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2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

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2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

Abstract

Background

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) 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 25 years, the TTCSP has developed and led a series of global initiatives that have helped bridge the gap between knowledge and policy in critical policy areas such as international peace and security, globalization and governance, international economics, environmental issues, information and society, poverty alleviation, and healthcare and global health. These international collaborative efforts are designed to establish regional and international networks of policy institutes and communities that improve policy making while strengthening democratic institutions and civil societies around the world.

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

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

Disciplines

International and Area Studies | Social and Behavioral Sciences

Comments

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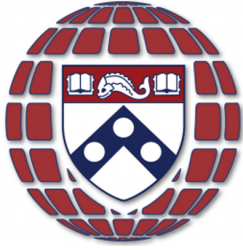
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2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

This copy reflects corrections as of 1.29.2017 at 8:30am EST



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

“Helping to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy”

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

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

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

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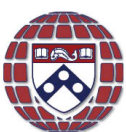
First and foremost, I want to express my deep appreciation to the 4,750 plus university faculty and administrators, journalists, policymakers, think tank scholars and executives, and donors from every region of the world that participated in the 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI). I would like to thank the over 900 functional area and regional specialists who served as expert panelists and provided valuable insights and assistance as I compiled the report.

Thank you also to my research interns Saba Abbasi, Fadwa Kingsbury, Xiaomeng Hu, Visiliki Samara, and Pei-Shuo Liu for their help in compiling and analyzing the data for the 2015 Index. I would like to extend a special thank you to the project leads for the 2015 GGTTI, Heba Nasr Gwyn Garrison and **Natsumi Tsukano** who helped assembled and edited this year's report. I also want to acknowledge Saba Abbasi's help in creating a new logo for the Go To Report. They, in conjunction with the research team, put in long hours to help improve the Index's quality and appearance.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the United Nations, the World Bank, the Wilson Center and the University of Pennsylvania for hosting the panel discussion and global launch of the 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index in Washington, DC, Philadelphia and New York. Finally, I want to thank the more than 100 host and partner institutions around the world that have agreed to host think tank events in approximately 50 countries and 70 cities.

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

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TTCSP
THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



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“Helping to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy”

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

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

Introduction

The 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI) marks the ninth year of continued efforts by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the University of Pennsylvania to acknowledge the important contributions and emerging global trends of think tanks worldwide. Our initial effort to generate a ranking of the world’s leading think tanks in 2006 was a response to a series of requests from donors, government officials, journalists, and scholars to produce regional and international rankings of the world’s preeminent think tanks. Since its inception, our ongoing objective for the GGTTI report is to gain understanding of the role think tanks play in governments and civil societies. Using this knowledge, we hope to assist in improving the capacity and performance of think tanks around the world.

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

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

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

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

What is a Think Tank?

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

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

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

Figure 1: Categories of Think Tank Affiliations

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

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

North America and Europe

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

Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ McGann, 2007.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Think Tank Innovation

The nature and role of think tanks around the world have been in flux in recent years. In the [2014 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report](#), we noted a decline in the formation of new think tanks for the first time in 3 decades. What are the forces that have brought about the sea change in the political economy of think tanks? By the end of World War II think tanks had become indispensable advisers to presidents, prime ministers, members of parliament and congress and as the saying goes all they had to do was “research it, write it and policy makers would beat a path to their door”. In the 1970s and 80s, think tanks of every size, type and political persuasion appeared on the policy landscape. This impressive growth was due to the information and technological revolution, the increased complexity of policy issues, the growth of global philanthropy, the rise of civil society, the forces of globalization, and the demands for timely and concise policy analysis. But today, these same drivers of think tank growth may be the seeds of discontent that herald the demise of the think tanks as we know them.

Though causation is somewhat diffuse, there are certainly key factors that pose a threat to the think tank community. First and foremost, the change in how think tanks are funded poses a fundamental challenge for all think tanks. With the rise of professional philanthropy donors have moved away from providing general operating support to short term, high impact, project specific funding. This change has forced think tanks to change their fundraising strategies so they can raise the resources needed to cover their core operations. The days of a small group of “golden donors” who provide large, multi-year institutional grants are gone. Today think tanks and most publicly supported institutions have to raise a large number of relatively small short term, project specific grants so they can have enough funds to cover the overall operations of the organization. Project specific funding has also forced think tanks to become more specialized in order to be competitive in a crowded marketplace of ideas. Since the late 80s the vast majority of think tanks that have come into existence are specialized think tanks that focus on a single issue area or a carefully defined target audience. There are some journalists and scholars who have concluded that this trend has resulted in a loss of control of the mission and research agendas of many think tanks. This is a gross mischaracterization because most think tanks have well developed policies and procedures to assure the quality, independence and integrity of their research. Sure some scholars may step over the line from time to time but the vast majority of think tanks have policies and procedures in place to monitor conflict of interest, gifts from donors and adherence to basic social science research standards.

Second, the changes in power and politics around the world have led to increased pressure on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or what I describe as “NGO Pushback” that is often directed at think tanks because they are frequently in the vanguard of political and economic reform. This involves the use of legal and extra legal means to limit the number, role and influence of think tanks around the world. Equally problematic is the rise of partisan politics and political polarization that tends to erode effective decision making and blur lines between policy advice and advocacy for think tanks.

Finally, with rapid-fire technological advancements and demands for immediate commentary and analysis has intensified the competition in the global marketplace of ideas. Media organizations, advocacy groups, consulting and law firms,— they are all vying for the attention of

busy policy makes and the public policy, a space that was traditionally reserved for the think tanks. Relevancy amid a sea of policy ideas requires constant innovation, effective communication strategies, hefty political influence, and above all rigorous and timely research.

Consider the lifespan and impact of music technologies as an analogous case. Over the years, we've adopted and later phased out the phonographic record, the eight-track, audio cassettes, CDs, and iPods. With each major innovation, the lifespan grew shorter and became obsolete faster. Think tanks face a similar threat of extinction unless they learn to innovate and adapt to the rapidly changing political economy in which they operate.

Traditional methods of impact and delivery are increasingly less relevant and new methods of public engagement constantly emerge. This poses both an existential challenge and an incredible opportunity. Think tanks must seize the potential to innovate and adapt and be willing to throw the old rulebook out the window.

In early October 2015, the *Washington Post* published a series of articles gauging today's climate for think tanks. Right out of the gate, Amanda Bennett's piece, "Are Think Tanks Obsolete?" demonstrated the tenuous environment in which think tanks are operating. Subsequently, my piece, "[For Think Tanks, It's Innovate or Die](#)", proposed that think tanks are not necessarily doomed for obsolescence; rather they must innovate to remain relevant in the changing times.

In this light, the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the University of Pennsylvania and the Fundação Getulio Vargas (Brazil) co-sponsored an international conference that brought together chairpersons, presidents/executive directors, senior scholars, staff members, and research interns from leading global think tanks to address the need for innovation in the think tank sector. The [2015 Think Tank Innovation Summit](#), held in Philadelphia, PA, on December 13-15, 2015, sought to understand why certain think tanks have been able to adapt and maintain their relevance in an increasingly competitive environment. Questions explored included: What about the structure and strategy of these think tanks makes them so successful? What are innovative practices in other relevant sectors that can be adopted by think tanks to improve their performance and impact? What type of leadership is most conducive to fostering innovation? What funding practices should organizations adopt to ensure innovation?

At the Innovation Summit, leading scholars from around the world presented methods and strategies practiced by their institution to cope with the rapidly changing public policy landscape. With topics ranging from investing in diverse human capital, the rise of consulting firms, to the use of big data and new technological platforms, contributors highlights the many faces of innovation and change in the policy environment. Overall, while discussions varied, many highlighted the need to build bridges between institutions and regions to merge strategic and effective thinking across boundaries.

Think tanks today must face, head-on, the foundational challenges to their operating and dissemination models. The discussion below focuses on the forces transforming the world of think tanks and highlights representative case studies to illustrate effective innovation strategies.

Contributing Factors Creating a Need to Innovate

First, think tanks exist in an increasingly information-rich environment. The power of information is useless unless it is in the right form at the right time and in the right hands. Globalization, the Internet, 24/7 cable news networks and social media are redefining how think tanks operate. In the past, think tanks would come up with grand strategies and big ideas and policy makers would beat a path to their door. Today, traditional measures of impact and policy research are less relevant than ever and the medium and measures of reaching policy makers and the public are constantly evolving. Further complicating matters, busy policy makers, on average, only have 30 minutes a day to read, which precludes books, journal articles, and detailed white papers. Add the increasing reliance on mobile devices into this mix and you begin to understand how profoundly the world of ideas and think tanks has changed. As think tanks strive to remain relevant, their long-winded reports published in PDFs are becoming less attractive to modern audiences.

Case Study: The Disappearing PDF. Traditionally, the PDF was the main format for dissemination through the Internet. But today, the PDF is becoming almost as obsolete as the print versions. Thinking beyond the PDF has practically become a key question for think tanks in the past few years. If PDF versions of white papers and research findings do not attract their desired audiences, think tanks are forced to new products and distribution channels to disseminate their analysis and policy advice. A recent report by the World Bank revealed that nearly one-third of their PDF reports had *never* been downloaded. Another 40 percent of their reports had been downloaded fewer than 100 times. Only 13 percent had seen more than 250 downloads in their lifetimes.⁴

Better, cheaper, and faster technology has given individuals and small organizations platforms to operate and publicize their work. Internet, social networks, the cloud, and handheld computers have also made it easier for individuals with limited financial resources to conduct research and disseminate their findings globally. Hence, the globalization of ideas and constant technological innovation has empowered individuals in a way that poses a major challenge to established knowledge-based institutions like think tanks and universities. Manuel Castells has termed this force “the network society” – a new social structure that utilizes Information-Age technologies to expand, reconfigure and overcome the limitation of traditional networks.⁵ The “network society” is best illustrated by the transformation of policy making dynamics in the age of Twitter.

