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1-28-2021

## 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

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## 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

### Abstract

Background on the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) of the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania conducts research on the role policy institutes play in governments and civil societies around the world. Often referred to as the “think tanks’ think tank,” TTCSP examines the evolving role and character of public policy research organizations. Over the last 30 years, 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 policymaking while strengthening democratic institutions and civil societies around the world. TTCSP works with leading scholars and practitioners from think tanks and universities in a variety of collaborative efforts and programs and produces the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index that ranks the world’s leading think tanks in a variety of categories. This is achieved with the help of a panel of over 1,796 peer institutions and experts from the print and electronic media, academia, public and private donor institutions and governments around the world. We have strong relationships with leading think tanks around the world, and our annual think Tank Index is used by academics, journalists, donors and the public to locate and connect with the leading centers of public policy research around the world. Our goal is to increase the profile and performance of think tanks and raise the public awareness of the important role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the globe. Since its inception in 1989, TTCSP has focused on collecting data and conducting research on think tank trends and the role think tanks play as civil society actors in the policymaking process. In 2006, TTCSP developed and launched a pilot project named the global index of think tanks, designed to identify and recognize centers of excellence in all the major areas of public policy research and in every region of the world. To date, TTCSP has provided technical assistance and capacity building programs in 85 countries. We are now working to create regional and global networks of think tanks in an effort to facilitate collaboration and the production of a modest yet achievable set of global public goods. Our goal is to create lasting institutional and statelevel partnerships by engaging and mobilizing think tanks that have demonstrated their ability to produce high quality policy research and shape popular and elite opinions and actions for the public good.

### Disciplines

International and Area Studies | Social and Behavioral Sciences

### Comments

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GLOBAL GO TO  
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INDEX  
REPORT  
**2020**

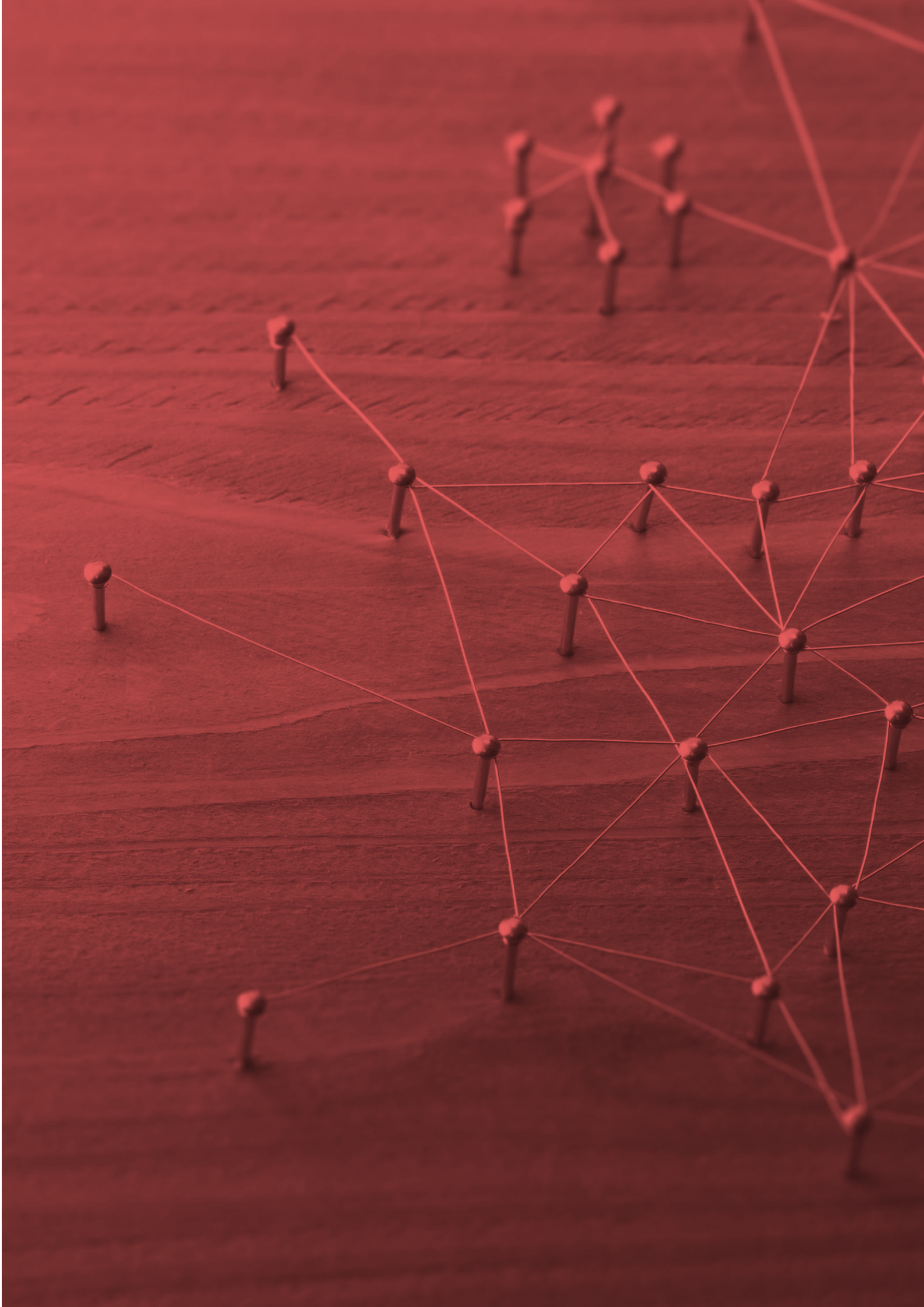
THINK TANKS & CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM

