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2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

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2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

Abstract

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 29 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 1,796 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 2006, the TTCSP developed and launched a pilot project named the global index of think tanks, 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 85 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.

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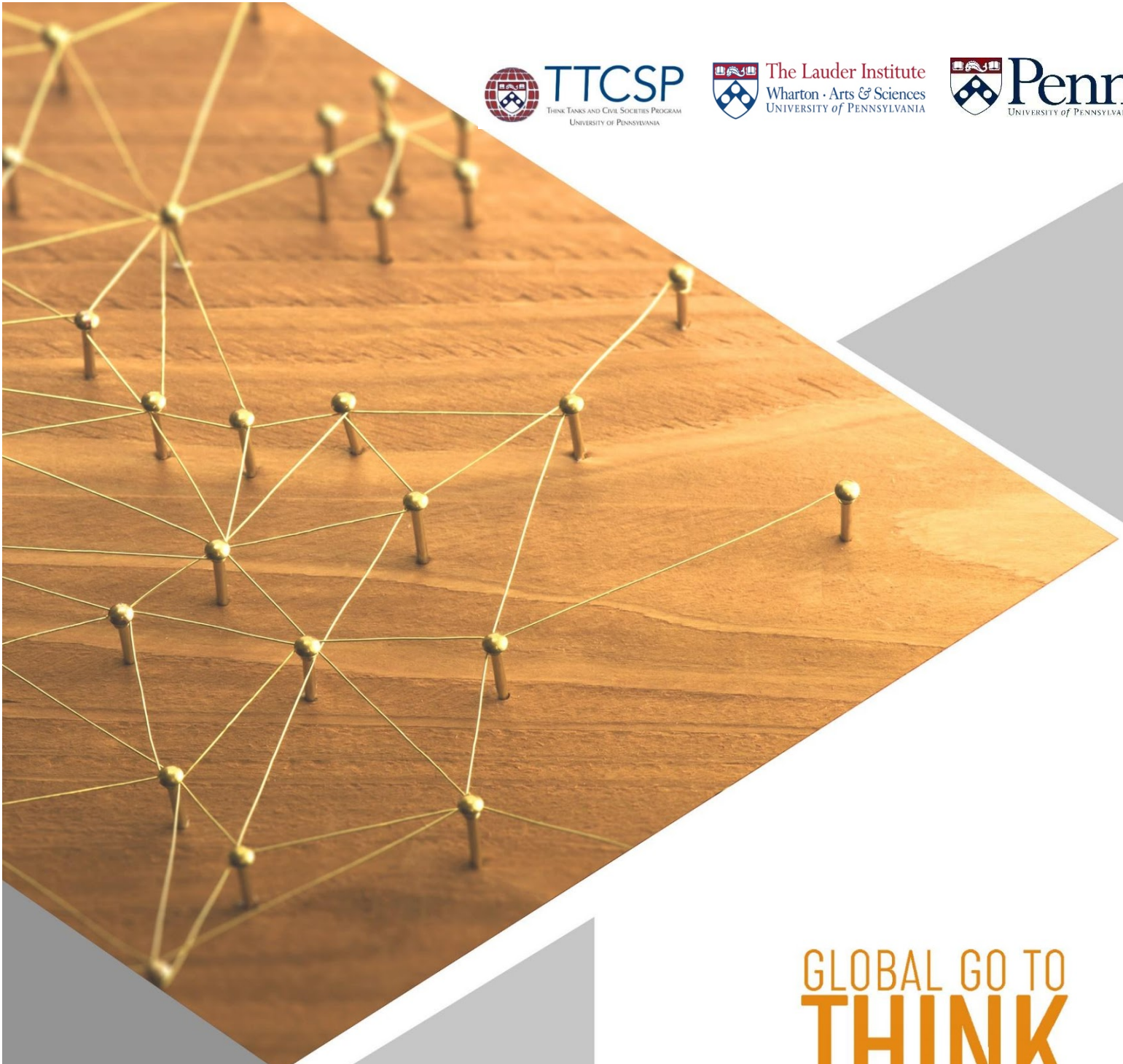
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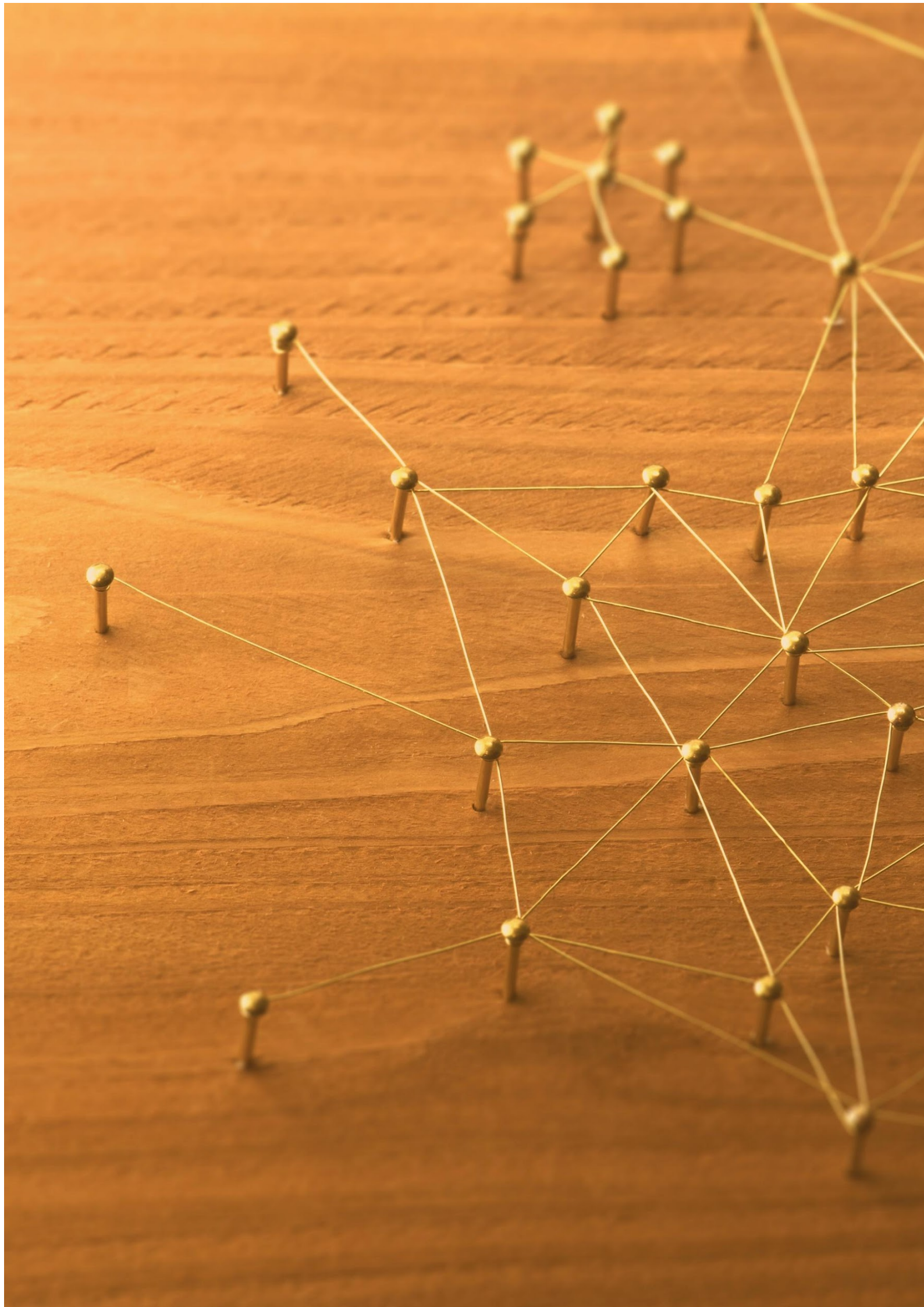
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THINK TANKS & CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM

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“ Helping to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy ”

Researching the trends and challenges facing think tanks, policy makers, 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...

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2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report¹

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 29 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.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2019 edition of the Global Go To Think Tank Index Report marks the 14th edition of the report. 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 3974 plus university faculty and administrators, journalists, policy makers, think tank scholars and executives, and donors from every region of the world that participated in the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI). I would like to thank the 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 for their help in compiling and analyzing the data for the 2019 Index. They, in conjunction with the regional research intern team, put in long hours to help improve the quality and appearance of the Index. A special thanks to the director and staff of the Lauder Institute for their help and support. Finally, I want to thank the more than 300 host, planning committee members and partner institutions around the world that have agreed to host think tank events in approximately 130 cities, hosted by 152 organizations and over 600 partners in 130 cities involving 1000s of individuals in a discussion of Why Think Tanks Matter. Once again, thank you for helping the TTCSP highlight the important role think tanks play in civil societies and governments around the world. Last but not least, thank you to Martine Haas, Director of the Joseph H. Lauder Institute, for her support and to the dedicated group of TTCSP research interns who help make the Global Go To Think Tank Index possible.

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Introduction

The 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI) marks the fourteenth 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 an 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 nomination and selection process. As part of the nominations process, all 8,248 think tanks catalogued in the TTCSP's Global Think Tank Database were contacted and encouraged to participate in the nomination and ranking process. In addition to over 68,191 journalists, policy makers, public and private donors, and functional and regional area specialists on the TTCSP listserv were invited to participate and over 3974 fully or partially completed the nomination and ranking surveys. Finally, a group of peers and experts was asked to help rank and review the list of public policy research centers of distinction for 2019.

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.

Despite these limitations we are confident of the quality and integrity of the findings given the number of peers and experts from around the world who have taken the time to participate in the process.

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.

Global Go To Think Tank Index and Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program by the Numbers

- On the University of Pennsylvania Scholarly Commons site alone, the TTCSP’s 2018 Global Think Tank Index Report has been downloaded 161,604 times (from 177 countries and by thousands of individuals and organizations) from January 2019 to January 2020. It is currently the #1 downloaded research paper on the site.
- Over 69,000 individuals and institutions are on the full TTCSP listserv, following the Go To Indexing Process and it’s findings, and 45,969 individuals and institutions were invited to complete the Global Go To Think Tank Index Survey.

2019 Global Go To Index Survey Participants	
Region	Number of Invited Participants
Europe	4095
Central Asia	1120
MENA	1228
Central & Eastern Europe	1253
Mexico and Canada	97
Africa	4418
Asia	2893
Latin America	1420
US	2881
India	1514
China	1689
Category of Institutions	Number of Invited Participants
Foreign Policy	7775
Social Policy	405
Education Policy	157
Security	1262
Environment	542
Energy and Resource Policy	232
Science and Technology	252
International Development	382

International Economics	590
Domestic Economics	528
Government Affiliated	152
University Affiliated	179
Foundation	227
Global Summits	685
Specific Targeted Groups	Number of Invited Participants
Think Tank Staff and Scholars	109
Global Think Tank Presidents	1295
Expert Panel Members	4890
TTCSP Interns	1865
Open Source Survey	Number of Invited Participants
Rankings	998
Nominations	836
TOTAL	45969

- Close to 4,000 individuals participated in the 2019 Global Go To Rankings Process.

2019 Global Go To Index Survey by the Numbers	
4	Pages
56	Questions
15%	Average Partial Completion Rate
62%	Average Full Completion Rate
12 m. 19 s.	Average Time Taken

- Thousands of think tank scholars and executives have participated in the national, global and regional think tank summits organized by the TTCSP in partnership with think tanks around the world.

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 policy makers 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 an independent voice that translates applied and basic research into a language that is understandable, reliable, and accessible for policy makers and the public (Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the US, Routledge 2007 and in The Fifth Estate: Think Tanks, Public Policy, and Governance, Brookings Institution Press 2016)

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 90 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 ²	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

²Another typology distinguishes between three types of think tanks: “universities without students,” contract researchers and advocacy tanks. Weaver (1989).

North America and Europe

- There are 2058 think tanks in North America (Mexico, Canada and US) of which 1872 are in the United States. There are 2219 think tanks in Europe.
- Over 51 percent of all think tanks are in North America and Europe, a decrease from last year.
- The number of think tanks in the US has more than doubled since 1980
- 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 are located in Washington, DC
- 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 dominant 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"

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 policy makers and the public to make informed decisions about public policy issues."

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 policy makers).

Governments and individual policy makers, throughout the developed and developing world, face the common problem of bringing expert knowledge to bear in government decision-making. policy makers 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:

- 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

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

- Mission
- Market
- Manpower
- Money

In a global marketplace 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, policy makers, and businesses around the world.

³ McGann, 2007

2019 Trends and Transitions in Think Tanks and Policy Advice

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program is dedicated to understanding the key trends and challenges facing think tanks around the world. All of our research, publications and regional and global think tank summits are focused on the organizational challenges confronting the think tank community and the policy challenges facing think tanks, policymakers and the public. This issue we have decided to highlight the impact of Artificial Intelligence and emerging technologies on think tanks, analyzing AI's radical transformations and providing an assessment of the state of the field. This is followed by a new list that the TTCSP is introducing to the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index: "Best Artificial Intelligence (AI) Think Tanks." These are organizations that are on the cutting edge of emerging technology trends and the issues they generate.

Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

Lauder Institute

University of Pennsylvania

James G. McGann with special thanks to Laura Whelan for assistance writing and preparing this article.

Think Tanks and Emerging Technologies: On the Front Lines or on the Side Lines?⁴

As accelerating advances in disruptive technologies transform politics and increase the velocity of information and policy flows worldwide, think tanks, policymakers and the public are being confronted with changes that may move faster than they can comprehend. Global economies are being altered by the 4th Industrial Revolution in a way that will fundamentally alter the meaning and purpose of work, education and life itself. This is occurring at the same time that the Post-Cold War World Order is being challenged and transformed. These two paradigmatic shifts are raising fundamental questions about the value and purpose of national, regional and global governance. We are in an age of uncertainty and insecurity where everything around us is in a state of flux, and these twin, coincident transformational changes require that think tanks be on the front lines, raising the difficult questions and encouraging policymakers and the public to understand both the costs and benefits of these new technologies, in addition to the tactical and strategic implications of the new world order.

Think tanks need to be analyzing and communicating the issues associated with these changes and contribute to shaping the new order of things. Specifically, this requires think tanks to transform their organizations so that they can: (1) provide analysis of major changes unleashed by modern science, technological advancements and the 4th industrial revolution; (2) harness the speed, accuracy and power of emerging technologies in their policy research, public engagement and fundraising; and (3) help policymakers and the public understand the impact that these technologies will have on our economies, legal and political systems and way of life. Simply put, emerging technologies have the potential to revolutionize and enhance the world of research or to marginalize think tanks. More importantly, they have the potential to enhance democratic institutions and the rule of law or to undermine them.

The unfortunate reality is that policymakers has often failed to keep up with advances in science and technology. The rate of change that will be unleashed by Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technologies requires that think tanks understand both the risks and the rewards of the 4th industrial revolution and propose policies that maximize the benefits while minimizing the costs. This article will explore these radical transformations and provide an assessment of the state of the field, followed by a list of organizations that are on the cutting edge of these trends and the issues they generate.

The new arms race: Artificial Intelligence

The United States, Europe and their allies must confront an uncomfortable truth: they have fallen behind China in Artificial Intelligence (AI). Unaware of the extent to which Chinese systems are embedded in global technologies and emerging 5G systems, these nations must now face

⁴ This piece is an adapted excerpt of “Chapter 4: Impact of Emerging Technologies on Global Think Tanks and Global Governance” from the upcoming book by James G McGann and Laura Whelan, “Global Think Tanks: Policy Networks and Governance (Second Edition)” (Routledge, Spring 2020).

how compromised their nations' security and economic apparatus' are by China. Advancements in warfare AI are likely to be the next battle ground arms race. With the world heedless to their power, an emerging technology 'Trojan Horse' is already embedded. Emerging before us is a new cold war: China versus the United States; Cisco vs Huawei. What will it take for recognition of the power that these companies hold? Will it take a Pearl Harbor?

This is the policy issue of the future as it is going to transform, shape and determine domestic, economic, education, work and security policy, in addition to society itself. Calls to not 'over-hype' the peril of Artificial Intelligence masks not only the potential dangers of AI but also the need to react and mobilize. In the United States and Europe, there is a lack of the necessary mobilization of resources to respond to these challenges, setting them at an economic and security disadvantage. Think tanks have a responsibility to emphasize and address these challenges, and to find the funding to do so. Policy always lags behind science and technology; however, with AI, the main differential is that AI moves at warp speed. In this way, this '4th industrial revolution' is incomparable to the first, second and third. In this 4th revolution, whereas government has previously been the principle funder of science and technology, government is retreating. Who is going to fund this pursuit if think tanks are to at least compete? How can think tanks most effectively confront these challenges?

Below we dive into potential means for think tanks to utilize emerging technologies in data collection, analysis and communication, and we highlight those who are leaders in the field, particularly the Urban Institute (in data science) and the Brookings Institution (in studying the effects of emerging technologies). A full list of think tanks that the TTCSP Global Go To Index has identified as Artificial Intelligence think tank leaders is included at the end of this piece.

Broader methods for data collection

Utilizing advanced data collection methods will be one avenue that allows think tanks to be increasingly relevant as it allows them to involve new and wider populations. With data collection tools such as mobile surveys, individuals can self-report from remote locations in real time, and with little impact on the quality of responses.^{5 6} In regards to global governance and the global rise of populism, mobile survey tools and the use of machine learning to process

⁵ Take, for example, the mobile survey tool designed by the Center for Public Health & Human Rights at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. The mobile survey tool is designed to track incidents of attacks on health care facilities, personnel, transports, and patients in circumstances of conflict. The tool has been adapted for a mobile platform (Magpi), which is usable on a phone, tablet or laptop and has security, database, and report-generating features. The tool was developed in Burma and is currently being tested by the Syrian American Medical Society. Christopher Antoun, Mick P. Couper and Frederick G. Conrad, "Effects of Mobile versus PC Web on Survey Response Quality," *Public Opinion Quarterly* 81, no.S1 (2017): 280–306.

⁶ For a brief but thorough review of the literature on this subject, see Richard Pankomera and Darelle Van Greunen, "A Model for Implementing Sustainable mHealth Applications in a Resource-constrained Setting: A Case of Malawi," *The Electronic Journal of Information Systems in Developing Countries* 84, no.2 (March 2018).

the results in real time⁷ means that it is now possible to reach populations which were previously unreachable, to hear voices that were previously unheard, and to leverage advanced technologies in order to improve lives globally and strengthen global governance.⁸

Think tanks now also have the opportunity to utilize technology for global governance by unlocking new nontraditional data sources. Not advancing in this area leaves global think tanks vulnerable to becoming outdated, overtaken by global technology companies. Tools such as web scraping⁹ and natural language processing: (1) allow think tanks to keep a thumb on the heartbeat of global changes in sentiment on democracy, global governance, and other key trends; (2) help research to be quicker, more accurate, and broader in the topics covered; and (3) have a direct impact in the local communities that think tanks are nestled within.

Social media, in particular, is a new data source to be utilized. As much as social media has become a powerful dissemination tool for think tanks,¹⁰ social media also provides a goldmine of data in regard to the sentiment of populations. This data source is increasingly global, though adoption varies widely across countries,¹¹ and as such it provides an incredible opportunity to research populations across borders at minimal cost, anticipating trends and attitudes across nations. Scraping and analyzing tweets, in particular, has become an increasingly common and effective entry point for global think tanks to have access to a wealth of global information.¹² The role of web scraping and natural language processing extends well

⁷ For a powerful example of this, see the FoodAPS-2 study being conducted in the United States by Westat, a domestic statistical survey nonprofit. To better understand what foods Americans' acquire and have access to, the US Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service sponsored the FoodAPS-2 study, for launch in 2021. Respondents will use a smartphone app designed to reduce respondent burden and increase data quality in order to provide information on their food acquisitions. In-person interviews will be conducted via computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), and participants will be able to upload their receipts, take pictures of food items, and scan barcodes with smartphones or a barcode scanner connected to a computer or tablet. Multiple databases will support this system, allowing scanned food items to be recognized and registered in real time.

⁸ Such mHealth transformations are particularly concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. For a discussion on the scale and sustainability of mHealth approaches in Sub-Saharan Africa, see Johanna Brinkel et al., "Mobile Phone-Based mHealth Approaches for Public Health Surveillance in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 11, no.11 (November 2014): 11559–11582.

⁹ "Web scraping" or "scraping" is an automated data collection technique employed to extract large amounts of data from websites whereby the data is extracted and saved in table (spreadsheet) format.

¹⁰ Juan Luis Manfredi-Sánchez, Juan Antonio Sánchez-Giménez and Juan Pizarro-Miranda, "Structural Analysis to Measure the Influence of Think Tanks' Networks in the Digital Era," *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy* 10, no.4 (October 2015): 363-395.

¹¹ Jacob Poushter, Caldwell Bishop, and Hanyu Chwe, "Social Media Use Continues to Rise in Developing Countries but Plateaus Across Developed Ones," *Pew Research Center* (2018): 1-45.

¹² The Urban Institute is particularly cognizant and advanced among think tanks in regard to its data science capabilities. One example of its numerous projects utilizing social media includes using a sample of geocoded Twitter data for the metropolitan area of Chicago to address: (1) whether spatial mobility patterns of Twitter users and their tweets are similar to the patterns of physical segregation along the lines of race, income, and education; and (2) whether Twitter users' friend networks are related to the demographic characteristics of the neighborhoods in which they reside. Joan Wang, Graham MacDonald and Solomon Greene, "Connecting Digital and Physical Segregation: Do Online Activity and Social Networks Mirror Residential Patterns?," *The Urban Institute* (2018): 1-28.

past social media, however. Natural language processing is being proposed as a new evaluation technique to measure innovation,¹³ to identify media bias in news articles¹⁴ and to predict the rehospitalization risk of patients,¹⁵ among much more.¹⁶ Utilizing emerging technologies also has another benefit for think tanks and their work: it would combat the scrutiny that think tanks often face for being perceived to be disconnected from the day-to-day realities of local populations and improve relationships between think tanks and their local governments.

Advancing analytics

Advances in AI are transformative for the quality and gravitas of global governance decision making. Machine learning for predictive analysis, for example, allows researchers to greatly speed up the process of their policy research and expand the number of variables that can be considered. Again, the use of such tools is wide; for instance, they are being used to predict global health epidemics¹⁷ and to predict the preferences of television viewers in order to inform interactive television.¹⁸ Perhaps most pertinent to think tanks are the prospects of cloud-powered microsimulations, computer programs that mimic the operation of government programs and demographic processes on individual (“micro”) members of a population, such as

¹³ Sheela Pandey, Sanjay K. Pandey and Larry Miller, “Measuring Innovativeness of Public Organizations: Using Natural Language Processing Techniques in Computer-Aided Textual Analysis,” *International Public Management Journal* 20, no.1 (February 2016): 78-107.

¹⁴ Felix Hamborg, Karsten Donnay and Bela Gipp, “Automated Identification of Media Bias in News Articles: An Interdisciplinary Literature Review,” *International Journal on Digital Libraries* (November 2018): 1–25.

¹⁵ Christopher Norman, Thu Van Nguyen and Aurélie Névéal, “Contribution of Natural Language Processing in Predicting Rehospitalization Risk,” *Medical Care* 55, no.8 (August 2017): 781.

¹⁶ A powerful example of the possibilities for these tools to have a direct, tangible impact, in addition to their research potential, is the Sex Trafficking Operations Portal (STOP), created and operated by NORC at the University of Chicago. The portal gathers adult escort ads from various websites, parses and analyzes the information within those sites, and displays the information back to end users to assist law enforcement officers in identifying and helping victims. Using a cloud server, the application first scrapes HTML data from a series of targeted webpages. It then extracts, parses, and analyzes the resulting data for patterns likely to represent information of interest to law enforcement including the title of the ad, the date when the ad was posted, the location of the ad (typically given as a city/state), the age of the escort, links to any images associated with the ad, and the text of the ad itself. Since phone numbers and email addresses in escort ads are obfuscated to avoid detection, NORC wrote custom software and algorithms to detect, interpret, and standardize that information. STOP is deployed in the cloud to construct a three-tiered system comprising a web server, mass storage system, and a database. NORC also built a user interface for STOP using the Django web framework for Python. David A. Herda and Glen Szczycka, “Sex Trafficking Operations Portal (STOP),” *NORC at the University of Chicago*, www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/sex-trafficking-operations-portal-stop.aspx.

¹⁷ Matt Hartigan and Matt Hartigan, “How This Algorithm Detected the Ebola Outbreak Before Humans Could,” *Fast Company* (6 April 2015).

¹⁸ Victor M. Mondragon et al., “Adaptive Contents for Interactive TV Guided by Machine Learning Based on Predictive Sentiment Analysis of Data,” *Soft Computing* 22, no.8 (February 2017): 2731–2752.

people, households or businesses.¹⁹ Microsimulation models such as that of the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center allow researchers to test “what if” on thousands of variations of a policy proposals, instead of for two to three, as has been common practice due to the time-intensity of such pursuits. This allows for a higher quality of decision making—a crucial capability within a time of increased information flows and disruptive technology.²⁰

As think tanks struggle to find their niche in the global marketplace of ideas and to balance conflicting agendas, advanced microsimulation models provide an attractive solution, regardless of competition. Crucially, due to the power of such microsimulations and the ease they create for policymakers, these advancements pose a threat to think tanks that are not evolving and utilizing cloud-powered microsimulations while others are. Through their focus on data, and capacity for so many iterations, cloud-powered microsimulations are a tool that can appeal to conflicting agendas while maintaining quality and independence.

Conveying data through strategic communication

Beyond the increasing back-end power of think tanks to produce research, advances in application programming interfaces and data visualizations provide critical new ways for think tanks to put data in the hands of the public and combat the global increase in fake news and disinformation. The simplest reason to use emerging technologies for strategic communication is that it is effective.²¹ Creative, innovative, well-designed, and interactive multimedia promotes readership and memorability within a crowded global marketplace of ideas.

¹⁹ The Urban Institute serves as an interesting case study in this area as it has been leading think tanks in the development of this technology and has developed and maintained four microsimulation models, the most advanced of which is the Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model. Utilizing the cloud to be able to expand its processing capabilities, the Urban Institute ran thousands of separate tax plans, allowing it to rapidly analyze the United States’ recently-passed Tax Cuts and Jobs Act’s trade-off and alternatives. Analyzing over 9,000 plans, each with different changes to several core individual income tax law elements that are affected by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the Urban Institute was able to calculate the change in revenue for the federal government and the change in taxpayers’ after-tax income for each iteration. Such a tool allows policymakers to choose their desired outcomes (outputs) and work backwards towards what the required policy specifications (inputs) would be, instead of charting out the effects two or three policy options. Urban Institute, *Microsimulation*, www.urban.org/research/data-methods/data-analysis/quantitative-data-analysis/microsimulation.