Case Study: Tweeting to Influence. In an example of a game-changing relationship between technological access and policy influence, Twitter users came out in force to comment on the Common Core State Standards on the digital platform. University researchers looked at a six-month period and found almost 53,000 individuals using the #commoncore hashtag, with more than 30,000 tweets per month. University of

⁴ Doemeland, Doerte; Treviono, James. 2014. *Which World Bank reports are widely read?* Policy Research working group; no. WPS 6851. Washington, DC: World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/05/19456376/world-bank-reports-widely-read-world-bank-reports-widely-read>

⁵ Castells, Manuel. *The rise of the network society: The information age: Economy, society, and culture.* Vol. 1. John Wiley & Sons, 2011.

Pennsylvania researcher Jonathan Supovitz argued, as a result of the study, that “social media-enabled social networks are shifting the dynamics of factional politics in American policymaking.”⁶

Twitter is not the only medium an individual or group can make their policy message heard. One can click, share, post, and TED talk their way to a vast audience. The playing field is wide open.

A think tank might interpret the changing digital times as indicating a need for omnipresent digital activity. However, the new reliance on the Internet also raises questions about the difference between visibility and influence; often a think tank’s popularity on the Web does not translate into an ability to effect change.⁷ When considering how to increase the overall impact of an organization, access and comprehension are the two main drivers. Thus, innovation in this arena needs to be highly strategic and focused on impact.

First, in order to reach policy makers and the public, think tanks must support their research with effective dissemination and external relations strategies. Think tanks must establish a balance between analytical rigor and rapid “just-in-time” information and analysis. Following are two case studies to illustrate think tank innovations that capitalize on the digital age:

Think Tank Innovation Case Study –

The Center for Strategic and Innovative Studies (United States):

While many think tanks are struggling to establish effective communication channels in the age of information overload, some think tanks, such as CSIS, have learned to adapt their research to suit the needs of a new policy environment. In 2012 CSIS established the Dracopoulos Family iDeas Lab to “use the latest graphic design, audiovisual techniques, and technologies to produce cutting-edge multimedia products that foster innovation and creativity, and help bring CSIS scholarship to a wider audience.”⁸ This in house production company is revolutionary in that it offers polished, authoritative information in an accessible and appealing multimedia format. Since 2012, the iDeas Lab has produced more than 800 original videos, interviews, and podcasts for the Center.⁹ By stepping away from books and long research reports, CSIS has found a way to remain relevant in an increasingly fast-paced and digital world.

Think Tank Innovation Case Study –

Amnesty International (United Kingdom):

As far as information dissemination goes, Amnesty International (AI) consistently ranks with some of the best communicators. Driven by the desire to fight for human rights

⁶ Jonathan Supovitz, “The Rise of Crowd-Sourced Political Influence,” <http://hashtagcommoncore.com/>, accessed November 23, 2015.

⁷ McNutt, Kathleen, and Gregory Marchildon. “Think Tanks and the Web: Measuring Visibility and Influence.” *Canadian Public Policy* 35.2 (2009): 219-36. Project MUSE. Web. 20 Oct. 2013.

⁸ <http://csis.org/program/ideas-lab>

⁹ *ibid* 6

among immigrants, refugees, political prisoners and many others, AI remains committed to maintaining an influential public relations position. Amnesty International uses social media platforms effectively and regularly: it has over 800,000 likes on Facebook, over 500,000 followers on Twitter, and has a Youtube, Instagram and other social media platforms. Moreover, Amnesty International has chapters all over the world in high schools and universities, further spreading its human rights message to young activists. AI has a Media Center that provides breaking news globally, as well as expert opinion analyses. The multimedia newsroom is full of videos with breaking news from all over the world. Amnesty also provides an annual report and invites readers all over the world to sign petitions and campaigns.

Second, and closely related to technological innovation, think tanks will have to innovate amid a noisier, more competitive policy research field. For think tanks, competition, including competition from advocacy organizations, for-profit consulting firms, law firms, electronic media, and big data, will reign in the coming years.

Big data, which involves the collection and analysis of massive amounts of information to pinpoint critical data points and trends, may render think tanks and their staffs superfluous. This new analytic capability enabled by supercomputers, maybe the think tank of the future.

Increasingly, developing nations are playing a role in this trend: in 1997 none of the world's fastest 100 supercomputers was found in one of the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China). Today, six from that list are in use in China, including the Tianhe-2, the world's fastest computer, and six others can be found in the remaining BRIC nations.¹⁰ Technological expansion in the BRIC countries is just the beginning of emerging technological revolutions in the developing world – but these tech adjustments are often made in environments without privacy laws or regulatory systems in place to check big data gathering. As of 2013, just 40 of the 101 countries with data privacy laws or with a bill in place were in the developing world.¹¹ Regardless of these regulatory shortcomings, big data and high-level technology will only play a growing role in an increasingly interconnected world. Think tanks will have to either integrate this knowledge to their research or become an outmoded source of information.

Third, with new technologies, big data, and more competition, the battle for capital will become fiercer. With limited private and public funding, think tanks are turning to more short-term, project-specific funding, rather than long-term institutional support. However, the following case study describes one think tank's approach to funding.

Think Tank Innovation Case Study – Center for Social and Economic Research-CASE (Poland)

CASE has shown innovation in its approach to creating financial stability for newly established think tanks. CASE came into existence when the Soviet Union collapsed.

¹⁰ McGann, James. "Global Think Tanks Policy Networks and Governance." Routledge, 2011.

¹¹ Provost, Claire. "Poorer Countries New Privacy Laws as They Adopt New Technologies."

Theguardian.com. Guardian News and Media, 04 Dec. 2013. Web. 9 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/dec/04/poorer-countries-privacy-laws-new-technology>>

Starting from scratch they assembled a team of first rate economist, put together a business plan and set about raising funds through grants and contracts. They also create an endowment fund to strengthen its long-term financial stability. CASE's scholars quickly gained a reputation for conducting excellent economic analysis and producing high quality reports that were circulated widely among policy elites in Poland and throughout Central and Eastern Europe. In addition they produced CASE network E-Briefs which were shorter and once again had a wide distribution. They have also made some of their materials and publications accessible to both English and Polish speakers to reach policy makers and donors outside the region.

With diminished access to funding, many think tanks encounter the phenomenon of “short-termism”. Today, many politicians choose to focus on short-term issues rather than addressing the large looming crises that are just ahead. Short-termism is, in part, a result of the culture of Western society. Many politicians choose to avoid major policy concerns like aging or declining populations, climate change, and sovereign debt. While these issues are pertinent and risky for the wellbeing of a nation, politicians would rather dodge and defer the issue in order to ensure reelection. “Politics, technology, and human nature all militate in favor of kicking the can down the road. The most severe financial and economic crisis in more than half a century has further discouraged policymakers from raising their eyes from the present to the distant horizon.”¹² Indeed, George Papandreou, former Prime Minister of Greece has stated, “Citizens feel alienated with conventional politics and frustrated by the absence of effective policies that serve societies’ needs.”¹³ Think tanks, striving to uphold access and influence among policymakers, are increasingly viewed as part of the problem: they too fall into the trap of short-termism and fail to pressure elected leaders to take action.

Finally, alongside the technological and funding changes, there is an emerging generational shift in the think tank environment. A current catalyst for think tanks to innovate is a challenge in their leadership – an unprecedented number of think tank executives, many of whom founded or led these institutions for many year, are retiring or stepping down. Often high-profile, well-respected think tank executives “outperform their own organizations” in readership: Augustin Etchebarne, leader of an Argentinian think tank, has 33,000 Twitter followers, while his think tank has only 8,000.¹⁴ Consequently, retention of talents and resources during a leadership transition becomes a key issue.

Ensuring the success of future generations of leadership is never easy, but it is nonetheless essential. One bad hire or a rocky transition can cripple an organization for years. Even when the search for an executive is successful, the institution will face a range of challenges that will require careful management by the governing board. New leaders will face new challenges. As scholar Andrea Moncada notes, “Increased competition, donor expectations, the 24-hour news cycle and the expectation to respond to politics” will place a strain on think tanks, particularly

¹² Anderson, Victor. “Addressing short-termism in government and politics.” *The Guardian*. Last modified March 02, 2011. Accessed January 7, 2014.

¹³ Papandreou, George. “Rediscover the Lost Art of Democracy.” *CNN*. Cable News Network, 20 Oct. 2013. Web 25 Oct. 2013.

¹⁴ McGann, James G., ed. *Think tanks and policy advice in the US: Academics, advisors and advocates*. Routledge, 2007.

those with new directors who “do not have the same relationship with donors as their predecessors did.” In this situation, Moncada continues, research produced may be “in danger of being dictated by politics,” as new leadership may not maintain the leverage necessary to resist donor requests.¹⁵ The American Enterprise Institute, a conservative-leaning Washington D.C. think tank, faced the challenge of a leadership transition head-on in 2008, and their story of transition highlights an effective strategy for future power transitions.

Think Tank Innovation Case Study –

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research-AEI (United States):

Alongside many organizations, the AEI’s finances were badly affected by the 2008 economic crisis. Indeed, AEI was arguably disproportionately affected by the downturn given that much of their funding comes from corporate philanthropy. AEI responded by switching the majority of their publications from print to electronic formats. In 2008, as Arthur Brooks was appointed president of AEI, Brooks immediately started an aggressive outreach and fundraising campaign that resulted in significant increases in funding, the largest donation being \$20 million. Looking forward, AEI has purchased its first building on what use to be Embassy Row and is now Think Tank Row on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, DC. having rented for most of its history. The extensive renovations will include a TV and radio station to increase their media presence and specifically target college campuses. According to Newsweek the restructuring under Brooks resulted in AEI producing more newspaper op-eds and testifying before Congress.

In summation, think tanks will be required to deal with the continuing challenge of managing the tensions between influence and independence, rigor and relevance, specialization and breadth, continuity and change in pursuing these issues, and ultimately, having an impact on policy and the lives of the people in the countries in which they operate.

Attributes of Think Tank Innovation

To successfully navigate threats and challenges described in the section above, think tanks must adapt and seek opportunities in the fray. Below are several attributes of an innovative think tank, and corresponding case studies to illustrate each point.

First, to survive, think tanks must produce research that is timely and accessible. Research findings must be communicated effectively to policy makers and the public.