THE LAUDER INSTITUTE

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA







GLOBAL GO TO  
**THINK  
TANK**  
INDEX  
REPORT

**2020**

**COPY OF RECORD WILL BE ISSUED ON  
MARCH 17, 2021**

**This copy reflects corrections and edits as of 03.17.2021**

**RELEASED ON JANUARY 28, 2021**

**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 8,000 think tanks.

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# 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

### Background on the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) of the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania conducts research on the role policy institutes play in governments and civil societies around the world. Often referred to as the “think tanks’ think tank,” TTCSP examines the evolving role and character of public policy research organizations. Over the last 30 years, 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 policymaking while strengthening democratic institutions and civil societies around the world.

TTCSP works with leading scholars and practitioners from think tanks and universities in a variety of collaborative efforts and programs and produces the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index that ranks the world’s leading think tanks in a variety of categories. This is achieved with the help of a panel of over 1,796 peer institutions and experts from the print and electronic media, academia, public and private donor institutions and governments around the world. We have strong relationships with leading think tanks around the world, and our annual think Tank Index is used by academics, journalists, donors and the public to locate and connect with the leading centers of public policy research around the world. Our goal is to increase the profile and performance of think tanks and raise the public awareness of the important role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the globe.

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## Acknowledgements

The 2020 edition of the Global Go To Think Tank Index Report marks the 15th edition of the report. I want to thank all the interns, peers and experts who have helped make the report a valuable resource for policymakers, policy-oriented civil society organizations and the public. The Go To Index is now used to identify and recognize centers of excellence in policy research, forge knowledge and policy partnerships and create a global think tank village. I want to express my deep appreciation to the 3,974 plus university faculty and administrators, journalists, policymakers, think tank scholars and executives, and donors from every region of the world that participated in the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI). I would like to thank the functional area and regional specialists who served as expert panelists and provided valuable insights and assistance as I compiled the report. Thank you also to my research interns Sabrina Ochoa and Valeria Zeballos Doubinko and their respective teams for their help in compiling and analyzing the data for the 2020 Index. A special note of appreciation for Alisa Wadsworth for her assistance with the final editing, fact checking and formatting of the 2020 edition of the report. In conjunction with the regional research intern team, they put in long hours to help improve the quality and appearance of the Index. Finally, I want to thank the more than 300 hosts, planning-committee members and partner institutions around the world that have agreed to host think tank events in approximately 130 cities, hosted by 152 organizations and over 600 partners in 125 cities involving thousands of individuals in a discussion of Why Think Tanks Matter. Once again, thanks to the global community of think tanks over 11,000 strong for helping TTCSP highlight the important role think tanks play in civil societies and governments around the world. Last but not least, I want to thank Ambassador Ronald S. Lauder and Martine Haas, Director of the Joseph H. Lauder Institute, for their support and for the dedicated group of TTCSP research interns who help make the work of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program possible.

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## Introduction

The 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTI) marks the fifteenth year of continued efforts by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the University of Pennsylvania to acknowledge the important contributions and emerging global trends of think tanks worldwide. Our initial effort to generate a ranking of the world's leading think tanks in 2006 was a response to a series of requests from donors, government officials, journalists and scholars to produce regional and international rankings of the world's preeminent think tanks. Since its inception, our ongoing objective for the GGTTI report is to gain an understanding of the role think tanks play in governments and civil societies. Using this knowledge, we hope to assist in improving the capacity and performance of think tanks around the world.

Since 2006, the ranking process has been refined and streamlined, and the number and scope of the institutions and individuals involved has steadily grown. The process, as in past years, relies on a shared definition of public policy research and analysis and engagement organizations, a detailed set of selection criteria and an increasingly open and transparent nomination and selection process. As part of the nominations process, all 11,175 think tanks catalogued in TTCSP's Global Think Tank Database were contacted and encouraged to participate in the nomination and ranking process. Over 44,992 journalists, policymakers, public and private donors, and functional and regional area specialists on the TTCSP listserv were invited to participate and over 3,974 fully or partially completed the nomination and ranking surveys. Finally, a group of peers and experts was asked to help rank and review the public policy research Centers of Excellence for 2020.