²⁰ These include: (1) A Primer on the Dynamic Simulation of Income Model (DYNASIM3); (2) The Health Insurance Reform Simulation Model (HIRSM): Methodological Detail and Prototypical Simulation Results; (3) Transfer Income Model, version 3 (TRIM3); and (4) The Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model.

²¹ Brent Thoma et al., “The Impact of Social Media Promotion with Infographics and Podcasts on Research Dissemination and Readership,” *Canadian Journal of Emergency Medicine* 20, no.2 (March 2017): 300–306.

Think tanks are lagging behind other policy research organizations that are developing user-friendly interactive data portals,²² virtual reality applications and videos,²³ and video games²⁴ for their data and analyses. Think tanks must be agile and thoughtful in regard to their choice of dissemination techniques. In an increasingly populist world, where think tanks are increasingly distrusted, and where disinformation is on the rise, it is both in the self-interest of think tanks and in the public good for think tanks to utilize the improved tools that are available to them—even if it requires stepping out of a think tank’s comfort zone and expanding its expertise.

New competitors for think tanks

As a whole, think tanks have not been agile enough in utilizing emerging technologies. An analysis of top think tanks, as ranked by the *2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index*, revealed that well-respected and highly-ranked think tanks have placed a much larger emphasis on studying cyber and AI policy than on using it. While such work is clearly crucial, the lack of utilization of advanced data science by think tanks: (1) raises the question of whether think tanks have human capital with enough technological expertise to make informed recommendations and policy; and (2) whether they will be able to keep up with the pace of the technological advancements themselves.

However, while think tanks face “stickiness” institutionally, our analysis revealed that academic think tanks are on the rise in the emerging technology space due to: (1) the interdisciplinary capabilities of universities; and (2) the wealth of financial resources available at universities. In the realm of technology and policy, academic think tanks flourish from the accessibility of engineering (and design) schools. Whereas the promise of interdisciplinary research from traditional think tanks was largely unrealized, academic think tanks have resources within arm’s reach to pursue research in the inherently interdisciplinary field that is technology policy.

²² Many policy research centers have data explorers and portals; one of the most frequently used is the General Social Survey (GSS) Data Explorer, used by over 400,000 students in class per year. NORC at the University of Chicago, the explorer’s creator, claims that the features include the most sophisticated and intuitive interface of any data dissemination tool in current use and robust support through tutorials, FAQs, and a helpdesk. It also includes public and private collaboration spaces that, among other things, allow teachers to use the GSS Data Explorer as a virtual classroom. The portal allows users to search for variables (with more than 5,000 options), analyze the data, view trends (with their visualization feature), extract data, and save projects.

²³ In 2018, NORC at the University of Chicago used data from the US Census Bureau and the 2015 Residential Energy Consumption Survey to illustrate differences in income and housing across the country based on regional and demographic characteristics via virtual reality technology. See Nola Du Toit et al., “Virtual Reality Video: Income and Housing in America,” www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/virtual-reality-video-income-and-housing-in-america.aspx.

²⁴ In 2016, the Serious Games Initiative at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and Brookings Institute launched a game, *The Fiscal Ship*, to provide an accessible space for both the public and policymakers to learn and appreciate the complex process of putting the budget on a sustainable course. See Wilson Center, “‘Fiscal Ship’ Game Puts Players in Charge of the Federal Budget,” www.wilsoncenter.org/article/fiscal-ship-game-puts-players-charge-the-federal-budget/.

Not only do universities have the knowledge resources that are prerequisites of creating smart technology policy, but they also have the financial backing. Compared to the larger landscape of think tanks pinched for funds, as detailed earlier in this book, universities have deep pockets to fund technology-oriented think tanks with. These deep pockets make exclusive, expensive datasets within the reach of academic think tanks, giving an advantage to these policy institutions. Larger budgets also mean that academic think tanks have the ability to scout for competitive talent and leaders in relevant fields. Combined with the massive talent pool at the university itself, which comes at a relatively inexpensive cost, academic think tanks have a large human capital potential. Universities, because of these factors, are logical centers for technology policy research and the utilization of AI for policy.²⁵ What is the implication for think tanks? Universities are valuable partners in the technology and policy space.

Bias within data: Risks of emerging technologies for think tanks

The rise of emerging technologies has been accompanied by a growing literature on the bias perpetuated through AI. In other words, it is now widely understood that using limited data sets in machine learning models can unintentionally perpetuate the existing bias that already exists in society. Without such safeguards, AI has the potential to harm global governance to an even greater degree.

As think tanks work to improve global governance through data-driven research and to improve the speed and accuracy of doing so using AI, safeguards are vital to ensure that the “improved accuracy” in research is an accuracy free from, limited in or—at the very least—aware of, and responsive to, bias. In addition to the standard bias detection tools, which typically analyze the data set and outputs of an algorithm to determine whether there is over-, under- or mis-representation of any group,²⁶ think tanks must think beyond bias detection into mitigation and other negative impacts of AI research.²⁷ This is particularly relevant in regards to securing sensitive data.

While the use of emerging technologies and AI is crucial for think tanks to remain relevant and impactful, it also has the potential to degrade a think tank’s reputation if done poorly, or

²⁵ Established leaders in the field who are situated within universities include: NORC at the University of Chicago; Center for Education Policy Analysis (CEPA) at Stanford; and the Center for Education Policy Research at Harvard University.

²⁶ One such example of this is the Center for Data Science and Public Policy at the University of Chicago’s “Bias and Fairness Audit Toolkit,” an open-source bias audit toolkit for machine learning developers, analysts, and policymakers to audit machine learning models for discrimination and bias, and “make informed and equitable decisions around developing and deploying predictive risk-assessment tools.” See Aequitas, Center for Data Science and Public Policy at the University of Chicago, “Bias and Fairness Audit Toolkit,” aequitas.dssg.io.

²⁷ As a timid example of this, the Urban Institute, with the knowledge that web scraping can slow down the host site’s response time, developed SiteMonitor to allow web collection programs to be responsive to the host site, calculating whether a search is slowing down the host site’s response time and adapting appropriately. Jeffrey Levy and Graham MacDonald, “SiteMonitor: A Tool for Responsible Web Scraping,” *Data@Urban Blog* (16 April 2019).

without the safeguards in place to securely manage sensitive data. Awareness of these issues is also critical for think tanks which are aiming to inform technology policy. Indeed, using AI and experiencing the pitfalls firsthand may very well make a think tank better suited to make smart technology policy recommendations.

As global think tanks navigate the hazards of emerging technologies, the need for a diverse workplace and leadership also increases. There is a large body of literature supporting the benefits of diversity in the workplace^{28,29}, but here, crucially, diversity becomes indispensable, for diversity in itself acts as a tool to safeguard against discrimination and bias within AI.

This quote from Tracy Chou, an American software engineer and prominent diversity advocate in the field, eloquently summarizes the predicament:

Products tend to be built to solve the problems of the people building them, and that's not a bad thing, necessarily. But it means that in the Valley lots of energy and attention goes into solving the problems of young urban men with lots of disposable income, and that much less attention goes to solving the problems of women, older people, children, and so on.³⁰

As so many different populations are impacted by the work of think tanks, it is crucial to ensure that a diverse set of voices are contributing to a diverse set of research agendas, and watching out for stakeholder groups in potential AI discrimination. Global governance must have global inclusivity. Recent US tech company diversity data disclosures were dismal—only between 10 and 20 percent of workers in technology positions were women, and one study found that 45 percent of Silicon Valley companies did not have a single female executive.³¹ Think tanks cannot make the same mistake. The opportunities for greater reach, impact, and sustainability are available and waiting.

Conclusion

The 4th Industrial Revolution has begun, and think tanks are currently behind. As the global speed of change increases at an unprecedented rate, fueled by technological advancements, the acceleration of disruptions is already clear; a new arms race is upon us as China races ahead while the US and Europe are locked in relative competition with each other. The world is facing a series of unprecedented challenges and opportunities. Truth itself is being questioned.

²⁸ Thomas Barta, Markus Kleiner and Tilo Neumann, "Is There a Payoff from Top-Team Diversity?" *McKinsey Quarterly* (April 2012).

²⁹ Lu Hong and Scott E. Page, "Groups of Diverse Problem Solvers Can Outperform Groups of High-Ability Problem Solvers," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 101, no.46 (November 2004): 16385-16389.

³⁰ James Surowiecki, "Bringing Tech's Dismal Diversity Numbers out into the Open," *MIT Technology Review* (16 August 2017).

³¹ Tracy Chou has also worked at Pinterest and Quora and interned at RocketFuel, Google and Facebook. She is now a co-founder of the non-profit *Project Include*, which works with tech startups on diversity and inclusion.

Crucially, as these disruptions unfold, the distinction between studying Artificial Intelligence and utilizing it is fast disappearing. Recent technological advancements have the potential to revolutionize, accelerate and increase the impact of the work that think tanks do. To do so, there is a serious business model evolution that think tanks must undergo. Think tanks must utilize that which they also observe.

Civil society will not be effective in their mission to ensure that governments are guided by informed and intelligent policy if they cannot keep abreast of the sea of change. It is imperative for think tanks to keep pace with increasingly frequent global disruptors that have the capability of removing the freedom and livelihood from populations around the world. To collect data and analyze it fast enough to keep up with the increasing pace of change within society, think tanks must utilize big data, machine learning for predictive analysis, and other emerging technology tools. This requires investment in developing skill sets and data capabilities. As think tanks do so, it is concurrently imperative for think tanks to marry their technological skill and ambition with diversity and bias awareness or risk becoming a perpetrator rather than an arbitrator.

As the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) is dedicated to understanding the key trends and challenges facing think tanks around the world, all of our research, publications and regional and global think tank summits are focused on the organizational challenges confronting the think tank community and the policy challenges facing think tanks, policymakers and the public. Given the profound impact of AI and other emerging technologies, the TTCSP has served as a catalyst for ideas and action and has approached this issue through a variety of research and forums. This report and its subsequent new AI Think Tanks List is the next step.

In 2019, The TTCSP was asked to identify and convene a group of think tanks to explore the implications of AI on think tanks, governance and society. In preparation for this meeting (the AI Think Tank Forum³², held in Silicon Valley, CA, USA in March 2019), the TTCSP conducted extensive research and identified the think tanks that have been working on the issue and currently utilize the tools themselves. This report found that while the 20 institutions that participated in the forum were excelling in the study of policy, security and the ethical aspects of AI, almost none had meaningfully integrated AI and big data to enhance their own research, save for the Urban Institute. The goal of the AI Forum was to produce new insight and creative approaches for framing and contextualizing AI research, in addition to mobilizing resources and forging partnerships with think tanks, government, technology entrepreneurs and technology companies.

The TTCSP followed up the AI Think Tank Forum with a subsequent High-Level Policy Dialogue in July 2019, hosted in Florence, Italy, that sought to bring together experts from diverse think tanks and the private sector in Europe and North America to specifically examine “Democracy in the Age of Artificial Intelligence.” The Policy Dialogue examined current trends, potential dangers and future perspectives for a better society, revealing the differing emphasis that the United States and the European Union place on AI: The United States views AI as a national security concern, while the European Union views AI as a regulation and ethical concern. As one participant noted, “This is not a time for business as usual. We need to get

³² The AI Summit Forum Report can be found on TTCSP’s scholarly commons page.

serious about this is we want to sustain our democracy.”³³ AI knows no national boundaries, and as such it requires collaboration.

In order for the TTCSP and the Global Go To Think Tank Index to continue to recognize the drastic changes that think tanks must adapt to and to continue to serve as a catalyst for ideas and action, we have decided to highlight this issue in the 2019 Global Go To Index Report by including a new list: “Best Artificial Intelligence (AI) Think Tanks.” As per the Global Go To Think Tank Index’s methodology, the list is currently alphabetical and will transition into a ranked list next year.

Best Artificial Intelligence (AI) Think Tanks 2019

(Alphabetical Listing, Not Ranked)

AI Now, New York University (United States), <https://ainowinstitute.org/>

Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States), <https://www.belfercenter.org/>

Brookings Institution (United States), <https://www.brookings.edu/>

Canon Institute for Global Studies (CIGS) (Japan), <https://www.canon-igs.org/en/>

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)

Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States), <https://www.cnas.org/>

Center for Security and Emerging Technology (United States), <https://cset.georgetown.edu/>

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States), <https://www.csis.org/>

Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada), <https://www.cigionline.org/>

Centre for Open Data Research, Public Affairs Centre (India), <https://www.codrindia.org/>

Chatham House (United Kingdom), <https://www.chathamhouse.org/>

French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France), <https://www.ifri.org/en>

Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil), <https://portal.fgv.br/en>

Future of Humanity Institute (United Kingdom), <https://www.fhi.ox.ac.uk/>

Future of Life Institute (United States), <https://futureoflife.org/ai-policy-United-states/>

German Institute of Development (Germany), <https://www.die-gdi.de/en/>

Google AI Research Center (Switzerland), <https://techcrunch.com/2016/06/16/google-opens-a-research-center-in-europe/>

Google Deep Mind (United Kingdom), <https://deepmind.com/>

Heritage Foundation (United States), <https://www.heritage.org/>

³³ The High-Level Policy Dialogue was held under the Chatham House Rule, and the full report can be found on TTCSP’s scholarly commons page.

Hudson Institute (United States), <https://www.hudson.org/>

Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences (Russia), <http://inion.ru>

Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy), <https://www.ispionline.it/en>

Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel), <https://www.inss.org.il/>

Instituto Millenium (IMIL) (Brazil), <https://www.institutomillenium.org.br>

Intellisias (China), <https://t.co/TZzKZp46Z0>

International Business In Technology in America

International Iberian Nanotechnology Laboratory (Portugal), <https://inl.int/>

Jigsaw (United States), <https://jigsaw.google.com/>

Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany), <https://www.kas.de/de/home>

Korea Advanced Technology (South Korea), <http://www.stofficeseoul.ch/>

Lisbon Council (Belgium), <https://lisboncouncil.net/>

Mckinsey Global Institute (MGI) (USA), <https://www.mckinsey.com/mgi/overview>

OpenAI (United States), <https://openai.com/>

Parc institute

Public Affairs Center (India), <https://pacindia.org/>

RAND Corporation (United States), <https://www.rand.org/>

Royal United Services Institut (RUSI) (United Kingdom), <https://rusi.org/>

Samsung AI Research Center (South Korea), <https://research.samsung.com/aicenter>

Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (United States), <https://ai.stanford.edu/>

Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (United States), <https://hai.stanford.edu/>

Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (SNV) (Germany), <https://www.stiftung-nv.de/en>

Stimson Center (United States), <https://www.stimson.org/>

The Future Society (United States), <https://thefuturesociety.org/>

Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania (United States), <https://www.gotothinktank.com/>

University of Cape Town (South Africa), <https://www.uct.ac.za/>

Urban Institute (United States), <https://www.urban.org/>

Vector Institute for Artificial Intelligence (Canada), <https://vectorinstitute.ai/>

Vitio

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States), <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/>

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

- In order to amend anomalies that are present in the 2013 Global Go To Index, some of the regional categories were 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 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 re-nominated in 2016 nominations phase of the Global Go To Indexing process.

2017

- Two new categories were added to the 2017 Global Go To Think Tank Index: “Water Security and Food Security”.

2018

- An audit has been conducted on the think tank database that involved comparative analysis of the data, fact and cross checking the data. Updated numbers are presented in the 2018 Go To Index Report.
- A section was added to each section of the survey that allowed respondents to report gross omissions or errors from previous years that required corrections or editing. Over 650 comments and suggestions were submitted and we have done our best to correct them.

2019

- A new category was added to the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index: “Think Tank On Cutting Edge of Artificial Intelligence Research”.
- **A change to the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index rankings is that any think tank that has been ranked as the top think tank (#1) in a category for 3 consecutive years will be recognized as a center of excellence and will not be included in the rankings for that category for the next 3 years. It will be recognized as a center of excellence for achieving this level of distinction as a think tank center of excellence.**

2019 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 8,162 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 2019 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 2019 nomination and selection process launch, a letter announcing the commencement of the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI) was sent to 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 2018 Rankings criteria, and nomination and selection process, was also sent to expert panelists from previous years.

Timeline of the Nomination and Ranking Process

Call for Expert Panel Members and Update of TTCSP Think Tank Database:

March 30, 2019-April 30, 2019

In preparation for the 2019 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, we asked for comments, suggestions and recommendations for how we might improve the Index. In addition, 60 Summer Research Interns help update the TTCSP Think Tank Database to make sure all known think tanks are included in the Survey.

Round I: Nominations –May 18, 2019-July 30, 2019

A call for Nominations was sent to over 8,100 think tanks and approximately 12,800 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 2019 Think Tank Indexing process. All of the top ranked think tanks from 2018 were automatically included in the 2019 ranking ballot.

Round II: Peer/Expert Rankings – November 30, 2019-January 11, 2020

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. Regional and Functional Expert Panels were used 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 2019 Go To Think Tanks – December 10, 2019-January 10, 2020

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 2019 Expert Panel. Experts from every region and functional area were represented on the Expert Panel. Panelists submitted their rankings and recommendations during the month December 2019.

2019 Global Go To Think Tank Report Launch: The 2019 Global Go-To Think Tank Rankings will be released in New York, Washington D.C. and over 100 cities around the world on January 30, 2020.

2019 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 2019 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 policy makers, 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 policy makers and other policy actors. Policy recommendations considered or actually adopted by policy makers, 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 policy makers and the policy community, number of current and former staff serving in advisory roles to policy makers, 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 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 policy makers, journalists and the public;
- Website 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 website, 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 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 policy makers 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 policy making 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 the 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 policy makers and civil society organizations; issue network centrality; advisory role to political parties, candidates, transition teams; awards granted; publication within or citation of publications in academic journals, public

testimony and the media that influences the policy debate and decision-making; listserv and website dominance; and success in challenging the conventional wisdom and standard operating procedures of bureaucrats and elected officials in the country.

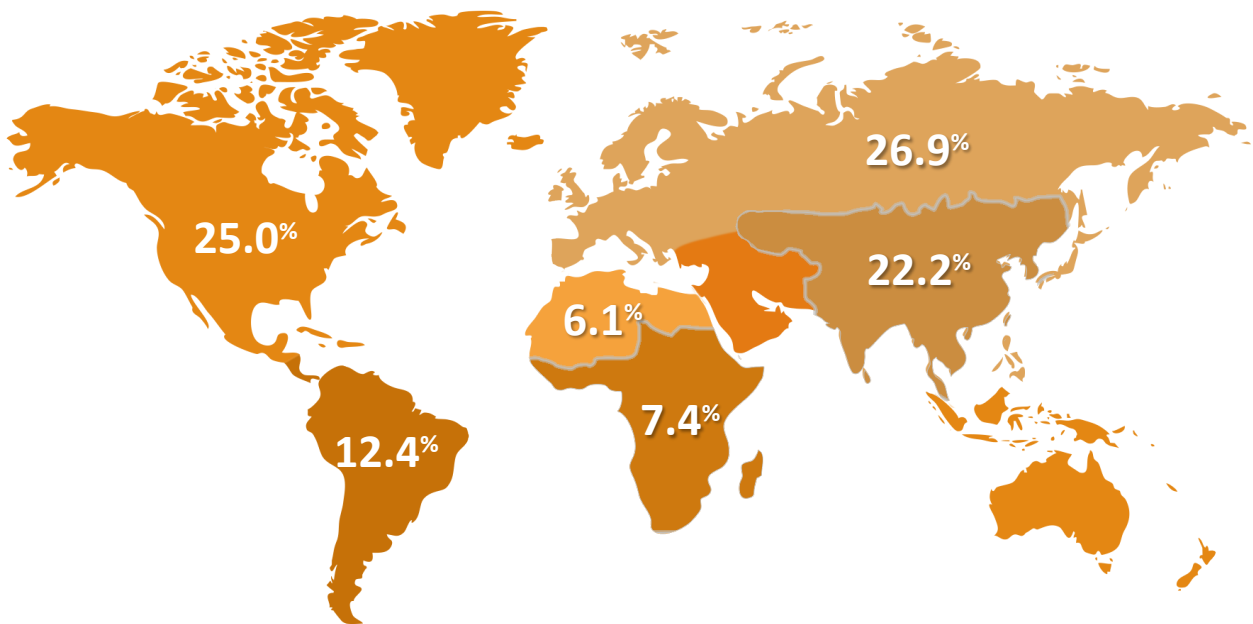
Beyond this qualitative assessment, an effective evaluation of impact should also involve NGOs, as well as members of the government and policy makers, to ascertain the degree to which they have utilized the grantee's research output. This participation can be obtained through interviews, surveys, questionnaires, 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.

2018-2019 Think Tank Statistics

Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Region and Number of Think Tanks in the World 2018-2019

This chart reflects the number of think tanks in 2018-2019 based on data collected as of December 2018 (NOTE: FOR THIS REASON, THESE NUMBERS ARE THE SAME AS THE 2018 GLOBAL GO TO THINK TANK INDEX).



REGION	NUMBER OF THINK TANKS
EUROPE	2219
NORTH AMERICA	2058
ASIA	1829
SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	1023
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	612
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	507
TOTAL	8,248

Countries with the Largest Number of Think Tanks

RANK	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF THINK TANKS
1	United States	1871
2	India	509
3	China	507
4	United Kingdom	321
5	Argentina	227
6	Germany	218
7	Russia	215
8	France	203
9	Japan	128
10	Italy	114
11	Brazil	103
12	Canada	100
13	South Africa	92
T-14	Sweden	90
T-14	Mexico	86
16	Netherlands	83
17	Switzerland	78
18	Austria	74
19	Israel	69
T-20	Bolivia	66
T-20	Spain	66
T-22	Chile	64
T-22	Colombia	64
T-22	Iran	64
25	Taiwan	61

Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Country

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
Angola	4	Democratic Republic of Congo	8	Madagascar	4	Seychelles	4
Benin	17	Eritrea	5	Malawi	15	Sierra Leone	2
Botswana	13	Ethiopia	26	Mali	11	Somalia	6
Burkina Faso	16	Gabon	2	Mauritania	8	South Africa	92
Burundi	4	Gambia	6	Mauritius	10	Sudan	8
Cameroon	22	Ghana	38	Mozambique	5	Swaziland	5
Cape Verde	2	Guinea	2	Namibia	16	Tanzania	18
Central African Republic	2	Guinea-Bissau	1	Niger	4	Togo	5
Chad	3	Kenya	56	Nigeria	51	Uganda	32
Congo	3	Lesotho	4	Rwanda	8	Zambia	14
Côte d'Ivoire	13	Liberia	4	Senegal	17	Zimbabwe	26

ASIA							
Afghanistan	22	Georgia	35	Mongolia	10	Sri Lanka	32
Armenia	30	Hong Kong	42	Nepal	13	Taiwan	61
Australia	42	India	509	New Zealand	11	Tajikistan	7
Azerbaijan	16	Indonesia	31	North Korea	2	Thailand	15
Bangladesh	36	Japan	128	Pakistan	25	Timor Leste	1
Bhutan	3	Kazakhstan	31	Papua New Guinea	2	Uzbekistan	12
Brunei	8	Kyrgyzstan	28	Philippines	21	Vanuatu	1
Cambodia	14	Laos	4	Samoa	1	Vietnam	11
China	507	Malaysia	23	Singapore	18		
Fiji	4	Maldives	6	South Korea	60		

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE							
Albania	15	Estonia	20	Macedonia	21	Serbia	14
Belarus	22	Finland	18	Moldova	9	Slovakia	27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	Hungary	46	Montenegro	4	Slovenia	6
Bulgaria	44	Kosovo	4	Poland	60	Ukraine	39
Croatia	11	Latvia	11	Romania	54		
Czech Republic	27	Lithuania	22	Russia	215		

WESTERN EUROPE							
Andorra	2	Germany	218	Luxembourg	8	Spain	66
Austria	74	Greece	46	Malta	4	Sweden	90
Belgium	60	Iceland	8	Monaco	2	Switzerland	78
Denmark	51	Ireland	16	Netherlands	83	United Kingdom	321
Finland	29	Italy	114	Norway	22	Vatican City	1
France	203	Liechtenstein	2	Portugal	25		

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA							
Antigua & Barbuda	6	Costa Rica	42	Haiti	3	St. Kitts-Nevis	1
Argentina	227	Cuba	25	Honduras	12	St. Lucia	3
Bahamas	3	Dominica	3	Jamaica	7	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2
Barbados	10	Dominican Republic	40	Martinique	2	Suriname	3
Belize	5	Ecuador	29	Montserrat	1	Trinidad and Tobago	13
Bermuda	3	El Salvador	14	Nicaragua	15	Uruguay	25
Bolivia	66	Grenada	1	Panama	14	Venezuela	22
Brazil	103	Guadeloupe	5	Paraguay	33		
Chile	64	Guatemala	22	Peru	43		
Colombia	64	Guyana	4	Puerto Rico	5		

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA							
Algeria	9	Israel	69	Oman	3	Turkey	48
Bahrain	13	Jordan	28	Palestine	36	United Arab Emirates	15
Cyprus	6	Kuwait	16	Qatar	15	Yemen	27
Egypt	39	Lebanon	28	Saudi Arabia	10		
Iran	64	Libya	3	Syria	10		
Iraq	32	Morocco	15	Tunisia	21		

NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	100	Mexico	86	United States	1872

U.S. Think Tanks by State

STATE	NUMBER OF THINK TANKS
D.C	408
Massachusetts	176
California	172
New York	150
Virginia	107
Illinois	64
Texas	50
Connecticut	44
Pennsylvania	41
New Jersey	36
Florida	32
Colorado	31
Michigan	31
Georgia	29
Ohio	26
Washington	24
Minnesota	23
North Carolina	23
Arizona	21
Indiana	21
Maine	21
Rhode Island	20
Tennessee	20
Missouri	19
Kansas	17
Alabama	17
Oregon	17
New Hampshire	13
Hawaii	12
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	12

Oklahoma	11
Iowa	10
Mississippi	10
Montana	9
Arkansas	8
Utah	8
Nebraska	7
New Mexico	7
West Virginia	7
South Carolina	6
South Dakota	5
Vermont	5
Idaho	4
North Dakota	4
Delaware	3
Alaska	2
Total	1872

2019 Ranking Categories

Top Think Tanks in the World

- Think Tank of the Year 2019 – 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 Food and Water Security 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

2019 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 possessing 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. Thus, this category will include 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. A special relationship does exist between funders and thinks tanks that derails 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 analysis 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 Water and Food Security Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading global food and water security policy institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category explicitly state goals or objective of mitigating the effects of insecurity in both areas with the purpose of promoting greater security. These entities are committed toward combating food security and promoting water security by identifying past and present causes of insecurities in these domains through research and analysis in order to develop targeted and effective solutions with the help of programs and services, outreach, and policy implementation at the local, national or global scale.