Think Tank Innovation Case Study –

Brookings Institute (United States):

The Brookings Institution long viewed as a “university without students” because of its scholarly but policy oriented research has adapted to the changing political economy of think tanks by adopting effective hybrid model that places an emphasis on communication and dissemination of research findings. While books are still supported through its Press and the Brookings Essay, these long-form products are also now

¹⁵ Andrea Moncada, New blood means new challenges for U.S. think tanks. Onthinktanks.org. June 12, 2012. <<http://onthinktanks.org/2012/06/12/new-blood-means-new-challenges-for-u-s-think-tanks/>>

available to download in e-Book format. In addition to the long-form products, Brookings also has a strong blogging initiative designed to help get key works into circulation. All of their major research fellows write blog posts of 500-800 words for their respective programs and are encouraged to be active on social network and in the media. This allows experts to comment quickly on emerging issues and trends. These blog posts also serve to generate interest for long-form products on relevant issues. This case illustrates that even the most venerable and well established think tanks in the world have been forced to innovate and adapt to the pressure of the global marketplace of ideas. It also highlights the rebalancing that is taking place in think tank budgets—funds are being increased for strategic communications to assure that the report is in the right hands at just the right time..

**Think Tank Innovation Case Study –
Pew Research Center (United States):**

The Pew Research Center has a Fact Tank, described as a “real-time platform” dedicated to finding news in the numbers. Launched in mid-2013 to build on the center’s unique brand of data journalism, Fact Tank is written by experts who combine the rigorous research and quality storytelling for which the Center is known to help readers understand the trends shaping the nation and the globe.” The Fact Tank provides insightful and interactive research articles - in blog entries no more than 1000 words. For those interested in methodologies and more information, the Fact Tank provides them with more information through links. The Pew Fact Tank also engages its audiences on Twitter, where it has a following of over 44,000 people. The Pew Research Center articles, which focus on demography, provide up to date news and research on issues such as immigration, political opinion, social and technological trends among other relevant issues of the day.

**Think Tank Innovation Case Study –
Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies - WMCES (Belgium):**

The Marten Centre was founded with a pan-European mindset with offices in 22 EU and non-EU countries. This pan-Europeanism also translates into the Centre’s initiative, “Up2Youth”, which aims to engage with youth across Europe. While most think tanks are struggling to engage with the younger demographic, CWMCES has managed to create an online, interactive forum for young Europeans to engage with policy issues that are important to them. This survey was launched in time for the 2014 European elections, and allowed a forum for European youth to contribute to policy reforms and debate. Participation was further incentivized by offering internships to the people with the best ideas.

The demands for effective communication, think tanks must collaborate more frequently and effectively if they are to innovate successfully. In particular, as many of the pressing issues facing our world today transcend borders, it is necessary for think tanks to work across borders to uncover solutions. This can be challenging, given political dynamics of nation-states and competition among think tanks. However, sometimes looking to outside-of-the-box ideas of the past can lead to innovations of the future: a Cold War-era think tank provides inspiration for

global collaboration in the twenty-first century. Mark Garrison, former Director of the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University, pointed to his work with Soviet academics, including Sergei Khrushchev (son of Nikita Khrushchev), on projects during his directorship as evidence of the possibility to create productive relationships despite political boundaries. Garrison noted that more think tanks today could “transnationalize” in the face of border-crossing issues by bringing in foreign scholars and collaborating with think tanks abroad.¹⁶

More recent examples of transnational cooperation can be found around the world:

**Think Tank Innovation Case Study –
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States):**

Since a restructuring in 2007, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has repositioned itself as the first global think tank. Carnegie’s innovative structural model involves an international network of satellite offices in Belgium, Beirut, Brussels, Moscow, Washington DC and this spring in India. This network offers policymakers and the larger public a deeper understanding of the circumstances shaping policy. Scholars from each center are all locally based and write in the local language—but also collaborate with their global counterparts. This collaboration reduces redundant structures, pools expertise, offers program support, and brings together multinational viewpoints on a global scale.

In addition to global collaborations, think tanks can also consider new partnerships and affiliations to become stronger.

**Think Tank Innovation Case Study –
The Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy (India)**

A large amount of resources are required to start and sustain a successful think tank. An even larger amount is needed in a country with underdeveloped infrastructure. This dynamic makes the Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy all the more interesting. The Hindu Centre is an outgrowth of the prominent Indian publishing enterprise *The Hindu*. While the Centre is separate from the newspapers in terms of its research, it still has access to the formal and informal resources of its parent organization. This collaboration allows the Centre to draw upon the *The Hindu*’s cemented ties with India’s policy makers in ways that would not be possible if it were an unaffiliated think tank – especially in a country where funding and poor infrastructure are major barriers to think tank sustainability. Consequently, the Hindu Centre demonstrates effective strategies for circumventing obstacles for younger, under-funded think tanks.

Innovative think tanks may also be pursuing engagement of institutions, communities, and individuals to enhance performance and garner support.

**Think Tank Innovation Case Study –
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung-FES (Germany):**

FES works toward strengthening social democracy, by engaging actors from a range of high-level global institutions all the way down to local sub-national groups and

¹⁶ Garrison, Mark. Interview with Gwyn Garrison. Personal Interview. Philadelphia, November 27, 2015.

individuals. On the local level FES has scholarships targeted toward involving low-income high-performing youth in educational democracy. This program is then supplemented by political education programs that engage the general public in social discussion and the policy making process. FES also maintains formal collaborations with other think tanks, academics, and politicians. With centers in more than 100 countries, FES seeks to “promote the establishment and consolidation” of democratic structures. By involving such a diverse set of actors FES ensures widespread support and success for its mission.

Finally, a forward-thinking think tank should look across sectors for inspiration. Businesses and the non-profit sector have been discussing and implementing innovations for years. Corporations have long noted the positive correlation between innovation and business success and sustainability: more than 70 percent of senior executives surveyed by McKinsey and Company say that innovation will be at least one of the top three drivers of growth for their companies in the next three to five years.¹⁷ The importance of innovation has also been recognized in the non-profit sector (Dart 2004, Goerke 2003). In both the private and non-profit worlds, empirical evidence shows that organizational innovation offers an immediate competitive advantage. In light of the fierce competition think tanks are facing from consulting firms, law firms, and advocacy groups, it is crucial that think tanks use organizational innovation tactics to cultivate competitive advantages.

The current literature highlights the following five factors as key in developing innovative practices:

- **Transformational Leadership:** An organization needs strong leadership to cultivate and manage an organizational culture geared toward innovation. Leaders can drive an organizations forward through teaching, coaching, role modeling, and reward allocation (Jaskyte 2004).
- **Overhead Funding:** Organizations that are heavily reliant on external sources of funding for their operational budgets do not feel stable enough to undertake the risks that innovation requires (Osbourne 2014). Having long-term operational funding provides the stability and flexibility required to innovate.
- **Clear and Strategic Mission:** A clear, motivating mission will help organizations identify and focus on the development and/or adoption of innovations that will support their work (McDonald 2007).
- **Collaboration:** Establishing networks with consumers and peers allows organizations to leverage existing resources to create new value (Shuman 2009).
- **Flexibility with Employees:** Just as innovation can flow down from senior management, it can also flow up from employees. Incentivizing innovation and allowing employees flexibility in their research, creates a stronger cultural consensus around innovation (Kanter 2001).

Looking to the Future of Think Tank Innovation

¹⁷ How companies approach innovation: A McKinsey Global Survey

As discussed in the sections above, think tanks are facing several trends which will force them to innovate, including: the operational environment, which has become highly competitive; technological advances and the way globalization has irreversibly changed the way information is consumed; an unstable political order; and the information saturation of the digital age. However, this uncertainty can also be a time for opportunity if think tanks can effectively harness new technologies, business models, and innovative approaches to developing and delivering policy advice.

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

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

Recent Years' Modifications

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

2010

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

2011

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

2012

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

2013

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

2014

- To amend anomalies that are present in the 2013 Global Go To Index, some of the regional categories have been reorganized according to countries geographic location.

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

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

2015

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

2015 Process and Methodology

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

We would like to underscore that the GGTTI is but one measure of a think tank’s performance and impact, and has been designed for use in conjunction with other metrics to help identify and evaluate public policy research organizations around the world. An organization’s inclusion within the Index does not indicate a seal of approval or endorsement for the institution, its publications, or its programs by the TTCSP. Conversely, an organization’s exclusion from the rankings does not necessarily indicate poor quality, effectiveness, or performance. There are 6,846 think tanks around the world completing exceptional work to help bridge the gap between knowledge and policy. This report is no more than one effort to highlight some of the world’s leading think tanks.

Methodology and Timeline

Before beginning the 2015 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 2015 nomination and selection process launch, a letter announcing the commencement of the 2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI) was sent to all catalogued organizations. Think tanks were asked to make recommendations for improving the nomination and selection process, in addition to potential Expert Panel nominees. A letter requesting evaluations of the efficacy and validity of the 2015 Rankings criteria, and nomination and selection process, was also sent to expert panelists from previous years.

Timeline of the Nomination and Ranking Process

Nominations: Expert Panel – March 15 to May 31, 2015

In preparation for the 2015 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.

Round I: Nominations – August 1 to September 30, 2015

A call for Nominations was sent to over 6,500 think tanks and approximately 7,500 plus journalists, public and private donors, and policy-makers from around the world. These nominations were tabulated and institutes with 10 or more nominations were included in the next step of the 2015 Think Tank Indexing process. All of the top ranked think tanks from 2014 were automatically included in the 2015 ranking ballot.

Round II: Peer/Expert Rankings – October 1 to October 31, 2015

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

Round III: Expert Panel Selects 2015 Go To Think Tanks – November 1 to December 2015

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 2015 Expert Panel. Experts from every region and functional area were represented on the Expert Panel. Panelists submitted their rankings and recommendations by Friday, November 15, 2015.

Launch: 2015 Global Go-To Think Tank Rankings Announced January 2016

The 2015 Global Go-To Think Tank Rankings were announced at the United Nations in New York, at the World Bank in Washington D.C., and at selected organizations in every region of the world.