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

As a final note, we would like to remind you that the data collection, research and analysis for this project, as in previous years, were conducted without the benefit of field research, a budget or staff. Despite these limitations, we are confident in the quality and integrity of the findings given the number of peers and experts from around the world who have taken the time to participate in the process.

We are confident that the peer nomination and selection process, as well as the work of the international Expert Panels, have enabled us to create the most authoritative list of high-performance think tanks in the world. Still, efforts to streamline and perfect the process are ongoing. We are continually seeking ways to enhance the process and welcome your comments and suggestions. We further encourage you to provide the names and contact information for prospective expert panelists for functional and regional areas covered by the Index. Thank you for your continued support of TTCSP and of the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index. We hope our efforts to highlight the important contributions and emerging global trends of think tanks worldwide will foster insightful discussions and debates on the present and future roles of these vital institutions.

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

- On the University of Pennsylvania Scholarly Commons site alone, TTCSP's 2019 Global Think Tank Index Report has been downloaded 392,990 times from January to November 2020. It is currently the number-one downloaded research paper on the site.
- Over 73,000 individuals and institutions are on the full TTCSP listserv, following the Go To Indexing Process and its findings, and 44,992 individuals and institutions were invited to complete the Global Go To Think Tank Index Survey.

2020 Global Go To Index Survey Sample Size	
Region	Number of Invited Participants
Western Europe	5835
Central Asia	1129
MENA	1294
Central & Eastern Europe	1596
North America	4510
Africa	2438
Asia	3957
Central and South America	2797
Country Case Studies	Number of Invited Participants
Brazil	193
China	1001
India	1192
Ukraine	112
Vietnam	261
Category of Institutions	Number of Invited Participants
Foreign and Defense Policy	1426
Social Policy	432
Education Policy	144
Environment	807
Energy and Resource Policy	219
Science and Technology	203
International Development	282
Economic Policy	1026
Health Policy	288

Domestic Economics	722
Government-Affiliated	263
University-Affiliated	987
Foundation	786
Global Summits	1787
<b>Specific Targeted Groups</b>	<b>Number of Invited Participants</b>
Think Tank Staff and Scholars	2387
Global Think Tank Presidents	1625
Expert Panel Members	3925
TTCSP Interns	121
<b>Open-Source Survey</b>	<b>Number of Invited Participants</b>
Rankings	340
Nominations	786
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,992</b>

- Close to 4,000 individuals participated in the 2020 Global Go To Rankings Process.

<b>2020 Global Go To Index Survey by the Numbers</b>
4 Pages
60 Questions
41.1%: Average Partial Completion Rate
58.9%: Average Full Completion Rate
16.3 Minutes: Average Time Taken

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



## What is a Think Tank?

Think tanks are public policy research analysis and engagement organizations that generate policy-oriented research, analysis and advice on domestic and international issues, thereby enabling 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 an independent voice that translates 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: Think Tanks, Public Policy, and Governance*, Brookings Institution Press 2016).

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 several categories for think tanks. Think tanks may perform many roles in their host societies; there is, in fact, wide variation among think tanks in the work they do and the extent to which they do it. Over the last 90 years, several distinct organizational forms of think tanks have emerged that differentiate themselves in terms of their operating styles, patterns of recruitment and aspirations to academic standards of objectivity and completeness in research. It should be noted that alternate typologies of think tanks have been offered by other analysts.<sup>2</sup> In the global context, most think tanks tend to fall into the broad categories outlined below.

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<sup>2</sup> See Weaver and McGann, *Think Tanks and Civil Societies: Catalysts for Ideas and Action* (2000), Transaction Publishers; and McGann, *The Fifth Estate: Think Tanks, Public Policy, and Governance* (2016), Brookings Institution Press, for a discussion of the origins and competing definitions of think tanks in the U.S. and around the world.

**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 most 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 <sup>3</sup>	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.

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<sup>3</sup>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 2,397 think tanks in North America (Mexico, Canada, and the United States) of which 2,203 are in the United States. There are 2,932 think tanks in Europe.
- Over 47 percent of all think tanks are in North America and Europe, an increase from last year.
- The number of think tanks in the United States has more than doubled since 1980.
- The end of Post-World War II consensus and 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.
- Almost 8 percent of US-based think tanks are located in Washington, DC.
- The rate of establishment of think tanks has declined over the last 12 years in the United States and Europe.

