguimiento del Diálogo de Paz, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Colombia)
62. Centro Peninsular en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Mexico)
63. Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University (United States)
64. Centre for Economic and Social Research, Bahçeşehir University (Turkey)
65. Leonard Davis Institute, University of Pennsylvania (United States)
66. Center for Policy Studies, Comsats University (Pakistan)
67. Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)
68. Environmental Policy Research Center (FFU), Free University Berlin (Germany)
69. Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du Cires (Côte d'Ivoire)
70. Center for Energy, Petroleum and Mineral Law and Policy, University of Dundee (United Kingdom)
71. Global Political Trends Center, Kültür University (Turkey)
72. Center for the Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania (United States)
73. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis, Czech Academy of Sciences (Czech Republic)
74. Institute for European Studies, Freije University Brussels (Belgium)

75. Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, George Washington University (United States)
76. Instituto de Estudios Sociales en Población, Universidad Nacional (Costa Rica)
77. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales Universidad de Costa Rica (Costa Rica)
78. Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University (Republic of Korea)
79. Australia China Relations Institute, University of Technology Sydney (Australia)
80. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Studies (United States)
81. MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States)
82. National School of Development, Peking University (China)
83. Institute of Policy Studies, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy National University of Singapore (Singapore)
84. National Security College, Australian National, University (Australia)
85. Nicholas Institute, Duke University (United States)
86. Center for International Security Studies, University of Maryland (United States)
87. Oxford Institute of Energy Studies, Oxford University (United Kingdom)
88. Program on Science and Global Security, Princeton University (United States)
89. Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex (United Kingdom)
90. Wits Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)

Best Use of Social Media and Networks

Table 40

1. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
4. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
5. Heritage Foundation (United States)
6. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
8. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
9. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
10. Bruegel (Belgium)
11. Cato Institute (United States)
12. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
13. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
14. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
15. Fraser Institute (Canada)
16. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
17. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
18. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)
19. Carnegie Moscow Center (Russia)
20. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
21. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
22. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
23. Atlas Network (United States)
24. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
25. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
26. Carnegie Middle East Center (Lebanon)
27. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
28. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
29. American Enterprise Institute (United States)
30. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
31. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
32. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
33. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
34. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
35. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
36. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
37. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
38. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
39. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
40. Mercatus Center (United States)
41. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
42. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
43. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
44. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)

45. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
46. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
47. Instituto Liberdade (Brazil)
48. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)
49. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE)
50. (Venezuela)
51. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
52. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
53. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
54. Fundacion Alternativas (Spain)
55. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
56. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
57. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
58. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
59. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
60. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)
61. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
62. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
63. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
64. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPR) (Kenya)
65. Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)
66. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
67. Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) (India)
68. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
69. Center for China and Globalization (China)
70. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo A.C. (CIDAC) (Mexico)
71. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
72. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
73. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
74. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
75. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) (Bangladesh)
76. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
77. Fundación para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)
78. Indian Science Communication Society (ISCOS) (India)
79. European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) (Spain)
80. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
81. Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE) (Brazil)
82. Pew Research Center (United States)
83. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
84. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
85. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)

Think Tank to Watch in 2017

Table 41

1. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
2. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
3. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
4. Atlantic Council (United States)
5. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
6. Vivekananda Institute of Technology (VKIT) (India)
7. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
8. Comision Economica para America Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)
9. Heritage Foundation (United States)
10. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
11. Mercatus Center (United States)
12. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
13. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
14. International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
15. Berggruen Institute (United States)
16. Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE) (Australia)
17. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
18. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
19. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
20. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
21. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) (Malaysia)
22. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
23. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
24. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
25. Institute for International Strategy and Information Analysis (IISIA) (Japan)
26. McCain Institute for International Leadership (United States)
27. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment (GRI)(United Kingdom)
28. International Strategic Analysis and Research Center (USTAD) (Turkey)
29. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
30. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
31. Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance (SAIF) (China)
32. African Heritage Institution (AfriHeritage) (Nigeria)
33. Association for International Affairs (AMO) (Czech Republic)
34. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
35. Korber Foundation (Germany)
36. Audace Institut Afrique (AIA) (Cote d'Ivoire)
37. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Economica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
38. Fundacion de Estudios de Economia Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)
39. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
40. Center for Policy Studies (CERPS) (Liberia)
41. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
42. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
43. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
44. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
45. Center for the New Economy (Puerto Rico)
46. Center for Strategic Analyses and Research (C-SAR) (South Sudan)
47. Fundacion para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)

48. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (Botswana)
49. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
50. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)
51. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
52. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
53. Welsh Centre for International Affairs (WCIA) (United Kingdom)
54. Center for China and Globalization (China)
55. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
56. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)
57. Makerere University Center for Climate Change Research and Innovation (Uganda)
58. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
59. Center for a New American Security (United States)
60. Center for a New Economy (CNE) (Puerto Rico)
61. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) (Indonesia)
62. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
63. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (China)
64. Libera (Finland)
65. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)
66. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (Senegal)
67. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)
68. GenerationLibre (France)
69. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)
70. Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)
71. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
72. Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES) (Morocco)
73. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (India)
74. Instituto Mora (Mexico)
75. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
76. African Center for Social and Economic Research Development (Tanzania)
77. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
78. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
79. Brookings Institution (United States)
80. Deloitte GovLab (United States)
81. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)
82. California Policy Center (USA)
83. Global Warming Policy Foundation (GWPF)
84. CEDOS (Ukraine)
85. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
86. Global Prosperity Wonkcast (United States)
87. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
88. Institute for New Economic Thinking (INET) (United States)
89. Casablanca Institute (Morocco) (United Kingdom)
90. Institute for Women's Policy Research (United States)
91. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
92. Compass Center (Armenia)
93. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania)
94. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (Canada)
95. Fundación Federalismo y Libertad (Argentina)
96. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) (Switzerland)
97. Center for Security Policy (United States)