2015 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 2015 GGTTI Nomination and Ranking Criteria include, but are not limited to the following criteria:

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

analysis that are posted and monitored by the organization, research teams and individual researchers. This includes disclosure of conflict of interest (financial, institutional or personal) and a commitment to nonpartisanship and established professional standards for research in the social sciences;

- Access to key institutions. The ability to reach and connect with key audiences and personnel such as government officials (elected and appointed), civil society, traditional and new media, and academia;
- Ability to convene key policy actors and to develop effective networks and partnerships with other think tanks and policy actors;
- Overall output of the organization (policy proposals, web visits, briefings, publications, interviews, conferences, staff nominated to official posts);
- Utilization of research, policy proposal and other products. The effective transmission and utilization of policy briefs, reports, policy recommendations and other products by policymakers and the policy community, number of current and former staff serving in advisory roles to policymakers, advisory commissions, etc., awards given to scholars for scholarly achievement or public service;
- Usefulness of organization's information in public engagement, advocacy work, preparing legislation or testimony, preparing academic papers or presentations, conducting research or teaching;
- Ability to use electronic, print and the new media to communicate research and reach key audiences;
- Media reputation (number of media appearances, interviews and citations);
- Ability to use the Internet including social media tools, to engage with policymakers, journalists and the public;
- Web Site and Digital presence. The quality, accessibility, effective maintenance of the organization's web presence, as well as, the quality and level of digital traffic and engagement (quality, accessibility and navigability of web site, number of website visitors, page views, time spent on pages, "likes" or followers);
- Level, diversity and stability of funding. The ability of an organization to mobilize the necessary financial resources to support and sustain the think tank over time (endowment, membership fees, annual donations, government and private contracts, earned income);
- Effective management and allocation of financial and human resources. The ability of a think tank to effectively manage its money and people so that they produce high quality outputs that achieve maximum impact;

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

Think Tank Impact Assessment Tool

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

Think tanks can employ a variety of metrics to assess their impact, including such measures as an increase in research and analysis they produce as well as to account for their contributions to the policymaking environment and civil society. McGann's recent (2008) research has focused on developing a comprehensive assessment tool for evaluating a think tank's impact. The impetus for this research, in part, was the apparent confusion that exists about the differences between outputs and impacts. In various studies and surveys that McGann has conducted over the years, researchers and think tanks responded curiously when asked about impact on public policy and how they measure it. The overwhelming response was to provide a list of research outputs (number of books published, conference held, web hits, media appearances, etc.). Outputs, however, are not the only way to measure impact.

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

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

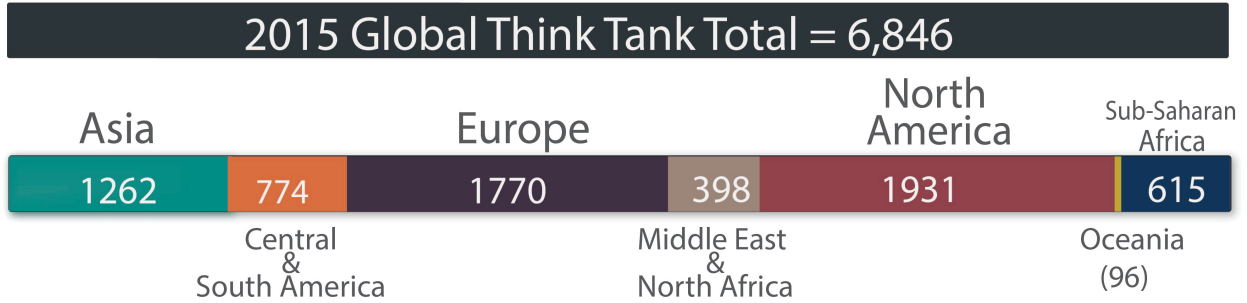
Beyond this qualitative assessment, an effective evaluation of impact should also involve NGOs, as well as members of the government and policymakers, to ascertain the degree to which they have utilized the grantee’s research output. This participation can be obtained through interviews, surveys, questionnaires,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

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

2015 Think Tank Statistics

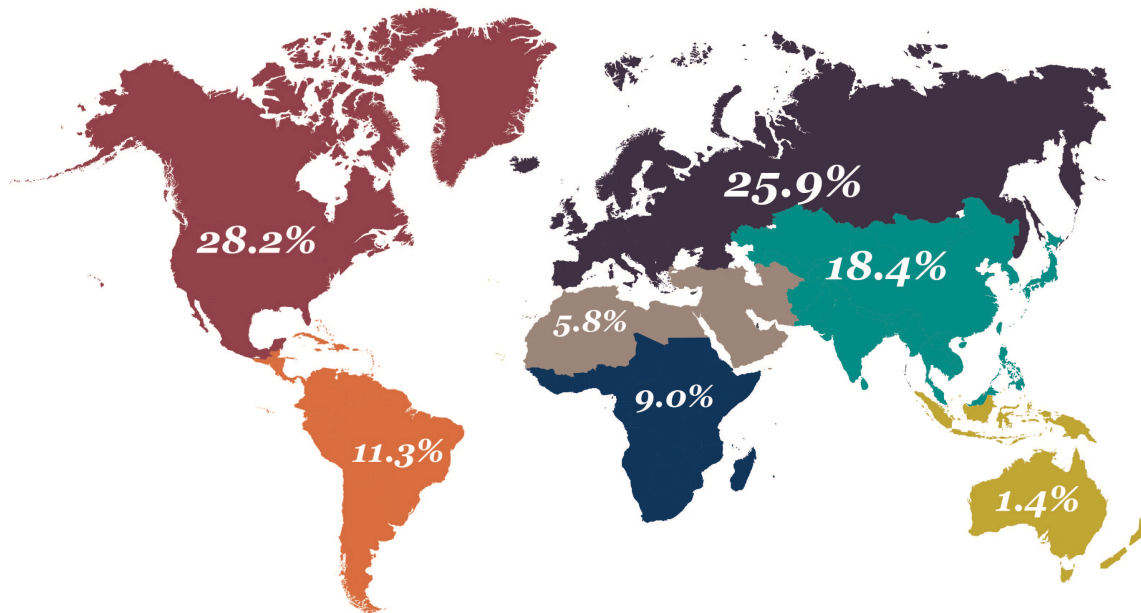
Number of Think Tanks in the World in 2015

Number of Think Tanks in the World in 2015



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

Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Region



Countries with the Largest Number of Think Tanks

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

Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Country

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

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

U.S. Think Tanks by State

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

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

2015 Ranking Categories

- **Top Think Tanks in the World**
 - Think Tank of the Year 2015 – Top Think Tank in the World
 - Top Think Tanks Worldwide – (Non-U.S.)
 - Top Think Tanks Worldwide – (U.S. and non-U.S.)
- **Top Think Tanks by Region**
 - Top Think Tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Top Think Tanks in Canada and Mexico
 - Top Think Tanks in Central and South America
 - Top Think Tanks in the United States
 - Top Think Tanks in Central Asia
 - Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea
 - Top Think Tanks in Southeast Asia and the Pacific
 - Top Think Tanks in Central and Eastern Europe
 - Top Think Tanks in Western Europe
 - Top Think Tanks in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
- **Top Think Tanks by Area of Research**
 - Top Defense and National Security Think Tanks
 - Top Domestic Economic Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Education Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Environment Think Tanks
 - Top Foreign Policy and International Affairs Think Tanks
 - Top Domestic Health Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks
 - Top International Development Think Tanks
 - Top International Economic Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Science and Technology Think Tanks
 - Top Social Policy Think Tanks
 - Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks
- **Top Think Tanks by Special Achievement**
 - Best Advocacy Campaign
 - Best For-Profit Think Tanks
 - Best Government Affiliated Think Tanks
 - Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks
 - Best Managed Think Tank
 - Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank
 - Best New Think Tanks (Unranked)
 - Best Independent Think Tank
 - Best Policy Study/Report Produced by a Think Tank 2014-2015

- 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
- 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

2015 Categorical Definitions

By Region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Area of Research

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Special Achievement

Best Advocacy Campaign: Advocacy campaigns are groups of activities or actions that convey the ideas and believes 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 mirror to public lobbies and interest groups.

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

research organizations.

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

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

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

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

Best New Think Tanks

Best Policy Study/Report Produced by a Think Tank 2014-2015: Quality study/ reports that are able to meet the need of rigorous, policy oriented research and are accessible to policymakers, media and the public.

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

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

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

Best Trans-disciplinary Research Program at a Think Tank: Trans-disciplinary research is a research method in which wide ranges of scholars work jointly with stakeholders. It aims at

overcoming the production and demand of knowledge to contribute to solutions of social problems. In other words, it combines scholars of various disciplines together to form new conceptual, theoretical, methodological and translational innovations that move beyond discipline-specific approaches to address a common problem.

Think Tank to Watch: Think tanks in this category are honored for their excellent research 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 Budgets of Less Than \$5 Million USD: Think tanks in this category are honored for outstanding research practices and significant research output while operating on a budgets of less than \$5 Million USD.

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

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

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

2015 Global Go To Rankings Results

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

With that, it gives me great satisfaction and pleasure to present the results of the 2015 rankings process below.