## **Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East**

- Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and North Africa continue to see an expansion in the number and type of think tanks established.
- Asia has experienced a dramatic growth in think tanks since the mid-2000s.
- 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- or government-affiliated or funded think tanks remain the dominant model for think tanks in these regions.
- There is increasing diversity among think tanks in these regions with independent, political party affiliated and corporate or business sector think tanks that are being created with greater frequency.
- To diversify their funding base, think tanks have targeted businesses and wealthy individuals to support their core operations and programs.

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

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

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

- Failure to understand and respond to non-traditional sources of competition.
- Failure to adopt new technologies and marketing and communications strategies.
- Political and regulatory environment that is increasingly hostile to think tanks, experts and policy advice.
- Decreasing funding for policy research by public and private donors.
- Public and private donor 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" does not 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.

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 how 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; the scope and impact of their work have also expanded dramatically. 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”<sup>4</sup>:

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

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

- Competitive challenges
- Resource challenges
- Technological challenges

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

- Mission
- Market
- Manpower
- Money

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

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<sup>4</sup> McGann, 2007



## **2020 Trends and Transitions in Think Tanks and Policy Advice**

TTCSP is dedicated to understanding the key trends and challenges facing think tanks around the world. All our research, publications, and regional and global think tank summits are focused on the organizational challenges confronting the think tank community and the policy challenges facing think tanks, policymakers and the public. This issue, in addition to highlighting the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and emerging technologies on think tanks, we have highlighted the impact of COVID-19 on think tanks and the response of the think tank community to the pandemic. This is followed by a new list that TTCSP is introducing to the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index: “2020 Best AI Policy and Strategy Think Tanks” and “2020 Best Policy and Institutional Response to COVID-19.”

*James G. McGann with special thanks to Alisa Wadsworth and Varsha Shankar for assistance in writing and preparing these articles.*

**Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program**

**Lauder Institute**

**University of Pennsylvania**

## **The Impact of COVID-19 on Think Tanks by James G. McGann, PhD.**

From April through July 2020, TTCSP hosted a series of virtual Global Think Tank Town Halls to Save Lives and Livelihoods to respond rapidly and proactively as a global think tank community to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The pandemic has proven to be an unprecedented threat to the health, economic well-being, and general livelihood of people all over the globe. TTCSP has recognized the value that the think tank community can provide to policymakers and the public as they work towards mitigating the consequences of COVID-19, and the Global Think Tank Town Halls served as a space for the community to convene and mobilize. 1226 think tank executives, scholars and policymakers from over 540 institutions in over 87 countries met over the course of the three Town Halls to produce actionable responses and solutions to the devastating consequences of the virus.

The first Global Think Tank Town Hall made note that think tanks must become stronger, smarter and faster in response to COVID-19 and create effective policy recommendations to support vulnerable and impacted sectors around the world. The second Global Think Tank Town Hall saw the creation of five Working Groups that focused on 1) the public health crisis; 2) preparing national and international strategies for economic recovery and revitalization; 3) identifying innovative and inclusive public and private intervention strategies to help vulnerable groups; 4) fostering international cooperation by creating rapid, responsive and resilient systems to respond to future crises; and 5) new operating models for think tanks – research, communications and funding.

The third and final Global Think Tank Town Hall saw each Working Group present their recommendations and key proposals. Each Working Group conducted their analyses and formulated strategic and actionable recommendations within 45 days, reflecting the ability of the think tank community to convene from all corners of the world and produce tangible results in a short span of time. Below are the key recommendations from each Working Group on the five key issues analyzed.

### **Public Health Crisis**

Working Group 1 analyzed the impact of increased globalization, which has not only integrated nations and economies but has also led to the internationalization of infectious diseases. One focal point is knowledge and information sharing. The Working Group discussed the importance of collecting consistent, reliable and disaggregated data; investing in collaboration, innovation and distribution; and streamlining the regulatory environment and reforming legal regimes to allow innovations.

The Working Group additionally gave recommendations for best practices in managing the public health crisis, which included sharing experiences and simulation models to inform policy. They also discussed the need for research-based solutions and policies, which think tanks can play a role in: the think tank community has the potential to necessitate the augmentation of state capacity, during a pandemic and otherwise. The importance of accelerating progress towards universal health coverage was emphasized, as was the need for the equitable distribution of vaccines, medicines and capabilities.

## **Preparing National and International Strategies**

Working Group 2 focused on targeting sustainable and broader-based economic recovery, focusing on shaping free-market policies that empower a circular economy and science-based target initiative tools. The Working Group laid out a handful of basic principles that governments should adhere to in order to rebuild national and global economies: these included prioritizing green recovery, international cooperation, democracy and inclusive free markets, market-driven responses to infectious diseases, and dynamic and flexible policies.