98.	Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (Dominican Republic)
99.	Fundaungo (El Salvador)
100.	Institute for World Politics (United States)
101.	George C Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
102.	Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)
103.	Latvian Institute of International Affairs (Latvia)
104.	Our Hong Kong Foundation (Hong Kong)
105.	Tunisian Observatory for a Democratic Transition (Tunisia)

Think Tanks with the Best External Relations/Public Engagement Program

Table 42

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
2. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Bruegel (Belgium)
5. Heritage Foundation (United States)
6. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
7. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
8. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
9. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
10. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
11. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
12. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
13. Atlantic Council (United States)
14. Cato Institute (United States)
15. Fraser Institute (Canada)
16. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
17. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
18. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
19. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
20. Atlas Network (United States)
21. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
22. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
23. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
24. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
25. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
26. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
27. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
28. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
29. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
30. Urban Institute (United States)
31. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
32. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
33. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
34. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
35. Carnegie Europe (Belgium)
36. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
37. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
38. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
39. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
40. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
41. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
42. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
43. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (UK)
44. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
45. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)

46. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
47. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
48. Asia Development Bank Institute (Japan)
49. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
50. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
51. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
52. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
53. Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) (India)
54. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
55. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
56. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
57. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
58. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
59. Libertad y Desarrollo (Lyd) (Chile)
60. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
61. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
62. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
63. Center On Global Energy Policy (United States)
64. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
65. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
66. Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguay (Paraguay)
67. Fundación para el Avance de Reformas y Oportunidades (Ecuador)
68. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)
69. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
70. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) (Peru)
71. Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) (United States)
72. Mercatus Center (United States)
73. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)
74. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
75. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)

Think Tanks with the Best Use of the Internet

Table 43

1. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
2. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
3. Heritage Foundation (United States)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
6. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
7. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
8. Bruegel (Belgium)
9. Pew Research Center (United States)
10. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
11. Atlas Network (United States)
12. Technology, Entertainment, Design (TED) (United States)
13. Fraser Institute (Canada)
14. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
15. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)
16. Cato Institute (United States)
17. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
18. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
19. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
20. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
21. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
22. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
23. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
24. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
25. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
26. Observer Research Foundation (India)
27. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
28. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
29. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
30. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
31. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
32. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
33. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
34. Institute for Strategic Studies (South Africa)
35. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
36. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
37. Urban Institute (United States)
38. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
39. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
40. Center for China and Globalization (China)
41. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
42. Wilson Center FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
43. Future Center for Advanced Research and Studies (United Arab Emirates)
44. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)

45. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
46. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
47. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)
48. RAND Corporation (United States)
49. ResPublica (United Kingdom)
50. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
51. Chennai Centre fo China Studies (India)
52. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Multiple Countries)
53. Institucion Futuro (Spain)
54. Lowy Institute (Australia)
55. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)
56. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
57. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
58. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
59. Libertad y Progreso (Argentina)
60. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)

Best Use of Media (Print of Electronic)

Table 44

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
2. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
5. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
6. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
7. Heritage Foundation (United States)
8. Bruegel (Belgium)
9. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
10. Cato Institute (United States)
11. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
12. RAND Corporation (United States)
13. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
14. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
15. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
16. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
17. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
18. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
19. Pew Research Center (United States)
20. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
21. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
22. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
23. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
24. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
25. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
26. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
27. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
28. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
29. Fraser Institute (Canada)
30. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
31. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
32. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
33. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
34. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
35. REPOA, FKA Research on Poverty Alleviation (Tanzania)
36. Hoover Institution (United States)
37. Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
38. Observer Research Foundation (ORF)(India)
39. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
40. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
41. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
42. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)
43. Begin Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (Israel)
44. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
45. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
46. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
47. Center for China and Globalization (China)

48. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
49. Clingendael-Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
50. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
51. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
52. Institute Of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
53. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
54. Reason Foundation (United States)
55. Fundacion Salvadorena para el Desarrollo Economico y Social (FUSADES) (El Salvador)
56. Economic Research Center (Azerbaijan)
57. Comision Economica para America Latina (CEPAL)
58. International Center for Policy Studies (Ukraine)
59. Philippine Development Policy Institute (Philippines)
60. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)

Think Tanks with the Most Innovative Policy Ideas/Proposals

Table 45

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
5. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
6. Cato Institute (United States)
7. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
8. Zero Emissions Research and Initiatives (ZERI) (Japan)
9. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
10. Heritage Foundation (United States)
11. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
12. Urban Institute (United States)
13. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
14. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
15. Fraser Institute (Canada)
16. Ethos Public Policy Lab, (Mexico)
17. Berggruen Institute (United States)
18. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (United Kingdom and Senegal)
19. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
20. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
21. New America Foundation (United States)
22. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
23. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
24. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
25. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
26. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
27. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
28. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
29. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
30. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
31. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
32. Independent Institute (United States)
33. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
34. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
35. China Science and Technology Exchange Center (China)

Think Tanks with the Most Significant Impact on Public Policy

Table 46

1. Brookings Institution (United States)
2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
3. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
4. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
5. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
6. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
7. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
8. Heritage Foundation (United States)
9. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
10. Cato Institute (United States)
11. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
12. RAND Corporation (United States)
13. Bruegel (Belgium)
14. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
15. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
16. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
17. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
18. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
19. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
20. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
21. Atlantic Council (United States)
22. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
23. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
24. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
25. Fraser Institute (Canada)
26. Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)
27. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
28. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)
29. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
30. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
31. Urban Institute (United States)
32. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
33. South African Institute for International Affairs (SIIA)
34. Korean Institute for International Economic Policy (Republic of Korea)
35. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
36. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
37. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
38. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA) (Japan)
39. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)(Germany)
40. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
41. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)
42. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
43. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
44. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
45. Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) (Chile)
46. Third Way (United States)

47. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
48. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
49. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
50. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
51. Fundacion para la Educacion Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)
52. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
53. Alternate Solutions Institute (Pakistan)
54. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAD) (Mexico)
55. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
56. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
57. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
58. Instituto Fernando Henrique Cardoso (iFHC) (Brazil)
59. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
60. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)

Think Tanks with Outstanding Policy-Oriented Research Programs

Table 47

1. RAND Corporation (United States)
2. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
5. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
6. Bruegel (Belgium)
7. Urban Institute (United States)
8. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
9. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
10. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
11. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
12. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
13. Cato Institute (United States)
14. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
15. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
16. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
17. Heritage Foundation (United States)
18. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
19. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
20. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
21. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
22. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
23. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
24. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
25. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
26. Hoover Institution (United States)
27. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
28. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
29. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)
30. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA) (Japan)
31. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
32. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Singapore)
33. Carnegie Moscow Center (Russia)
34. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
35. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
36. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
37. Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento (CEBRAP) (Brazil)
38. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
39. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
40. Libertad y Desarrollo (Lyd) (Chile)
41. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
42. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
43. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
44. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
45. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
46. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)
47. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
48. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)

49. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
50. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)
51. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
52. Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) (United States)
53. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
54. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
55. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
56. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
57. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
58. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
59. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
60. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)
61. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)
62. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)
63. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
64. Independent Institute (United States)
65. Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile)
66. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
67. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
68. Overseas, Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
69. German Mashall Fund of the United States (United States)
70. Copenhagen Consensus Center (Denmark)
71. Committee for Economic Development (United States)
72. Horn Economic and Social Policy Institute, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
73. Future Center for Advanced Studies and Research (United Arab Emirates)
74. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)
75. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
76. Economic Research Center (ERC), (Azerbaijan)
77. Integrated Research and Action for development (IRADe) (India)
78. Action Institute (Italy)
79. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
80. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
81. Chr. Michelsen Institute (Norway)
82. Center For Digital Financial Inclusion (India)
83. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) (Peru)
84. Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
85. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)

Best Independent Think Tanks

(Table 48)

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
2. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
6. Bruegel (Belgium)
7. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
8. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
9. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
10. American Enterprise Institute (AEI) (United States)
11. Fraser Institute (Canada)
12. Heritage Foundation (United States)
13. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
14. British Institute Of International & Comparative Law (United Kingdom)
15. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
16. Atlas Network (United States)
17. RAND Corporation (United States)
18. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
19. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
20. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
21. Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
22. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
23. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
24. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
25. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
26. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
27. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)
28. Armenian International Policy Research Group (AIPRG) (Armenia)
29. Institute for Research on Public Policy (Canada)
30. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
31. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
32. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
33. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
34. Cato Institute (United States)
35. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA) (Japan)
36. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
37. Center for China & Globalization (CCG) (China)
38. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
39. Economics Research Center (ERC) (United States)
40. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
41. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
42. Urban Institute (United States)
43. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
44. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
45. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)

46. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
47. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
48. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
49. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)
50. Institute for Fiscal Studies (United Kingdom)
51. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
52. Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE) (Australia)
53. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
54. Independent Institute (United States)
55. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
56. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
57. Civita (Norway)
58. Friedrich A. v. Hayek Institut (Austria)
59. Institución Futuro (Spain)
60. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)
61. Lowy Institute (Australia)
62. Future Center for Advanced Studies and Research (United Arab Emirates)
63. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
64. Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) (India)
65. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
66. European House-Ambrosetti (Italy)
67. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
68. Fundación Bases (Argentina)
69. Instituto de Ciencia Política - Hernán Echavarría Olozaga (ICP) (Colombia)
70. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
71. Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (Ukraine)
72. Charhar institute (China)
73. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
74. Liberty Fund (United States)
75. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
76. Albanian Institute for International Studies (Albania)
77. Development Alternatives Group (DA) (India)
78. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
79. Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) (United States)
80. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
81. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)
82. Institute of Economic and Social Studies (INESS) (Slovakia)
83. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
84. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
85. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
86. Cesran International (United Kingdom)
87. DeJusticia (Colombia)
88. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
89. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
90. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
91. Global Warming Policy Foundation (GWPF) (United Kingdom)
92. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)
93. Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)
94. Research for Development and Justice (CMI) (Norway)
95. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)

96. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
97. KIMEP University (Kazakhstan)
98. Centre for Independent Development Research (CIDR) (Cameroon)
99. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka)
100. Espacio Público (Chile)
101. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)
102. PASOS (Czech Republic)
103. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
104. Center for a New Economy (CNE) (Puerto Rico)
105. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
106. Civic Exchange (Hong Kong)
107. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
108. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
109. Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)
110. Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy (PRI) (United States)
111. Phoenix Center for Advanced Legal and Economic Public Policy Studies (United States)
112. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo A.C. (CIDAC) (Mexico)
113. China Reform Foundation (China)
114. Education for Peace in Iraq Center (EPIC) (United States)
115. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
116. Friends of Europe (Belgium)
117. Grupo FARO (Ecuador)
118. Institute for Applied International Trade (IAIT) (China)
119. Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA) (Czech Republic)
120. Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
121. Texas Public Policy Foundation (United States)
122. International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) (Netherlands)
123. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)
124. Center for Economic Analyses (CEA) (Macedonia)
125. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
126. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
127. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Latin America)
128. Council on Energy, Environment, and Water (CEEW) (India)
129. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
130. Fundación ARU (Bolivia)
131. Georgia Public Policy Foundation (United States)
132. Grattan Institute (Australia)
133. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)
134. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
135. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)
136. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
137. Institute for Political, Social and Economic Studies (EURISPES) (Italy)
138. Instituto Acton (Argentina)
139. Instituto Juan de Mariana (IJM) (Spain)
140. Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile)
141. International Finance Corporation (IFC) (United States)
142. Learning Policy Institute (United States)
143. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
144. Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (Lebanon)
145. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States)