Think Tank of the Year 2015 – Top Think Tank in the World

Table 1

1. Brookings Institution (United States)

Top Think Tanks Worldwide (Non-US)

Table 2

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

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

97.	F.A. Hayek Foundation (Slovakia)
98.	Ethiopian Development Research Institute (Ethiopia)
99.	IMEMO of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia)
100.	Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
101.	Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
102.	European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)
103.	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
104.	Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
105.	TIMBRO (Sweden)
106.	Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
107.	Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
108.	African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)
109.	Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
110.	Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) (Chile)
111.	Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
112.	Policy Exchange (United Kingdom)
113.	Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
114.	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (Ethiopia)
115.	Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
116.	Carnegie Europe (Belgium)
117.	Brookings Doha Center (Qatar)
118.	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
119.	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)(Senegal)
120.	Fundacion Libertad (Argentina)
121.	Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
122.	Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
123.	Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
124.	Brookings India (India)
125.	Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
126.	Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) (Taiwan)
127.	Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
128.	National Budget Group (NBG) (Azerbaijan)
129.	Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
130.	Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
131.	Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (HIIA) (Hungary)
132.	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
133.	Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
134.	Ravand Institute for Economic and International Studies (Iran)
135.	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (Ethiopia)
136.	United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
137.	Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF) (India)

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

Table 3

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

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

	Libertad) (Venezuela)
96.	Atlantic Council (United States)
97.	Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
98.	Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)
99.	Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
100.	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
101.	African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
102.	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
103.	Unirule Institute for Economics (China)
104.	Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
105.	Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
106.	Hudson Institute (United States)
107.	Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)
108.	Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
109.	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
110.	Center for China and Globalization (China)
111.	Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
112.	Fundacion para la Educacion Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)
113.	IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
114.	Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)
115.	Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
116.	Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
117.	EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)
118.	Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
119.	European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)
120.	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
121.	Fundacao Armando Alvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)
122.	Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)
123.	Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
124.	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
125.	Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
126.	Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
127.	Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)
128.	Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
129.	Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economia Politica (IEEP) (Ecuador)
130.	Observer Research Foundation (India)
131.	Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
132.	Institute for Development and Global Governance (DRI) (France)
133.	Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
134.	Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
135.	Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)
136.	Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
137.	Mercatus Center (United States)
138.	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)
139.	Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Economica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
140.	Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
141.	Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI) (United States)
142.	National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
143.	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)

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

Top Think Tanks by Region

Top Think Tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa

Table 4

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

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

87.	Center for Environment and Development (Cameroon)
88.	Center for Policy Analysis (CEPA) (Ghana)
89.	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Research Unit (Addis Ababa)
90.	Centro Terra Viva (Mozambique)
91.	CODESMA (Senegal)
92.	Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research (South Africa)

Top Think Tanks in Mexico and Canada

Table 5

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

Top Think Tanks in Central and South America

Table 6

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

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

Top Think Tanks in United States

Table 7

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

49. Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF) (United States)
50. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)
51. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
52. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
53. Demos (United States)
54. Independent Institute (United States)
55. EastWest Institute (EWI) (United States)
56. Migration Policy Institute (MPI) (United States)
57. Atlas Network (United States)
58. Kaiser Permanente Institute for Health Policy (KPIHP) (United States)
59. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) (United States)
60. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)
61. Arctic Institute (United States)
62. Africa Center for Strategic Studies (United States)
63. Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)
64. Center for International Security and Arms Control (CISAC) (United States)
65. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)
66. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
67. Hispanic American Center for Economic Research (HACER) (United States)
68. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)
69. Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) (United States)
70. Institute of Religion and Democracy (IRD) (United States)
71. Mackinac Center (United States)
72. Middle East Institute (MEI) (United States)
73. Tax Foundation (United States)
74. Third Way (United States)
75. US-Korea Institute (USK) (United States)

Top Think Tanks in Central Asia

Table 8

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

47. Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies (GFSIS) (Georgia)
48. Afghanistan Economic and Legal Studies Organization (AELSO) (Afghanistan)
49. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)
50. National Analytical Center (Kazakhstan)
51. National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS) (Kyrgyz Republic)
52. OSCE Academy in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)
53. Tajikistan Free Market Centre (Tajikistan)

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

Table 9

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

47. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)
48. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)
49. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
50. Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS) (Japan)
51. China Finance 40 Forum (CF40) (China)
52. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
53. Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)
54. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)(Japan)
55. Charhar Institute (China)
56. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
57. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
58. Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) (India)
59. Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) (Japan)
60. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan)
61. Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) (Japan)
62. Japan Policy Research Institute (PRI) (Japan)
63. Center for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
64. National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (Japan)
65. Lion Rock Institute (China)

Top Think Tanks in Southeast Asia and the Pacific

Table 10

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

48. Alternative Development Initiative (ADI) (Bangladesh)
49. Centre for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) (Brunei)
50. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Bangladesh)
51. Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS) (Myanmar)
52. Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI) (Bangladesh)
53. Institute for Governance Studies (IGS) (Bangladesh)
54. Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR) (Bangladesh)
55. Center for Global Studies (Bangladesh)
56. Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC) (Pakistan)
57. Area Study Centre for Far East and Southeast Asia (FESEA) (Pakistan)
58. Centre for Bhutan Studies and GNH Research (Bhutan)
59. Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR) (Bangladesh)
60. Institute of Social Welfare and Research (ISWR) (Bangladesh)
61. Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS) (Nepal)
62. Asian Institute of Management Policy Center (APC) (Philippines)
63. Nepal South Asia Centre (NESAC) (Nepal)
64. Institute for Social and Environmental Transitions (ISET) (Taiwan)
65. Australia China Relations Institute (ACRI) (Australia)
66. Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies (CIRSS) (Philippines)
67. Center for People and Forests (RECOFTCO) (Thailand)
68. Australian Information Industry Association (AIIA) (Australia)
69. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
70. Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (Indonesia)
71. Ecologic Foundation (New Zealand)
72. Pacific Island Forum (Fiji)
73. Grattan Institute (Australia)
74. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)
75. Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (Australia)
76. Centre for Policy Development (CPD) (Australia)
77. Institute for Solidarity in Asia (Philippines)
78. Institute of Policy Studies (Singapore)
79. Institute of Public Policy Studies (Thailand)
80. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka)
81. Malaysian Institute Of Economic Research (Malaysia)
82. National Policy Foundation (NPF) (Taiwan)
83. Nepal Economic Forum (NEF) (Nepal)
84. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Bangladesh)
85. Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) (Bangladesh)
86. Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) (Malaysia)
87. Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) (Indonesia)
88. Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID) (Philippines)
89. Institut Rakyat (Malaysia)
90. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) (Malaysia)
91. Institute for Regional Security (Australia)
92. New Zealand Institute of International Affairs (NZIIA) (New Zealand)
93. Policy Research Institute of Bangladesh (PRI) (Bangladesh)
94. Prospect Foundation (Taiwan)
95. Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)

Top Think Tanks in Central and Eastern Europe

Table 11

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

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

Table 12

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

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

99. Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)
100. Institute of Development Studies (United Kingdom)
101. Institute of International Strategic Studies in Lisbon (Portugal)
102. Institute of Military Studies (Denmark)
103. Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)
104. Institute for Development Studies (United Kingdom)
105. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (Switzerland)
106. GenerationLibre (France)
107. German Marshall Fund (Belgium)
108. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)
109. Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)
110. The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)
111. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)
112. Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands)
113. Instituto Juan de Mariana (Spain)
114. Foundation for Strategic Research (France)
115. Hayek Institute (Austria)
116. ifo Institut (Germany)
117. Institut Choiseul for International Politics and Geoeconomics (France)
118. Institut de Recherche Strategique de l'Ecole Militaire (France)
119. Institut Molinari (France)
120. Institute European Environmental Policy (IEEP) (United Kingdom)
121. Institute for Security and Development Policy (Sweden)
122. Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (France)
123. Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) (Germany)
124. International Center for Climate Governance (ICCG) (Italy)
125. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (Netherlands)
126. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)
127. Mercator Institute for the Global Commons (Germany)
128. Ratio (Sweden)
129. U4 (Norway)
130. World Institute for Development Economics Research (Finland)

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

Table 13

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

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

Top Think Tanks by Area of Research

Top Defense and National Security

Table 14

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

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

96. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague (ICCT) (Netherlands)
97. International Peace Institute (IPI) (United States)
98. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
99. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
100. Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) (Republic of Korea)
101. Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDAL) (Argentina)
102. National Defence Academy of Latvia (NDA) (Latvia)
103. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
104. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
105. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
106. Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) (Sweden)
107. United Service Institution of India (India)

Top Domestic Economic Policy Think Tanks

Table 15

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

48. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
49. Economics Institute (Serbia)
50. Center for Fiscal Policy (CFP) (Russia)
51. Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) (Ireland)
52. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
53. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
54. Fundacion para la Educacion Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)
55. Economic Policy Institute (EPI) (United States)
56. Grattan Institute (Australia)
57. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
58. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
59. Research Institute of the Finnish Economy (ETLA) (Finland)
60. Sejong Institute (Republic of Korea)
61. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
62. National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) (United Kingdom)
63. Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) (Sweden)
64. National Center for Public Policy Research (NCPPI) (United States)
65. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)
66. Center for Liberal-Democratic Studies (CLDS) (Serbia)
67. Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) (Vietnam)
68. Timbro (Sweden)
69. Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) (Czech Republic)
70. Fundacion de Estudios de Economia Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)
71. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
72. Levy Economics Institute (United States)
73. Institute of Economics, Zagreb (EIZ) (Croatia)
74. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
75. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
76. Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS) (Austria)
77. Institute for Economic Research (IER) (Slovenia)
78. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
79. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
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. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
87. Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
88. Center for Economic Analyses (CEA) (Macedonia)
89. Center for Political Studies (CEPOS) (Denmark)
90. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Analyses et Politiques Economiques (Congo)
91. Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes et d'Appui a l'Analyse Economique a Madagascar (CREAM) (Madagascar)
92. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
93. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
94. Hudson Institute (United States)
95. Duesseldorf Center for Competition Economics (DICE) (Germany)
96. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)
97. Centro de Investigación de Políticas Públicas (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)

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

Top Education Policy Think Tanks

Table 16

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

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

Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks

Table 17

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

48. Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research (REKK) (Hungary)

49. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)

50. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)

51. Development Alternatives (India)

52. Ecologic Institute (Germany)

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

54. International Center for Advanced Renewable Energy and Sustainability (I-CARES)
(United States)

55. Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) (United States)

Top Environment Policy Think Tanks

Table 18

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

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

Top Foreign Policy and International Affairs Think Tanks

Table 19

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

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48. Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI) (Sweden)
 49. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)
 50. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
 51. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
 52. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA) (Japan)
 53. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
 54. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
 55. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
 56. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)
 57. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
 58. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
 59. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)
 60. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)
 61. Center for Security and Defense Studies Foundation (CSDS) (Hungary)
 62. Strategic and Defense Studies Centre (SDSC) (Australia)
 63. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
 64. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
 65. Bruegel (Belgium)
 66. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
 67. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
 68. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
 69. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)
 70. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)
 71. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)
 72. European Union Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (France)
 73. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)
 74. Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Ghana)
 75. Institute for International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)
 76. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
 77. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)
 78. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
 79. Centro Brasileiro de Relacoes Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
 80. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
 81. Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)
 82. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
 83. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
 84. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)
 85. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
 86. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)
 87. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
 88. Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) (Belgium)
 89. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
 90. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
 91. Center for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
 92. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
 93. Centre on Asia and Globalization (CAG) (Singapore)
 94. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
 95. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
 96. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) (United States)
 97. Amnesty International (United Kingdom)
 98. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
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99. Arab Institute for Security Studies (AC SIS) (Jordan)
100. Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI) (United States)
101. Belfer Center for Science and International Relations (United States)
102. Center for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
103. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
104. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
105. Delhi Policy Group (India)
106. Center for Turkey's Economic and Strategic Studies (TESAM) (Turkey)
107. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)
108. Charhar Institute (China)
109. Eastern Europe Studies Centre (EESC) (Lithuania)
110. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
111. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
112. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
113. German Marshall Fund of the US (GMFUS) (Belgium)
114. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
115. Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) (India)
116. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
117. Stimson Center (United States)
118. United Service Institution of India (India)
119. Institute of Asian Studies (CENAA) (Slovakia)
120. Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IERAS) (Russia)
121. Institute of International Affairs (IIR) (Czech Republic)
122. Institute of International Relations and Political Science (TSPMI) (Lithuania)
123. Center for Transatlantic Relations (CTR) (United States)
124. Asian Competitive Institute (Singapore)
125. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
126. Lakshman Kadirgama Institute for International Relations and Strategic Studies (KADIRGAMAR) (Sri Lanka)
127. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (LIIA) (Latvia)
128. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
129. Pakistan Council on Foreign Affairs (CFR) (Pakistan)
130. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine) Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (KKI) (Hungary)
131. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)
132. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)