The Working Group also noted the importance of prioritizing digitization moving forward. Think tanks can be pivotal in encouraging governments to promote digital transformation and inclusion, as well as support the international community in accelerating talks to reduce the risk of privacy invasion and cyber threats with greater technological regulation. Finally, they highlighted the importance of shaping the informal economy into an agent of recovery by focusing on three key pillars: building updated databases, making formal employment the easiest and most desired solution, and adopting a comprehensive reform approach to the informal economy. Think tanks can play a key role in shaping policy in this direction.

## **Innovative and Inclusive Public and Private Strategies to Help Vulnerable Groups**

Working Group 3 focused on five particular vulnerable groups: children and youth, the elderly, women in vulnerable conditions, migrants and racial and ethnic minorities. Regarding children and youth, key recommendations include monitoring the functioning of institutions responsible for the protection of children, ensuring working parents have sufficient time to care for children and equitable access to safe medical services to all families and youth. For the elderly, it must be ensured that WHO and CDC guidelines for long-term care facilities are effectively implemented, as well as access to phone and video call technology for those in long-term care facilities that require sufficient funding. Regarding women in vulnerable conditions, think tanks should advocate for the development of economic empowerment tools so women were better equipped to be financially independent; furthermore, think tanks can help shape policy that creates better awareness regarding what constitutes violence against women.

For migrants, it is imperative that states implement protective measures to ensure migrants' rights to personal security and access to basic rights such as food and healthcare; furthermore, the Working Group recommends eliminating custodial detention methods. Finally, for racial and ethnic minorities, recommended policies include localizing and diversifying service and supply chains to support minority-owned businesses; assuring basic items of consumption in minority neighborhoods; improved local government to support housing and employment stability; and prioritizing public health programming with stronger consideration of the social determinants of health.

## **Fostering International Cooperation: Creating Rapid, Responsive and Resilient Systems to Respond to Future Crisis**

Working Group 4 looked at how to better shape resilient policies and systems to respond not only to COVID-19 but future crises by focusing on strategies that can be adopted at the local, regional and global levels. On the local level, technology should be used to effectively control and distribute resources; direct assistance via managing commercial and supply chains, financial relief, and tax exemptions is vital; and unified programs to administer tests throughout the pandemic should be developed.

Regionally, efforts should focus on strengthening regional multilateral organizations and coordinating initiatives and consensual operational protocols between countries. Globally, the Working Group proposes that the international community should prioritize strengthening

global multilateral organizations; creating new multilateral cooperation and crisis committees; sharing information systems and technologies for pandemic detection and control; internationally coordinating fiscal and monetary policies; and finally, creating a new sustainability and debt financing framework for low-income countries.

### **Being Fit for an Uncertain Future: New Operating Models for Think Tanks — Research, Communications and Funding**

Working Group 5 focused on four key areas in which think tanks can strengthen their operating models moving forward: communications, events, fundraising and research priorities. Regarding communication, think tanks should work in niche intersections of COVID-19 and specific issues in which think tanks have expertise, focus on highly visible communications and stakeholder outreach initiatives, and invest in new and diverse online formats of communications. Think tanks should also reimagine events in the digital sphere, recognizing the potential for widening one's audience base while reducing the environmental impact of events.

Moving forward with fundraising, the Working Group says that think tanks should engage with the private sector as partners in research projects, rather than solely as donors, and think tanks should build partnerships with other think tanks. Think tanks should also redirect and widen research priorities so as to break thematic silos culture and find new policy intersections, as well as develop thematic partnerships with other think tanks focused on long-term research projects.

## **The Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice<sup>5</sup> by James G. McGann, PhD.**

Over the last 10 years, I have been examining the forces that have transformed the policy environment in which think tanks operate and redefined the strategy and structure of many think tanks. These forces are primarily driven by changes in politics, how think tanks are funded and advances in technology and communications. Over the last decade, there are five key trends that flow from the fourth industrial revolution that will transform all of our jobs and lives over the next 10 years. These forces are also driving the digital and political disruptions sweeping across the globe:

- The dramatic increase in the rate of technological change;
- The disruptive and transformative power of social media, social networks, artificial intelligence and big data;
- The increased velocity of information and policy flows;
- Global information tsunamis; and
- Information interdependence and the rise of information warfare.

Human and digital networks that are constantly being enhanced by new technologies are increasing both the volume and velocity of information flows around the world. These new realities are making it possible to manage and manipulate massive amounts of data which are disrupting business, politics and public policy. Henry Kissinger famously said that being a policy maker is like being at the end of a firehose, and today, we are all at the end of a firehose. This never-ending flood of competing ideas and information makes it difficult to process all the different ideas, options and alternatives. How do you determine which product or candidate is the right one for you? It is no surprise in this environment that the traditional products, ideas and institutions are overlooked for the outrageous and outlandish. These forces have created a crowded and competitive global marketplace of ideas and policy advice that poses new and very challenging strategic and operational challenges for think tanks.