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 to 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 topics pertaining to a wide array of social issues and challenges such as: health care, human services, criminal justice, inequality, education, and labor crime and justice, immigration, poverty 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.

Top Water Security Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading water security think tanks. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses on topics public policy in the areas of Water security which has been defined as "the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water- related risks". In addition, it is the capacity to assure access to adequate quantities and quality water to sustain livelihoods, proper health and socio-economic development of people around the world. 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 Food Security Think Tanks: This category is dedicated to the leading food security think tanks. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses the issue of food security. This includes issues such as the access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and life and the social and economic development communities.

Food security generally focuses on the disruption or unavailability of critical food supplies due to various risk factors such as: droughts, shipping disruptions, fuel shortages, economic instability, and national and sub-national conflicts. 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 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 decisions 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 meetings is also important, which ensures mutual understanding and common values 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 think tanks 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 2018-2019: Quality study/ reports that are able to meet the need of rigorous, policy-oriented research and are accessible to policy makers, media and the public.

Best Think Tank Conference: A quality conference should be able to bring together academics, practitioners, and policy makers to evaluate and examine global challenges such as financial risks, sustainability, or 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, 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: Transdisciplinary 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 and 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 budget 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.

2019 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 8,248 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.



A change to the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index rankings is that any think tank that has been ranked as the top think tank (#1) in a category for 3 consecutive years will be recognized as a center of excellence and will not be included in the rankings for that category for the next 3 years. It will be recognized as a center of excellence for achieving this level of distinction as a think tank center of excellence.

With that, it gives me great satisfaction and pleasure to present the results of the 2019 rankings process below.

**THINK TANK OF THE YEAR -- TOP THINK TANK IN THE WORLD
Center of Excellence for 2016-2018**

Brookings Institution (United States)

**2019 THINK TANK OF THE YEAR –
TOP THINK TANK IN THE WORLD
Table 1**

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)

2019 TOP THINK TANKS WORLDWIDE (NON-US)

Table 2

1. Bruegel (Belgium)
2. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
3. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
4. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
6. Korea Development Institute (Republic of Korea)
7. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
8. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
9. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
10. Danish Institute for International Affairs (Denmark)
11. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
12. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
13. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)
14. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
15. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
16. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
17. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
18. Fraser Institute (Canada)
19. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
20. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
21. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
22. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
23. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
24. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)

25. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
26. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
27. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
28. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
29. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
30. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
31. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
32. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
33. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
34. Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)
35. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
36. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
37. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
38. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
39. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
40. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
41. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)
42. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
43. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
44. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
45. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
46. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
47. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
48. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
49. IDEAS (United Kingdom)
50. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
51. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Research (ICRIER) (India)

52. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
53. International Institute for Iranian Studies, Rasanah (Saudi Arabia)
54. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
55. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
56. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
57. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
58. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
59. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
60. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
61. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
62. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
63. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
64. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
65. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
66. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
67. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
68. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
69. Centre on Asia and Globalization (LKY) (Singapore)
70. Center Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)
71. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)
72. Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (Ghana)
73. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
74. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
75. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
76. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
77. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
78. European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)
79. Center for the Study of State and Society (CEDES) (Argentina)

80. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)
81. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
82. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
83. Ethiopian Development Research Institute (Ethiopia)
84. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) (Germany)
85. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)
86. Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)
87. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
88. Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)
89. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)
90. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
91. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
92. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
93. Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)
94. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
95. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
96. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
97. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
98. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
99. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
100. Brookings India (India)
101. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
102. EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
103. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
104. Brookings Doha Center (Qatar)
105. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
106. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
107. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)

108. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
109. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
110. Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
111. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
112. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)
113. Timbro (Sweden)
114. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
115. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
116. Fundación Libertad (Argentina)
117. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
118. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
119. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
120. Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
121. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)
122. Chennai Centre for China Studies C3S (India)
123. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
124. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
125. Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
126. Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)
127. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)
128. F.A. Hayek Foundation (Slovakia)
129. Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
130. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
131. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)
132. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)
133. African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET) (Ghana)
134. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
135. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)

136. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Azerbaijan)
137. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)
138. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) (Japan)
139. Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
140. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)
141. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)
142. Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)
143. PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)
144. Brookings Institution (Qatar)
145. Pangoal Institution (China)
146. Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (HIIA) (Hungary)
147. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
148. Ravand Institute for Economic and International Studies (Iran)
149. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
150. Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF) (India)
151. Policy Exchange (United Kingdom)
152. Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) (China)
153. Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) (Montenegro)
154. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
155. Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (BESA Center) (Israel)
156. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (Ethiopia)
157. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (AJCS) (Qatar)
158. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)

Worldwide (U.S. and non-U.S.) Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Brookings Institution (United States)

2019 TOP THINK TANKS WORLDWIDE (U.S. and non-U.S.) Table 3

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
2. Bruegel (Belgium)
3. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
4. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
5. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
7. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
8. Heritage Foundation (United States)
9. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
10. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
11. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
12. RAND Corporation (United States)
13. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
14. Fraser Institute (Canada)
15. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
16. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
17. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
18. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
19. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
20. Cato Institute (United States)
21. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)

22. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
23. Brookings Institution (India)
24. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
25. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
26. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
27. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
28. Human Rights Watch (United States)
29. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
30. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
31. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
32. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
33. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
34. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
35. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
36. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
37. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
38. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
39. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
40. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
41. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
42. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
43. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
44. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
45. IDEAS (United Kingdom)
46. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
47. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
48. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
49. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
50. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
51. Urban Institute (United States)

52. International Institute for Iranian Studies, Rasanah.
53. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
54. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
55. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
56. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
57. Atlantic Council (United States)
58. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Beijing)
59. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
60. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
61. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
62. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
63. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
64. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
65. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
66. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
67. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
68. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) (Germany)
69. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
70. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
71. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
72. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
73. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
74. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
75. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
76. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)
77. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
78. Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)
79. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
80. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)

81. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)
82. World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)
83. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)
84. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
85. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
86. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
87. Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)
88. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
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. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
95. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
96. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
97. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
98. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
99. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
100. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
101. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
102. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
103. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
104. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
105. Unirule Institute for Economics (China)
106. Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI) (United States)
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. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
112. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
113. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
114. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)
115. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
116. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
117. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
118. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
119. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
120. EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
121. European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)
122. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
123. Fundação Armando Álvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)
124. Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)
125. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
126. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
127. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
128. Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política (IEEP) (Ecuador)
129. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
130. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
131. Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)
132. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
133. Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
134. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
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. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
141. Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) (Uganda)
142. Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)
143. Delhi Policy Group (India)
144. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
145. Ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (Germany)
146. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)
147. Inter American Dialogue, Washington (United States)
148. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
149. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
150. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)
151. Hoover Institution (United States)
152. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
153. Institución Futuro (Spain)
154. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
155. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
156. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
157. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
158. Initiative for Development and Global Governance (IDGM) (France)
159. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
160. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
161. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
162. Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
163. Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)
164. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
165. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)
166. Copenhagen Consensus Center (Denmark)
167. Israel-Palestine: Creative Regional Initiatives (IPCRI) (Israel)
168. Resanah - International Institute for Iranian Studies (Saudia Arabia)

169. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)

170. Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) (Ghana)

171. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)

172. Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)

173. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)

174. Centre for Geopolitical Studies (GEOPOLITIKA) (Lithuania)

175. Centre for Policy Research (CPR) (India)

176. Fundación Libertad (Argentina)

Top Think Tanks by Region

2019 Top Think Tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa Table 4

1. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)
2. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
3. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
4. African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET) (Ghana)
5. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
6. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
7. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
8. Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
9. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
10. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
11. REPOA, FKA Research on Poverty Alleviation (Tanzania)
12. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
13. Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES) (Côte d'Ivoire)
14. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
15. Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE) (South Africa)
16. Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (Nigeria)
17. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Ghana)
18. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)
19. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) (Uganda)
20. Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)
21. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) (Nigeria)
22. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
23. Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)
24. Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) (South Africa)
25. Africa Heritage Institution (Afri-Heritage) (Nigeria)
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. Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA) (Nigeria)
30. Centre for Research and Technology Development (RESTECH) (Kenya)
31. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
32. Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)
33. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (United Kingdom)
34. Institute 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. Group for Research and Applied Analysis for Development (GRAAD) (Burkina Faso)
39. Rift Valley Institute (RVI) (Kenya)
40. Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IERPE) (Benin)
41. Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa (CSEA) (Nigeria)
42. Centre d'Etudes, de Documentation et de Recherche Economiques et Sociales (CEDRES) (Burkina Faso)
43. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)
44. Groupe de Recherche en Economie Appliquée et Théorique (GREAT) (Mali)
45. Inter-Region Economic Network (IREN) (Kenya)
46. Centre d'Etudes de Politiques pour le Développement (CEPOD) (Senegal)
47. Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) (Ethiopia)
48. Consortium de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CRES) (Senegal)
49. UONGOZI Institute (Tanzania)
50. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Tanzania)
51. Centre d'Etudes Pour L'Action Sociale (CEPAS) (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
52. Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA) (South Africa)
53. Development Research and Projects Centre (dRPC) (Nigeria)
54. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les analyses et Politiques Économiques (CERAPE) (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
55. Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR) (Senegal)
56. Centre Autonome d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacités pour le Développement au Togo (CADERDT) (Togo)

57. Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) (Nigeria)
58. Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Research Organization (STIPRO) (Tanzania)
59. Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI) (Zimbabwe)
60. Mandela Institute for Development Studies (MINDS) (South Africa)
61. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (Angola)
62. Swaziland Economic Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SEPARC) (Swaziland)
63. Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) (Rwanda)
64. Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) (South Africa)
65. Africa Freedom of Information Centre (Uganda)
66. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)
67. Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) (Kenya)
68. Afro-Middle East Centre (South Africa)
69. Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG) (Ghana)
70. Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du Cires (CAPEC) (Côte d'Ivoire)
71. Centre d'Analyse de Politiques Économiques et Sociales (CAPES) (Burkina Faso)
72. Centre d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacités d'Analyse et de Plaidoyer (CERCAP) (Mali)
73. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
74. Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour La Paix (Côte d'Ivoire)
75. Audace Institut Afrique (Côte d'Ivoire)
76. Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia (EEPFE) (Ethiopia)
77. Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (Somalia)
78. African Development Associates (ADEAS) (Liberia)
79. Institute of Security Studies (Ethiopia)
80. Africa Centre for Cities (South Africa)
81. Sudd Institute (South Sudan)
82. Okavango Research Institute (Botswana)
83. Centre for Economic Transformation (CET) (Ghana)
84. Institute for Somali Studies (Somalia)
85. Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (South Africa)

86. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (Tanzania)
87. Horn of Africa Economic and Social Policy Institute (Ethiopia)
88. Center for Environment and Development (Cameroon)
89. Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa (Senegal)
90. African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) (Algeria)
91. Centre de Recherche et de Formation sur le Développement Intégré (CREFDI) (Côte d'Ivoire)
92. Centro Terra Viva (Mozambique)
93. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (Ghana)
94. African Institute for Agrarian Studies (AIAS) (Zimbabwe)

2019 Top Think Tanks in Mexico and Canada

Table 5

1. Fraser Institute (Canada)
2. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
3. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
4. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
5. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
6. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
7. Canadian Global Affairs Institute (CGAI) (Canada)
8. Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) (Mexico)
9. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
10. Macdonald-Laurier Institute (MLI) (Canada)
11. Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad (IMCO) (Mexico)
12. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)
13. Centro de Investigación Económica y Presupuestaria (CIEP) (Mexico)
14. Conference Board of Canada (CBoC) (Canada)
15. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
16. Gestion Social y Cooperación (GESOC) (Mexico)
17. Montreal Economic Institute (MEI) (Canada)
18. Mexicanos Contra la Corrupción y la Impunidad (Mexico)
19. Atlantic Institute for Market Studies (AIMS) (Canada)
20. Canadian International Council (CIC) (Canada)
21. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)
22. Colegio de la Frontera Norte (Colef) (Mexico)
23. Center for International Policy Studies (Canada)
24. Eco-Fiscal Commission (Canada)
25. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Mexico)
26. Colectivo de Análisis de la Seguridad con Democracia (CASEDE) (Mexico)
27. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)

28. Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia (INSYDE) (Mexico)
29. Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP), FKA Queen's Centre for International Relations (Canada)
30. Mowat Center (Canada)
31. Public Policy Forum (PPF) (Canada)
32. Canada 2020 (Canada)
33. Caminos de la Libertad (Mexico)
34. Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Libre Empresa (CISLE) (Mexico)
35. Canadian Taxpayers Federation (Canada)
36. Mackenzie Institute (Canada)
37. Mexicanos Primero (Mexico)
38. CIVITAS (Canada)
39. Asia Pacific Foundation (Canada)
40. China Institute (Canada)
41. Pembina Institute (Canada)
42. Fundacion Idea (Mexico)
43. Instituto de Pensamiento Estratégico Ágora (IPEA) (Mexico)
44. Global Network for Africa's Prosperity (GNAP) (Canada)
45. Institute for Liberal Studies (Canada)
46. TRT World Research Centre (Canada)

Central and South America Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)

2019 Top Think Tanks in Central and South America Table 6

1. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
2. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
3. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
4. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
5. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
6. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
7. Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) (Brazil)
8. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
9. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
10. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
11. Corporación de Estudios para Latinoamérica (CIEPLAN) (Chile)
12. Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADES) (El Salvador)
13. Consejo Uruguayo para las Relaciones Internacionales (CURI) (Uruguay)
14. Fundação Fernando Henrique Cardoso (FHC) (Brazil)
15. Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana (CLAEH) (Uruguay)
16. Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP) (Brazil)
17. Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya (CADEP) (Paraguay)
18. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Perú)
19. Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
20. Fundación para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)
21. Instituto Libertad y Democracia (ILD) (Perú)
22. Fundación Chile 21 (Chile)

23. Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) (Argentina)
24. Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) (Colombia)
25. Fundación de Investigaciones Económicas Latinoamericanas (FIEL) (Argentina)
26. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) (Perú)
27. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
28. Fundación Jaime Guzmán (FJG) (Chile)
29. Fundación Pensar (Argentina)
30. Núcleo de Estudos da Violência (NEV USP) (Brazil)
31. Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política (IEEP) (Ecuador)
32. Foro Social de la Deuda Externa y Desarrollo de Honduras (FOSDEH) (Honduras)
33. Instituto Millenium (Brazil)
34. Fundación Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo (FUNDAUNGO) (El Salvador)
35. Fundación Libertad (Argentina)
36. Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales (CEDLAS) (Argentina)
37. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
38. Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)
39. Instituto Desarrollo (Paraguay)
40. Centro de Iniciativas Democráticas (CIDEM) (Panama)
41. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)
42. Fundación Centro de Pensamiento Primero Colombia (FCPPC) (Colombia)
43. Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA) (Guatemala)
44. Centro Democracia y Comunidad (CDC) (Chile)
45. Fundación Milenio (Bolivia)
46. Grupo Propuesta Ciudadana (GPC) (Perú)
47. Fundación ARU (Bolivia)
48. Fundación Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUNIDES) (Nicaragua)
49. Nassau Institute (Bahamas)
50. Center for a New Economy (CNE) (Puerto Rico)
51. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA) (Perú)
52. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas (CINVE) (Uruguay)

53. Faculdade de Direito do Sul de Minas (Brazil)
54. Centro de Investigaciones para la Transformación (CENIT) (Argentina)
55. Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de América Latina (CADAL) (Argentina)
56. Colombian Caribbean Observatory (Colombia)
57. Consejo Venezolano de Relaciones Internacionales (COVRI) (Venezuela)
58. Arias Foundation (Costa Rica)
59. Dejusticia (Colombia)
60. Centro de Análisis de las Decisiones Públicas (CADEP) (Guatemala)
61. Instituto Peruano de Economía (IPE) (Perú)
62. Instituto de Estudios Estratégicos y Políticas Públicas (IEEPP) (Nicaragua)
63. Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales (CEES) (Guatemala)
64. Centro de Investigaciones Socio Jurídicas (CEES) (Colombia)
65. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (ECLAC/CEPAL) (Chile)
66. El Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico (CEDE) (Colombia)
67. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
68. Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (FBSP) (Brazil)
69. Fundación Bases (Argentina)
70. Fundación Democracia y Libertad (Perú)
71. MODRICENIR (Haití)
72. Instituto Liberdade (IL-RS) (Brazil)
73. Instituto Político para la Libertad (IPL) (Perú)
74. Fundación para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)
75. Instituto de Estudios Parlamentarios Fermín Toro (Venezuela)
76. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)
77. Igarapé Institute (Brazil)
78. Instituto De Ciencia Política Hernán Echavarría Olózaga (ICP) (Colombia)
79. Programa Estado Nacion (PEN) (Costa Rica)
80. Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE) (Brazil)
81. Fundación Institucionalidad y Justicia (Dominican Republic)
82. SENACYT (Panama)

83. Instituto de Desarrollo Empresarial y Acción Social (IDEAS) (Costa Rica)

84. Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (IIES) (Guatemala)

85. Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDAL) (Argentina)

86. Libertad y Progreso (Argentina)

United States Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Brookings Institution (United States)

2019 Top Think Tanks in United States Table 7

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
3. Heritage Foundation (United States)
4. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
5. Urban Institute (United States)
6. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
7. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
8. Atlantic Council (United States)
9. RAND Corporation (United States)
10. Hudson Institute (United States)
11. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
12. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
13. Cato Institute (United States)
14. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
15. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
16. Baker Institute for Public Policy (United States)
17. Stimson Center (United States)
18. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)
19. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)
20. Freedom House (United States)
21. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
22. Hoover Institution (United States)
23. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
24. McKinsey Global Institute (United States)

25. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)
26. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
27. Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF) (United States)
28. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
29. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
30. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
31. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
32. Pew Research Center (United States)
33. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)
34. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research (MI) (United States)
35. Economic Policy Institute (EPI) (United States)
36. National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR) (United States)
37. Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI) (United States)
38. Worldwatch Institute (United States)
39. Mercatus Center (United States)
40. Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs (United States)
41. Migration Policy Institute (MPI) (United States)
42. Independent Institute (United States)
43. Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES) (United States)
44. Middle East Institute (MEI) (United States)
45. Earth Institute (United States)
46. Center for the National Interest (CFTNI), FKA Nixon Center (United States)
47. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
48. Aspen Institute (United States)
49. EastWest Institute (EWI) (United States)
50. New America Foundation (United States)
51. Center for Transatlantic Relations (CTR) (United States)
52. Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (United States)
53. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
54. Atlas Network (United States)
55. Foundation for Economic Education (FEE) (United States)

56. Reason Foundation (United States)
57. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)
58. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
59. Milken Institute (United States)
60. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (United States)
61. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
62. Third Way (United States)
63. Committee for Economic Development of the Conference Board (CED) (United States)
64. Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)
65. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)
66. McCain Institute for International Leadership (United States)
67. Hispanic American Center for Economic Research (HACER) (United States)
68. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (United States)
69. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) (United States)
70. Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) (United States)
71. Arctic Institute (United States)
72. R Street Institute (United States)
73. Center for International Security and Arms Control (CISAC) (United States)
74. Lugar Center (United States)
75. Institute for New Economic Thinking (United States)
76. Berggruen Institute (United States)
77. Demos (United States)
78. Congressional Research Service (CRS) (United States)
79. Africa Center for Strategic Studies (United States)
80. Project for the Study of the 21st Century (PS21) (United States)
81. Institute for Religion and Democracy (IRD) (United States)
82. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)
83. Mackinac Center (United States)
84. Center for International Policy (CIP) (United States)
85. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)
86. Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) (United States)

87. Institute for Defense Analysis (United States)
88. Levy Institute (United States)
89. Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) (United States)
90. Goldwater Institute (United States)
91. Roosevelt Institute (United States)
92. Institute for the Study of War (ISR) (United States)
93. Center for Immigration Studies (United States)
94. Center for National Policy (United States)
95. Pacific Council on International Policy (United States)
96. Center for International Development (CID) (United States)
97. R Street Institute
98. Foreign Policy Initiative
99. Pacific Forum
100. Beacon Hill Institute
101. Center for Governmental Research
102. American Foreign Policy Council
103. J Street
104. Federation for American Immigration Reform
105. Employment Policies Institute
106. Center for Public Integrity
107. Potomac Institute for Policy Studies
108. Rockefeller Institute of Government
109. Texas Public Policy Foundation

Central Asia Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)

2019 Top Think Tanks in Central Asia Table 8

1. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
2. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Azerbaijan)
3. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)
4. Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)
5. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (Georgia)
6. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
7. Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) (Afghanistan)
8. Armenian Center for National and International Studies (ACNIS) (Armenia)
9. Asia Foundation - Afghanistan (Afghanistan)
10. Center for Economic Research (CER) (Uzbekistan)
11. Analytical Centre on Globalization and Regional Cooperation (ACGRC) (Armenia)
12. Advanced Social Technologies (AST) (Armenia)
13. New Economic School (NESG) (Georgia)
14. Center for Social and Economic Research in Kyrgyzstan (CASE) (Kyrgyzstan)
15. Strategic Research Center (SRC) (Georgia)
16. Center for Strategic and Military Research (Kazakhstan)
17. Free Minds Association (FMA) (Azerbaijan)
18. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Georgia)
19. National Institute for Strategic Studies (Kyrgyzstan)
20. South-Caucasus Institute of Regional Security (SCIRS) (Georgia)
21. Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (Afghanistan)

22. Centre for Political Studies (CPS) (Uzbekistan)
23. Georgian Research and Educational Networking Association (GRENA) (Georgia)
24. Civil Society Institute (CSI) (Armenia)
25. Public Policy Research Center (PPRC) (Kazakhstan)
26. Institute of Strategic and Inter-Regional Research (Uzbekistan)
27. Public Policy Institute (Armenia)
28. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)
29. Turpanjian Center for Policy Analysis (TCPA) (Armenia)
30. Entrepreneurship Development Foundation (EDF) (Azerbaijan)
31. Institute for Regional Studies (IFRS) (Kyrgyzstan)
32. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Armenia)
33. Tahlil Centre for Social Research (Uzbekistan)
34. Liberty Institute (Georgia)
35. Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center (Mongolia)
36. Public-Private Partnership Center (Kazakhstan)
37. Strategic Research Center under the President of Tajikistan (Tajikistan)
38. Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law (Kyrgyzstan)
39. International Council on Security and Development (ICOS), FKA The Senlis Council (Afghanistan)
40. Partnership for Social Initiatives (PSI) (Georgia)
41. National Analytical Center (Kazakhstan)
42. Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) (Afghanistan)
43. R.B. Suleimenov Institute of Oriental Studies (Kazakhstan)
44. Economic Policy Institute - Bishkek Consensus (EPI) (Kyrgyzstan)
45. KIMEP University, FKA Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics and Strategic Research (Kazakhstan)
46. Peace Research Center of Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyzstan)
47. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Kazakhstan)
48. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Kyrgyzstan)
49. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
50. Center for Political Analysis Strategic Studies (Kazakhstan)

51. Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies (GFSIS) (Georgia)
52. Afghanistan Economic and Legal Studies Organization (AELSO) (Afghanistan)
53. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)
54. Information-Analytic Center (Kazakhstan)
55. Institute for Scientific Research on Economic Reforms (Azerbaijan)
56. Eurasia Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
57. Tajikistan Free Market Centre (Tajikistan)
58. Research and Development Center (Kazakhstan)
59. AMBERD Research Center of Armenian State University of Economics (Armenia)
60. Institute of Public Policy and Administration (Kyrgyzstan)
61. Economic Development and Research Center (EDRC) (Armenia)
62. Center for Analyses of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)
63. Noravank Foundation (Armenia)

China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)

2019 Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea Table 9

1. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
2. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
3. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
4. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
5. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) (Japan)
6. Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
7. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
8. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
9. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
10. Delhi Policy Group (DPG) (India)
11. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
12. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
13. Centre for Policy Research (CPR) (India)
14. Asan Institute for Policy Studies (AIPS) (Republic of Korea)
15. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
16. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)
17. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)
18. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)
19. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (China)
20. Brookings Institution (China)

21. Indian Council for Research in International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
22. Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) (Japan)
23. Brookings Institution (India)
24. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
25. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS) (China)
26. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
27. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
28. Unirule Institute for Economics (China)
29. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)
30. Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) (Republic of Korea)
31. China Finance 40 Forum (CF40) (China)
32. Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy (India)
33. Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI) (Japan)
34. Sejong Institute (Republic of Korea)
35. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
36. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
37. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
38. Pangoal Institute (China)
39. Japan Institute for International Development (Japan)
40. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
41. Canon Institute for Global Studies (CIGS) (Japan)
42. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (India)
43. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
44. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
45. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)
46. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)
47. Cathay Institute for Public Affairs (CIPA) (China)
48. Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) (India)
49. Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) (Republic of Korea)
50. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (India)

51. Genron NPO (Japan)
52. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
53. Lion Rock Institute (China)
54. Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan)
55. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)
56. Tokyo Foundation (Japan)
57. Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS) (Japan)
58. National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) (Japan)
59. Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) (India)
60. Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET) (Republic of Korea)
61. Nomura Research Institute (NRI) (Japan)
62. Civic Exchange (China)
63. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)
64. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
65. Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)
66. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Japan)
67. Vivekananda Foundation (India)
68. Alibaba Research Institute (China)
69. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
70. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan)
71. Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) (Japan)
72. Center for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
73. Fields of View (India)
74. Korea Economic Research Institute (Republic of Korea)
75. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
76. Outlook Institute, Xinhua News Agency (China)
77. Charhar Institute (China)
78. Centre for Air Power Studies (CAPS) (India)
79. Japan Policy Research Institute (PRI) (Japan)
80. Institute for Public Enterprise (India)

81. Hong Kong Policy Research Institute (PRI) (China)
82. Korean Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP) (Republic of Korea)
83. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)
84. National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (Japan)
85. China International Institute for Strategic Studies (China)
86. Centre for Internet and Society (CIS) (India)
87. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) (Japan)
88. India Foundation (India)
89. Hong Kong Centre for Economic Research (China)
90. Science and Technology Policy Institute (Republic of Korea)
91. Korea Foundation (Republic of Korea)
92. Guangdong Institute for International Strategies (China)
93. National Institute for Educational Policy Research (Japan)
94. A N Sinha Institute for Social Studies (India)
95. India Think Council (India)
96. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
97. Asia Pacific Initiative (Japan)
98. Global Governance Research Center (China)

2019 Top Think Tanks in South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific (excluding India)

Table 10

1. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
2. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)
3. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
4. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
5. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
6. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)
7. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
8. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
9. Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD) (Taiwan)
10. Strategic and Defense Studies Centre (SDSC) (Australia)
11. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
12. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
13. East Asian Institute (EAI) (Singapore)
14. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
15. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
16. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
17. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
18. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Vietnam)
19. Taiwan Institute of Economic Research (TIER) (Taiwan)
20. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs (PIIA) (Pakistan)
21. Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) (Taiwan)
22. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIISS) (Bangladesh)
23. Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA) (Nepal)
24. Institute of Policy Studies (Singapore)
25. Institute for International Relations (Taiwan)
26. Alternate Solutions Institute (Pakistan)

27. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
28. National Policy Foundation (NPF) (Taiwan)
29. Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET-N) (Nepal)
30. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Bangladesh)
31. Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS) (Philippines)
32. Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) (Cambodia)
33. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
34. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)
35. Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) (Sri Lanka)
36. Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS) (Thailand)
37. Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS) (Myanmar)
38. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Pakistan)
39. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
40. Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC) (Pakistan)
41. Brunei Darussalam Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (BDIPSS) (Brunei)
42. Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) (Vietnam)
43. Center for Research on Economic and Social Transformation (CREST) (Pakistan)
44. Vietnam Institute of Economics (VIE) (Vietnam)
45. Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) (Sri Lanka)
46. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)
47. Centre on Asia and Globalisation (CAG) (Singapore)
48. Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC) (Cambodia)
49. Alternative Development Initiative (ADI) (Bangladesh)
50. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
51. Centre for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) (Brunei)
52. Political Risks Assessment Group (Singapore)
53. Institute of National Capacity Studies (INCS) (Indonesia)
54. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Bangladesh)
55. Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI) (Bangladesh)
56. Prospect Foundation (Taiwan)

57. Institute for Governance Studies (IGS) (Bangladesh)
58. Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR) (Bangladesh)
59. Vietnam Institute for Economic and Policy Research (VEPR) (Vietnam)
60. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
61. Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC) (Pakistan)
62. Area Study Centre for Far East and Southeast Asia (FESEA) (Pakistan)
63. Center for South Asian Studies (CSAS) (Nepal)
64. Centre for Bhutan Studies and GNH Research (Bhutan)
65. Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR) (Bangladesh)
66. Institute of Social Welfare and Research (ISWR) (Bangladesh)
67. Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS) (Nepal)
68. Chula Global Network (Thailand)
69. Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)
70. Nepal South Asia Centre (NESAC) (Nepal)
71. Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies (CIRSS) (Philippines)
72. Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) (Thailand)
73. Australia China Relations Institute (ACRI) (Australia)
74. Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (Indonesia)
75. Ecologic Foundation (New Zealand)
76. Pacific Island Forum (Fiji)
77. Grattan Institute (Australia)
78. Centre for Policy Development (CPD) (Australia)
79. Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (Australia)
80. Institute of Public Policy Studies (Thailand)
81. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)
82. Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (Malaysia)
83. Nepal Economic Forum (NEF) (Nepal)
84. Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) (Bangladesh)
85. Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) (Malaysia)
86. Sajha Foundation (Nepal)

87. Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID) (Philippines)
88. Institut Rakyat (Malaysia)
89. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) (Malaysia)
90. Institute for Regional Security (Australia)
91. Taiwan Society of Japan Studies (Taiwan)
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. Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies (Brunei)
96. Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
97. Vietnam Institute for American Studies (Vietnam)
98. Policy Research Institute of Market Economy (Pakistan)
99. Future Innovative Thailand Institute (Thailand)
100. Institute for National Security Studies (Sri Lanka)
101. Foundation on Asia-Pacific Peace Studies (Taiwan)
102. Nepal Consortium for South Asian Think Tanks (Nepal)
103. Institute for Strategy and Policy (ISP) (Myanmar)
104. Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)
105. Institute of National Security Studies Sri Lanka (INSSSL) (Sri Lanka)
106. Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development (ACERD) (Philippines)
107. Asia-Europe Institute (Malaysia)

Central and Eastern Europe Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)

2019 Top Think Tanks in Central and Eastern Europe Table 11

1. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
2. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
4. Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)
5. PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)
6. Centre for Public Policy (PROVIDUS) (Latvia)
7. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
8. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
9. European Policy Centre (CEP) (Serbia)
10. Center for Security and Defense Studies Foundation (CSDS) (Hungary)
11. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
12. Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) (Montenegro)
13. Institute of International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)
14. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
15. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
16. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
17. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)
18. Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP) (Serbia)
19. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
20. WISE Europa (Poland)
21. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT) (Hungary)
22. Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)
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 (IWE) (Hungary)
31. Ludwig von Mises Institute (Romania)
32. Gaidar Institute for Economic Policy (IEP), FKA Institute for the Economy in Transition (Russia)
33. Globsec Policy Institute (GPI), FKA Central European Policy Institute (Slovakia)
34. International Center for Defense and Security (ICDS) (Estonia)
35. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
36. Casimir Pulaski Foundation (CPF) (Poland)
37. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (Hungary)
38. Kyiv National Economic University (KNEU) (Ukraine)
39. European Institute (Bulgaria)
40. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
41. Center for Security Studies BiH (CSS) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
42. St. Petersburg Center for Humanities and Political Studies (Russia)
43. Peace Institute - Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies (Slovenia)
44. Economic Expert Group (EEG) (Russia)
45. Kosovar Civil Society Foundation (KCSF) (Kosovo)
46. Center for Research and Policy Making (CRPM) (Macedonia)
47. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
48. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)
49. Institute for Urban Economics (IUE) (Russia)
50. Institute of Public Affairs (Bulgaria)
51. International Centre for Defense Studies (ICDS) (Estonia)
52. Democratic Initiatives Foundation (DIF) (Ukraine)

53. Dniprovsky Center for Social Research (DCSR) (Ukraine)
54. Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation (Russia)
55. Economics Institute (Serbia)
56. Center for Energy Studies (CENERS) (Czech Republic)
57. Populari (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
58. Institute for Public Affairs (IVO) (Slovakia)
59. Institute of Economics (EIZ) (Croatia)
60. Centre for Independent Social Research (Russia)
61. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Romania)
62. Institute for Security and International Studies (ISIS) (Bulgaria)
63. Center for International Relations (CIR) (Poland)
64. Institute of Baltic Studies (IBS) (Estonia)
65. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (LIIA) (Latvia)
66. Institute of Public Finance (IJF) (Croatia)
67. Institute of World Policy (IWP) (Ukraine)
68. Association for International Affairs (AMO) (Czech Republic)
69. Center for Economic Analysis (CenEA) (Poland)
70. Analitika - Center for Social Research (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
71. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Moldova)
72. Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) (Bulgaria)
73. Centre for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Democracy (CEID) (Hungary)
74. Centre for European Affairs (CEA) (Slovakia)
75. Center for Strategic Research (Russia)
76. Eastern Europe Studies Center (EESC) (Lithuania)
77. ISET Policy Institute (ISET-PI) (Georgia)
78. Center for Economics and Politics (CEP) (Czech Republic)
79. Fundacja Forum Obywatelskiego Rozwoju (FOR) (Poland)
80. Center for Research and Studies (GEA) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
81. Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies (GFSIS) (Georgia)
82. Center for Policy and Governance (CPU) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

83. Center for Institutional Development and Analysis (CADI) (Romania)
84. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)
85. Institute for Applied Economic Studies (Russia)
86. Institute for Development and Scientific Research (Montenegro)
87. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (Ukraine)
88. Institute for Public Affairs (Poland)
89. Foreign Policy Initiative (FPI) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
90. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (IPPM) (Albania)
91. Institute of Analysis and Advocacy (IAA) (Ukraine)
92. Danube Institute (Hungary)
93. Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM) (Albania)
94. Institute of International Relations (Poland)
95. International Center for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
96. European Policy Institute (Macedonia)
97. Jagiellonian Club's Centre of Analysis (Poland)
98. Aternativa (IA) (Montenegro)
99. Center for International and Regional Policy (CIRP) (Russia)
100. Slovak Security Policy Institute (SSPI) (Slovakia)
101. Group for Legal and Political Studies (GLPS) (Kosovo)
102. Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO) (Croatia)
103. Institute for Economic and Social Studies (Slovakia)
104. Cooperation and Development Institute (CDI) (Albania)
105. National Institute for Strategic Studies (Poland)
106. PMC Research Center (Georgia)

2019 Top Think Tanks in Western Europe

Table 12

1. Bruegel (Belgium)
2. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
3. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
4. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
5. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
6. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
7. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
8. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
9. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
10. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
11. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
12. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
13. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
14. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
15. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
16. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
17. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
18. IDEAS (United Kingdom)
19. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
20. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
21. Institut des Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) (France)
22. Notre Europe Jacques Delors Institut (France)
23. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
24. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)
25. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
26. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
27. Fundacion Alternativas (Spain)
28. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)

29. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
30. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
31. EGMONT - The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
32. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
33. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
34. European Policy Center (EPC) (Belgium)
35. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
36. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
37. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)
38. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (Finland)
39. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
40. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
41. Institute of International and European Affairs (IIEA) (Ireland)
42. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales (CERI) (France)
43. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
44. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
45. Demos (United Kingdom)
46. German Marshall Fund (Belgium)
47. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
48. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
49. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)
50. Timbro (Sweden)
51. World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)
52. Center for Political Studies (CEPOS) (Denmark)
53. Fondation pour l'Innovation Politique (Fondapol) (France)
54. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)
55. Institute for Development Studies (United Kingdom)
56. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Belgium)
57. Friends of Europe (Belgium)
58. Foreign Policy Centre (FPC) (United Kingdom)

59. German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) (Germany)
60. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
61. Policy Network (United Kingdom)
62. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
63. Fundacion para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
64. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
65. Legatum Institute (United Kingdom)
66. Fabian Society (United Kingdom)
67. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)
68. European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) (Netherlands)
69. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
70. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
71. International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) (Greece)
72. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
73. Koerber Foundation (Germany)
74. Institución Futuro (Spain)
75. Northern Research Forum (Iceland)
76. Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
77. Oxford Council on Good Governance (OCGG) (United Kingdom)
78. Policy Exchange (United Kingdom)
79. ResPublica (United Kingdom)
80. Jacques Delors Institut (Germany)
81. Institute of Development Studies (United Kingdom)
82. Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS) (France)
83. Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) (Belgium)
84. Centre for Global Cooperation Research (Germany)
85. Centre for Irish and European Security Limited (Ireland)
86. CHR. Michelsen Institute (Norway)
87. Copenhagen Consensus Center (Denmark)

88. Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)
89. Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW) (Germany)
90. Think EUROPA (Denmark)
91. Action Institute (Italy)
92. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (Germany)
93. Duesseldorf Center for Competition Economics (DICE) (Germany)
94. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (Austria)
95. ifo Institut (Germany)
96. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (Switzerland)
97. European University Institute (Italy)
98. Economic and Social Research Institute (Ireland)
99. European Organisation for Security (Belgium)
100. Institute Montaigne (France)
101. DCAF- Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)
102. Finnish Business and Policy Forum EVA (Finland)
103. Institut Europeu de la Mediterrània (IEMed) (Spain)
104. Fondation Robert Schuman (France)
105. Portuguese Institute for International Relations and Security (IPRIS) (Portugal)
106. Development Initiatives (United Kingdom)
107. Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)
108. Institute of Military Studies (Denmark)
109. Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)
110. GenerationLibre (France)
111. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
112. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)
113. Avenir Suisse (Switzerland)
114. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)
115. Centre for Progressive Capitalism (United Kingdom)
116. Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands)
117. Instituto Juan de Mariana (Spain)

118. European Values (Czech Republic)
119. Hayek Institute (Austria)
120. European Stability Initiative (Germany)
121. World Institute for Development Economics Research (Finland)
122. EuroMeSCo (Spain)
123. Fondation pour les Études et Recherches sur le Développement Internationale (France)
124. Institut Choiseul for International Politics and Geoeconomics (France)
125. Institut de Recherche Stratégique de l'Ecole Militaire (France)
126. The Ratio Institute (Sweden)
127. Institut Molinari (France)
128. Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) (United Kingdom)
129. Institute for Security and Development Policy (Sweden)
130. Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (France)
131. Institute of Labor Economics (IZA) (Germany)
132. International Center for Climate Governance (ICCG) (Italy)
133. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (Netherlands)
134. Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC) (Germany)
135. Adviser on Strategic Foresight (Belgium)
136. International Institute for Peace (Austria)
137. The Centre for East European and International Studies (Germany)
138. Innovations in Politics Institute (Austria)
139. Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) (Belgium)
140. Torino World Affairs Institute (Italy)
141. Cesran International (United Kingdom)

Middle East and North Africa Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)

2019 Top Think Tanks in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Table 13

1. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)
3. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
4. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (AJCS) (Qatar)
5. Brookings Institution (Qatar)
6. Emirates Policy Center (United Arab Emirates)
7. Policy Center for the New South-FNA OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
8. International Institute for Iranian Studies, Rasanah
9. Israel Democracy Institute (IDI) (Israel)
10. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
11. Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) (Egypt)
12. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)
13. Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (Israel)
14. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR)
15. King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Centre (Saudi Arabia)
16. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
17. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)
18. Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace (Israel)
19. Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (Egypt)
20. Dubai Public Policy Research Center (United Arab Emirates)
21. European Stability Initiative (ESI) (Turkey)
22. Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES) (Morocco)

23. Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies (Israel)
24. Libyan Organization of Policies and Strategies (Loops) (Libya)
25. Economic Research Forum (ERF) (Egypt)
26. Reut Institute (Israel)
27. Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA) (Egypt)
28. Center of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR) (Egypt)
29. Tunisian Institute for Strategic Studies (ITES) (Tunisia)
30. Emirates Diplomatic Academy (United Arab Emirates)
31. Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies (Bahrain)
32. Cercle d'Action et de Réflexion Autour de l'Entreprise (CARE) (Algeria)
33. Moroccan Institute for International Relations (Morocco)
34. Middle East Research Institute (Iraq)
35. Center for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS) (Lebanon)
36. King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (Saudi Arabia)
37. Mitvim - The Israeli Institute for Regional Foreign Policies (Israel)
38. Al-Quds Center for Political Studies (Jordan)
39. Sadeq Institute (Libya)
40. Arab Thought Forum (ATF) (Jordan)
41. Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies (Qata)
42. International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT) (Israel)
43. Contemporary Center for Studies and Policy Analysis (Medad) (Palestine)
44. Amadeus Institute (Morocco)
45. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
46. Al Urdun Al Jadid Research Center (UJRC) (Turkey)
47. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
48. Arab Planning Institute (API) (Kuwait)
49. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
50. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies (Israel)
51. Bahrain Center for Human Rights (Bahrain)
52. Arab Reform Initiative (France)

53. Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies (ICDS) (Egypt)
54. Arava Institute (Israel)
55. Center of Strategic and Futuristic Studies (CSFS) (Kuwait)
56. Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS) (Lebanon)
57. Van Leer Jerusalem Institute (VLJI) (Israel)
58. Maurice Falk Institute for Economic Research (Israel)
59. Centre de Recherche en economie Appliquée pour le Development (Algeria)
60. Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) (Kuwait)
61. Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs (JCPA) (Israel)
62. Egyptian Center for Public Policy Studies (Egypt)
63. Al-Zaytouna Centre for Studies and Consultations (Lebanon)
64. Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research (United Arab Emirates)
65. Institut Francais de Recherche en Iran (IFRI) (Iran)
66. Maghreb Economic Forum (Tunisia)
67. Tunisian Observatory for a Democratic Transition (Tunisia)
68. Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs (IFI) (Lebanon)
69. Tawasul (Oman)
70. Center for Economic, Political and Strategic Research (TESAM) (Turkey)
71. Arab Forum for Alternatives (AFA) (Egypt)
72. Al Rai Center for Studies (Jordan)
73. Arab Institute For Security Studies (Jordan)
74. Palestinian Center for Peace and Democracy (Palestine)
75. Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research (Israel)
76. Center for Turkey's Economic and Strategic Studies (Turkey)
77. Centre for Mediterranean and International Studies (Tunisia)
78. Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (Turkey)
79. Future Center for Advanced Researches and Studies (United Arab Emirates)
80. Group of Studies and Research in the Mediterranean (Morocco)
81. Al Sharq Forum (Turkey)
82. Sheba Center for Strategic Studies (SCSS) (Yemen)

83. Hammurabi Center for Research & Strategic Studies (Iraq)
84. Lebanese Institute for Market Studies (Lebanon)
85. Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies (Jordan)
86. Avinoam Bar, FKA Jewish People Policy Institute (JPPPI) (Israel)
87. Institute for Political and International Studies (Iran)
88. Jerusalem Institute for Strategic Studies (Israel)
89. Istanbul Policy Center (Turkey)
90. Jerusalem Institute for Market Studies (Israel)
91. Center for Strategic Research (SAM) (Turkey)
92. Kheireddine Institute (Tunisia)
93. Palestinian Centre for Policy and Survey Research (Palestine)
94. PalThink for Strategic Studies (Palestine)
95. Organization for Defending Rights & Democratic Freedoms (Yemen)
96. Land Research Center (Jerusalem)
97. Al-Shabaka: The Palestinian Policy Network (Palestine)
98. Le Centre d'Études et de Recherches Aziz Belal (CERAB) (Morocco)
99. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)
100. Arab Center for Scientific Research and Human Studies (Morocco)
101. Institute of National Planning (Egypt)
102. Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (Morocco)
103. Strategic Fiker Center for Studies (Lebanon)

Top Think Tanks by Area of Research

Defense and National Security Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)

2019 Top Defense and National Security Table 14

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)

2. RAND Corporation (United States)

3. Brookings Institution (United States)

4. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)

5. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)

6. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)

7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)

8. Atlantic Council (United States)

9. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)

10. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)

11. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)

12. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)

13. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)

14. Heritage Foundation (United States)

15. Institute for International Strategic Studies (IISS) (China)

16. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)

17. Institut des Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) (France)

18. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)

19. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
20. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
21. Stimson Center (United States)
22. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
23. Hudson Institute (United States)
24. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
25. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
26. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
27. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)
28. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
29. Centre for Air Power Studies (CAPS) (India)
30. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
31. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
32. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
33. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
34. Centre for Military Studies (CMS) (Denmark)
35. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
36. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIISS) (Bangladesh)
37. Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS) (France)
38. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
39. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
40. Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (ISKRAN) (Russia)
41. DCAF – Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)
42. Hoover Institution (United States)
43. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
44. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
45. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
46. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
47. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
48. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)

49. Cato Institute (United States)
50. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
51. EGMONT - The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
52. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
53. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)
54. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)
55. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
56. Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BCSP), FKA Center for Civil-Military Relations (Serbia)
57. Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP) (Canada)
58. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
59. Casimir Pulaski Foundation (Poland)
60. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
61. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
62. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
63. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
64. Centre for Strategic Studies (New Zealand)
65. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
66. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
67. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
68. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
69. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
70. West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) (Ghana)
71. Fraser Institute (Canada)
72. Centre for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS) (Lebanon)
73. Centre for Rising Powers (CRP) (United Kingdom)
74. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)
75. Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) (Switzerland)
76. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
77. Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (BESA) (Israel)
78. International Strategic Analysis and Research Center (USTAD) (Turkey)

79. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
80. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
81. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
82. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
83. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
84. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)
85. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT), FKA Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (Hungary)
86. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
87. Independent Institute (United States)
88. Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSIS) (Jordan)
89. Global Security Institute (GSI) (United States)
90. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
91. Center for Economic, Political and Strategic Research (TESAM) (Turkey)
92. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
93. Institut Montaigne (France)
94. Globsec Policy Institute (GPI), FKA Central European Policy Institute (Slovakia)
95. European Council on Foreign Relations (United Kingdom)
96. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
97. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
98. Institute for International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)
99. Institute of Strategic Studies (ISSI) (Pakistan)
100. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague (ICCT) (Netherlands)
101. International Peace Institute (IPI) (United States)
102. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
103. Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDAL) (Argentina)
104. Institute For Regional Security (Australia)
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)

Domestic Economic Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Brookings Institution (United States)

2019 Top Domestic Economic Policy Think Tanks Table 15

1. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)

2. German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) (Germany)

3. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)

4. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)

5. Heritage Foundation (United States)

6. Bruegel (Belgium)

7. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)

8. Cato Institute (United States)

9. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)

10. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)

11. Urban Institute (United States)

12. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)

13. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)

14. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)

15. RAND Corporation (United States)

16. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)

17. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)

18. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)

19. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
20. Ifo Institute - Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (Germany)
21. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
22. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
23. Hoover Institution (United States)
24. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)
25. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
26. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)
27. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)
28. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
29. Center for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
30. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)
31. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)
32. Fundacao Armando Alvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)
33. Fraser Institute (Canada)
34. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
35. Centre for Policy Research (India)
36. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
37. Cathay Institute for Public Affairs (CIPA) (China)
38. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
39. Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB) (Netherlands)
40. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
41. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research (MI) (United States)
42. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (China)
43. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
44. demosEUROPA - Centre for European Strategy (Poland)
45. Fundacion para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
46. Center for European Economic Research (ZEW) (Germany)
47. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)

48. Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) (Mexico)
49. Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) (Egypt)
50. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
51. Economics Institute (Serbia)
52. Center for Fiscal Policy (CFP) (Russia)
53. Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) (Ireland)
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. Brookings Institution (India)
60. Center for Liberal-Democratic Studies (CLDS) (Serbia)
61. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
62. Research Institute of the Finnish Economy (ETLA) (Finland)
63. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
64. Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) (Sweden)
65. National Center for Public Policy Research (NCPPI) (United States)
66. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)
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 Economía 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. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)
99. Duesseldorf Center for Competition Economics (DICE) (Germany)
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 of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
106. Centro de Estudos de Integração e Desenvolvimento (CINDES) (Brazil)

107. Gaidar Institute for Economic Policy (Russia)
108. Committee for Economic Development of the Conference Board (United States)
109. Center for Economic Analyses (CEA) (Macedonia)
110. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Perú)
111. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) (India)
112. Institución Futuro (Spain)
113. Institute for New Economic Thinking (United States)
114. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)
115. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)
116. Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies (Ukraine)
117. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
118. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (India)
119. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)
120. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)
121. Taxpayers Alliance (United Kingdom)
122. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)
123. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (IPPM) (Albania)
124. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Ghana)
125. Institute of Economic and Social Studies (INESS) (Slovakia)
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. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
130. Independent Institute (United States)
131. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
132. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
133. Action Institute (Italy)
134. Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
135. Mercatus Center (United States)
136. National Development and Reform Commission Academy of Macroeconomic Research

(NDRC) (China)

137. Samridhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)

138. Institute for International Policy Studies (Japan)

139. Institut Montaigne (France)

140. México Evalúa, Center for Public Policy Analysis (Mexico)

141. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)

142. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)

143. Center for Analyese of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)

144. Economic Development and Research Center (EDRC) (Armenia)

2019 Top Education Policy Think Tanks

Table 16

1. National Institute for Educational Policy Research (NIER) (Japan)
2. Urban Institute (United States)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. RAND Corporation (United States)
5. Center for Education Policy, SRI International (United States)
6. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)
7. Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
8. Center for Social and Economic Strategies (CESES) (Czech Republic)
9. Cato Institute (United States)
10. Center for Education Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)
11. Center for Educational Policy Analysis (CEPA) (Hungary)
12. Center for Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Educational Management (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 Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)
22. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
23. Committee for Economic Development (United States)
24. Institute of Public Affairs, Education Policy Program (ISP) (Poland)
25. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
26. Education Policy Center (EPC) (Lithuania)
27. Centre for Education Policy (CEP) (Serbia)

28. Center for Educational Policy Studies (CEPS) (Slovenia)
29. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
30. Istanbul Policy Center (IPC) (Turkey)
31. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
32. PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)
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. Educational Studies Center (Ukraine)
38. Centre for Public Policy (PROVIDUS) (Latvia)
39. Center for Democratic Education (CDE) (Albania)
40. Socires (Netherlands)
41. Centre for Educational Research and Development (CERD) (Croatia)
42. Grattan Institute (Australia)
43. Foundation for Education Initiatives Support (Kyrgyzstan)
44. Macedonian Civic Education Center (MCEC) (Macedonia)
45. International Institute for Education Policy, Planning and Management (EPPM) (Georgia)
46. Education Reform Initiative (ERI) (Turkey)
47. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
48. Forum za Slobodu Odgoja (FSO) (Croatia)
49. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
50. Kosovo Education Center (KEC) (Kosovo)
51. Center for International Higher Education (CIHE) (United States)
52. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Perú)
53. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
54. Network of Education Policy Centers (NEPC) (Croatia)
55. Observer Research Foundation (India)
56. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
57. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)

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| 58. Bay Area Council Economic Institute (United States) |
| 59. Action Institute (Italy) |
| 60. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (France) |
| 61. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India) |
| 62. Fëmijët Janë e Ardhmja (FJA) / Children Are the Future (CAF) (Albania) |
| 63. Center for Educational Initiatives Step by Step (Bosnia and Herzegovina) |
| 64. Center for Applied Policy and Integrity (Bulgaria) |
| 65. Forum for Freedom in Education (FFE) (Croatia) |
| 66. Institute for Social Research in Zagreb (ISRZ) (Croatia) |
| 67. Open Academy Step by Step (Croatia) |
| 68. Open Society Fund Prague (Czech Republic) |
| 69. Educational Center PRO DIDACTICA (Moldova) |
| 70. Pedagogical Center of Montenegro (PCMNE) (Montenegro) |
| 71. Foundation for Educational and Cultural Initiatives "Step by Step" – Macedonia (Macedonia) |
| 72. CPZ-International, The Centre for Knowledge Promotion (Slovenia) |
| 73. Educational Research Institute (ERI) (Slovenia) |
| 74. Center for Democratic Education (CDE) (Albania) |

2019 Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks

Table 17

1. Baker Institute for Public Policy (United States)
2. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) (Japan)
3. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (OIES) (United Kingdom)
4. Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) (Republic of Korea)
5. Center for Science of Environment, Resources and Energy (Japan)
6. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)
7. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research (CEEPR) (United States)
8. Energy Policy Research Group (EPRG) (United Kingdom)
9. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
10. RAND Corporation (United States)
11. Center on Environment, Energy and Resource Policy (CEERP) (China)
12. Centre for Energy Policy and Economics (CEPE) (Switzerland)
13. King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Centre (Saudi Arabia)
14. Africa Centre for Energy Policy
15. Brookings Institution (United States)
16. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
17. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
18. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
19. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
20. European Centre for Energy and Resource Security (EUCERS) (United Kingdom)
21. Centre de Recherche en économie de l'Environnement, de l'Agroalimentaire, des Transports et de l'Énergie (CREATE) (Canada)
22. Centre for Energy Environment Resources Development (CEERD) (Thailand)
23. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
24. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
25. Center for International Energy Security Studies (China)
26. Global Energy Studies (United Kingdom)

27. Center on Global Energy Policy (CGEP) (United States)
28. Center for Development Research (ZEF) (Germany)
29. E3G – Third Generation Environmentalism (United Kingdom)
30. Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)
31. Atlantic Council (United States)
32. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
33. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
34. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
35. Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP) (Japan)
36. Energy Studies Institute (Singapore)
37. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
38. Institute for the Analysis of Global Security (IAGS) (United States)
39. Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSIS) (Jordan)
40. Center for Energy Economics (United States)
41. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
42. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
43. Agora Energiewende (Germany)
44. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia)
45. Environmental Economics Unit (EEU) (Sweden)
46. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)
47. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)
48. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)
49. International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC) (United States)
50. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
51. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
52. Policy Center for the New South-FNA OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
53. Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research (REKK) (Hungary)
54. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)
55. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)
56. Development Alternatives (India)