Top Domestic Health Policy Think Tanks

Table 20

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

48. Goldwater Institute (United States)

49. IFAKARA Health Institute (IHI) (Tanzania)

50. India Institute (India)

51. Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) (Republic of Korea)

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

53. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)

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

55. Quid Novi Foundation (Netherlands)

Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks

Table 21

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

Top International Development Think Tanks

Table 22

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

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

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

Top International Economics Think Tanks

Table 23

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

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

Top Science and Technology Think Tanks

Table 24

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

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

Top Social Policy Think Tanks
Table 25

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

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

96. Observer Research Foundation (India)

97. European Social Observatory (OSE) (Belgium)

98. Public Policy Institute of California (United States)

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

100. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)

Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks

Table 26

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

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48. Center for Governance and Public Policy (India)
 49. Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (Nigeria)
 50. Expert Forum (Romania)
 51. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)
 52. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (Ghana)
 53. Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) (South Africa)
 54. Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law (United Kingdom)
 55. Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernan Echavarría Olozaga (Colombia)
 56. Instituto de Estudios Estratégicos y Políticas Públicas (Iepp) (Nicaragua)
 57. Samridhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
 58. Center for Development and Democratization of Institutions (CDDI) (Albania)
 59. Institucion Futuro (Spain)
 60. U4 (Norway)
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Top Think Tanks by Special Achievement

Best Advocacy Campaign

Table 27

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

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

Table 28

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

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49. Smith Brandon International Inc. (United States)
50. TARKI Social Research Institute, Inc. (Hungary)
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Best Government Affiliated Think Tanks

Table 29

1. Development Research Group, World Bank (DECRG) (United States)
2. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
3. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
4. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
5. World Bank Institute (WBI), World Bank (United States)
6. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
7. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
8. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
9. East-West Center (EWC) (United States)
10. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
11. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
12. European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC) (Belgium)
13. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
14. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
15. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
16. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Ecuador)
17. Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
18. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
19. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)
20. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
21. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
22. Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)
23. Council on Foreign and Defense Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
24. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
25. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
26. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Azerbaijan)
27. Brunei Darussalam Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (BDIPSS) (Brunei)
28. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
29. Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (Egypt)
30. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)
31. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT), FKA Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (Hungary)
32. United Nations University (UNU) (Japan)
33. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
34. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)
35. Comision Economica para America Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)
36. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Vietnam)
37. Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) (Vietnam)
38. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAC) (Mexico)
39. Institute of Strategic and Defence Studies (Hungary)
40. Fundacao Alexandre de Gusmao (FUNAG) (Brazil)
41. Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA) (Malaysia)
42. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
43. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (United States)
44. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
45. Barcelona Center for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
46. Centre for Global Cooperation Research (GCR21) (Germany)
47. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo A.C. (CIDAC) (Mexico)

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48. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) (Australia)
 49. Economic Development and Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)
 50. Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) (Taiwan)
 51. Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) (Uganda)
 52. Center for Strategic Studies (SAM) (Turkey)
 53. Finnish Institute for International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)
 54. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
 55. Institute of Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
 56. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Switzerland)
 57. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
 58. Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
 59. Security and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University (Australia)
 60. Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU) (Republic of Korea)
 61. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
 62. Max Planck Institutes (Germany)
 63. National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISI) (Kyrgyz Republic)
 64. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) (India)
 65. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
 66. Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation (Russia)
 67. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
 68. Potsdam Institute (PIK) (Germany)
 69. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)
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Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks

Table 30

Atlantic Council (United States)
Brookings Institution (United States)
Afrobarometer (Benin, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, United States)
Bruegel (Belgium)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
Chatham House (United Kingdom)
Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)
Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
Atlas Economic Research Foundation (United States)
Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (China)
Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)
Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) (Venezuela)
Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
Council on Foreign Relations (United States)
European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)
Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)
Center for Strategic and International Studies ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) (Indonesia)
Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom)
German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN)
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
Wilson Center (United States)
Fraser Institute (Canada)
Urban Institute (United States)
Fundacion para el Analisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
Centro de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CID) (Colombia)
Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO) (Costa Rica)
South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
PRIO (Norway)
Real Instituto Elcano (Spain)
Regional Center for Strategic Studies (Egypt)
Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) (Malaysia)

Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
Bruno Leoni (Italy)
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (Korea)
Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
Institute for Policy Studies (Singapore)
Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
Green Alliance (United Kingdom)
Group for the Analysis of Development (Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo - GRADE) (Peru)
Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Russia
International Budget Partnership (IBP) (United States)
African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium (AGRODEP)
International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
Notre Europe (France)
Observer Research Foundation (India)
Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa EthiopiaSSREA (Ethiopia)
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
The Hague Institute for Global Justice (The Netherlands)
The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (Japan)
Transatlantic Institute (United States)

Best Managed Think Tanks

Table 31

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

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

Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank

Table 32

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

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48. World Resources Institute (United States)
 49. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (West Indies)
 50. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
 51. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (Transnational)
 52. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)
 53. Development Alternatives (India)
 54. Economic and Social Research Foundation-ESRF (Tanzania)
 55. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Brussels)
 56. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (Canada)
 57. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
 58. Heritage Foundation (United States)
 59. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)
 60. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia)
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Best New Think Tanks

Table 33

Borde Politico (Mexico)
Center for Climate and Security (CCS) (United States)
Center for Policy Studies (CERPS) (Liberia)
Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn) (South Africa)
China-ASEAN Research Institute (China)
Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
Delma Institute (United Arab Emirates)
Eastern Africa Policy Centre (EAPC) (Kenya)
Emirates Policy Centre (EPC) (United Arab Emirates)
Eurasian Council on Foreign Affairs (ECFA) (Belgium)
Foundation for Government Accountability (FGA) (United States)
Fundacion Chile Intercultural (FCI) (Chile)
Fundacion para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)
Jacques Delors Institut – Berlin (Germany)
Justitia (Denmark)
Lugar Center (United States)
McCain Institute for International Leadership (United States)
Molad: The Center for the Renewal of Israeli Democracy (Israel)
Moriah Center for Studies and Media (Iraq)
Myanmar Development Institute (MDI) (Myanmar)
OCP Policy Center (Morocco)
Project for the Study of the 21st Century (PS21) (United States)
Regional Studies Center (Iraq)
Ron Paul Institute for Peace and Prosperity (United States)
Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy (United States)
Think Tank Industry Research Center, Shanghai University (China)
Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)

Best Policy Study-Report Produced by a Think Tank 2015

Table 34

1. Center for European Policy Studies (Belgium) "Rule-Makers or Rule-Takers? Exploring the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership"
2. African Technology Policy Studies Network (Kenya) "Mainstreaming Gender in National Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy of Kenya"
3. Atlantic Council (United States) "Preserving Ukraine's Independence, Resisting Russian Aggression"
4. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States) "Preserving Ukraine's Independence, Resisting Russian Aggression"
5. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania) "Human Development Index"
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom) "Collective Defence and Common Security: Twin Pillars of the Atlantic Alliance"
7. Brookings Institution (United States) "Poverty: It's More than a Job Market Story"
8. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia) "Gen Y jihadists: preventing radicalization in Australia"
9. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil) "Right to The City For a Safe and Just World: The Case Of The BRICS"
10. Brookings Institution (United States) "Preserving Ukraine's Independence, Resisting Russian Aggression"
11. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States) "Getting India Back on Track: An Action Agenda for Reform"
12. Center for International Governance Innovation (Canada) "The Impact of the Dark Web on Internet Governance and Cyber Security"
13. Korea Development Institute (Republic of Korea) "Korea's Participation in Global Value Chains and Policy Implications"
14. Heritage Foundation (United States) "2015 Index of Economic Freedom"
15. Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale (Italy) "Twitter and Jihad: The Communication Strategy of ISIS"
16. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka) "Big Data for Development"
17. Center for Public Policy Studies (Malaysia) Single Pricing Policy
18. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania) "Human Development Index"
19. Committee for Economic Development (United States) "How Business Leaders Can Support College and Career Readiness"
20. DEMOS (United Kingdom) "Character Nation"
21. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia) "ASEAN Beyond 2015 Study"
22. European Citizens Action Service (Belgium) "Fiscal Impact of EU Migrants in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK"
23. European Unión Institute for Security Studies (France) "Arctic security matters"
24. Global Health Strategies (United States) "The Economists' Declaration On Universal Health Coverage"
25. Hague Institute for Global Justice (The Netherlands) "Commission for Global Security, Justice, and Governance Report on Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance"
26. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (Russia) Global Perestroika Transformations of the World Order
27. IDEAS (United Kingdom) "Ending the Drug Wars: Report of the LSE Expert Group on the Economics of Drug Policy"
28. Institute for Market Economics (Bulgaria) "Regional Profiles: Indicators of

Development”