In the last four years, the trends outlined above have been compounded by two new forces that have intensified and accelerated the winds of change and are likely to transform think tanks, policy advice and public policy:

The efforts to discredit and undermine experts and think tanks, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

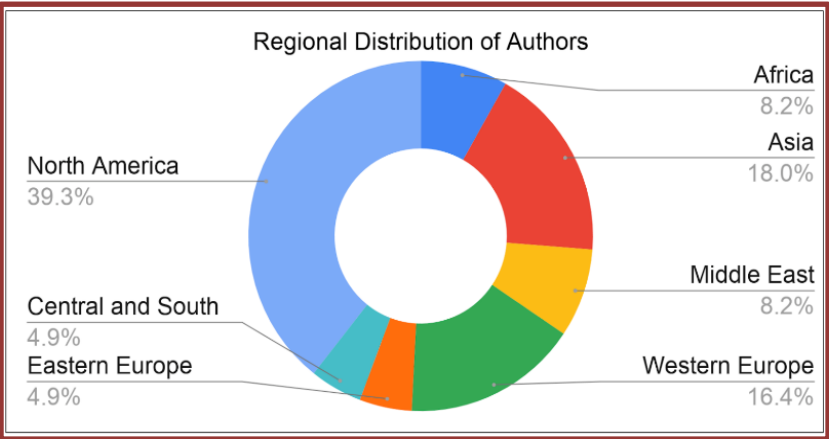
It is precisely during these turbulent times when experts and their advice are being undermined and significant policy and technology disruptions are calling in question the value and efficacy of policy advice that I felt it was critical that we pause and reflect on the future of think tanks and policy advice. Within this context, I believed it was essential that we launch a major national and global initiative to explore the future of think tanks and policy advice in the US and in a host of countries in every region of the world. The two books, titled *The Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the United States* and *The Future of Think Tanks Around the World*, consist of thought pieces from 64 chief executives of top think tanks from 31 countries. They discuss the technological, political, and policy environment that is currently and will continue to shape the future of think tanks and policy advice. Topics discussed include: the impact of technology, big

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<sup>5</sup> This piece is an adapted excerpt from two upcoming books by James G McGann, “The Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the United States” and “The Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice Around the World” (Palgrave Macmillan, 2021).



data and artificial intelligence, competition from advocacy groups and public relations firms, increased polarization of politics, major changes in how think tanks are funded and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on think tank operations. As I have said many times, think tanks must be smarter, better, faster and more agile, innovative and tech savvy if they are to survive in what is now a global marketplace of ideas and policy advice. The essays in this two-volume set clearly demonstrate that many think tanks around the world are meeting these new and daunting challenges.



<b>Total Number of Authors in the U.S. Book</b>	24
<b>Total Number of Authors in the Global Book</b>	40
<b>Total Number of Authors</b>	64

**Selected Quotes on the State of Think Tanks and Policy Advice**

“The government and the general public alike are **relying on think tanks to inform their thinking, especially in an age of increased disinformation**, an active assault on truth, and democratic decay.” —**John Allen**, Brookings Institution

“...nations have become increasingly ‘platformised’ — relying extensively on flexible social, political, and economic arrangements that technology enables — **think tanks need to morph into far more agile institutions.**” —**Samir Saran**, Observer Research Foundation

“Think tanks must have these **broader, increasingly empowered audiences** in mind when crafting their theories of change.” —**Sarah Wartell**, Urban Institute

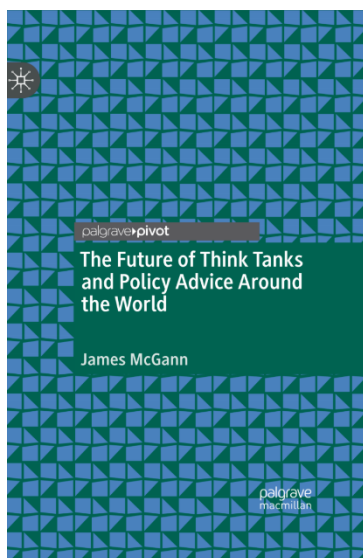
“The **processes of digital transformation** should also be considered within [think tanks], since innovation will inject them with the modernity that is required in contemporary times.” —**Elaine Ford**, Democrazia Digital D&D

“We [have] to make our content more accessible and change the kind of issues we’re looking at...Of course, it goes without saying that **we cannot compromise our quality or our objectivity** in reaching these objectives.” —**Adam Posen**, Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE)