57. Pembina Institute (Canada)

58. Institute for Energy Research (IER) (United States)

59. International Center for Advanced Renewable Energy and Sustainability (ICARES) (United States)

60. Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC) (Germany)

2019 Top Environment Policy Think Tanks

Table 18

1. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)
2. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
3. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
4. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
5. Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES) (United States)
6. Worldwatch Institute (United States)
7. Third Generation Environmentalism E3G (United Kingdom)
8. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)
9. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (Germany)
10. Brookings Institution (United States)
11. Copenhagen Consensus Center (CCC) (Denmark)
12. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
13. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
14. Center for Environmental Research (UFZ) (Germany)
15. Centre for Economic and Ecological Studies (Cen2eco) (Switzerland)
16. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
17. Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM) (Norway)
18. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (Kenya)
19. Institute du Developpement Durable et Relations Internationales (IDDRI) (France)
20. Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) (India)
21. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
22. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
23. Earth Institute (United States)
24. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
25. Chinese Academy For Environmental Planning (CAEP) (China)
26. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (Indonesia)
27. Forum for the Future (United Kingdom)

28. Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) (United Kingdom)
29. Earth Institute (United States) African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (Kenya)
30. RAND Corporation (United States)
31. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
32. Australia Institute (TAI) (Australia)
33. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)
34. Centre for Policy Research (India)
35. CGIAR, FKA Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (United States)
36. Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)
37. Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences (CRAES) (China)
38. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
39. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan)
40. Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA) (Iran)
41. Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) (United States)
42. Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE) (Japan)
43. New Zealand Climate Change Research Institute (CCRI) (New Zealand)
44. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
45. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) (United States)
46. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)
47. Civic Exchange (China)
48. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)
49. Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) (Poland)
50. Oeko-Institut (Germany)
51. Centre for Applied Research (CAR) (Botswana)
52. Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD) (United States)
53. Departamento Ecología y Territorio, Facultad de Estudios Ambientales y Rurales (FEAR) (Colombia)
54. Arava Institute for Environmental Studies (AIES) (Israel)
55. Environment for Development Initiative (EfD) (Sweden)
56. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)

57. Heschel Center for Environmental Learning and Leadership (Israel)
58. Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) (Thailand)
59. Global Development Research Center (GDRC) (Japan)
60. Pembina Institute (Canada)
61. Natuur en Milieu (Netherlands)
62. International Center for Climate Governance (ICCG) (Italy)
63. Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)
64. Environment and Natural Resources Foundation (FARN) (Argentina)
65. Asociacion Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON) (Panama)
66. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
67. Institute of Water Policy (IWP) (Singapore)
68. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
69. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (CEEPR) (United States)
70. Heinrich Böll Stiftung (Boell) (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 Strategic Research and Analysis (CESRAN International) (United Kingdom)
76. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
77. Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA) (Ecuador)
78. Chinese Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF) (China)
79. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO) (Argentina)
80. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
81. Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA) (South Africa)
82. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
83. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)
84. Environment and Development Lab, Brown University (United States)
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. Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan)
92. Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) (Republic of Korea)
93. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
94. Institute of Environmental Studies (IES) (Zimbabwe)
95. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (United Kingdom)
96. Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA) (Mexico)
97. Independent Institute (United States)
98. Environmental Law Institute (United States)
99. Sustainable Development Brazilian Foundation (Brazil)

2019 Top Foreign Policy and International Affairs Think Tanks

Table 19

1. Brookings Institution (United States)
2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
3. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
4. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
5. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
6. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
7. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
8. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
9. RAND Corporation (United States)
10. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
11. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
12. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
13. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
14. Atlantic Council (United States)
15. Real Instituto Elcano (Spain)
16. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
17. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
18. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
19. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
20. Hudson Institute (United States)
21. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
22. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
23. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
24. Heritage Foundation (United States)
25. Eurasia Group (United States)

26. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
27. Cato Institute (United States)
28. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
29. Institut des Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) (France)
30. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)
31. International Institute for Iranian Studies, Rasanah
32. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
33. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)
34. Hoover Institution (United States)
35. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
36. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
37. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)
38. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
39. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
40. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
41. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
42. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
43. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
44. Delhi Policy Group (India)
45. EGMONT - The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
46. Canon Institute for Global Studies (CIGS) (Japan)
47. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
48. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
49. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
50. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
51. Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) (Turkey)
52. Globsec Policy Institute (GPI), FKA Central European Policy Institute (Slovakia)
53. Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan)
54. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
55. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)

56. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)
57. Institute for Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
58. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
59. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
60. Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP), FKA Centre for Civil-Military Relations (Serbia)
61. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
62. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
63. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
64. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
65. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
66. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
67. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
68. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)
69. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
70. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)
71. Center for Security and Defense Studies Foundation (CSDS) (Hungary)
72. Strategic and Defense Studies Centre (SDSC) (Australia)
73. Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI) (Sweden)
74. Institute for International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)
75. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
76. Bruegel (Belgium)
77. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
78. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
79. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)
80. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
81. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (United States)
82. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)
83. European Union Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (France)
84. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)
85. Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Ghana)

86. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
87. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)
88. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
89. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
90. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
91. Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
92. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
93. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)
94. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
95. Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) (Belgium)
96. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
97. Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)
98. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
99. Centre on Asia and Globalization (CAG) (Singapore)
100. Sejong Institute (Republic of Korea)
101. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
102. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
103. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
104. Amnesty International (United Kingdom)
105. Asan Institute for Policy Studies (Republic of Korea)
106. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
107. Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACISIS) (Jordan)
108. Belfer Center for Science and International Relations (United States)
109. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
110. Stimson Center (United States)
111. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
112. Global Relations Forum (Turkey)
113. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
114. Center for Economic, Political and Strategic Research (TESAM) (Turkey)
115. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)

116. Charhar Institute (China)
117. Eastern Europe Studies Centre (EESC) (Lithuania)
118. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
119. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
120. Center for China and Globalization (China)
121. Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IERAS) (Russia)
122. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
123. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (Belgium)
124. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
125. Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) (India)
126. Pacific Council on International Policy (United States)
127. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
128. United Service Institution of India (India)
129. Middle East Institute (MEI) (United States)
130. Mitvim Institute, AKA Israeli Institute for Regional Foreign Policies (Israel)
131. Consejo Uruguayo para las Relaciones Internacionales (CURI) (Uruguay)
132. Institute of Asian Studies (CENAA) (Slovakia)
133. Institute of International Relations and Political Science (TSPMI) (Lithuania)
134. Center for Transatlantic Relations (CTR) (United States)
135. Institute for US and Canadian Studies (ISKRAN) (Russia)
136. Asian Competitive Institute (Singapore)
137. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
138. Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute for International Relations and Strategic Studies (KADIRGAMAR) (Sri Lanka)
139. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (LIIA) (Latvia)
140. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
141. Pakistan Council on Foreign Affairs (CFR) (Pakistan)
142. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
143. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (KKI) (Hungary)
144. Center for Global Policy (CGP) (United States)

145. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)

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

147. European Public and International Law (Netherlands)

148. Eurasia Council on Foreign Affairs (Belgium)

149. Eurasia Research Institute (Kazakhstan)

150. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)

151. Institut Montaigne (France)

152. Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP) (Canada)

153. Cesran International (United Kingdom)

154. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)

155. DCAF – Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)

156. German Institute for Global Area Studies (GIGA) (Germany)

Domestic Health Affairs Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Cambridge Centre for Health Services Research (CCHSR) (United Kingdom)

2019 Top Domestic Health Affairs Think Tanks Table 20

1. Bloomberg School of Public Health Research Centers (JHSPH) (United States)
2. Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI) (Japan)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Philips Center for Health and Well-Being (Netherlands)
5. RAND Corporation (United States)
6. Fraser Institute (Canada)
7. Cato Institute (United States)
8. Urban Institute (United States)
9. Kaiser Permanente Institute for Health Policy (KPIHP) (United States)
10. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
11. Heritage Foundation (United States)
12. Africa Population Health Research Center (APHRC) (Kenya)
13. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
14. China Center for Health Economics Research (CCHER) (China)
15. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
16. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
17. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)
18. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
19. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
20. Fundación Mexicana para la Salud (FUNSALUD) (Mexico)
21. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
22. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
23. Center for Health System Research (CHSR) (Vietnam)

24. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
25. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)
26. Centre for Health Care Management (India)
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. Grattan Institute (Australia)
42. Health Services Research (CCHSR) (United Kingdom)
43. Committee for Economic Development of The Conference Board (CED) (United States)
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. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
53. Institut Montaigne (France)

54. Centro Internacional em Saude de Manhiça (CISM) (Mozambique)

55. Independent Institute (United States)

56. Action Institute (Italy)

57. National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA) (United States)

58. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)

59. Public Health Research Centers (JHSPH) (United States)

60. Quid Novi Foundation (Netherlands)

Global Health Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Cambridge Centre for Health Services Research (CCHSR) (United Kingdom)

2019 Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks Table 21

1. Bloomberg School of Public Health Research Centers (JHSPH) (United States)
2. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
3. Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI) (Japan)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Chatham House, Centre on Global Health Security (United Kingdom)
6. Fraser Institute (Canada)
7. RAND Corporation (United States)
8. Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal) (Spain)
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. Philips Center for Health and Well-Being (Netherlands)
13. Fundación Mexicana para la Salud (FUNSALUD) (Mexico)
14. Center for Health Policy and Management (China)
15. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
16. Urban Institute (United States)
17. Canadian Centre for Health Economics (Canada)
18. Cato Institute (United States)
19. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
20. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
21. Center for Global Development (United States)
22. Center for Health System Research (CHSR) (Vietnam)
23. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)

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| 24. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India) |
| 25. Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) (Sri Lanka) |
| 26. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China) |
| 27. African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) (Kenya) |
| 28. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States) |
| 29. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom) |
| 30. Asia Pacific Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (APO) (United States) |
| 31. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan) |
| 32. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina) |

International Development Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)

2019 Top International Development Policy Think Tanks Table 22

- 1. Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)**
- 2. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 3. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)**
- 4. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**
- 5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 6. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**
- 7. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 8. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**
- 9. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**
- 10. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 11. Center for International Development (CID) (United States)**
- 12. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**
- 13. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)**
- 14. World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) (Finland)**
- 15. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**
- 16. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 17. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (United States)**
- 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. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**
- 22. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)**

23. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
24. Cato Institute, Center for Global Liberty and Prosperity (United States)
25. RAND Corporation (United States)
26. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
27. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
28. Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI) (Japan)
29. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
30. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
31. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
32. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
33. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
34. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
35. Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA) (India)
36. Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) (France)
37. Atlas Network (United States)
38. Club of Rome (Switzerland)
39. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
40. Centre for the Study of African Economies (CASE) (United Kingdom)
41. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
42. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) Bangladesh
43. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
44. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
45. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
46. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
47. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
48. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
49. Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM) (Norway)
50. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
51. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
52. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)

53. Instituto Libertad y Democracia (ILD) (Perú)
54. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) (Senegal)
55. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
56. European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) (Netherlands)
57. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
58. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Perú)
59. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
60. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDEJETRO) (Japan)
61. Hudson Institute, Center for Global Prosperity (United States)
62. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)
63. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
64. Nordic Africa Institute (Sweden)
65. Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) (South Africa)
66. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
67. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
68. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
69. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
70. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
71. Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) (Norway)
72. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
73. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
74. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)
75. Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
76. Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción al Desarrollo (ALOP) (Mexico)
77. Third World Network (TWN) (Malaysia)
78. Fundación Carolina (Spain)
79. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
80. Development Alternatives (Costa Rica)
81. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)

82. Baltic Development Forum (BDF) (Denmark)
83. Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE) (United States)
84. Bruegel (Belgium)
85. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Switzerland)
86. Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) (Netherlands)
87. Water and Development Research Group (WDRG) (Finland)
88. McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)
89. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Bangladesh)
90. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI) (Japan)
91. A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (GBPC) (United States)
92. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
93. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
94. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)
95. Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
96. Fraser Institute (Canada)
97. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)
98. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
99. Centre on Asia and Globalization (Singapore)
100. Boston Consulting Group (United States)
101. Centro de Estudio de Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
102. Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) (Argentina)
103. Academy of Macroeconomic Research, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) (China)
104. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
105. European Center for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
106. Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) (Finland)
107. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
108. Institute for International Economic Studies (IIES) (Sweden)
109. Gaidar Institute for Economic Research (IEP) (Russia)
110. Heritage Foundation (United States)

111. Information and Forschung Institute for Economic Research (IFO) (Germany)
112. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
113. German Institute for Global Area Studies (GIGA) (Germany)
114. Institute for International Trade Negotiations (ICONE) (Brazil)
115. Institute for World Economies (IWE) (Hungary)
116. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (China)
117. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
118. Levy Economics Institute (United States)
119. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
120. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
121. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
122. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
123. Vietnam Institute for Economic Policy Research (VERP) (Vietnam)
124. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (France)
125. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
126. Research Institute for Economy Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
127. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (Malaysia)
128. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)
129. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
130. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)
131. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)

International Economics Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)

2019 Top International Economics Policy Think Tanks Table 23

- 1. Bruegel (Belgium)**
- 2. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 3. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)**
- 4. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**
- 5. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDEJETRO) (Japan)**
- 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. Korean Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**
- 11. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**
- 12. Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)**
- 13. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)**
- 14. India Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India) Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**
- 15. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)**
- 16. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 17. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**
- 18. Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE) (United States)**
- 19. India Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)**
- 20. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**
- 21. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)**
- 22. Observer Research Foundation (India)**

23. McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)
24. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
25. Cato Institute (United States)
26. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
27. Heritage Foundation (United States)
28. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
29. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
30. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
31. Fraser Institute (Canada)
32. Institute for International Economic Studies (IIES) (Sweden)
33. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
34. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
35. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
36. Delhi Policy Group (India)
37. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
38. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
39. Centre on Asia and Globalisation (Singapore)
40. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
41. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
42. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
43. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
44. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
45. Institute of World Economics (Hungary)
46. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)
47. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
48. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
49. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
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. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
56. Baltic Development Forum (BDF) (Denmark)
57. Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) (Finland)
58. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
59. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)
60. A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (United States)
61. Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE) (Mexico)
62. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
63. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
64. Gaidar Institute for Economic Research (IEP) (Russia)
65. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
66. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)
67. Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
68. Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya (CADEP) (Argentina)
69. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
70. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
71. Institute of International Relations and Political Science (IIRPS) (Lithuania)
72. World Economic Forum (Switzerland)
73. Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)
74. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
75. National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) (United Kingdom)
76. Research Institute for Economy Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
77. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
78. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
79. Levy Economics Institute (United States)
80. World Institute of Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) (Finland)
81. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)
82. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (France)

83. Friedrich A. v. Hayek Institut (Germany)

84. Institut Montaigne (France)

85. Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC) (Germany)

2019 Top Science and Technology Policy Think Tanks

Table 24

1. Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF) (United States)
2. Max Planck Institutes (Germany)
3. Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) (United Kingdom)
4. Institute for Future Engineering (IFENG), FKA Institute for Future Technology (Japan)
5. RAND Corporation (United States)
6. Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI) (Republic of Korea)
7. Center for Development Research (ZEF) (Germany)
8. Samuel Neaman Institute for Advanced Studies in Science and Technology (SNI) (Israel)
9. Consortium for Science, Policy, and Outcomes (CSPO) (United States)
10. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
11. Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) (India)
12. Institute for Basic Research (IBR) (United States)
13. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
14. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Belgium)
15. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) (South Africa)
16. Information and Communication Technologies for Development (ICT4D) (United Kingdom)
17. Technology, Entertainment, Design (TED) (United States)
18. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)
19. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)
20. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
21. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
22. Technology Policy Institute (TPI) (United States)
23. Jigsaw, FKA Google Ideas (United States)
24. Research ICT Africa (RIA) (South Africa)
25. Santa Fe Institute (SFI) (United States)
26. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)
27. Telecom Centres of Excellence (TCOE) (India)

28. Brookings Institution (United States)
29. Eudoxa (Sweden)
30. Fondation Telecom (France)
31. Fundación Innovacion Bankinter (Spain)
32. Keck Institute for Space Studies (KISS) (United States)
33. Kansai Institute of Information Systems (KIIS) (Japan)
34. Center for Global Communications (GLOCOM) (Japan)
35. Fundación Idea (Mexico)
36. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) (Japan)
37. World Security Institute (WSI) (United States)
38. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
39. China Association for Science and Technology (China)
40. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
41. Institute for the Encouragement of Scientific Research and Innovation of Brussels (ISRIB) (Belgium)
42. Tech Freedom (United States)
43. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
44. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
45. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
46. National Institute for Science and Technology (Japan)
47. Battelle Memorial Institute (United States)
48. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
49. Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) (Tanzania)
50. Evidence-Informed Policy Network (EVIPNet), World Health Organization (Switzerland)
51. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
52. Natural Resource Governance Institute (United Kingdom)
53. Centro de Promoción de Tecnologías Sostenibles (Bolivia)
54. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
55. Fraser Institute (Canada)
56. Center for Study of Science, Technology & Policy (CSTEP) (India)

57. Institute for Innovation and Development Strategy (China)

58. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)

59. Breakthrough Institute (United States)

60. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)

61. Consejo Internacional de Ciencias Sociales (ISSC)

62. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)

63. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Costa Rica)

64. Council on Energy, Environment And Water (CEEW) (India)

65. Development Alternatives (India)

66. Edge Foundation (United States)

67. ICT4D (United Kingdom)

68. Manhattan Institute (United States)

69. Perimeter Institute (Canada)

70. Yachay (Ecuador)

71. Action Institute (Italy)

72. State Grid Energy Research Institute Co. Ltd. (China)

Social Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Urban Institute (United States)

2019 Top Social Policy Think Tanks Table 25

1. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Fraser Institute (Canada)
4. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
5. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
6. Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) (Sweden)
7. RAND Corporation (United States)
8. Heritage Foundation (United States)
9. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)
10. Cato Institute (United States)
11. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
12. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
13. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
14. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
15. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
16. Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIFG) (Germany)
17. Bruegel (Belgium)
18. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
19. Russell Sage Foundation (RSF) (United States)
20. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)
21. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)
22. Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)

23. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Germany)
24. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) (Bangladesh)
25. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)
26. Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales (CEDLAS) (Argentina)
27. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
28. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Perú Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
29. Demos (United Kingdom)
30. Institute for Policy Studies (Singapore)
31. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)
32. Development Research Center of the State Council (China)
33. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
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 Referência em Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (CERESAN) (Brazil)
41. New America Foundation (United States)
42. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
43. Caledon Institute of Social Policy (Canada)
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. Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (JCEPS) (United States)
50. Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)
51. New America Foundation (United States)

52. Centre for Civil Society (CSS) (India)
53. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)
54. Afghanistan Research & Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)
55. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
56. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)
57. ACCORD (South Africa)
58. Demos (United States)
59. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
60. Centre for Poverty Analysis (Sri Lanka)
61. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
62. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
63. Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)
64. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)
65. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)
66. Center for Policy and Research (India)
67. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
68. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
69. C.D. Howe (Canada)
70. Mathematica Policy Research (United States)
71. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (Cepal) (Chile)
72. Center for Governance and Public Policy (India)
73. Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (Senegal)
74. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Ecuador)
75. Development Alternatives (India)
76. CEDLAS (Argentina)
77. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania)
78. Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales (CEES) (Guatemala)
79. Fundación para el Análisis y Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
80. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)
81. Fundaungo (El Salvador)

82. ARU Foundation (Bolivia)
83. Public Policy Institute of California (United States)
84. Human and Social Sciences Research Council (South Africa)
85. Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA) (Czech Republic)
86. Independent Institute
87. Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) (Korea)
88. Asociación de investigación y estudios sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
89. Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)
90. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)
91. Makerere Institute of Social Research (Uganda)
92. Manhattan Institute (United States)
93. Third Way (United States)
94. Migration Policy Institute (United States)
95. Economic 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)
101. Institute for Justice (United States)
102. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)
103. FASE (Brazil)
104. Institut Montaigne (France)
105. Action Institute (Italy)
106. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)
107. Bruno Leoni (Italy)
108. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)

2019 Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks

Table 26

1. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
2. Freedom House (United States)
3. Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), FKA Revenue Watch Institute (United States)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom and United States)
6. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
7. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (United Kingdom)
8. National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (United States)
9. Center for Public Integrity (CPI) (United States)
10. Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation (United States)
11. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
12. Amnesty International AI) (United Kingdom)
13. Quality of Government Institute (QoG) (Sweden)
14. Heritage Foundation (United States)
15. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (United States)
16. Center for Good Governance (India)
17. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
18. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
19. International Budget Partnership (IBP) (United States)
20. Red Anticorrupción Latinoamericana (REAL) (Chile)
21. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
22. Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) (Uganda)
23. Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
24. International Crisis Group (ICG) (United Kingdom)
25. Taxpayer's Alliance (United Kingdom)
26. Indonesia Corruption Watch (CW) (Indonesia)
27. International Center for Human Development (ICDH) (Armenia)

28. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)
29. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
30. Laboratory for Anti-Corruption Policy((LAP) (Russia)
31. Public Affairs Centre (PAC) (India)
32. Fundación Jubileo (Bolivia)
33. DCAF – Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)
34. Center for Regional Information and Studies (PATTIRO) (Indonesia)
35. Toplica Center for Democracy and Human Rights (Serbia)
36. Public Finance Monitoring Center (PMFMC) (Azerbaijan)
37. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Germany)
38. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
39. Berggruen Institute (United States)
40. Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT) (Cambodia)
41. Institute Alternative (IA) (Montenegro)
42. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
43. Global Financial Integrity (United States)
44. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) (Norway)
45. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (Albania)
46. Human Rights Center Memorial (Russia)
47. National Coalition for Decentralization (Serbia)
48. Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation (DIF) (Ukraine)
49. Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
50. Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD) (Bulgaria)
51. Association for Democratic Reforms (India)
52. Basel Institute for Good Governance (Switzerland)
53. Centre for Good Governance and Public Policy (India)
54. Human Rights Watch (China)
55. InstitGlobal Integrity (United States)
56. Experts Forum (Romania)
57. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)

58. Olof Palme International Center (Sweden)
59. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (Ghana)
60. Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law (United Kingdom)
61. Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernan Echavarría Olozaga (Colombia)
62. Instituto de Estudios Estratégicos y Políticas Públicas (IIEPP) (Nicaragua)
63. Samridhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
64. Center for Development and Democratization of Institutions (CDDI) (Albania)
65. Institución Futuro (Spain)
66. U4 (Norway)
67. Rethinking Russia (Russia)

2019 Top Food Security Think Tanks

Table 27

1. Agricultural Research for Development (France)
2. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (United States)
3. Agropolis International (France)
4. Action Against Hunger (Spain)
5. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (United States)
6. Agroscope (Switzerland)
7. Center for Food Security and the Environment (United States)
8. Food and Agriculture Administration of the United Nations (Italy)
9. World Food Programme (Italy)
10. World Resources Institute (United States)
11. Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) - Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) (United States)
12. Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation (Australia)
13. Desert Development Center (Egypt)
14. European Food Information Council (EUFIC) (Belgium)
15. Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) (China)
16. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (Bangladesh)
17. Ethiopian Economic Association (Ethiopia)
18. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)
19. Australian Plant Phenomics Facility (Australia)
20. Desert Agriculture Initiative (Saudi Arabia)
21. The Agronomic, Veterinarian and Forestry Institute of France (France)
22. Crop Trust (Germany)
23. Food Institute (United States)
24. Food Research Institute (Ghana)
25. Ilobal Institute for Food Security (Canada)
26. Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (Ethiopia)
27. Wheat Initiative (France)
28. African Centre for Banana and Plantain Research (Cameroon)
29. International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (India)

30. Africa Rice (Côte d'Ivoire)
31. McGill Institute for Global Food Security (Canada)
32. Australian Center for Plant Functional Genomics Pvt. Ltd (ACPFPG) (Australia)
33. Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR) (India)
34. Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (Ethiopia)
35. Center for Policy Dialogue (Bangladesh)
36. Arrell Food Institute (Canada)
37. INPROFOOD (Denmark)
38. Center for Agricultural Economic Research (CAECR) (Israel)
39. West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research (CORAF/WECARD) (Senegal)
40. Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) (Costa Rica)
41. Centre of Excellence in Food Security (South Africa)
42. Food Industry Center (United States)
43. The University of Western Australia Institute of Agriculture (Australia)
44. International Fund for Agricultural Development (Italy)
45. Agricultural and Rural Foresight Initiative (Senegal)
46. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (South Africa)
47. Saskatoon Research and Development Centre (Canada)
48. Center For Budget and Governance Institute (India)
49. Institute of Agricultural Resources and Regional Planning of CAAS (China)
50. Bioversity International (Italy)
51. Institute for Global Food Security (Ireland)
52. Nepal Agricultural Research Council (Nepal)
53. Ecology and Biodiversity, Utrecht University (Netherlands)
54. Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture, and Development (United States)
55. Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well-being (South Africa)
56. National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (India)
57. Center for International Forestry Research (Indonesia)
58. Agricultural Biotechnology Research Institute of Iran (Iran)
59. International Rice Research Institute (Phillipines)
60. Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO) (Iran)
61. Food Security and Nutrition Observatory (Mexico)

62. EcoAgriculture Partners (United States)
63. Faculty of Biotechnology and Food Engineering (Israel)
64. Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (Italy)
65. Center for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI) (United Kingdom)
66. International Centre for Research and Agroforestry (Kenya)
67. Food First (United States)
68. Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) (Netherlands)
69. Institute of Food and Nutritional Safety (Peru)
70. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)
71. Enhancing Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education in Africa (ANAFE) (Kenya)
72. International Livestock Research Institute (Nigeria)
73. National Nutrition & Food Technology Research Institute (Iran)
74. Center for Food Safety (United States)
75. Top Institute Food and Nutrition (TIFN) (Netherlands)
76. Crop Science Society of America (United States)
77. Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (Nigeria)
78. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan)
79. Health, Development, Information and Policy Institute (Palestine)
80. Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama)
81. International Potato Center (Peru)
82. African Insect Science for Food and Health (Kenya)
83. World Fish (Philippines)
84. International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) (Kenya)
85. International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) (Lebanon)
86. Centre for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development (Madagascar)
87. Crops for the Future (Malaysia)
88. International Society for Plant Pathology (United States)
89. Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) (United Kingdom)
90. Consortium for Economic and Social Research (Senegal)
91. Sahel Institute (Mali)
92. National Research Center for Agrobusiness (Mauritania)
93. Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (Trinidad & Tobago)

94. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) (Mexico)
95. International Livestock Research Institute, Southern Africa (Mozambique)
96. Agency for Integrated Rural Development (Uganda)
97. Agricultural Research Corporation (Sudan)
98. Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) (Uganda)
99. Food Research Institute (United States)
100. Food Tank (United States)
101. Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) (United Kingdom)
102. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (Zambia)
103. Institute for Food Safety and Health (United States)
104. Institute of Agrochemistry and Food Technology (Spain)
105. Institute of Biological, Environmental and Rural Sciences (IBERS), Aberystwyth University (Wales)
106. Institute of Human Nutrition (United States)
107. Institute of Policy Studies Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka)
108. International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (United Arab Emirates)
109. International Water Management Institute (Sri Lanka)
110. International Wheat Yield Partnership (IWYP) (United States)
111. John Innes Centre (United Kingdom)
112. Johns Hopkins Global Food Ethics and Policy Program (United States)
113. National Institute of Food and Agriculture (United States)
114. Noble Research Institute (United States)
115. Nutrient Stewardship (United States)
116. Quadram Institute (United Kingdom)
117. Realizing Increased Photosynthetic Efficiency (RIPE) (United States)
118. Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) (Uganda)
119. Research Laboratory on Resolving Poverty and Durable Security (Togo)
120. Research Triangle Institute International (RTI International) (United States)
121. Rothamsted Research (United Kingdom)
122. Sam Moyo African Institute of Agrarian Studies (Zimbabwe)
123. SCS Global Services (United States)
124. Sustainable Food Lab (United States)

125. Sustainable Food Trust (United Kingdom)
126. Tetra Tech (United States)
127. The Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project (AgMIP) (United States)
128. The Plant Genome Mapping Laboratory (United States)
129. The Waste and Resources Action Program (WRAP) (United Kingdom)
130. Togolese Institute of Agricultural Research (Togo)
131. Trakya Agricultural Research Institute Directorate (Turkey)
132. World Economic Forum (Switzerland)
133. World Vegetable Center (Taiwan)
134. Australian International Food Security Research Centre (Australia)
135. International Institute for Environment and Development (United Kingdom)
136. Food Climate Research Network (United Kingdom)

2019 Top Water Security Think Tanks

Table 28

1. China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR) (China)
2. Center for Water-Energy Efficiency, UC Davis (United States)
3. Australian Rivers Institute, Griffith University (Australia)
4. Asian International Rivers Centre, Yunnan University (China)
5. John Hopkins Water Institute (United States)
6. Circle of Blue (United States)
7. Cabot Institute, University of Bristol, houses Bristol's Water Initiative (United Kingdom)
8. Centre for Ecological Research and Forestry Applications (CREAF) (Spain)
9. Center for Water Economics, Environment and Policy, Crawford School, Australian National University (Australia)
10. Africa Water Issues Research Unit (South Africa)
11. Environmental Change Institute (United Kingdom)
12. African Water Issues Research Unit, University of Pretoria (South Africa)
13. African Centre for Water Research (South Africa)
14. Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) (Sweden)
15. Deltares (Netherlands)
16. East Africa Living Lakes Network (Uganda)
17. Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) (India)
18. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
19. Cooperative Research Center for Water Sensitive Cities (CRCWSC) (Australia)
20. Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (Namibia)
21. Cranfield Water Science Institute (United Kingdom)
22. African Water Issues Research Unit (AWIRU) (South Africa)
23. Environment and Development in the Third World (Senegal)
24. Colorado Water and Energy Research Center (CWERC), University of Colorado-Boulder (United States)
25. Watercycle Research Institute (KWR) (Netherlands)
26. Center for Global Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (CGSW), Emory University's Rollins School of Public Health (United States)
27. Water Center (Bolivia)
28. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) (Australia)

29. Colorado State University Water Center, Colorado State University (United States)
30. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (South Africa)
31. Water Institute, University of Pretoria (South Africa)
32. Water Research Centre (United Kingdom)
33. Water Research Commission (South Africa)
34. Centre for Water Policy and Management, LaTrobe University (Australia)
35. Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, University of Dundee (Scotland)
36. Water Research Centre, University of New South Wales (Australia)
37. Global Water Institute, University of New South Wales (Australia)
38. Institute for Water Education (IHE) (Netherlands)
39. Global Water Institute (United States)
40. Water Resources Research Center, University of Arizona (United States)
41. National Water Research Institute (United States)
42. Institute of Sahel (Mali)
43. Water Resources Research Center, UMass-Amherst (United States)
44. World Resources Institute (United States)
45. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (Mauritius)
46. Institute of Water (Water Aid) (United Kingdom)
47. Water for Food Institute, University of Nebraska (United States)
48. World Water Council (Brazil)
49. Geneva Water Hub (Switzerland)
50. Natural Resources and Environment Center, University of Malawi (Malawi)
51. International Water Centre, Brisbane (Australia)
52. Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco (FPA2) (Switzerland)
53. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Institute (WASH Institute) (India)
54. Water Institute, University of Florida at Gainesville (United States)
55. International Water Management Institute (Sri Lanka)
56. Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Nicholas Institute, Duke University (United States)
57. Latin America Conservation Council (Colombia)
58. Water Institute, University of Waterloo (Canada)
59. Stroud Water Research Center (United States)
60. Mexican Institute of the Technology of Water (Mexico)

61. Tufts Institute of the Environment (United States)
62. Indian Institute of Water Management, Indian Council for Agricultural Research (India)
63. Sustainable Water (Bolivia)
64. Texas Water Resources Institute (United States)
65. Program on Water Governance, University of British Columbia (Canada)
66. Program in Water Conflict Management and Transformation, Oregon State University (United States)
67. Pacific Institute (United States)
68. Research Institute for Water Security (RIWS), Wuhan University (China)
69. Rijkswaterstaat (Netherlands)
70. Third World Centre for Water Management (Mexico)
71. Water Resources Research Institute (United States)
72. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
73. Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (Nigeria)
74. West Virginia Water Research Institute (United States)
75. Somali Centre for Water and Environment, Mogadishu University (Somalia)
76. Water Research Center (United States)
77. National Environment Agency (Singapore)
78. Stockholm Environmental Institute (Sweden)

Top Think Tanks by Special Achievement

2019 Best Advocacy Campaign Table 29

1. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
2. Heritage Foundation (United States)
3. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
4. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
5. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
6. Americans for Tax Reform (ATR) (United States)
7. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
8. Advocates Coalition for Development (CGD) (United States)
9. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
10. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
11. Cato Institute (United States)
12. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
13. Pew Research Center (United States)
14. Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)
15. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
16. Copenhagen Consensus Center (CCC) (Denmark)
17. Arab Forum for Alternatives (AFA) (Egypt)
18. Taxpayers' Alliance (United Kingdom)
19. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
20. European Stability Initiative (ESI) (Germany)
21. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
22. Qatar Foundation (QF) (Qatar)
23. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
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. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
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. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)
40. Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)
41. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
42. FreedomWorks (United States)
43. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
44. Conectas Direitos Humanos (CDH) (Brazil)
45. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)
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 Implementación de Políticas Públicas 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. World Federalist Movement (WFM) (United States)
59. Think New Mexico (United States)
60. Refugee Advocacy Network (RAN) (Australia)
61. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)
62. Analytical Centre on Globalization and Regional Cooperation (ACGRC) (Armenia)
63. Fundación para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de Panama (FUDESPA) (Panama)
64. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
65. Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad (IMCO) (Mexico)
66. Global Financial Integrity (GFI) (United States)
67. Institute for Justice (IJ) (United States)
68. Truman National Security Project (TNSP) (United States)
69. Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) (United States)
70. FEDESARROLLO (Colombia)
71. Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
72. Education for Peace in Iraq Center (EPIC) (United States)
73. Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
74. American Enterprise Institute (United States)
75. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
76. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
77. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
78. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
79. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
80. Civic Exchange (China)
81. Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
82. Third Way (United States)
83. Instituto Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)

84. Fortnight for Freedom (United States)

85. México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas A.C. (México)

86. Uwezo (Kenya)

87. Institut des Etudes Africaines (Morocco)

88. Action (Italy)

89. National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) (Kenya)

90. National Budget Group (NBG) (Azerbaijan)

91. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States)

92. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)

93. Woodstock Institute (United States)

For Profit Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)

2019 Best for Profit Think Tanks Table 30

1. Nomura Research Institute (NRI) (Japan)
2. A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (GBPC) (United States)
3. Boston Consulting Group (BCG) (United States)
4. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), Strategy & (United States)
5. Deutsche Bank Research (Germany)
6. Eurasia Group (United States)
7. KPMG (Netherlands)
8. Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) (United Kingdom)
9. Samsung Economic Research Institute (SERI) (Republic of Korea)
10. Stratfor (United States)
11. Oxford Analytica (United States)
12. Altran (France)
13. E.Y., FKA Ernst & Young (United States)
14. Accenture Institute for High Performance (United States)
15. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (United Kingdom)
16. Aegis (United Kingdom)
17. Kissinger Associates (United States)
18. European House - Ambrosetti (Italy)
19. IBM Institute for Business Value (United States)
20. Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. (MIRI) (Japan)
21. GovLab, Deloitte (United States)
22. Bain and Company, The Bridgespan Group (United States)
23. Economics and Country Risk (IHS), FKA Global Insight (United Kingdom)

24. Parthenon Group (United States)
25. Cohen Group (United States)
26. Roubini Global Economics (RGE) (United States)
27. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)
28. SIR International (United States)
29. Access Capital Research (Ethiopia)
30. Initiative Neue Soziale Marktwirtschaft (INSM) (Germany)
31. Smith Brandon International Inc. (United States)
32. Roland Berger Strategy Consultants (Germany)
33. Hybrid Reality Institute (United States)
34. Control Risks Group (United States)
35. Engility (United States)
36. Frontier Horizons (United Kingdom)
37. Arabella Associates (United States)
38. Inkerman Group (United Kingdom)
39. Kreller Business Information Group (United States)
40. Kroll Associates (United States)
41. Kuranga & Associates (United States)
42. Maplecroft (United Kingdom)
43. Marvin Zonis + Associates, Inc. (United States)
44. Medley Global Advisors (United States)
45. Rhodium Group (United States)
46. TARKI Social Research Institute, Inc. (Hungary)
47. Bloomberg BNA (United States)
48. Dalberg Global Development Advisors (United States)
49. Geopolitical Futures (United States)

2019 Best Government Affiliated Think Tanks

Table 31

1. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
2. Development Research Group, World Bank (DECRG) (United States)
3. Congressional Research Service (United States)
4. East-West Center (EWC) (United States)
5. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
6. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
7. European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC) (Belgium)
8. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
9. World Bank Institute (WBI), World Bank (United States)
10. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
11. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
12. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
13. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
14. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
15. Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
16. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
17. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
18. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Ecuador)
19. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
20. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
21. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
22. Max Planck Institutes (Germany)
23. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
24. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Vietnam)
25. Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)
26. Council on Foreign and Defense Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
27. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
28. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)

29. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
30. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
31. Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (Egypt)
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. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (United States)
35. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
36. Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)
37. Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) (Vietnam)
38. Institute of Strategic and Defence Studies (Hungary)
39. Finnish Institute for International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)
40. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
41. Fundação Alexandre de Gusmão (FUNAG) (Brazil)
42. Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA) (Malaysia)
43. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
44. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
45. Vietnam Diplomatic Academy Research Center (Vietnam)
46. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) (Australia)
47. International Institute for Social Studies (Netherlands)
48. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIIS) (Bangladesh)
49. Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) (Taiwan)
50. European Parliamentary Research Service (Belgium)
51. Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) (Uganda)
52. United Nations University (UNU) (Japan)
53. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Turkey)
54. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
55. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
56. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Switzerland)
57. Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)

58. Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) (India)
59. Security and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University (Australia)
60. Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU) (Republic of Korea)
61. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
62. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
63. National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISI) (Kyrgyz Republic)
64. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) (India)
65. International Institute for Strategic Studies, Party School (China)
66. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
67. Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation (Russia)
68. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
69. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
70. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
71. National Institute for Strategic Studies (Ukraine)
72. Center for Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)
73. Institute of Economic Forecasting (Ukraine)
74. Center for Analyses of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)

2019 Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks Table 32

1. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
2. Bruegel (Belgium)
3. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
6. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
8. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
9. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
10. Afrobarometer (Benin, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, United States)
11. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
12. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
13. Atlas Economic Research Foundation (United States)
14. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
15. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
16. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
17. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
18. Council on Foreign Relations (United States)
19. Fraser Institute (Canada)
20. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
21. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
22. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
23. Center for Strategic and International Studies ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) (Indonesia)
24. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
25. Center for China and Globalization (CCG)

26. Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
27. Russian International Affairs Council (Russia)
28. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
29. Bruno Leoni (Italy)
30. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
31. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Korea)
32. Institute for Strategic Studies Africa (South Africa)
33. Peace Research Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
34. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
35. Observer Research Foundation (India)
36. Transatlantic Institute (United States)
37. Centro de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CID) (Colombia)
38. Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (Japan)
39. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
40. Hague Institute for Global Justice (The Netherlands)
41. EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom)
42. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
43. Began Sadat Centre (Israel)
44. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
45. African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium (AGRODEP)
46. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
47. South African Institute of International AFFAIRS (SAIIA)
48. Notre Europe (France)
49. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
50. Urban Institute (United States)
51. Institute for Policy Studies (Singapore)
52. Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Russia
53. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)
54. Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) (Venezuela)
55. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)

56. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
57. Policy Center for the New South-FNA OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
58. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
59. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
60. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
61. European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)
62. Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) (Malaysia)
63. Green Alliance (United Kingdom)
64. European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) (Spain)
65. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
66. International Budget Partnership (IBP) (United States)
67. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)
68. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
69. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (Ghana and United Kingdom)
70. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
71. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO) (Costa Rica)
72. European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN)
73. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG)
74. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa EthiopiaSSREA (Ethiopia)
75. Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE) (Peru)

Best Managed Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)

2019 Best Managed Think Tanks Table 33

1. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
4. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
5. Bruegel (Belgium)
6. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
7. Urban Institute (United States)
8. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
9. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
10. Heritage Foundation (United States)
11. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
12. RAND Corporation (United States)
13. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
14. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
15. Atlantic Council (United States)
16. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
17. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
18. Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)
19. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
20. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
21. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
22. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
23. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)

24. Mercatus Center (United States)
25. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
26. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
27. Center for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
28. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
29. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
30. Robert Schuman Foundation (RSF) (France)
31. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
32. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
33. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
34. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
35. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
36. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
37. Centro de Implementacion de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
38. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
39. Atlas Network (United States)
40. Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance (SAIF) (China)
41. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
42. Center for International Governance and Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
43. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
44. Center for New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
45. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
46. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
47. Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) (South Africa)
48. Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
49. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
50. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
51. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)
52. Kolegium Europy Wschodniej im. Jana Nowaka-Jezioranskiego (Poland)

53. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
54. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
55. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
56. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
57. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)
58. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
59. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
60. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
61. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
62. Institute of Modern International Relations (IMIR) (China)
63. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IOW) (Germany)
64. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
65. Fundación para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)
66. China In Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
67. Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
68. Development Alternatives (India)
69. Council on Energy, Environment And Water (CEEW) (India)
70. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)
71. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)
72. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
73. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)
74. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)

2019 Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank Table 34

1. Observer Research Foundation (India)
2. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
3. Center for the American Progress (CAP) (United States)
4. Fraser Institute (Canada)
5. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)
6. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
7. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
8. Bruegel (Belgium)
9. Heritage Foundation (United States)
10. Stimson Center (United States)
11. Brookings Institution (United States)
12. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
13. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
14. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
15. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
16. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
17. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
18. Atlantic Council (United States)
19. Third Way (United States)
20. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
21. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
22. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
23. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)
24. Millennium Project (United States)
25. Robert Schuman Foundation (RSF) (France)
26. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
27. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
28. European Policy Center (Belgium)

29. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
30. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)
31. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
32. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
33. Heartland Institute (United States)
34. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
35. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)
36. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
37. Banco de Información para la Investigación 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 Investigación (CIUP) (Peru)
41. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & 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. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)
50. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)
51. Climate Action Network South Asia (India)
52. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
53. World Resources Institute (United States)
54. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (West Indies)
55. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (Transnational)
56. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
57. Development Alternatives (India)
58. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)

59. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (Canada)

60. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)

61. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)

62. Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile)

63. Action Institute (Italy)

64. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia)

2019 Best New Think Tanks (Alphabetical Listing; Not Ranked)

Table 35

American Conservation Coalition (ACC) (USA) https://www.acc.eco/ (2017)
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Biden Center for Diplomacy and Global Engagement (USA) http://global.upenn.edu/penn-biden-center , (2018)
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Institute for Economic Justice (IEJ) (South Africa), https://iej.org.za/ , 2018
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Taiwan-Asia Exchange Foundation (TAEF), www.taef.org (2018)

Think Tennessee (United States), thinktennessee.org (2017)

Ukraine Chinese Center of Silk Road, Ltd. (Ukraine), <http://uccsr.org.ua/>, 2017

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2019 Best Policy Study-Report Produced by a Think Tank (Alphabetical Listing; Not Ranked)

Table 36

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2019 Global Diplomacy Index, Lowy Institute (Australia)
40 Years of China-US People to People Exchange: History, Experience and Challenges, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, (China)
5G and Security: There's more to worry about than Huawei, Wilson Center (United States)
Accelerating the Low Carbon Transition, Brookings Institution (United States)
African American Economic Security and the Role of Social Security, Urban Institute (United States)
An Assessment of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act, Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)
Analyse sur l'Extrémisme Violente, International Peace Institute (IPI) (France)
Annual HESPI report on IGAD Economies, Horn Economic and Social Policy Institute (HESPI) (Ethiopia)
Annual Review of Peace and Security 2018, Myanmar Institute for Peace and Security (MIPS) (Myanmar)
Appraising Intergroup Contact in Zambia's Electoral Politics, African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
Asian Economic Integration Report 2019/2020: Demographic Change, Productivity, and the Role of Technology, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
Assessing Employer Intent When AI Hiring Tools Are Biased Brookings Institution (United States)
Authoritarian Populism Index , European Policy Information Center (EPICENTER) (Belgium)
Averting Crisis: American Strategy, Military Spending and Collective Defence in the Indo-Pacific, US Studies Centre (USSC), Sydney University (Australia)
Baltic Nuclear Free Zone Would Further Reduce Risk Of NATO-Russia Nuclear War, Stimson Centre (United States)
Bashir Falls But the Security Apparatus Maintains Control, Afro Middle East Institute (AMEC) (South Africa)
Beyond the Call of Duty, Adam Smith Institute (ADI) (United Kingdom)
Building Resilience to Mitigate the Impact of Drought and Floods, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
Can the World Economy Find a New Leader?, Chatham House (United Kingdom)
Can Transparency and Accountability Programs Improve Health? Experimental Evidence from Indonesia and Tanzania, Center for International Development, (United States)
China - The Race to Global Technology Leadership, Italian Institute of Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)

China and the United States: Cooperation, Competition, and/or Conflict, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (USA)
China's Role in Latin America, Global Development Policy (GDP) (United States)
Climate Emergency Plan, Club of Rome (Italy)
Climate of the Nation 2019, Australia Institute (TAI) (Australia)
Conflict Economies in the Middle East and North Africa, Chatham House (United Kingdom)
Constraining Iran's Future Nuclear Capabilities, Brookings Institution (United States)
Corridors Transport and Logistics in Africa, Tunisia-Africa Business Council (TABC) (Tunisia)
Corruption Coverage in Latvian Media: Four Case Studies, Providus Centre for Public Policy (Latvia)
Could Brexit Open Up a New Market for Latin American Agriculture?, Chatham House (United Kingdom)
Course Correction: Toward an Effective and Sustainable China Policy, Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)
Creating a Sustainable Food Future, World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
Crime-Terror Nexus, European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
Cultivating Global Talents: Progress, Potentials and Suggestions for Studying in China in the Past 70 years Report, Asia Society (Canada)
Current Debates in Health Care Policy: A Brief Overview, Brookings Institution (United States)
Deconstructing K-12 Governance in India, Centre for Civil Society (CSS) (India)
Democratic Declines: The Third Wave of Autocratization; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
Differentiation Tracker, European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
Digital News Report 2019, Reuters Institute (United Kingdom)
Doing Our Duty How Britain Can Help Hong Kong's Citizens, Adam Smith Institute (ADI) (United Kingdom)
Don't Fix what Ain't Broke: A German-Led Proposal to Change How the Neighbourhood Policy is Managed is Misguided, Centre for European Policy Studies (Belgium)
El Proceso de la Integración Centroamericana en el Triángulo Norte, La Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
Ending the Cycle of Crisis and Complacency in U.S. Global Health Security, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
Enhancing NDCs: A Guide to Strengthening National Climate Plans, World Resources Institute (WRI)
European Parliament Elections 2019: National Responses to the Dilemmas of European Integration, Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
EU's Regulatory Approach to Cybersecurity, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
Experts Options for a Carbon Pricing Reform, German Council of Economic Experts (Germany)
Exploring Wealth Inequality, Cato Institute (United States)
Facing Up to Low Productivity Growth, Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIEE) (United States)
Feminicidios en la República Dominicana durante el 2018 y el primer semestre de 2019, Observatorio Político Dominicano (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)

Financial Conditions of Spanish Companies: Effects on Investment and Productivity, **Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Económicas (IVIE) (Spain)**

Financing Local Governments in Uganda: An analysis of the Proposed National Budget FY 2019/20 and Proposals for Re-allocation, **Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) (Uganda)**

Fit for Purpose: A Health System for the 21st Century, **Our Hong Kong Foundation (Hong Kong)**

Foreign Policy and National Elections: A Brief Overview of the Public Attitude in Indonesia Towards Foreign Policy Issue, **Center for Strategic International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**

Foundation Horizon Scan: Taking the Long View, **National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts (NESTA) (United Kingdom)**

Freedom of Expression Reports, **Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**

From Incremental to Comprehensive Health Insurance Reform: How Various Reform Options Compare on Coverage and Costs, **Urban Institute (United States)**

Future of Europe: Comparing Public and Elite Attitudes, **Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

Future Risks 2019, **Eurasia Group and AXA**

Gasto y Gestión en Relación a la Agricultura Familiar Campesina, **Investigación para el Desarrollo (ID) (Paraguay)**

Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC) **Mercator Institute, (United States)**

Global Disinformation Order: organized social media manipulation in at least 70 countries, **National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (Netherlands)**

Global Trends 2035, **Atlantic Council (United States)**

Heated Tobacco Products: Frequently Asked Questions, **Reason Foundation (United States)**

Homeschooling and Educational Freedom: Why School Choice Is Good for Homeschoolers, **Cato Institute (United States)**

How global cities are innovating to leverage foreign investment-Global Cities Initiative, **Brookings Institute (United States)**

How to Cope with a Changing Economy, **Action Institute (Italy)**

How to Improve the RA Universities' Positions in Ranking Reports, **Research Center of Armenian State University of Economics (AMBERD) (Armenia)**

How to make the European Green Deal Work, **Bruegel (Belgium)**

Human Progress Report **Cato Institute (United States)**

Index of Economic Freedom, **Frases Institute (Canada)**

India's Power Distribution Sector, **Brookings India (India)**

Indo Pacific Report, **Institute of National Security Studies Sri Lanka (INSSSL) (Sri Lanka)**

Inequidad y Justicia Social, **Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

Instruments for Strengthening Confidence in the Courts in Ukraine, **Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR) (Ukraine)**

Israel-China Relations: Opportunities and Challenges, **Institute of National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)**

Kenya Economic Report 2018 Boosting Investments for Delivery of the Kenya Vision 2030, **Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

Land Reform in South Africa, Facts & Fiction, **International Crisis Group (Belgium)**

Las Reformas Necesarias para Crecer en Libertad, **Fundacion Libertad y Progreso (Argentina)**

Law of the Sea and marine affairs, Norway's Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI) (Norway)
Leisure Agenda, People's Policy Project (3P) (United States)
Lessons for Building Creative Economies, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
Lithuanian Grand Strategy, Vilnius institute, (Lithuania)
Low-Carbon Heat Solutions for Heavy Industry: Sources, Options, and Costs Today, Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)
Lowy Institute Asia Power Index 2019; Lowy Institute (Australia)
Lucha contra la Corrupción, Investigación e Innovación en Latinoamérica, Grupo Faro y Espacio Público (Ecuador)
Many Across the Globe Are Dissatisfied With How Democracy Is Working, Pew Research Center (PRC) (United States)
Mapa del Trabajo Argentino, El Centro para la Evaluación de Políticas basadas en la Evidencia (CEPE -Di Tella) (Argentina)
Mapping Economic Diversification Across the Gulf Cooperation Council, American Enterprise Institute (AEI) (United States)
Mapping Millenials Living Standards, Resolution Foundation (United Kingdom)
MENA Region in the Global Order: Actors, Contentious Issues and Integration Dynamics Methodology and Concept Papers, Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB-IAI MENARA) (Spain)
Mercado Laboral Chileno para la Cuarta Revolución Industrial, Centro Latinoamericano de Políticas Económicas y Sociales de la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (Clapes UC) (Chile)+A123
Midterm Assessment, Foundation for Defense of Democracies (FDD) (United States)
Monitoring the situation of Arab migrants and refugees in Europe and in the world, Tunisian Institute of Strategic Studies (ITES) (Tunisia)
Municipal Performance Index, Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
National Defence Policy, Institute of National Security Studies Sri Lanka (INSSSL) (Sri Lanka)
NATO's "Brain Death" Burdensharing Blunders: Focusing on the Right Investment, Force Strength, and Readiness Needs, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
Navigating the Belt and Road Initiative Report, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (China)
New EU Strategy for Central Asia, Europe-Central Asia Monitoring (EUCAM) (Netherlands)
Nuclear Crises with North Korea and Iran, Wilson Center (United States)
Ocean of Debt? Belt and Road and Debt Diplomacy in the Pacific, Lowy Institute (Australia)
On Armenian Track II Diplomacy issues, Amberd Research Center, Armenian State University of Economics (ASUE) (Armenia)
Online Disinformation and Political Discourse: Applying a Human Rights Framework , Chatham House (United Kingdom)
Opportunities for Pro-Growth Tax Reform in Austria, Tax Foundation (United States)
Oxfam Inequality Report, Oxfam International (IO) (United Kingdom)
Pakistan Development Review, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) (Pakistan)
Perspectives on the Global Economic Order in 2019, Center for Strategic and International