29. Institute for Science and International Security (United States) Preliminary Assessment of the JCPOA Procurement Channel: Regulation of Iran’s Future Nuclear and Civil Imports and Considerations for the Future"
 30. Institute of Economic Affairs (United Kingdom) "Selfishness, Greed and Capitalism"
 31. International Institute for Strategic Studies (United Kingdom) "Middle Eastern Security, the US Pivot and the Rise of ISIS"
 32. International Institute for Sustainable Development (Canada) "Fossil Fuel Subsidies 2015"
 33. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia) "Short-Run Risks and Long-Run Challenges for Wine Production in Georgia"
 34. Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale (Italy) “Eurozone Flaws: Uncovering the Holes in the Cheese”
 35. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States) "Inclusionary Housing: Creating and Maintaining Equitable Communities"
 36. Mercatus Center (United States) "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition"
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Best Think Tank Conference

Table 35

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

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46. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)
 47. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
 48. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
 49. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
 50. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
 51. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Turkey)
 52. Asan Institute for Policy Studies (AIPS) (Republic of Korea)
 53. Milken Institute Global Conference (United States)
 54. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
 55. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
 56. Wilson Center (FKA) Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
 57. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
 58. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)
 59. Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (United States)
 60. World Policy Conference (WPC) (Transnational)
 61. State Policy Network (United States)
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Best Think Tank Network

Table 36

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

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

Best Think Tanks with a Political Party Affiliation

Table 37

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

Best Transdisciplinary Research Think Tanks

Table 38

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

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

Best University Affiliated Think Tank

Table 39

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

(Russia)

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

Table 40

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

49. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
50. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
51. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
52. Fundacion Alternativas (Spain)
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. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
62. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
63. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)
64. Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) (India)
65. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo A.C. (CIDAC) (Mexico)
66. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
67. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
68. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
69. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)
70. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) (Bangladesh)
71. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
72. Fundación para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)
73. Indian Science Communication Society (ISCOS) (India)
74. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States)
75. Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE) (Brazil)
76. Pew Research Center (United States)
77. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
78. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)
79. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)

Think Tank to Watch

Table 41

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

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

Think Tanks with the Best External Relations/Public Engagement Program

Table 42

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

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

Think Tanks with the Best Use of the Internet

Table 43

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

45. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Multiple Countries)

46. Institucion Futuro (Spain)

47. Lowy Institute (Australia)

48. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)

Best Use of Media (Print of Electronic)

Table 44

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

48. Institute Of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)

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

50. Reason Foundation (United States)

Think Tanks with the Most Innovative Policy Ideas/Proposals

Table 45

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

Think Tanks with the Most Significant Impact on Public Policy

Table 46

1. Brookings Institution (United States)
2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
3. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
4. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
5. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
6. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
7. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
8. Heritage Foundation (United States)
9. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
10. Cato Institute (United States)
11. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)
12. RAND Corporation (United States)
13. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
14. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
15. Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) (Germany)
16. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
17. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
18. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
19. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
20. Atlantic Council (United States)
21. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
22. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
23. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
24. Fraser Institute (Canada)
25. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)
26. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (United States)
27. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
28. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
29. Urban Institute (United States)
30. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
31. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)
32. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
33. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
34. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
35. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
36. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)
37. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)
38. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
39. Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Egypt)
40. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
41. Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) (Chile)
42. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)
43. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
44. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
45. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
46. Fundacion para la Educacion Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)

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47. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
 48. Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo (CIDAD) (Mexico)
 49. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
 50. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
 51. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)
 52. Instituto Fernando Henrique Cardoso (iFHC) (Brazil)
 53. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
 54. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)
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Think Tanks with Outstanding Policy-Oriented Research Programs

Table 47

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

49. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
50. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
51. Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
52. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO RAS) (Russia)
53. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
54. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)
55. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
56. Centro de Divulgacion Conocimiento Economico para la Libertad (CEDICE)
(Venezuela)
57. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
58. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)
59. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
60. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)
61. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)
62. Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)
63. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
64. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
65. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)

Best Independent Think Tanks
 (Category not in rank order, institutions were nominated but not ranked
 and are listed in Alphabetical order)

Table 48

1. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
2. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)
3. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
4. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
5. Albanian Institute for International Studies (Albania)
6. American Enterprise Institute (AEI) (United States)
7. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
8. Armenian International Policy Research Group (AIPRG) (Armenia)
9. Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)
10. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
11. Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) (India)
12. Atlas Network (United States)
13. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
14. Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
15. Avenir Suisse (Switzerland)
16. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
17. Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE) (Australia)
18. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)
19. British Institute Of International & Comparative Law (United Kingdom)
20. Brookings Institution (United States)
21. Bruegel (Belgium)
22. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
23. Cato Institute (United States)
24. Ce.S.I. Centro Studi Internazionali (Italy)
25. Center for a New Economy (CNE) (Puerto Rico)
26. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
27. Center for China & Globalization (CCG) (China)
28. Center for Economic Analyses (CEA) (Macedonia)
29. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
30. Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)
31. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
32. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
33. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
34. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)
35. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
36. Centre for Independent Development Research (CIDR) (Cameroon)
37. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
38. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
39. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
40. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)
41. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
42. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo A.C. (CIDAC) (Mexico)
43. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)

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44. Cesran International (United Kingdom)
 45. Charhar institute (China)
 46. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
 47. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)
 48. China Reform Foundation (China)
 49. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
 50. Civic Exchange (Hong Kong)
 51. Civita (Norway)
 52. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Latin America)
 53. Council on Energy, Environment, and Water (CEEW) (India)
 54. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)
 55. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
 56. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
 57. DeJusticia (Colombia)
 58. Development Alternatives Group (DA) (India)
 59. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
 60. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
 61. Economics Research Center (ERC) (United States)
 62. Education for Peace in Iraq Center (EPIC) (United States)
 63. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
 64. Espacio Público (Chile)
 65. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)
 66. European House-Ambrosetti (Italy)
 67. Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) (United States)
 68. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
 69. Fraser Institute (Canada)
 70. Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)
 71. Friedrich A. v. Hayek Institut (Austria)
 72. Friends of Europe (Belgium)
 73. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
 74. Fundación ARU (Bolivia)
 75. Fundación Bases (Argentina)
 76. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
 77. Georgia Public Policy Foundation (United States)
 78. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)
 79. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)
 80. Global Warming Policy Foundation (GWPF) (United Kingdom)
 81. Grattan Institute (Australia)
 82. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)
 83. Grupo FARO (Ecuador)
 84. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
 85. Heritage Foundation (United States)
 86. Independent Institute (United States)
 87. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)
 88. Institución Futuro (Spain)
 89. Institute for Applied International Trade (IAIT) (China)
 90. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)
 91. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
 92. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
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93. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)
94. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
95. Institute for Political, Social and Economic Studies (EURISPES) (Italy)
96. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
97. Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA) (Czech Republic)
98. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)
99. Institute of Economic and Social Studies (INESS) (Slovakia)
100. Instituto Acton (Argentina)
101. Instituto de Ciencia Política - Hernán Echavarría Olozaga (ICP) (Colombia)
102. Instituto Juan de Mariana (IJM) (Spain)
103. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
104. International Finance Corporation (IFC) (United States)
105. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
106. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)
107. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)
108. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)
109. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)
110. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
111. John Templeton Foundation (United States)
112. KIMEP University (Kazakhstan)
113. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
114. Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (Lebanon)
115. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
116. Liberty Fund (United States)
117. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States)
118. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka)
119. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)
120. Lowy Institute (Australia)
121. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
122. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
123. Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy (PRI) (United States)
124. PASOS (Czech Republic)
125. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
126. Phoenix Center for Advanced Legal and Economic Public Policy Studies (United States)
127. RAND Corporation (United States)
128. Research for Development and Justice (CMI) (Norway)
129. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
130. Samridhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
131. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)
132. SIPA Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)
133. South African Cities Network (South Africa)
134. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
135. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)
136. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
137. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
138. Texas Public Policy Foundation (United States)
139. Timbro (Sweden)
140. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
141. Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (Ukraine)

142. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)

143. Urban Institute (United States)

144. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)

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

Table 49

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

Best Quality Assurance and Integrity Policies and Procedures

Table 50

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

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48. Heritage Foundation (United States)
 49. Institute for Public Policy Research (Namibia)
 50. Institute for Public Policy Research (United Kingdom)
 51. International Crisis Group (Belgium)
 52. New America Foundation (United States)
 53. Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI) (Montenegro)
 54. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)
 55. Centre for Policy Research (India)
 56. Corruption Watch (South Africa)
 57. IEA Kenya (Kenya)
 58. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)
 59. Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
-

Best Regional Studies Center (Free Standing)

Table 51

1. The results for this category were inconclusive and the response rate was low so we will try again next year.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Best Regional Studies Center (University-Affiliated)

Table 52

1. 1. The results for this category were inconclusive and the response rate was low so we will try again next year.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Appendices

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

February 5, 2015

February 12, 2015 (Follow up)

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

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

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

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

If you have not yet received a hard copy of the 2014 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report you can use this link to download a copy:

http://repository.upenn.edu/think_tanks/8/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Regional Expert Panels
 - a. United States
 - b. Canada, Mexico, and Caribbean
 - c. South and Central America
 - d. Middle East and North Africa
 - e. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - f. Western Europe
 - g. Central and Eastern Europe
 - h. South Asia and the Pacific
 - i. China, India, Korea and Japan
 - j. Central Asia

2. Functional Research Area Expert Panels
 - a. International Development
 - b. Environment Policy
 - c. Foreign Policy and International Affairs
 - d. Defense and Security Policy
 - e. Domestic Economic Policy
 - f. International Economic Policy
 - g. Social Policy
 - h. Science and Technology
 - i. Transparency and Good Governance
 - j. Energy and Resource Policy
 - k. Education Policy
 - l. National Health Policy
 - m. Global Health Policy

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

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

Thanks again for your continued interest in our research.