146. Polis180 (Germany)

147. Action Institute (Italy)

148. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)

149. SIPA Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)

150. South African Cities Network (South Africa)

Top Think Tanks with Annual Operating Budgets of
Less Than \$5 Million USD

Table 49

1. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
2. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
3. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
4. Economic Policy Research Institute (EPRI) (South Africa)
5. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
6. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
7. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
8. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
9. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
10. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
11. Argentine Council for International Relations (Argentina)
12. Libertad y Desarrollo (Lyd) (Chile)
13. Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) (Chile)
14. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
15. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
16. Bruegel (Belgium)
17. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)
18. Razumkov Center (Ukraine)
19. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)
20. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (Turkey)
21. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
22. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
23. Hammurabi for Research & Strategic Studies (Iraq)
24. Economic Knowledge Dissemination Center for Freedom (Venezuela)
25. Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economia Politica (IEEP) (Ecuador)
26. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
27. East Asia Institute (South Korea)
28. Center for Public Studies (Chile)
29. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
30. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)
31. Lithuania Free Market Institute (Lithuania)
32. Consejo Venezolano de Relaciones Internacionales (Venezuela)
33. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
34. Action Institute (Italy)
35. Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA) (South Africa)
36. Brazilian Center for International Relations (Brazil)
37. Center for International Studies (Italy)
38. Ecuadorian Institute of Political Economy (Ecuador)
39. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S)(India)
40. GenerationLibre (France)
41. The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (Netherlands)
42. Center For Policy Studies (Liberia)
43. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka)
44. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)
45. Interantional Centre for Policy Studies (Ukraine)
46. Center for Analyses of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)

47. Center for China and globalization (CCG) (China)

48. Fundación para el Avance de Reformas y Oportunidades (Grupo Faro) (Ecuador)

Best Quality Assurance and Integrity Policies and Procedures

Table 50

1. RAND Corporation (United States)
2. Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Bruegel (Belgium)
5. Transparency International (Germany)
6. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
7. World Resources Institute (United States)
8. Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States)
9. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
10. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
11. Danish Institute for International Studies (Denmark)
12. Ghana Center For Democratic Development (Ghana)
13. Institute for International Political Studies (Italy)
14. Center On Global Energy Policy (United States)
15. Centre for Public Policy Studies (Malaysia)
16. Mercatus Center (United States)
17. Atlantic Council (United States)
18. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
19. Fraser Institute (Canada)
20. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
21. Urban Institute (United States)
22. Woodrow Wilson Center (United States)
23. Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs (United States)
24. Committee for Economic Development (United States)
25. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)
26. Center for New American Security (United States)
27. German Development Institute (Germany)
28. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)
29. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
30. Australian Institute of International Affairs (Australia)
31. Baker Institute for Public Policy (United States)
32. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
33. Mathematica Policy Research (United States)
34. Institute of Peruvian Studies (Peru)
35. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)
36. Stimson Center (United States)
37. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (Israel)
38. Independent Institute (United States)
39. Marseille Center for Mediterranean Integration (France)
40. Atlas Network (United States)
41. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)
42. Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (Germany)
43. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan)
44. Natural Resource Governance Institute (United States) (FORMERLY: Revenue Watch Institute (RWI))
45. Heritage Foundation (United States)
46. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (United Kingdom & Senegal)

47. Pew Research Center (United States)
48. Millennium Project (United States)
49. European Council on Foreign Affairs (United Kingdom)
50. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)
51. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (United States)
52. Freedom House (United States)
53. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
54. German Marshall Fund of the US (United States)
55. Institute for Public Policy Research (Namibia)
56. Institute for Public Policy Research (United Kingdom)
57. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (Qatar)
58. Hudson Institute (United States)
59. International Crisis Group (Belgium)
60. Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI) (Montenegro)
61. Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (United States)
62. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
63. Center for Global Development (United States)
64. Centre for Policy Research (India)
65. Corruption Watch (South Africa)
66. Global Integrity (United States)
67. Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
68. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)
69. OnThinkTanks (Peru)
70. IEA Kenya (Kenya)

Best Regional Studies Center (Free Standing
Table 51

1. Asian Development Bank Institute (Japan)
2. Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States)
3. Carnegie Moscow Center (Russia)
4. Azerbaijan Center for Economic and Social Development (Azerbaijan)
5. Brookings Institution (Doha Center) (Qatar)
6. Chinese Academy of Social Science (China)
7. Carnegie Middle East Center (Lebanon)
8. Australia Institute for Regional Security (Australia)
9. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)
10. Fundação Getulio Vargas (Brazil)
11. Wilson Center (FKA) Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
12. Center for the Study of African Economies (United Kingdom)
13. German Institute of Global and Area Studies (Germany)
14. African Technology Policy Studies Network (Kenya)
15. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (Chile)
16. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (Spain)
17. Washington Office on Latin America (United States)
18. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (South Africa)
19. Middle East Institute (United States)
20. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)
21. United States Center for European Policy Analysis (United States)
22. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
23. Israeli Institute for Regional Foreign Policies (Israel)
24. Hungarian Center for Economic and Regional Studies (Hungary)
25. National Bureau of Asian Research (United States)
26. Gulf Research Center (Saudi Arabia)
27. Russian Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (Russia)
28. Russian Institute for Oriental Studies (Russia)
29. Indonesian Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia)
30. Mercator Institute for China Studies (Germany)
31. Polish Center for Eastern Studies (Poland)
32. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (West Indies)
33. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (Sri Lanka)
34. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (Ethiopia)
35. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (Ghana)
36. Russian Institute of Europe (Russia)
37. India Center for the Study of Developing Societies (India)

38. Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research (United Arab Emirates)

39. Hammurabi for Research & Strategic Studies (Iraq)

40. Kyrgystan Institute for Regional Studies (Kyrgyzstan)

Best Regional Studies Center (University-Affiliated)

Table 52

1. Brookings-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy, Tsinghua University (China)
2. European Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science (United Kingdom)
3. Center for International Studies and Research, Sciences Po (France)
4. Carnegie Tsinghua Center, Tsinghua University (China)
5. Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, George Washington University (United States)
6. Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University (Japan)
7. Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University (United States)
8. Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University (United States)
9. Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University (United States)
10. Centre for the Study of African Economies, Oxford University (United Kingdom)
11. Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (Singapore)
12. Centre for Russian, European and Eurasian Studies, University of Birmingham (United Kingdom)
13. Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalism, University of Warwick (United Kingdom)
14. Griffith Asia Institute, Griffith University (Australia)
15. Centre for European Regional and Local Studies, University of Warsaw (Poland)
16. Crown Center for Middle East Studies, Brandeis University (United States)
17. Australia China Relations Institute, University of Technology Sydney (Australia)
18. Chinese Studies Institute, Australian National University (Australia)
19. Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University (China)
20. Institute of Asia and Africa Studies, Moscow State University (Russia)
21. Center for Security Studies, Jordan University (Jordan)
22. Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) Georgetown University (Doha)

Appendices

APPENDIX A: 2015 Feedback on to the 2014 Go To Think Tank Survey and Call for Nominations for Expert Panelists

February 5, 2015

February 12, 2015 (Follow up)

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

As you may know, TTCSP launched the 2014 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report on January 22, 2015 with a series of public policy programs in 60 cities and 50 countries that explored the critical role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the world. These programs were collaborative efforts involving over 100 think tanks, intergovernmental organizations, journalists, policymakers and policy oriented nongovernmental organizations.

We are seeking your feedback on the 2014 Global Go To Index Report and your recommendations for Expert Panel members for the 2015 Global Go To Index. Your input would be greatly appreciated by March, 1, 2015.

Here is a link to the Go To Feedback and Nominations survey: [SurveyLink]

If you have not yet received a hard copy of the 2014 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report you can use this link to download a copy:
http://repository.upenn.edu/think_tanks/8/

We are pleased to report that the Global Go To Index Report was downloaded over 33,000 times from January 22-31, 2015. Thanks to our global partners, the 2014 Go To Report has been translated into 20 languages.

As we turn our attention to the 2015 edition of the Go To Index, we would like your feedback on the process and the methodology employed over the past several years. The methodology and Go To Index Criteria can be found on pages 41-52 of the Go To Report. As outlined in the Report, we are continually trying to improve the quality, accuracy and integrity of the Index. With this in mind, this invitation is being sent to the over 20,000 peers and experts who have joined the TTCSP Global Go To listserv.

We are also seeking nominations for qualified individuals at this time to serve on the Expert Panels for the 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index.

The Expert Panels (EP) will be comprised of distinguished individuals from around the world who are policymakers, public and private donors, journalists, former think tank executives and academics.

The Expert Panelist (EP) members should have an in-depth knowledge of national and regional

think tanks and/or be a functional area expert in the research areas covered by the think tanks index (see list below).

Expert Panelists will help with the nominations and rankings process for the 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index. The role of the Expert Panelists is to provide quality assurance for the rankings process. Nominations can be made below in the following categories:

1. Regional Expert Panels
 - a. United States
 - b. Canada, Mexico, and Caribbean
 - c. South and Central America
 - d. Middle East and North Africa
 - e. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - f. Western Europe
 - g. Central and Eastern Europe
 - h. South Asia and the Pacific
 - i. China, India, Korea and Japan
 - j. Central Asia
2. Functional Research Area Expert Panels
 - a. International Development
 - b. Environment Policy
 - c. Foreign Policy and International Affairs
 - d. Defense and Security Policy
 - e. Domestic Economic Policy
 - f. International Economic Policy
 - g. Social Policy
 - h. Science and Technology
 - i. Transparency and Good Governance
 - j. Energy and Resource Policy
 - k. Education Policy
 - l. National Health Policy
 - m. Global Health Policy

Thanks in advance for your comments and suggestions, we value them and will do our best incorporate them into next year's index!

Please note: If you do not wish to receive further emails from us, please click the link below, and you will be automatically removed from our mailing list: [\[RemoveLink\]](#)

Thanks again for your continued interest in our research.

Jim McGann

James G. McGann, Ph.D.
Senior Lecturer, International Studies

Lauder Institute for Management and International Studies
Director, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program
Wharton School and School of Arts and Sciences
University of Pennsylvania
201 Lauder-Fischer Hall (main office)
101 Lauder-Fisher Hall (office)
256 South 37th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: (direct): 215 746-2928, (main) 215-898-1215
Lauder Institute: www.lauder.wharton.upenn.edu Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program
www.gotothinktank.com

APPENDIX B: Call for Nominations: 2015 Global Go to Think Tank Index

Email to over 21,500 individuals and Organizations in over 200 countries

Call for Nominations sent on: August 1, 2015

1st Reminder sent on: September 1, 2015

2nd Reminder sent on: September 30, 2015

3rd and final Reminder sent on: October 16, 2015

Nominations Round I closed on: October 31, 2015

August 1, 2015

Greetings Colleagues and Friends:

I writing to announce the call for nominations 2015 Global Go-To Think Tank Report.