Studies (CSIS) (United States)
Picking flowers, making honey: The Chinese military's Collaboration with Foreign Universities, Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI)
Policies and Tools for Dealing with Nonstate Actors, Institute of International Affairs (Italy)
Population aging and Economic Growth: Impact and Policy Implications, Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
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Previdência, Setor Público, Pobreza e Desigualdade, Instituto Millenium (Brazil)
Private sector in the Mediterranean countries: Main dysfunctions and opportunities of social entrepreneurship, Forum EuroMéditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Economiques (FEMISE) (France)
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Public housing policies: an evaluation of the "My Home My Life Program", Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
Public Procurement in Kenya: Analysis of the Auditor General's Reports, Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
Reclaiming Public Services, Transnational Institute (TNI) (Netherlands)
Red List of Threatened Species, International Union for Conservation of Nature (United Kingdom)
Reducing Military Risk in Europe, Stockholm International Peace Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
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Regulation without the State: The Example of Financial Services, International Energy Agency (IEA) (United Kingdom)
Rejecting Retreat, Chicago Council on Foreign Affairs (United States)
Repatriation of Refugees from Arab Conflicts: Conditions, Costs and Scenarios for Reconstruction, Forum EuroMéditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Économiques (FEMISE) (France)
Report Roll-out: Illicit Trade and the Haiti-Dominican Republic Border, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
Resource Efficiency and Jobs, Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
Rethinking US-China competition: Next generation perspectives, Brookings Institution (United States)
Revisiting Regional Order, RAND Corporation (United States)
RIAC Forecast 2019–2024, Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
Roadmap of Reforms for 2019-2023, Reanimation Package of Reforms, Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law (Ukraine)
Role of Russia in the Middle East and North Africa Region. Strategy or Opportunism?, Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMeSCO) (Spain)
Russia and China: Anatomy of a Partnership, Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
Russian-Venezuelan Relations at a Crossroads, Wilson Center (United States)
School Choice around the World, Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)

SDGs and the environment in the EU: A systems view to improve coherence, **Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)**

Securing Our 5G Future, **Center for a New American Security (United States)**

Security and Prosperity in Asia: The Role of International Law, **Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

Shadow Report on Evaluating the Effectiveness of State Anti-Corruption Policy Implementation, **Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR) (Ukraine)**

Shifting Boundaries of the EU's Foreign and Security Policy, **German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)**

Society, Technology, and Future Warfare, **American Enterprise Institute (AEI) (United States)**

SOE'S in Sri Lanka: Beyond "Profit and Losses, **Advocata Institute (AI) (Sri Lanka)**

South-South Cooperation in Transparency, Anti-Corruption and Citizen Security, **Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**

State of Southeast Asia: 2019 Survey Report, **ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute (Singapore)**

Sudan Economy and Future Prospects for Agricultural Development, **The World Food Programme (WFP)**

The Data Revolution: How China Can Capture the Digital Trade Opportunity at Home and Abroad, **Center for China and Globalization (CGG) (China)**

THE SILK ROAD The Silk Road Economic Belt, **Stockholm International Peace Institute SIPRI (Sweden)**

Toward a Red Sea forum: The Gulf, the Horn of Africa, and Architecture for a New Regional Order, **Brookings Institution (United States)**

Transformative Placemaking, **Brookings Institution (United States)**

Transforming the Culture of Power, **Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**

Trends in Forced Migration, **Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**

U.S. domestic and Foreign Policies During Trump Administration, **China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (United States)**

U.S. Role in the World: Background and Issues for Congress, **Congressional Research Service (CRS) (United States)**

U.S.-China Trade Conflict: Opportunities for U.S. Economic and Security Interests in Developing Southeast Asia, **Stimson Center (United States)**

Understanding China's Belt and Road infrastructure projects in Africa, **Brookings Institution (United States)**

United States and Central Europe: Tasks for a Second Century Together, **GLOBSEC (Slovakia) and Atlantic Council (United States)**

US-China Strategic Competition: The Quest for Global Technological Leadership, **Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

What can the NHS learn from learning health systems?, **Nuffield Trust (United Kingdom)**

What Comes After the Last Chance Commission? Policy Priorities for 2019-2024, **Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

What Happened in Venezuela, **International Crisis Group (ICC)**

What Was the Impact of the Crisis on Poverty and Income Distribution?, **Fundaç o Get lio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

Where Jobs Are Concentrating and Why it Matters to Cities and Regions, **Brookings Institute (United States)**

Women's Participation in High-level Decision Making, **Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**

Best Think Tank Conference

Table 37

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies Shangri-La Dialogue (Singapore)
2. Boao Forum (China)
3. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) Euro-Med Dialogue (Italy)
4. Munich Security Conference (MSC) (Germany)
5. Brookings Institution (United States)
6. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) T20 Conference (Japan)
7. Observer Research Foundation Raisina Dialogue (India)
8. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
9. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
10. Emirates Policy Center (United Arab Emirates)
11. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
12. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
13. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
14. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
15. Atlantic Council (United States)
16. Policy Center for the New South-FNA OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
17. Wilton Park (United Kingdom)
18. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
19. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
20. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
21. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
22. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
23. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
24. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
25. Mont Pelerin Society (MPS) (Switzerland)
26. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
27. Center for International Governance Innovation (Canada)

28. Asia-Pacific Roundtable (APR) (Malaysia)
29. Atlas Network (United States)
30. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
31. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (ifW) (Germany)
32. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa)
33. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
34. Fraser Institute (Canada)
35. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)
36. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
37. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
38. World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)
39. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
40. GLOBSEC Bratislava Forum (Slovakia)
41. Institut des Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) (France)
42. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
43. Middle East Institute (MEI) (Singapore)
44. Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship (United Kingdom)
45. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
46. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)
47. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
48. Asan Institute for Policy Studies (AIPS) (Republic of Korea)
49. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)
50. Instituto de Estudos Empresariais (IEE) (Brazil)
51. Milken Institute Global Conference (United States)
52. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
53. Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)
54. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
55. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
56. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG)

57. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)

58. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)

59. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)

60. Pangoal Institute and Stanford University (China)

61. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)

62. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Turkey)

63. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)

64. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)

65. State Policy Network (United States)

Best Think Tank Network Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)

2019 Best Think Tank Network Table 38

1. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
3. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
7. Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMeSCo) (Spain)
8. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
9. Atlas Network (United States)
10. Trans-European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) (Belgium)
11. ASEAN-Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) (Malaysia)
12. Think Global Act European, Notre Europe (France)
13. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
14. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
15. Fraser Institute (Canada)
16. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
17. Heritage Foundation (United States)
18. State Policy Network (SPN) (United States)
19. European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)
20. International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs) (India)
21. Cato Institute (United States)
22. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
23. Bruegel (Belgium)

24. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
25. Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT) (Thailand)
26. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
27. Center for International Governance Innovation (Canada)
28. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
29. Policy Network (United Kingdom)
30. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
31. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
32. Think Visegrad - V4 Think Tank Platform (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia)
33. Human Rights Watch (United States)
34. Think for Europe Network - TEN (Serbia)
35. Al-Shabaka: The Palestinian Policy Network (Transnational)
36. Linktank (United States)
37. Canadian Policy Research Networks (Canada)
38. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
39. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)
40. Red Iberoamericana de Estudios Internacionales (RIBEI) (Spain)
41. Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States)
42. Chula Global Network (CGN) (Thailand)
43. Heartland Institute (United States)
44. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
45. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
46. Property Rights Alliance (PRA) (United States)
47. Asian Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
48. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
49. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
50. Center 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. Institute of Modern International Relations (IMIR) (China)
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. World Resources Institute (United States)
62. European Parliamentary Technology Assessment (EPTA) (Europe)
63. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)
64. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
65. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
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. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)
72. European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN) (Belgium)
73. Red Anticorrupción Latinoamericana (REAL) (Chile)
74. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLASCO) (Costa Rica)
75. Global Development Network (India)
76. Consorcio de Investigación Económica y Social (CIES) (Perú)
77. Vision Europe (Germany)
78. East Asian Development Network (Philippines – Secretariat)
79. Epicenter: Institute of Economic Affairs (United Kingdom)
80. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
81. Ukrainian Think Tank Network Ukraine Liaison Office (Brussels)
82. Forum Euroméditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Economiques (FEMISE) (France)

83. IPEA (Brazil)

84. Brussels Binder (Belgium)

85. Cohesion (Luxemburg)

**86. Iniciativa Latinoamericana de Investigación para las Políticas Públicas - ILAIPP
(Transnational/Ecuador)**

Think Tank with a Political Party Affiliation Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)

2019 Best Think Tanks with a Political Party Affiliation Table 39

1. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
2. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
3. Fabian Society (United Kingdom)
4. Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) (Belgium)
5. National Democratic Institute (NDI) (United States)
6. International Republican Institute (United States)
7. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
8. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
9. European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)
10. Demos (United Kingdom)
11. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
12. Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) (United States)
13. Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (China)
14. Fundacion Jaime Guzman (FJG) (Chile)
15. New Democrat Network (NDN) (United States)
16. Foundation for EU Democracy (Belgium)
17. Foundation Max van der Stoel, FKA Evert Vermeer Foundation (Netherlands)
18. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
19. Fondation pour l'Innovation Politique (Fondapol) (France)
20. Green European Foundation (GEF) (Belgium)
21. Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (RLS) (Germany)
22. Wiardi Beckman Foundation (WBS) (Netherlands)

23. Terra Nova (France)
24. Fondazione Italianieuropei (Italy)
25. European People's Party (Belgium)
26. Institute of Strategic Analysis and Policy Research (INSAP) (Malaysia)
27. Fundacao Armando Alvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)
28. SEDAR Institute (Malaysia)
29. Institute of European Democrats (IED) (Belgium)
30. Bertil Ohlininstitutet (Sweden)
31. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Research Foundation (India)
32. Fondation Jean-Jaurès (France)
33. Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research (SETA) (Turkey)
34. Fundação Perseu Abramo (FPA) (Brazil)
35. Jinnah Institute (Pakistan)
36. India Foundation (India)
37. Vivekananda International Foundation (India)
38. Russkiy Mir Foundation (Russia)

2019 Best Transdisciplinary Research Think Tanks

Table 40

1. RAND Corporation (United States)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
4. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
5. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
6. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
7. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
8. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
9. Yale Center for the Study of Globalization (United States)
10. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
11. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
12. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
13. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
14. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
15. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
16. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
17. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
18. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
19. Bruegel (Belgium)
20. Urban Institute (United States)
21. CATO Institute (United States)
22. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
23. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
24. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)
25. Santa Fe Institute (SFI) (United States)
26. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
27. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)

28. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
29. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Perú)
30. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
31. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
32. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
33. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
34. Perú in 2062 (CIUP) (Perú)
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. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
41. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
42. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
43. Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) (United States)
44. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)
45. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
46. Wuppertal Institute (Germany)
47. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
48. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)
49. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
50. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
51. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
52. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
53. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
54. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI) (United States)
55. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
56. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)

57. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
58. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
59. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)
60. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
61. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
62. Institute for Defence Studies & Analysis (IDSA) (India)
63. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
64. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
65. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
66. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
67. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)
68. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
69. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
70. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)
71. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
72. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
73. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
74. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)

University Affiliated Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University (United States)

2019 Best University Affiliated Think Tanks Table 41

1. IDEAS/Public Policy Group, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) (United Kingdom)
2. Baker Institute for Public Policy, Rice University (United States)
3. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex (United Kingdom)
4. Centre for Defence Studies (CDS), King's College London (United Kingdom)
5. Center on International Cooperation, New York University (United States)
6. Center for International Studies and Research (CERI), Sciences Po (France)
7. BRICS Policy Center, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio) (Brazil)
8. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
9. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), Peking University, FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)
10. Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
11. Asia Competitiveness Institute, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (Singapore)
12. Mercatus Center, George Mason University (GMU) (United States)
13. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Tsinghua Center, Tsinghua University (China)
14. Brookings-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy (BTC) (China)
15. Center for International Development (CID), Harvard University (United States)
16. Hoover Institution, Stanford University (United States)
17. Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn (Germany)
18. Earth Institute, Columbia University (United States)
19. Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (WCFIA), Harvard University (United States)
20. East Asian Institute (EAI), National University of Singapore (Singapore)
21. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI), Stanford University (United States)

22. Center for Transatlantic Relations, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
23. Center for Policy Studies (CPS), Central European University (CEU) (Hungary)
24. Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), Oxford University (United Kingdom)
25. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
26. Strategic and Defence Studies Centre (SDSC), Australian National University (ANU)(Australia)
27. Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (Singapore)
28. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), National University of Singapore (Singapore)
29. Ash Center for Democratic Governance, Harvard University (United States)
30. Center for Security Studies (CSS), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich (Switzerland)
31. Council on Foreign Relations and Defense (SVOP), National Research University (Russia)
32. Centre for International Security Studies (CISS), University of Sydney (Australia)
33. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)
34. Weatherhead East Asian Institute (WEAI), Columbia University (United States)
35. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (China)
36. Fiscal Governance Centre, Hertie School of Governance (Germany)
37. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS), Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand)
38. Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, Yale University (United States)
39. Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education, Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) (Czech Republic)
40. Human Security Report Project (HSRP), Simon Fraser University (Canada)
41. European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Utrecht University (Netherlands)
42. Centre for Security, Economics and Technology (C SET), University of St. Gallen (Switzerland)
43. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC), Makerere University (Uganda)
44. Globalisation and Development Centre (GDC), Bond University (Australia)
45. Center for International and Security Studies, Maryland University (United States)
46. Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia (UBC) (Canada)
47. Arab Studies Center, Al Mustansiriya University (Iraq)
48. Mossavar-Rahmani Center for Business and Government, Harvard University (United States)
49. Asia Pacific Institute, Waseda University (Japan)

50. Bloomberg Center, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
51. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi (Kenya)
52. Center on Global Energy Policy, Columbia University (United States)
53. Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)
54. Centro de Desarrollo Internacional, Universidad de Navarra (Spain)
55. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales, Universidad del Valle de Guatemala (Guatemala)
56. Centro de Opinión Pública, Universidad del Valle de México (Mexico)
57. Centro de Pensamiento y Seguimiento del Diálogo de Paz, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Colombia)
58. Center for China Studies, Tsinghua University (China)
59. Centro Peninsular en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Mexico)
60. Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University (United States)
61. Centre for Economic and Social Research, Bahçeşehir University (Turkey)
62. Institute of Policy Studies, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy National University of Singapore (Singapore)
63. Leonard Davis Institute, University of Pennsylvania (United States)
64. Center for Policy Studies, Comsats University (Pakistan)
65. Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)
66. Environmental Policy Research Center (FFU), Free University Berlin (Germany)
67. Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du Cires (Côte d'Ivoire)
68. Center for Energy, Petroleum and Mineral Law and Policy, University of Dundee (United Kingdom)
69. Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex (United Kingdom)
70. Global Political Trends Center, Kültür University (Turkey)
71. Center for the Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania (United States)
72. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis, Czech Academy of Sciences (Czech Republic)
73. Institute for European Studies, Free University Brussels (Belgium)
74. Instituto de Estudios Sociales en Población, Universidad Nacional (Costa Rica)
75. Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University (Republic of Korea)
76. Australia China Relations Institute, University of Technology Sydney (Australia)
77. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Studies (United States)

78. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States)
79. National School of Development, Peking University (China)
80. National Security College, Australian National University (Australia)
81. Centre for the Future Intelligence, University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)
82. Oxford Institute of Energy Studies, Oxford University (United Kingdom)
83. Environment and Development Lab, Brown University (United States)
84. European University Institute (Italy)
85. Thomas J. Watson Institute, Brown University (United States)
86. Program on Science and Global Security, Princeton University (United States)
87. Wits Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)
88. AidData, College of William and Mary (United States)
89. Center for Global Cooperation Research (GCR21) Käte Hamburger Kolleg (Germany)
90. Perry World House (United States)
91. Center for International Institutions Research (CIIR) of RANEPA (Russia)
92. Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, Harvard University (United States)
93. Political Ideas and Analysis University of Copenhagen (Denmark)
94. AMBERD Research Center of Armenian State University of Economics (Armenia)

2019 Best Use of Social Media and Networks Table 42

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
2. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
3. Heritage Foundation (United States)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
6. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
7. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
8. Fraser Institute (Canada)
9. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
10. Bruegel (Belgium)
11. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
12. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
13. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
14. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)
15. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
16. Cato Institute (United States)
17. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
18. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
19. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
20. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
21. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
22. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
23. Atlas Network (United States)
24. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
25. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
26. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
27. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)

28. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
29. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
30. American Enterprise Institute (United States)
31. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
32. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
33. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
34. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
35. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)
36. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
37. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
38. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
39. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
40. Centre for Public Policy Studies (Malaysia)
41. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
42. Mercatus Center (United States)
43. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
44. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
45. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
46. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
47. Instituto Liberdade (Brazil)
48. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)
49. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
50. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
51. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
52. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
53. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
54. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
55. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
56. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
57. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)

58. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)
59. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
60. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
61. Pew Research Center (United States)
62. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
63. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
64. Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)
65. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
66. Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) (India)
67. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
68. Center for China and Globalization (China)
69. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
70. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
71. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
72. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
73. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLASCO) (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 Medierranean (IEMed) (Spain)
80. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
81. Institución Futuro (Spain)
82. Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE) (Brazil)
83. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)
84. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
85. Eurasian Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
86. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
87. Millenium Institute (Brazil)

Think Tank to Watch in 2019

Table 43

1. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
2. Heritage Foundation (United States)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
5. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
6. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
7. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
8. Atlantic Council (United States)
9. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
10. Dialogue (India)
11. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (Botswana)
12. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
13. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
14. Mercatus Center (United States)
15. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
16. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
17. Korber Foundation (Germany)
18. Berggruen Institute (United States)
19. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
20. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
21. Center for the New Economy (Puerto Rico)
22. Center for China and Globalization (China)
23. Israel Democracy Institute (Israel)
24. Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
25. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)
26. Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE) (Australia)
27. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)

28. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
29. México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas A.C. (Mexico)
30. International Governance Innovation (IGI) (Canada)
31. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) (Malaysia)
32. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
33. Institute for International Strategy and Information Analysis (IISIA) (Japan)
34. McCain Institute for International Leadership (United States)
35. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment (GRI) (United Kingdom)
36. International Strategic Analysis and Research Center (USTAD) (Turkey)
37. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
38. Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance (SAIF) (China)
39. African Heritage Institution (AfriHeritage) (Nigeria)
40. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
41. Association for International Affairs (AMO) (Czech Republic)
42. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
43. Audace Institut Afrique (AIA) (Côte d'Ivoire)
44. Center for Policy Research (United States)
45. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Sociale (CERES) (Uruguay)
46. Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)
47. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
48. Center for Policy Studies (CERPS) (Liberia)
49. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
50. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
51. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
52. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
53. Center for Strategic Analyses and Research (C-SAR) (South Sudan)
54. Fundación para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)
55. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
56. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)

57. Cf40 (China)
58. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
59. Welsh Centre for International Affairs (WCIA) (United Kingdom)
60. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
61. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)
62. Makerere University Center for Climate Change Research and Innovation
63. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
64. Center for a New American Security (United States)
65. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) (Indonesia)
66. Mitvim Institute (Israel)
67. Libera (Finland)
68. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)
69. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (Senegal)
70. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)
71. Our Hong Kong Foundation (OHKF) (China)
72. Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)
73. Nkafu Policy Institute (Cameroon)
74. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
75. Fundación Jaime Guzman (Chile)
76. DCAF – Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)
77. Institute of Eurasian Studies (Italy)
78. Kohelet Policy Forum (Jerusalem, Israel)
79. German Institute of Global Area Studies (GIGA) (Germany)
80. Fundación Ciudadano Austral (Chile)
81. Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES) (Morocco)
82. Instituto Mora (Mexico)
83. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
84. African Center for Social and Economic Research Development (Tanzania)
85. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
86. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)

87. Deloitte GovLab (United States)
88. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)
89. California Policy Center (USA)
90. Global Warming Policy Foundation (GWPF)
91. CEDOS (Ukraine)
92. Independent Institute (Oakland,CA, USA)
93. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
94. Global Prosperity Wonkcast (United States)
95. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)
96. Institute for New Economic Thinking (INET) (United States)
97. Casablanca Institute (Morocco) (United Kingdom)
98. Institute for Women's Policy Research (United States)
99. Compass Center (Armenia)
100. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania)
101. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (Canada)
102. Fundación Federalismo y Libertad (Argentina)
103. FLACSO (Ecuador)
104. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) (Switzerland)
105. Center for Security Policy (United States)
106. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (Dominican Republic)
107. Fundango (El Salvador)
108. Institute for World Politics (United States)
109. George C Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
110. Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)
111. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (Latvia)
112. Tunisian Observatory for a Democratic Transition (Tunisia)

2019 Think Tanks with the Best External Relations/Public Engagement Program

Table 44

1. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
2. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Bruegel (Belgium)
5. Heritage Foundation (United States)
6. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
7. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
8. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
9. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
10. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
11. Fraser Institute (Canada)
12. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
13. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
14. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
15. Atlantic Council (United States)
16. Cato Institute (United States)
17. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
18. Urban Institute (United States)
19. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
20. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
21. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
22. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
23. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
24. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
25. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
26. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)

27. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
28. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
29. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
30. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
31. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
32. Atlas Network (United States)
33. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
34. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
35. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
36. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
37. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
38. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)
39. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
40. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
41. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
42. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)
43. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
44. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
45. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
46. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
47. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
48. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (UK)
49. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
50. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
51. Asia Development Bank Institute (Japan)
52. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
53. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
54. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
55. Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) (India)
56. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (Singapore)

57. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
58. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
59. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
60. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
61. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
62. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLASCO) (Costa Rica)
63. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
64. Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)
65. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
66. Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguay (Paraguay)
67. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
68. Fundación para el Avance de Reformas y Oportunidades (Ecuador)
69. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)
70. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
71. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)
72. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) (Perú)
73. Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) (United States)
74. Mercatus Center (United States)
75. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)
76. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
77. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)

2019 Think Tank with the Best Use of the Internet

Table 45

1. Heritage Foundation (United States)
2. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
3. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
4. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
5. Bruegel (Belgium)
6. Brookings Institution (United States)
7. Fraser Institute (Canada)
8. Pew Research Center (United States)
9. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
10. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)
11. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
12. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
13. Technology, Entertainment, Design (TED) (United States)
14. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
15. Observer Research Foundation (India)
16. Atlas Network (United States)
17. Cato Institute (United States)
18. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
19. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
20. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
21. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
22. Urban Institute (United States)
23. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
24. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
25. Center for China and Globalization (China)
26. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
27. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
28. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)

29. Stimson Center (United States)
30. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
31. FEDESARROLLO (Colombia)
32. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
33. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
34. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
35. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
36. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
37. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)
38. Institute for Strategic Studies (South Africa)
39. Lowy Institute (Australia)
40. Singapore Institute for International Affairs (Singapore)
41. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
42. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
43. Wilfried Martens Center for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)
44. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
45. Institución Futuro (Spain)
46. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
47. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
48. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
49. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
50. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)
51. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
52. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)
53. RAND Corporation (United States)
54. Instituto Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)
55. ResPublica (United Kingdom)
56. Barcelona Institute for Global Health ISGlobal (Spain)
57. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)

58. Chennai Centre for China Studies (India)

59. Independent Institute (Oakland,CA, United States)

60. Eurasian Research Institute (Kazakhstan)

61. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales CIEN (Guatemala)

62. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)

63. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)

64. Libertad y Progreso (Argentina)

65. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)

2019 Best Use of Media (Print or Electronic)

Table 46

1. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
2. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
3. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
4. Council on Foreign Relations (United States)
5. Bruegel (Belgium)
6. Brookings Institution (United States)
7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
8. Heritage Foundation (United States)
9. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
10. Center for American Progress
11. Pew Research Center (United States)
12. Fundação Getulio Vargas 9FGV) (Brazil)
13. Cato Institute (United States)
14. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
15. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
16. RAND Cooperation (United States)
17. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
18. French Institute of International Relations) (IFRI) (France)
19. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
20. Center for Public Integrity (United States)
21. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
22. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
23. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
24. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
25. Fraser Institute (Canada)
26. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)
27. International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)

28. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
29. Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
30. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
31. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
32. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
33. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
34. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
35. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
36. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
37. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)
38. REPOA, FKA Research on Poverty Alleviation (Tanzania)
39. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
40. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
41. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
42. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
43. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
44. Begin Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (Israel)
45. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
46. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
47. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
48. Center for China and Globalization (China)
49. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
50. Clingendael-Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
51. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
52. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
53. Instituto Millenium (Brazil)
54. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
55. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
56. Reason Foundation (United States)

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| 57. Institución Futuro (Spain) |
| 58. Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADES) (El Salvador) |
| 59. Hoover Institution (United States) |
| 60. Economic Research Center (Azerbaijan) |
| 61. Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL) |
| 62. International Center for Policy Studies (Ukraine) |
| 63. Philippine Development Policy Institute (Philippines) |
| 64. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan) |

Innovative Policy Ideas/Proposals Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Urban Institute (United States)

2019 Think Tanks with the Most Innovative Policy Ideas/Proposals Table 47

- 1. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 2. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**
- 3. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 4. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**
- 5. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 6. Heritage Foundation (United States)**
- 7. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**
- 8. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**
- 9. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)**
- 10. Zero Emissions Research and Initiatives (ZERI) (Japan)**
- 11. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**
- 12. Cato Institute (United States)**
- 13. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)**
- 14. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**
- 15. Fraser Institute (Canada)**
- 16. Institute for Policy, Advocacy and Governance (Bangladesh)**
- 17. Ethos Public Policy Lab, (Mexico)**
- 18. Berggruen Institute (United States)**
- 19. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (United Kingdom and Senegal)**
- 20. Mitvim Institute (Israel)**
- 21. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)**

22. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
23. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
24. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)
25. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
26. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
27. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
28. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
29. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
30. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
31. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
32. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
33. Independent Institute (United States)
34. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
35. China Science and Technology Exchange Center (China)

2019 Think Tanks with the Most Significant Impact on Public Policy

Table 48

1. Heritage Foundation (United States)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
5. Bruegel (Belgium)
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
7. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
8. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
9. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
10. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
11. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
12. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
13. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
14. Cato Institute (United States)
15. RAND Corporation (United States)
16. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
17. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
18. Hudson Institute (United States)
19. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
20. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
21. Atlantic Council (United States)
22. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
23. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
24. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
25. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
26. Fraser Institute (Canada)

27. Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)
28. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
29. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)
30. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
31. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
32. Urban Institute (United States)
33. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
34. South African Institute for International Affairs (SIIA)
35. Korean Institute for International Economic Policy (Republic of Korea)
36. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
37. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
38. FEDESARROLLO (Colombia)
39. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
40. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
41. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
42. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
43. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
44. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
45. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
46. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
47. Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC) (Germany)
48. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
49. Third Way (United States)
50. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
51. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
52. Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)
53. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
54. Group for the Analysis of Development GRADE (Peru)
55. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
56. Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)

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| 57. Alternate Solutions Institute (Pakistan) |
| 58. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo (CIDAD) (Mexico) |
| 59. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia) |
| 60. Ecologic Institute (Germany) |
| 61. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico) |
| 62. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia) |
| 63. Instituto Fernando Henrique Cardoso (iFHC) (Brazil) |
| 64. Environmental Law Institute (Washington DC, US) |
| 65. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India) |
| 66. Center for China and Globalization (China) |
| 67. Hoover Institution (United States) |
| 68. Institut Montaigne (France) |