Jim McGann

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

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Lauder Institute: www.lauder.wharton.upenn.edu Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program
www.gotothinktank.com

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

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

Call for Nominations sent on: August 1, 2015

1st Reminder sent on: September 1, 2015

2nd Reminder sent on: September 30, 2015

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

Nominations Round I closed on: October 31, 2015

August 1, 2015

Greetings Colleagues and Friends:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the best, Jim McGann

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

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

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

Call for Nominations sent on: August 1, 2015

1st Reminder sent on: September 1, 2015

2nd Reminder sent on: September 30, 2015

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

Nominations Round I closed on: October 31, 2015

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

October 16, 2015

Dear Colleagues and Friends:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the best, Jim McGann

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

Background on the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

Think Tank And Civil Societies Program

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

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

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

The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies

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

University of Pennsylvania

The University of Pennsylvania (Penn) is an Ivy League school with highly selective admissions and a history of innovation in interdisciplinary education and scholarship. Its peer institutions are

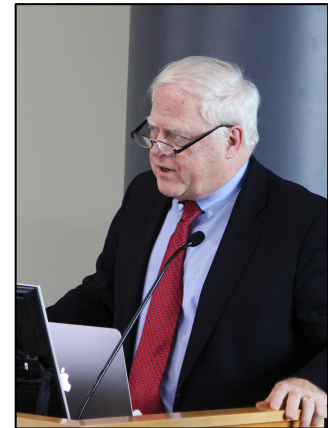
Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, Brown, Dartmouth and the University of Chicago in the US and Oxford and Cambridge in the UK. A world-class research institution, Penn boasts a picturesque campus in the middle of Philadelphia, a dynamic city that is conveniently located between Washington, DC and New York, New York.

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

The Research Team

Program Director

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



Dr. McGann was an assistant professor of Political Science at Villanova University where he taught international relations, international organizations and international law. His current research interest include: assessing global trends in security and international affairs research; the role of think tanks in shaping US domestic and foreign policy; think tanks and policy advice in the BRICS and G20 countries and transnational threats and global public policy. He is the creator and author of the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index which 6, think tanks in every region of the world.

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

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

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

TTCSP Research Internship Program

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

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

Think Tanks & Civil Societies Program



The Lauder Institute

The University of Pennsylvania

*“Helping to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy”
2014-2015 Milestones*

2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index

The Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI) has become the gold standard of excellence for think tanks around the world and is widely cited by donors, journals, think tanks and policymakers. More importantly, it has served to raise the profile and performance of think tanks. The 2015 GGTTI marked the 9th year of the publication of the Index report and with each year the ranking's influence has grown. For the past several years, the Global Think Tank Index Report has been launched at the World Bank and United Nations in January. This year over 80 think tanks, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations simultaneously launched the Index in global cities around the world. Over 4,750 academics, policymakers, journalists and think tank scholars and executives participated in the annual indexing process. The 9th edition of the Global Go To Think Tank Index will be released on January 27, 2016.

Think Tank Regional and Global Summits

Since June 2012, the TTCSP in cooperation with its regional partners has co-sponsored and organized 8 regional Think Tank Summits, 2 National Think Tank Summits (China and Korea) and 1 International Think Tank Summit. 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”.

Think Tank Innovations Summit, December 13-15, 2015 Philadelphia, PA

MENA Summit, February 24-26, 2016 Istanbul, Turkey

India Think Tank Summit, March 2016

Africa Think Tank Summit, April 4-6, 2016 Addis Abba, Ethiopia

North America Think Tank Summit, May 2016

Asia Think Tank Summit, June 2016, Seoul, Republic of Korea

China Think Tank Summit, July 2016

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

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

TTCSP Think Tank Publications

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

We are pleased to announce the publication TTCSP book entitled, **How Think Tanks Shape Social Development Policies (June 2014)** which was funded by the New Venture Fund.

The book includes in-depth case studies involving 27 authors from 17 countries representing every region of the world. The contributors examine the case of innovative think tank aided strategies implemented in highly industrialized world powers including the United States and Russia, emerging countries such as China, India, Brazil, and Korea, and developing nations such as Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania.

This book was formally launched at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the University of Pennsylvania Press in Washington, DC on June 18, 2014 with

over 200 think tanks, journalists, policymakers and policy oriented civil society organizations in attendance

International Organization and Global Governance (Routledge 2014)

Edited by **Thomas G. Weiss** and **Rorden Wilkinson**

Chapter 28 Think Tanks and Global Policy Networks, James McGann

This volume is the most comprehensive textbook available for those interested in international organization and global governance. Organized around a concern with how the world is and could be governed, the book offers:

- in-depth and accessible coverage of the history and theories of international organization and global governance;
- discussions of the full range of state, intergovernmental, and nonstate actors; and
- examinations of key issues in all aspects of contemporary global governance.

The book's chapters are arranged into 7 parts and woven together by a comprehensive introduction to the field, separate section introductions designed to guide students and faculty, and helpful pointers to further reading. *International Organization and Global Governance* is a self-contained resource enabling readers to better comprehend the role of myriad actors in the governance of global life as well as to assemble the many pieces of the contemporary global governance puzzle.

Security Expertise: Practices, Power, and Responsibility (Forthcoming Routledge 2014)

The PRIO New Security Studies Series at Routledge has agreed to publish an edited volume entitled, **Security Expertise: Practices, Power, and Responsibility**. Dr. McGann contributed a chapter on trends in security studies research in public policy research organizations, which is part of a larger book project described below.

According to Routledge, the book is the first of its kind on the market and therefore carries the promise of setting the agenda for studies in security expertise for the future. Dr. McGann is finishing a related book that explores the trend in think tanks and security studies away from traditional security issues (weapons systems and defense) to non-traditional threats (climate change, economic security, international political economy, etc.).

Books in Progress

Trends and Transitions in Traditional and Non-Traditional Security and International Affairs Research

In the last 20 years there has been an apparent shift in the research and analysis foci of security-oriented research at security and international affairs think tanks around the world. We have identified, profiled and analyzed the data on 3,686 Security and International Affairs think tanks out a total universe of over 7500 think tanks worldwide. Our initial research confirmed that a shift has occurred and SIA think tanks are now almost entirely focused on non-traditional disciplines (economic security, environmental security, political security, human security, and

peace and conflict) and defense and security have research programs have diminished in size and scope.

The end of the Cold War and consequent trends in globalization, democratization and development have placed a premium on research and scholarship relating to the policy needs and concerns of an interconnected, rapidly developing world. As a result, the field of security studies, once dominated by “traditional” military and defense-related issues, has diversified greatly, resulting in greater emphasis on “non-traditional” issues, such as environmental, human, economic and political security. As the field of security and international affairs has grown, so too has the number and variety of think tanks all over the world devoted to this burgeoning discipline.

Our current research focuses on the when and how this transition took place and its implications for the fields of defense and security and foreign policy and international affairs.

The proposed book will examine the conditions that allow for and necessitate this shift in research priorities. The book will provide both global and regional analysis, as well as predictions and recommendations for the future. Additionally, drawing on both relevant data and recent scholarship, the book has formulated definitions for traditional and non-traditional security issues and methodology for the classification of SIA think tanks and the research they conduct in this area.

Think Tanks and the Foreign Policy Challenges Facing the Emerging Powers

Dr. McGann is currently working on a book on the role think tanks play in shaping foreign policy in the emerging powers. Think tanks in Vietnam, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, China, Nigeria, Oman, India, South Korea and Turkey have submitted draft chapters for the book.

The project’s objective is produce ten to twelve case studies that explore how emerging powers and the security and international affairs (SIA) think tanks that serve them are meeting foreign policy and security challenges they face now and in the future. The book will include a range defense and security and foreign policy issues. In its aggregate, the project hopes to identify and then examine how think tanks in a variety of political and economic contexts help their respective countries understand and respond to the new challenges and dynamics of an increasingly multipolar world.

In compiling the volume, a great deal of emphasis will be placed on identifying and explicating the unique foreign policy challenges these emerging powers face, as well as the strategies and programs that SIA think tanks have developed in response to these policy issues. In addition, we aim to identify best practices—both for research and policy advice that might improve the capacity of think tanks in Emerging Powers. A concerted effort will be made to select a representative sample of think tanks so we might explore the roles think tanks have played in shaping SIA policies at the nation, regional, and global levels.

The case studies will be include both traditional and non-traditional security issues in the areas of security, defense and foreign policy. Each case must demonstrate the think tank’s impact on SIA policy. Each case will be crafted in such a way that illustrates how the particular strategy and

structure of the think tank contributed to its ability to impact the policy issue at hand. Prospectuses are being solicited from think tanks in China, India, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Vietnam, Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Turkey, Israel, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Russia, and Poland. Overall, the objective is to identify and share best practices for research, policy advice, and policy implementation in the SIA context.

Think Tanks, Civil Society and Governance

TTCSP is launching a new book project entitled, **Think Tanks, Civil Society and Governance** (or alternatively **Think Tanks, Public Policy and Governance**), which will explore how the relationship between think tanks, civil society and governments has changed since the publication of **Think Tanks and Civil Societies: Catalyst for Ideas and Action**, a volume I edited with R. Kent Weaver in 1999.

The plan for the new book is to have a regional overview and assessment for each region of the world followed by several illustrative country examples that explore a representative sample of think tanks in a range of the political and economic contexts. A number of scholars have already agreed to contribute chapters and Dr. McGann is planning to convene an international conference around this new initiative. TTCSP is seeking donors to support the book project and international partners who might want to host it.

TTCSP Publications:

Think Tanks and the Foreign Policy Challenges Facing the Emerging Powers (Fall 2016)

Trends and Transitions in Security Expertise From Deterrence to Climate Change (Fall 2016)

Fifth Estate: Think Tanks and Domestic and Foreign Policy in the US (Forthcoming University of Pennsylvania Press 2015)

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

2013 Global Go To Think Tank (AKA Think Tank Rankings)
http://repository.upenn.edu/think_tanks/8/

Global Think Tanks, Policy Networks and Governance (Routledge 2010)
<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415779791/>

Democratization and Market Reform in Developing and Transitional Countries Think Tanks as Catalysts (Routledge 2010)
<http://www.routledge.com/books/Democratization-and-Market-Reform-in-Developing-and-Transitional-Countries-isbn9780415547383>

Catalysts for Growth and Development: The Role of Think Tanks in Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (CIPE 2009)

<http://www.cipe.org/bookstore>

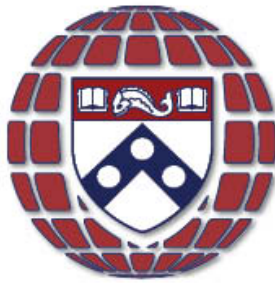
Comparative Think Tanks, Politics and Public Policy (Edward Elgar 2005)

http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/Bookentry_Main.lasso?id=275

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

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





TTCSP

THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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