Please submit your nominations on or before September 30, 2014, by using the following survey link provided below.

There are a few changes to this year's Go To Think Tank Index. We have added the three new categories:

- 1. Best Regional Studies Policy Research Think Tank (university affiliated),*
- 2. Best Regional Studies Policy Research Center (free standing (not university affiliated))*
- 3. Think Tank with the Best Practices (policies and procedures) to Assure the Quality, Independence and Integrity of its Policy Research.*

The annual global ranking of think tanks is conducted with the help of volunteer research interns and without the benefit of funding from any source.

The schedule for the 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index is as follows:

Round I (Think Tank Nominations August 1 - September 30, 2015)
Round II (Think Tank Ranking October 1 - October 30, 2015)
Round III (Expert Panel Review November - December 2015)
2015 Global Go To Think Tanks Index Published January 30, 2016

You can make up to 5 nominations per category. Please note that all nominations you make will be kept strictly confidential. No self-nominations will be considered. Please submit your responses no later than September 30, 2014.

Please note that if you do not wish to receive further emails from us, click the link below, and you will automatically be removed from our mailing list by using this link:

Thanks for helping us increase the profile and performance of think tanks around the world.

All the best, Jim McGann

James G. McGann, Ph.D.
Senior Lecturer, International Studies
Director, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program
Lauder Institute
Wharton School and School of Arts and Sciences
University of Pennsylvania
212 Lauder-Fischer Hall
256 South 37th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104

APPENDIX C: Email Inviting Peers and Expert Panelists to Rank 2015 Nominated Institutions

Email to over 21,500 individuals and Organizations in over 200 countries

Call for Nominations sent on: August 1, 2015

1st Reminder sent on: September 1, 2015

2nd Reminder sent on: September 30, 2015

3rd and final Reminder sent on: October 16, 2015

Nominations Round I closed on: October 31, 2015

Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program
Lauder Institute of Management & International Studies
Lauder-Fisher Hall Room 101
University of Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA, PA, USA 19104-6330

October 16, 2015

Dear Colleagues and Friends:

The ranking process for the 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index will commence next week. The ranking process will take place over the course of 30 days and we encourage you to participate in the process. Over 2500 journalists, policymakers, academics and think from 143 countries submitted close to 50,000 nominations for the top think tanks in the world. Thanks to those of you who submitted nominations.

Please mark your calendars for the 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index Launch and “Why Think Tanks Matter” events which will take place at the World Bank on the afternoon of January 26, 2016, at the University of Pennsylvania on the morning of January 27th, at the United Nations on the afternoon of January 27th. The Launch will also be celebrated in 75 global cities and is designed to connect the global community of think tanks that spans disciplines, politics and physical boundaries. Each one of these events will focus on the important role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the world.

We are excited to announce that TTCSP has made publicly available the following documents and projects:

- The Go To Think Tank Indices from 2009-2014 at: http://repository.upenn.edu/think_tanks/*
- TTCSP Global and Regional Think Tank Summit Reports from 2012-2015 at: http://repository.upenn.edu/ttcsp_summitreports/*
- About Think Tanks: The Mission and Impact of the World's Leading Think Tanks at: <http://repository.upenn.edu/aboutthinktanks/>*

One of the recommendations that emerged from the G20 Foreign Policy Think Tank Summit in June of 2012 was a strong interest in developing an online platform that would enable the continual exchange of ideas and facilitate collaborative efforts among think tanks around the world. The underlying objective of

this recommendation was to increase the profile and performance of think tanks by sharing the best practices for think tank research, management, resource mobilization and external relations of the leading think tanks in the world.

As the first step in a larger initiative to advance conversation between policy research, analysis and engagement institutions, the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program has created an online repository featuring the organizational profiles of the world's top think tanks. The profiles are in the form of power point presentations and can be viewed here: <http://repository.upenn.edu/aboutthinktanks/>.

If you would like your think tank's institutional profile to be featured please email fskingsbury@gmail.com for the guidelines.

Finally, provided below is a link to feature article I wrote for the Washington Post on the challenges and opportunities facing think tank in the US and around the world (see links below). You are free to post and circulate these two articles. I encourage you to share your reactions and feedback with me.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/in-theory/wp/2015/10/06/for-think-tanks-its-either-innovate-or-die/>

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/in-theory/wp/2015/10/05/are-think-tanks-obsolete/?postshare=981444164532437>

Thanks for your help us increase the profile, performance and impact of think tanks around the world.

All the best, Jim McGann

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) is designed to increase the profile, capacity, and performance of think tanks at the national, regional, and global levels, so they can better serve policymakers and the public. TTCSP conducts research on the relationship between think tanks, politics, and public policy, produces the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index, develops capacity-building resources and programs, supports a global network of close to 7,000 think tanks, and trains future think tank scholars and executives.

Background on the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

Think Tank And Civil Societies Program

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) of the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania conducts research on the role policy institutes play in governments and civil societies around the world. Often referred to as the “think tanks’ think tank,” TTCSP examines the evolving role and character of public policy research organizations. Over the last 26 years, the TTCSP has developed and led a series of global initiatives that have helped bridge the gap between knowledge and policy in critical policy areas such as international peace and security, globalization and governance, international economics, environmental issues, information and society, poverty alleviation, and healthcare and global health. These international collaborative efforts are designed to establish regional and international networks of policy institutes and communities that improve policy making while strengthening democratic institutions and civil societies around the world.