Outstanding Policy-Oriented Research Programs Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

RAND Corporation (United States)

2019 Think Tanks with Outstanding Policy-Oriented Research Programs Table 49

1. Bruegel (Belgium)
2. Urban Institute (United States)
3. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
6. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
7. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
8. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
9. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)
10. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
11. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
12. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
13. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
14. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
15. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
16. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
17. Cato Institute (United States)
18. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Singapore)
19. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
20. Heritage Foundation (United States)
21. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)

22. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
23. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
24. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
25. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
26. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
27. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
28. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)
29. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
30. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
31. Hoover Institution (United States)
32. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
33. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)
34. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
35. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
36. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
37. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
38. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
39. Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP) (Brazil)
40. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
41. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
42. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
43. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
44. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
45. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
46. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)
47. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
48. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
49. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
50. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
51. Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) (United States)

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

82. Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)

83. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Perú)

2019 Best Independent Think Tanks

Table 50

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
2. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
3. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
7. Bruegel (Belgium)
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. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
13. Heritage Foundation (United States)
14. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
15. British Institute of International & Comparative Law (United Kingdom)
16. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
17. Atlas Network (United States)
18. RAND Corporation (United States)
19. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
20. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
21. Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
22. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
23. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
24. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
25. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
26. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)
27. Urban Institute (United States)

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. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
33. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
34. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
35. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
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. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
43. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
44. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
45. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
46. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
47. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)
48. Institute for Fiscal Studies (United Kingdom)
49. Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE) (Australia)
50. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
51. Independent Institute (United States)
52. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
53. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
54. Civita (Norway)
55. Friedrich A. v. Hayek Institut (Austria)
56. Institución Futuro (Spain)
57. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)

58. Lowy Institute (Australia)
59. Future Center for Advanced Studies and Research (United Arab Emirates)
60. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
61. Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) (India)
62. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
63. European House-Ambrosetti (Italy)
64. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
65. Fundación Bases(Argentina)
66. Instituto de Ciencia Política - Hernán Echavarría Olózaga (ICP) (Colombia)
67. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
68. Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (Ukraine)
69. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
70. Liberty Fund (United States)
71. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
72. Albanian Institute for International Studies (Albania)
73. Development Alternatives Group (DA) (India)
74. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
75. Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) (United States)
76. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
77. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)
78. Institute of Economic and Social Studies (INESS) (Slovakia)
79. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
80. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
81. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
82. Cesran International (United Kingdom)
83. DeJusticia (Colombia)
84. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
85. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
86. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
87. Global Warming Policy Foundation (GWPF) (United Kingdom)

88. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Perú)
89. Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)
90. Research for Development and Justice (CMI) (Norway)
91. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
92. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
93. KIMEP University (Kazakhstan)
94. Centre for Independent Development Research (CIDR) (Cameroon)
95. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka)
96. Espacio Público (Chile)
97. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)
98. PASOS (Czech Republic)
99. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
100. Center for a New Economy (CNE) (Puerto Rico)
101. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
102. Civic Exchange (Hong Kong)
103. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
104. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
105. Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)
106. Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy (PRI) (United States)
107. Phoenix Center for Advanced Legal and Economic Public Policy Studies (United States)
108. Mexico Evalua Centro de Analisis de Políticas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)
109. China Reform Foundation (China)
110. Education for Peace in Iraq Center (EPIC) (United States)
111. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
112. Friends of Europe (Belgium)
113. Grupo FARO (Ecuador)
114. Institute for Applied International Trade (IAIT) (China)
115. Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA) (Czech Republic)
116. Samridhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
117. Texas Public Policy Foundation (United States)

118. International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) (Netherlands)
119. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)
120. Center for Economic Analyses (CEA) (Macedonia)
121. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
122. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
123. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Latin America)
124. Council on Energy, Environment, and Water (CEEW) (India)
125. Fundación ARU (Bolivia)
126. Georgia Public Policy Foundation (United States)
127. Grattan Institute (Australia)
128. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)
129. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
130. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)
131. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
132. Institute for Political, Social and Economic Studies (EURISPES) (Italy)
133. Instituto Acton (Argentina)
134. Instituto Juan de Mariana (IJM) (Spain)
135. Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile)
136. International Finance Corporation (IFC) (United States)
137. Learning Policy Institute (United States)
138. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
139. Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (Lebanon)
140. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States)
141. Action Institute (Italy)
142. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
143. SIPA Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)
144. South African Cities Network (South Africa)

2019 Top Think Tanks with Annual Operating Budgets of Less Than \$5 Million USD

Table 51

1. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
2. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
3. Economic Policy Research Institute (EPRI) (South Africa)
4. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
5. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
6. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
7. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
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. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
13. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
14. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
15. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
16. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
17. Bruegel (Belgium)
18. Brazilian Center for International Relations (Brazil)
19. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)
20. Razumkov Center (Ukraine)
21. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
22. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
23. Hammurabi for Research & Strategic Studies (Iraq)
24. Economic Knowledge Dissemination Center for Freedom (Venezuela)
25. Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política (IEEP) (Ecuador)
26. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)

27. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)
28. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
29. East Asia Institute (South Korea)
30. Center for Public Studies (Chile)
31. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
32. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)
33. Lithuania Free Market Institute (Lithuania)
34. Consejo Venezolano de Relaciones Internacionales (Venezuela)
35. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
36. Action Institute (Italy)
37. Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA) (South Africa)
38. Center for International Studies (Italy)
39. Ecuadorian Institute of Political Economy (Ecuador)
40. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S)(India)
41. GenerationLibre (France)
42. The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (Netherlands)
43. Center For Policy Studies (Liberia)
44. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka)
45. International 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)

Quality Assurance and Integrity Policies and Procedures Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

RAND Corporation (United States)

2019 Best Quality Assurance and Integrity Policies and Procedures Table 52

1. Transparency International (Germany)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Bruegel (Belgium)
4. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
5. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
6. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
7. Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)
8. World Resources Institute (United States)
9. Urban Institute (United States)
10. Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States)
11. Danish Institute for International Studies (Denmark)
12. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
13. Ghana Center For Democratic Development (Ghana)
14. Institute for International Political Studies (Italy)
15. Center On Global Energy Policy (United States)
16. Centre for Public Policy Studies (Malaysia)
17. Mercatus Center (United States)
18. Atlantic Council (United States)
19. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
20. Fraser Institute (Canada)
21. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)

22. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (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. Freedom House (United States)
34. Mathematica Policy Research (United States)
35. Institute of Peruvian Studies (Perú)
36. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)
37. Stimson Center (United States)
38. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (Israel)
39. Independent Institute (United States)
40. Atlas Network (United States)
41. Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (Germany)
42. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan)
43. Natural Resource Governance Institute, FKA Revenue Watch Institute (RWI) (United States)
44. Heritage Foundation (United States)
45. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (United Kingdom & Senegal)
46. Pew Research Center (United States)
47. Millennium Project (United States)
48. European Council on Foreign Affairs (United Kingdom)
49. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)
50. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (United States)
51. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)

52. German Marshall Fund of the US (United States)
53. Institute for Public Policy Research (Namibia)
54. Institute for Public Policy Research (United Kingdom)
55. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (Qatar)
56. Hudson Institute (United States)
57. IEA Kenya (Kenya)
58. International Crisis Group (Belgium)
59. Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI) (Montenegro)
60. Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (United States)
61. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
62. Center for Global Development (United States)
63. Centre for Policy Research (India)
64. Corruption Watch (South Africa)
65. Global Integrity (United States)
66. Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
67. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)
68. OnThinkTanks (Perú)

2019 Best Regional Studies Center (Free Standing)

Table 53

1. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
2. Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States)
3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)
4. Fundação Getulio Vargas (Brazil)
5. Asian Development Bank Institute (Japan)
6. Azerbaijan Center for Economic and Social Development (Azerbaijan)
7. Brookings Institution (Qatar)
8. Chinese Academy of Social Science (China)
9. East West Center (United States)
10. Australia Institute for Regional Security (Australia)
11. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)
12. Center for the Study of African Economies (United Kingdom)
13. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
14. German Institute of Global and Area Studies (Germany)
15. African Technology Policy Studies Network (Kenya)
16. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (Chile)
17. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (Spain)
18. Washington Office on Latin America (United States)
19. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (South Africa)
20. Middle East Institute (United States)
21. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)
22. United States Center for European Policy Analysis (United States)
23. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
24. Mitvim Israeli Institute for Regional Foreign Policies (Israel)
25. Hungarian Center for Economic and Regional Studies (Hungary)
26. International Institute for Iranian Studies, FKA Arabian Gulf Center (Saudi Arabia)
27. National Bureau of Asian Research (United States)

28. Russian Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (Russia)
29. Russian Institute for Oriental Studies (Russia)
30. Indonesian Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia)
31. Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS) (Germany)
32. Polish Center for Eastern Studies (Poland)
33. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (West Indies)
34. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (Sri Lanka)
35. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (Ethiopia)
36. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (Ghana)
37. Russian Institute of Europe (Russia)
38. India Center for the Study of Developing Societies (India)
39. International Institute for Iranian Studies, Rasanah.
40. Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research (United Arab Emirates)
41. Hammurabi for Research & Strategic Studies (Iraq)
42. Kyrgyzstan Institute for Regional Studies (Kyrgyzstan)

Regional Studies Center (University-Affiliated) Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

Brookings Institution-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy (BTC) (China)

Best Regional Studies Center (University-Affiliated) Table 54

1. European Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science (United Kingdom)
2. Center for International Studies and Research, Sciences Po (France)
3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Tsinghua Center, Tsinghua University (China)
4. East Asian Institute (EAI), National University of Singapore (Singapore)
5. Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, George Washington University (United States)
6. Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University (Japan)
7. Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
8. Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), Oxford University (United Kingdom)
9. Asia Pacific Institute, Waseda University (Japan)
10. Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University (United States)
11. Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University (United States)
12. Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University (United States)
13. Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (Singapore)
14. Centre for Russian, European and Eurasian Studies, University of Birmingham (United Kingdom)
15. Center for Transatlantic Relations, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
16. Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalism, University of Warwick (United Kingdom)
17. Griffith Asia Institute, Griffith University (Australia)
18. Center for Security Studies, Jordan University (Jordan)
19. Orient Institute (Portugal)
20. Centre for European Regional and Local Studies, University of Warsaw (Poland)
21. Crown Center for Middle East Studies, Brandeis University (United States)
22. Australia China Relations Institute, University of Technology Sydney (Australia)

- 23. Chinese Studies Institute, Australian National University (Australia)**
- 24. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), National University of Singapore (Singapore)**
- 25. Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University (China)**
- 26. Institute of Asia and Africa Studies, Moscow State University (Russia)**
- 27. Arab Studies Center, Al Mustansiriya University (Iraq)**
- 28. Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) Georgetown University (Doha)**
- 29. Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS) (Germany)**
- 30. Institute for European Studies, Free University Brussels (Belgium)**
- 31. Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University (Republic of Korea)**

Background on the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

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 30 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 policy-making 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.

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 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.”

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 provide the conceptual framework for the summits. This is done in conjunction with our regional partners and based on the research, global think tank index and surveys conducted by the TTCSP.

All previous summit reports can be found here:
https://repository.upenn.edu/ttcsp_summitreports/

2019 & 2020 Think Tank Summits and Fora Schedule

September 23-25 2019: Latin America Think Tank Summit, Bogota, Colombia; TTCSP Partner: Fedesarrollo & Fundación Ideas de La Paz (FIP)

November 10-12, 2019: Asia Think Tank Summit, Bangkok, Thailand; TTCSP Partner: Trade, Investment and Innovation Division UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

December 5, 2019: Euro-Med Think Tank Forum, Rome, Italy; TTCSP Partner: Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

December 12-13, 2019: Global Think Tank Summit, Rio de Janeiro; TTCSP Partner: Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV)

January 13, 2020: India Think Tank Summit, New Delhi, India, TTCSP Partner: Observer Research Foundation (ORF)

January 30, 2020: Think Tank and Civil Societies: Catalyst for Ideas, Innovation and Action 2020 Why Think Tanks Matter in Washington, DC and 150 cities around the world

February 26-28, 2020: Africa Think Tank Summit, Cape Town, South Africa, TTCSP Partners: South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)

March 30 – April 1, 2020: North America Think Tank Summit, Washington, DC; TTCSP
Partners: The Wilson Center, Hudson Institute

April 22-24, 2020: Europe Think Tank Summit, Marseilles, France Institut Montaigne

May 8-9, 2020: All China Think Tank Innovation, Beijing, China Center for China and
Globalization

May 15, 2020: AI Think Tank Forum, Palo Alto, California or another venue Wilson and
Brookings

May 20-21, 2020: Central and Eastern European Think Tank Summit, Bratislava, Slovakia
Globesec Slovakia

Date and location to be determined: Global Food and Water Security Summit

TTCSP Think Tank Publications

Recent and Forthcoming Publications:
(insert upcoming publications here)

Think Tanks the New Knowledge Brokers and Policy Advisers In Asia (Brookings Press 2019)

Think Tanks Foreign Policy the Emerging Powers (Palgrave 2019)

<https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9783319603117>

Think Tanks and Emerging Power Policy Networks (Palgrave 2019)

<https://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9783319719542>

Trends and Transitions in Security Expertise from Deterrence to Climate Change and Back Again (Routledge November 2017) <https://www.routledge.com/Global-Trends-and-Transitions-in-Security-Expertise-From-Nuclear-Deterrence/McGann/p/book/9781138304000>

Think Tanks, Politics and the Policy-Making Process: Catalysts for Ideas and Action Chapter 22 in the Handbook on Public Policy Formulation, (Edward Elgar 2017) <http://www.e-elgar.com/shop/handbook-of-policy-formulation>

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>

How Think Tanks Shape Social Development Policies (University of Pennsylvania Press 2014) <http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/15244.html>

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.

The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies

The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies offers an M.A. 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 policy makers 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, D.C. 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 policy makers 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 interests 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 nongovernmental, 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.

Research Interns Global Go To Index Research, Editing, and Production Team:

Erika Gustafson, Project Lead, University of Pennsylvania, Class of 2021

Kimberly Burton, Temple University, Class of 2020

Mariana Garcia, Bryn Mawr College, Class of 2019

Laura Whelan, University of Pennsylvania, Class of 2020

Abigail Olah, Temple University, Class of 2020

TTCSP Research Internship Program

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies 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 2018-2019 academic year. Over 30 interns from the Program have been successfully placed in internships in the US and abroad in locations such as France, Argentina, Jordan, Brazil, England and Spain.

Appendices

APPENDIX A: Email Inviting Peers and Expert Panelists to Rank 2019 Nominated Institutions

October 25, 2019

Dear Colleague:

I am writing to invite you to help rank the think tanks for the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index of the world's leading think tanks. THE RANKING ROUND WILL RUN FROM OCTOBER 25, 2019-NOVEMBER 30, 2019.

We encourage you to participate in the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index rankings process so the think tanks in your country and regions can be properly reflected in the survey findings. Please rank the think tanks that are listed in all the categories where you have knowledge and experience with the institutions that are listed.

The rankings are broken into three sections: 1) region/location; 2) area of public policy research and 3) special achievement.

Please consult the Global Go To Ranking Criteria on pages 31-34 of the 2018 Global Go To Report at:
https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks when making your selections for the 2019

The findings of the 2019 rankings will be reviewed by a Global Panel of Experts who will make the final selections. The International panels of experts will use the collective input of individuals like you to make informed choices for the 2019 ranking of the world's leading think tanks.

After filling out your name, title, institutional affiliation, country and e-mail address, etc. please use the drop-down menu to make your selection(s) for the think tank rankings.

Please review the lists of think tanks in the drop down menus under every question to rank the list of nominated institutions. You can reenter the survey as many times as needed to complete or revise your rankings.

Think Tanks are listed in alphabetical order (A-Z). You must scroll down the list to make your selection. You can only make one selection at a time and it should be in rank order from 1-5.

Please make sure you save the link to the survey that we sent you if you plan to re-enter the survey.

YOU CAN NOT FORWARD THE LINK FOR THE SURVEY. IT IS UNIQUE TO YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS.

Please note: when completing the survey, do NOT use the "back" button on your internet browser, this will erase your responses. Instead, use the "prev" button on the bottom of the survey page.

PLEASE RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO RANK YOUR OWN ORGANIZATION -THAT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN AND CLOSELY MONITORED.

Finally, please bring any glowing omissions or gross anomalies or irregularities to our attention immediately so we can share them with the Expert Panel members. There is a Form at the end of each category where you can submit your additions, comments and suggestions.

THERE IS ALSO AN ADDITIONAL SURVEY QUESTION AT THE END OF THE SURVEY WHERE YOU CAN SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

NOTE THE IMPORTANT CHANGE TO THE 2019 RANKINGS ANY THINK TANK THAT HAS BEEN RANKED AS THE TOP THINK (#1) IN A CATEGORY FOR 3 CONSECUTIVE YEARS WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS A CENTER OF EXCELLENCE AND WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE RANKINGS FOR THAT CATEGORY FOR THE NEXT 3 YEARS. IT WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS A CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR ACHIEVING THIS LEVEL OF DISTINCTION AS A THINK TANK CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.

Thank you for your participation and continued interest in our research on think tanks and civil societies around the world.

Sincerely,
James G. McGann, Ph.D.

October 25, 2019
November 4, 2019 2nd Notice

Dear Colleague:

We recently contacted you about 2019 GLOBAL GO TO THINK TANK INDEX SURVEY, but haven't received your responses. We'd really appreciate your participation.

Click the BLUE button below to start or continue the survey.

We encourage you to participate in the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index rankings process so the think tanks in your country and regions can be properly reflected in the survey findings. Please rank the think tanks that are listed in all the categories where you have knowledge and experience with the institutions that are listed.

The rankings are broken into three sections: 1) region/location; 2) area of public policy research and 3) special achievement.

Please consult the Global Go To Ranking Criteria on pages 31-34 of the 2018 Global Go To Report at:
https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks when making your selections for the 2019

Thank you for your participation and continued interest in our research on think tanks and civil societies around the world.

Sincerely,
James G. McGann, Ph.D.

October 25, 2019
November 15, 2019

Dear Colleague:

I am writing to invite you to help rank the think tanks for the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index of the world's leading think tanks. THE RANKING ROUND WILL RUN FROM OCTOBER 25, 2019-NOVEMBER 30, 2019.

We encourage you to participate in the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index rankings process so the think tanks in your country and regions can be properly reflected in the survey findings. Please rank the think tanks that are listed in all the categories where you have knowledge and experience with the institutions that are listed.

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After filling out your name, title, institutional affiliation, country and e-mail address, etc. please use the drop-down menu to make your selection(s) for the think tank rankings.

Please review the lists of think tanks in the drop down menus under every question to rank the list of nominated institutions. You can reenter the survey as many times as needed to complete or revise your rankings.

Think Tanks are listed in alphabetical order (A-Z). You must scroll down the list to make your selection. You can only make one selection at a time and it should be in rank order from 1-5.

Please make sure you save the link to the survey that we sent you if you plan to re-enter the survey.

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Thank you for your participation and continued interest in our research on think tanks and civil societies around the world.

Sincerely,

James G. McGann, PhD

November 23, 2019

Dear Friend and Colleague:

I am writing to inform you that the deadline for submitting your 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index Survey has been extended to DECEMBER 7, 2019.

Click the BLUE BUTTON BELOW to take the survey. All responses are treated as strictly confidential

You cannot forward this email since it is unique to your email address use the open source link provided below.

The annual Why Think Tanks Matter Forum and the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Report Launch is scheduled for January 30, 2020 and will take place in Paris, Beijing, London, Washington DC, New York and approximately 150-200 other cities around the world. If your organization would like to host a launch event in your city use this link to register:

<https://forms.gle/MqyGDR8KT1qeQERg7>

If you have any questions please reach out to ttcsp.interncoordinator@gmail.com

Thank you in advance for your participation.

Sincerely, Jim McGann

P.S. PLEASE SHARE this link for 2019 TTCSP Open Source Global Go To Index Survey Link with the your colleagues and the organizations in your professional and institutional network:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2019GlobalGoToOpenSourceTHINKTANKSURVEY>

If you would like to opt out of future emails, Click unsubscribe.

James G. McGann, PhD

APPENDIX B: Email Inviting Peers and Expert Panelists to Host “Why Think Tanks and Facts Matter” Events

January 7, 2020

RE: Invitation to host a why think tanks matter forum in your city on 1/30/2020 Go To Think Tank Index Report Launch 1/30/2020

Greetings and Happy New Year:

The annual Why Think Tanks Matter Forum and the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Report Launch is scheduled for January 30, 2020 and will take place in Paris, Beijing, London, Washington DC, New York and other 125 plus cities around the world.

I am writing you to encourage you to host a Why Think Tanks Matter Forum in your city. Please join by using this link to register: <https://forms.gle/MqyGDR8KT1qeQERg7>

We are expecting 200 organizations in 125 cities around the world to host events. We encourage you to host a Why Think Tanks Matter Forum to demonstrate the value and importance of think tanks in your country.

Our hope is that each local host will organize a Program around this year's theme: THE FUTURE OF THINK TANKS AND POLICY ADVICE. The goal is to highlight the critical work think tanks perform in countries around the world. You are encouraged to engage other think tanks and IGOs, media, policymakers and other policy actors in your country as you develop your Why Think Tanks Matter Event.

Your event should explain what think tanks are, what they do, what value they add and why think tanks are more important than ever before. In the competitive marketplace of ideas and policy advice it is essential that we make the case and provide tangible examples of the important role think tanks in countries around the world.

The objective of the Why Think Tanks Matter Events is to have think tanks around the world join together and provide compelling examples the critical work think tanks perform in a range of political and economic contexts.

We also hope that by joining together on Thursday, January 30, 2020 we can make a strong case for Why Think Tanks Matter.

Washington, DC Why Think Tanks Matter Forum Program "Why Think Tanks and Policy Advice Will Still Matter in 2040"

Forum Chair: John Hamre, President and CEO, Center for Strategic and International Studies

Introduction: James G. McGann, Senior Lecturer and Director TTCSP, Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania

The Panel will be moderated by Kylie Atwood from CNN (CSIS is confirming) who will pose questions on the future of think tanks and policy advice to each one of the Panelists

Panelists:

K.Y. Amoako, Founder and President or Ed Brown, Senior Director, African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET) (TBC)

William Burns, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) (Confirmed)

Brian Finlay, President and CEO Henry L. Stimson Center (Confirmed)

Victoria Herrmann, Arctic Institute (Confirmed)

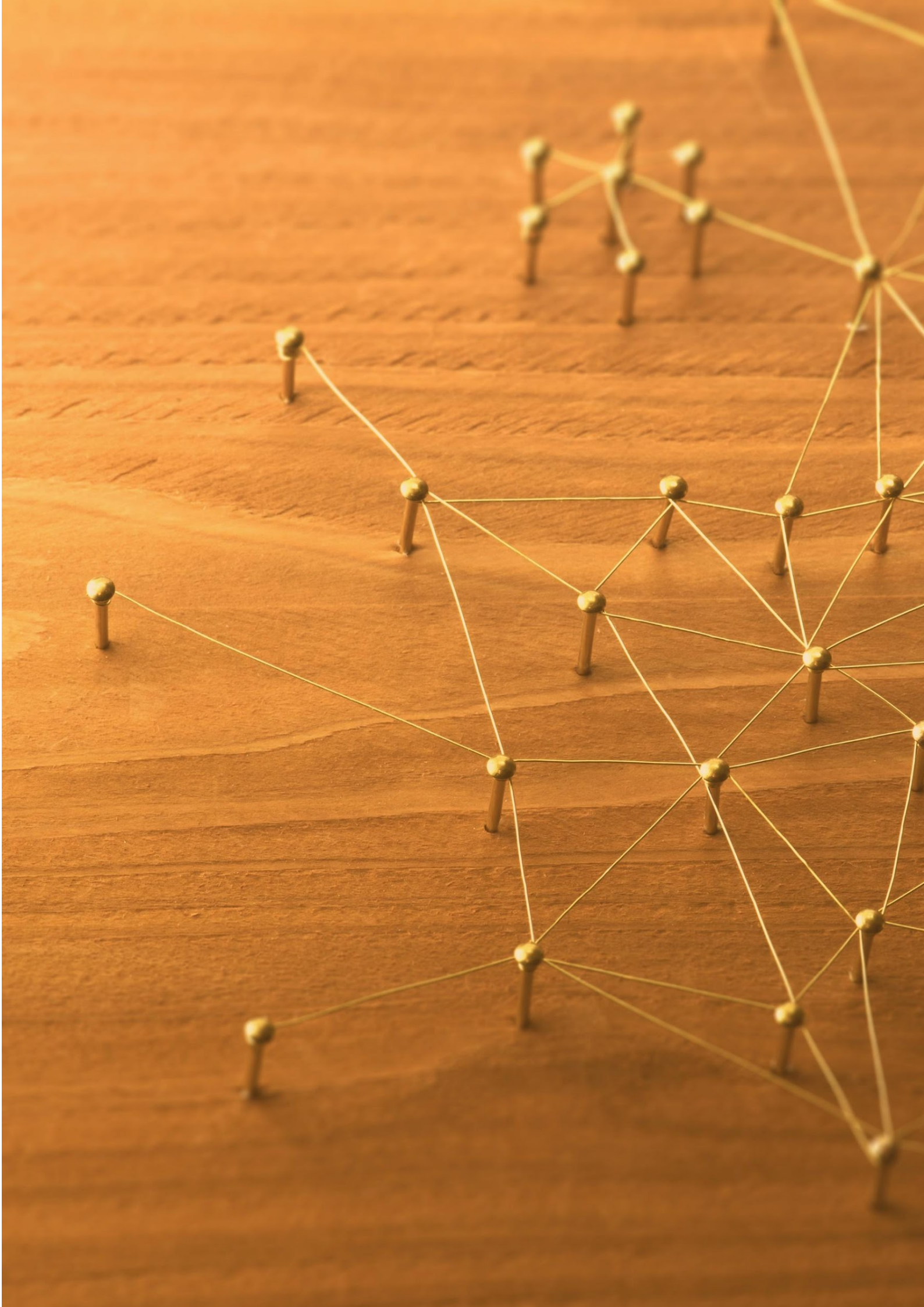
Kenneth R. Weinstein, Hudson Institute (Confirmed)

We are likely to be at capacity so please confirm that you will participate in the Why Think Tanks Matter Public Forum at the Center for Strategic and International Studies on 1/30/2020 at 9:00am by using this link: <https://forms.gle/Cv7DLSqBjfbfiPFB6>

Please send us your draft program once you have prepared it.

All the best, Jim McGann

James G. McGann, Ph.D.



THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM

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GLOBAL GO TO
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