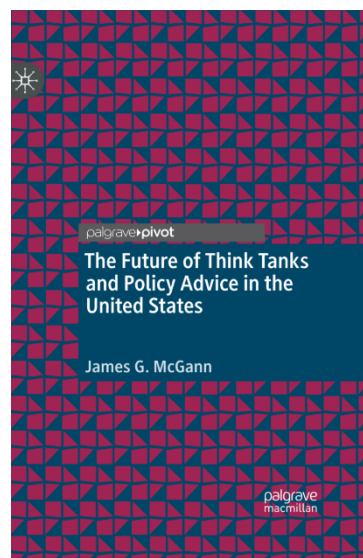
“...the **role of think tanks in Africa is likely to become even more important** in the future, taking into account...a number of **significant challenges and opportunities**, including population growth, urbanization, technological developments, the knowledge economy, and perhaps the most significant: climate change.” —**Vasu Gounden & Cedric de Coning**, ACCORD

“As think tanks look to the future, we must be **committed to both preservation and progress** – maintaining the strengths of original research and independence while developing new ways to meet the challenges...and maintaining relevance in an ever-changing world.” —**Kay Coles James**, Heritage Foundation

“...dependence on **project-based funding** and lack of access to core financing **limits the long-term sustainability of think tanks** in the Western Balkans and thwarts their prospects for engaging in more complex and longer-term research endeavors.” —**Milena Lazarevic**, European Policy Centre



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## List of Participating Institutions

United States	Global
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Arctic Institute</li> <li>● Asia Society Policy Institute</li> <li>● Atlantic Council</li> <li>● Baker Institute, Rice University</li> <li>● Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, KSG, Harvard University</li> <li>● Brookings Institution</li> <li>● Carnegie Endowment for International Peace</li> <li>● Center for American Progress</li> <li>● Center for Global Development</li> <li>● Center for Strategic and International Studies</li> <li>● Heritage Foundation</li> <li>● Hudson Institute</li> <li>● International Peace Institute</li> <li>● McKinsey Global Institute</li> <li>● Mercatus Institute, George Mason University</li> <li>● Middle East Institute</li> <li>● Peterson Institute for International Economics</li> <li>● RAND Corporation</li> <li>● Stimson Center</li> <li>● Urban Institute</li> <li>● Wilson Center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Africa Centre for Entrepreneurship and Youth Empowerment</li> <li>● African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes</li> <li>● African Heritage Institution</li> <li>● Al Jazeera Centre for Studies</li> <li>● Bahrain Centre for Strategic, International and Energy Studies</li> <li>● Barcelona Centre for International Affairs</li> <li>● Bruegel</li> <li>● Canon Institute for Global Studies</li> <li>● Center for China and Globalization</li> <li>● Centre for Applied Research and International Partnerships</li> <li>● Centre for Democracy and Development</li> <li>● Centre for International Governance Innovation</li> <li>● China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations</li> <li>● Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales</li> <li>● Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales</li> <li>● Democracia Digital</li> <li>● Ecologic Institute</li> <li>● Egyptian Center for Economic Studies</li> <li>● European Policy Centre</li> <li>● Fraser Institute</li> <li>● Friedrich Ebert Stiftung</li> <li>● French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs</li> <li>● Fundação Getulio Vargas</li> <li>● Fundación Alternativas</li> <li>● Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations</li> <li>● Institut Moutaigne</li> <li>● Institute for Global Cooperation and Understanding, Peking University</li> <li>● Institute for International Political Studies</li> <li>● Institute for National Security Studies</li> <li>● Institute of Development Studies</li> <li>● Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis</li> <li>● Konrad Adenauer Foundation</li> <li>● Korea Institute for International Economic Policy</li> <li>● Maghreb Economic Forum</li> <li>● Observer Research Foundation</li> <li>● Primakov Institute of World Economy and International Relations</li> <li>● Razumkov Centre</li> <li>● Sejong Institute</li> <li>● Singapore Institute of International Affairs</li> <li>● Thailand Development Research Institute</li> </ul>

## What Policymakers Think About The Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice

“Expertise has been the subject of abuse in recent years, with opponents ranging from conspiracy-theorists to populist leaders all seeking to denigrate 'elite' academics and experts as out of touch. Think-tanks have been a particular victim of this toxic discourse. Compiling the views of 64 current and former presidents of think tanks around the world, the book provides a fascinating wealth of information, posing probing questions about the place of think-tanks today and tomorrow.” **Dr Shashi Tharoor, M.P., Member of Parliament for Thiruvananthapuram Lok Sabha, Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology, Chairman, All-India Professionals' Congress, India**

“Dr. McGann has been studying the think tank industry for decades and has witnessed endless examples of successful as well as failed institutions; his assessment is solid, convincing, and exceptional in its breath and depth. This is his bible.” **Luis Rubio, Chairman, Mexican Council on Foreign Relations, COMEXI**

“The forces of disruption that have battered our collective faith in expertise and independent analysis are a call to action for think tanks to better navigate this increasingly volatile landscape. This book offers valuable lessons for think tank leaders who hope to reach and inform decision-makers in order to better address the significant challenges impacting lives in all parts of our world.” **Penny Pritzker, Former US Secretary of Commerce**

“At this global inflection point, “The Future of Think Tanks” provides a ground-breaking and thought-provoking analysis of an increasingly influential community and the challenges and opportunities it confronts. Jim McGann and the authors he has assembled provide timely insights into a little-understood but hugely significant world of scholars and actors who help us shape a better world.” **General James L. Jones, Former United States National Security Advisor and Former Supreme Allied Commander Europe**

I want to thank my Research Intern and Project Lead for The Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice project, Varsha Shankar, for her help in preparing this essay.