The TTCSP works with leading scholars and practitioners from think tanks and universities in a variety of collaborative efforts and programs, and produces the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index that ranks the world’s leading think tanks in a variety of categories. This is achieved with the help of a panel of over 1,900 peer institutions and experts from the print and electronic media, academia, public and private donor institutions, and governments around the world. We have strong relationships with leading think tanks around the world, and our annual Think Tank Index is used by academics, journalists, donors and the public to locate and connect with the leading centers of public policy research around the world. Our goal is to increase the profile and performance of think tanks and raise the public awareness of the important role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the globe.

Since its inception in 1989, the TTCSP has focused on collecting data and conducting research on think tank trends and the role think tanks play as civil society actors in the policymaking process. In 2007, the TTCSP developed and launched the global index of think tanks, which is designed to identify and recognize centers of excellence in all the major areas of public policy research and in every region of the world. To date TTCSP has provided technical assistance and capacity building programs in 81 countries. We are now working to create regional and global networks of think tanks in an effort to facilitate collaboration and the production of a modest yet achievable set of global public goods. Our goal is to create lasting institutional and state-level partnerships by engaging and mobilizing think tanks that have demonstrated their ability to produce high quality policy research and shape popular and elite opinion and actions for public good.

The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies

The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies offers an MA in international studies, and conducts fundamental and policy-oriented research on current economic, political, and business issues. It organizes an annual conference that brings academics, practitioners and policymakers together to examine global challenges such as financial risks, sustainability, inequality, and the future of the state.

University of Pennsylvania

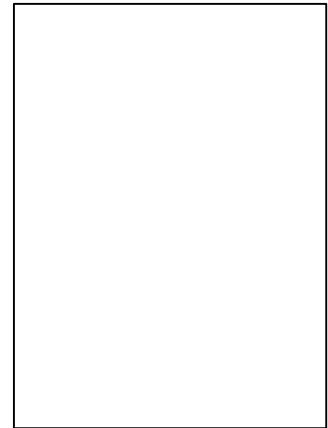
The University of Pennsylvania (Penn) is an Ivy League school with highly selective admissions and a history of innovation in interdisciplinary education and scholarship. Its peer institutions are Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, Brown, Dartmouth and the University of Chicago in the US and Oxford and Cambridge in the UK. A world-class research institution, Penn boasts a picturesque campus in the middle of Philadelphia, a dynamic city that is conveniently located between Washington, DC and New York, New York.

Penn was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1740 to push the frontiers of knowledge and benefit society by integrating study in the liberal arts and sciences with opportunities for research and practical, pre-professional training at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Penn is committed to meeting the full demonstrated need of all undergraduates with grant-based financial aid, making this intellectually compelling integration of liberal and professional education accessible to talented students of all backgrounds and empowering them to make an impact on the world.

The Research Team

Program Director

James G. McGann, Ph.D., is a senior lecturer at the Lauder Institute of the Wharton School and the School of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania. He is also the director of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the University of Pennsylvania. He conducts research on the trends and challenges facing think tanks and policymakers around the world and provides advice and technical assistance to think tanks, governments and public and private donors on how to improve the quality and impact of policy research. He is also a senior fellow at the Foreign Policy Research Institute, a think tank based in Philadelphia. Prior to coming to the University of Pennsylvania



Dr. McGann was an assistant professor of Political Science at Villanova University where he taught international relations, international organizations and international law. His current research interest include: assessing global trends in security and international affairs research; the role of think tanks in shaping US domestic and foreign policy; think tanks and policy advice in the BRICS and G20 countries and transnational threats and global public policy. He is the creator and author of the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index which ranks think tanks in every region of the world and major areas of public policy research.

Dr. McGann has served as a consultant and advisor to the World Bank; the United Nations; the United States Agency for International Development; the Soros, Rockefeller, MacArthur, Hewlett, and Gates foundations; the Carnegie Corporation; and foreign governments on the role of non-governmental, public policy, and public engagement organizations in the US and developing and transitional countries. He has served as the senior vice president for the Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats, the public policy program officer for the Pew Charitable Trusts, the assistant director of the Institute of Politics, John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He also served as a senior advisor to the Citizens' Network for Foreign Affairs and the Society for International Development.

Among Dr. McGann's publications are "Competition for Dollars, Scholars, and Influence in the Public Policy Research Industry" (University Press of America 1995); "The International Survey of Think Tanks" (Foreign Policy Research Institute 1999); "Think Tanks and Civil Societies: Catalyst for Ideas and Action", co-edited with Kent B. Weaver (Transaction Publishers 2000); "Comparative Think Tanks, Politics, and Public Policy" (Edward Elgar 2005); "Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the U.S.: Academics, Advisors, and Advocates" (Routledge 2007); "Global Trends and Transitions: 2007 Survey of Think Tanks" (Foreign Policy Research Institute 2008); "The 2007 Global Go to Think Tanks" (Foreign Policy Research Institute 2008); "Think Tank Index" (Foreign Policy Magazine 2009); "The 2008 Global Go to Think Tank Index" (IRP, University of Pennsylvania 2009); "Democratization and Market Reform: Think Tanks As Catalysts" (Routledge 2009), "Catalysts for Economic Growth and Development: The Role of Think Tanks in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa" (CIPE 2009), "The 2009 Global Go to Think Tank Index" (University of Pennsylvania 2010), "Global Think Tanks, Policy Networks and Governance" (Routledge 2010), "The 2010 Global Go to Think Tank Index" (University of

Pennsylvania 2011), "The 2011 Global Go to Think Tank Index" (University of Pennsylvania 2012), "Think Tanks and Global Policy Networks, chapter in edited volume, *International Organization and Global Governance*, (Routledge September 2013), The 2012 Global Go to Think Tank Index" (University of Pennsylvania 2013), "Think Tanks and Social Development Policy: A Global Comparative Study" (Forthcoming, University of Pennsylvania Press 2013); "The Fifth Estate: Think Tanks and US Domestic and Foreign Policy" (Forthcoming 2013); "Think Tanks, Policy Advice and the Foreign Policy Challenges Facing Emerging Powers (Forthcoming late 2014).

TTCSP Research Internship Program

The **Think Tanks and Civil Society Program (TTCSP)** runs a highly selective internship program for students (grad and undergrad, domestic and international) who are interested in gaining first-hand experience in public policy research in domestic and international affairs.

Over 125 students from across the University of Pennsylvania and from area colleges and universities participated in the TTCSP Research Internship Program during the 2014-2015 academic year. 21 interns from the Program have been successfully placed in internships in the US and abroad in France, Argentina, Jordan, Brazil and Spain.



Think Tanks & Civil Societies Program

The Lauder Institute

The University of Pennsylvania

***“Helping to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy”
2016 Milestones***

2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index

The Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTTI) has become the gold standard of excellence for think tanks around the world and is widely cited by donors, journals, think tanks and policymakers. More importantly, it has served to raise the profile and performance of think tanks. The 2016 (GGTTTI) marked the 10th year of the publication of the Index report and with each year the ranking's influence has grown. For the past several years, the Global Think Tank Index Report will be launched at the World Bank and United Nations in January. This year it will be launched at two global think tanks: The Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Asia Society Policy Institute. This year over 70 think tanks, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations simultaneously will launch the Index in global cities around the world. Over 4,750 academics, policymakers, journalists and think tank scholars and executives participated in the annual indexing process. The 10th edition of the Global Go To Think Tank Index will be released on January 26, 2017.

Think Tank Regional and Global Summits

Since June 2012, the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) in cooperation with its regional partners has co-sponsored and organized 25 regional and global think tank Summits. The purpose of these Summits is to engage think tanks in peer-to-peer dialogue, knowledge exchange, and capacity-building to help improve the image, profile and performance of think tanks in every region of the world.

In addition, we plan to demonstrate the efficacy of creating a global network that engages the leading think tanks in a peer-to-peer exchange of innovative policies and best practices for research

and public engagement on key domestic and international issues. The value of these Summits has been clearly demonstrated by the fact that all of the Summit partners and participants have agreed to partner with TTCSP to organize Summits on an annual basis.

A number of institutional partnerships between leading think tanks have been formed as a direct result of these Summits. Each Summit is expected to have an impact on the think tanks in each region with a set of action oriented recommendations. The Summits have helped facilitate regional and global partnerships and programs and the Summit recommendations demonstrate that each meeting is a “catalyst for ideas and action”.

North America Think Tank Summit, Washington, DC April 24-25, 2016

Africa Think Tank Summit, Marrakesh, Morocco May 2-4 2016

Central Asia Think Tank Summit, Republic of Kazakhstan, May 25, 2016

Asia Think Tank Innovations Summit, Beijing, China June 12 & 13, 2016

Think Tank Executive Program, Beijing, China June 14 & 15, 2016

India/China Economic Competitiveness Forum, Singapore, September 9-11, 2016

Asia Tank Thank Summit, Seoul, Korea, June 8-10, 2016

Global Think Tank Summit, Montreal, Canada, CIGI and TTCSP September 28-30, 2016

Latin America Think Tank Summit, Mexico City, Mexico, COMEXI, Ethos and TTCSP, October 26-28, 2016

Shanghai International Think Tank Forum, Shanghai, China November 10 & 11, 2016

International Affairs Summit, Moscow Russia, IMMEO and TTCSP November 28-29, 2016

EuroMed Think Tank Forum, Rome, Italy ISPI, Chatham House, IFRI, ECFR and TTCSP November 30-December 2, 2016

While the regional partners’ contributions to the Summits vary, many serve as the hosts for the Summit and mobilize local and regional support for them. Often this involves providing in-country logistical support, the venue and significant in-kind support and a financial contribution.

The role of the TTCSP has been to convene the think tanks and to provide the conceptual framework for the Summits which is done in conjunction with our regional partners and based on the research, global think tank index and surveys conducted by the TTCSP.

TTCSP Think Tank Publications

Recent and Forthcoming Publications:

Fifth Estate: Think Tanks, Public Policy and Governance (Brookings Press 2016)

<https://www.brookings.edu/book/the-fifth-estate/>

Think Tanks and SDGs: Catalysts for Analysis, Innovation and Implementation (TTCSP 2015)

<http://www.lulu.com/shop/james-mcgann/think-tanks-and-sdgs-catalysts-for-analysis-innovation-and-implementation/paperback/product-22563604.html>

Think Tanks Shape Social Development Policies (University of Pennsylvania Press 2014)

<http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/15244.html>

Security Expertise Practice, Power, Responsibility (Chapter 6) (2014 Routledge)

<https://www.routledge.com/Security-Expertise-Practice-Power-Responsibility/Berling-Bueger/p/book/9781138819115>

Think Tanks and the Foreign Policy Challenges Facing the Emerging Powers (Spring 2017)

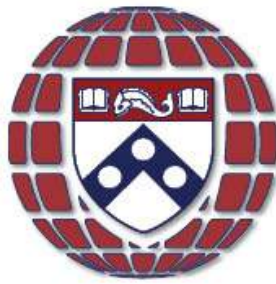
Trends and Transitions in Security Expertise From Deterrence to Climate Change and Back Again (Spring/Summer 2017)

TTCSP Publications:

If you would like to partner with us on one or more of these projects please contact James McGann at jmcgann@wharton.upenn.edu

The goal in the next 12 months is to translate this global interest and support into core funding for the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program.





TTCSP

THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM

© 2016, Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania.

All rights reserved. Except for short quotes, no part of this document and presentation may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