## Overview of Changes 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 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 continuously 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' Changes and Enhancements

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

## 2013

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

## 2014

- In order to amend anomalies present in the 2013 Global Go To Index, some of the regional categories were reorganized according to countries geographic location. The Central Asia category underwent revisions and will consist only of think tanks from Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Turkish think tanks will remain in the Middle East and North Africa category, as will Cypriot ones, despite Cyprus’ status as an EU member state. Think tanks from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan will be ranked in the Asia and the Pacific category. The Central and Eastern Europe category will include Russian think tanks and think tanks from those countries that lie between Turkey and Russia in the east and Sweden, Germany, Austria, and Italy in the west.
- The “Top Health Policy Think Tanks” category was subdivided into the “Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks” and “Top Domestic Health Policy Think Tanks” categories so as to better reflect the fact that there are two distinct areas of focus in the field of health policy.

## 2015

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

## 2016

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

## 2017

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

## 2018

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

## 2019

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

## 2020

- A new assessment was added to evaluate think tanks’ responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2020 report will include a ranking category concerning the best adaptation of programming and communication to this new environment.
- In addition, 105 multilingual summer research Interns helped conduct a systematic update of the TTCSP think tanks database which has greatly enhanced the accuracy and quality of the listings in the database. Finally, a thorough review was conducted of all the definitions for the Global Go To Think Tank Index categories.

## 2020 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 TTCSP. Conversely, an organization’s exclusion from the rankings does not necessarily indicate poor quality, effectiveness, or performance. There are 11,175 think tanks around the world completing exceptional work to help bridge the gap between knowledge and policy. This report is only one effort to highlight some of the world’s leading think tanks.

## Methodology and Timeline

Before beginning the 2020 nomination and selection process, the team conducted extensive research to update and verify TTCSP’s 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 2020 nomination and selection process launch, a letter announcing the commencement of the 2020 GGTTI was sent to individuals and organizations in our database. Think tanks were asked to make recommendations for improving the nomination and selection process, in addition to potential Expert Panel nominees. A letter requesting evaluations of the efficacy and validity of the 2019 Rankings criteria, and nomination and selection process, was also sent to expert panelists from previous years.



## Timeline of the Nomination and Ranking Process

### **Call for Expert Panel Members and Update of TTCSP Think Tank Database:** April—August 2020

In preparation for the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Indexing process, a call for nominations was issued for qualified individuals to serve on the Regional, Functional and Special Areas of Distinction Panels. In addition, we asked for comments, suggestions and recommendations for how we might improve the Index. In addition, 70 summer research interns help update TTCSP Global Think Tank Database to make sure all known think tanks are included in the Survey.

### **Round I:** Nominations, September—October 2020

A call for Nominations was sent to over 8,100 think tanks and approximately 12,800 journalists, public and private donors, and policymakers from around the world. These nominations were tabulated and institutes with 10 or more nominations were included in the next step of the 2020 Think Tank Indexing process. All the top-ranked think tanks from 2019 were automatically included in the 2020 ranking ballot.

### **Round II:** Peer and Expert Rankings, October 2020

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

### **Round III:** Expert Panel Selects 2020 Go To Think Tanks, November—December 2020

The members of the Expert Panel received information packets by email 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 2020 Expert Panel. Experts from every region and functional area were represented on the Expert Panel. Panelists submitted their rankings and recommendations during the month December 2020.

**2020 Global Go To Think Tank Report Launch:** The 2020 Global Go-To Think Tank Rankings will be released in New York, Washington D.C. and over 100 cities around the world on January 30, 2021.

## 2020 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 category is used to contrast the countries that are included in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) category. Sudan, although geographically located south of the Sahara Desert, is not considered a Sub-Saharan country. The think tanks in this category 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 relevant country and region.

**Top Think Tanks in Central and South America:** This category is dedicated to the leading institutions in the Central and Southern part of the American continent, including the Caribbean states. The definition excludes Canada, Mexico and the United States. The think tanks in this category 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 relevant country and region.

**Top Think Tanks in the United States:** This category is dedicated to the leading institutions in 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 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. Although Russia geographically extends into the Central Asia region, it is not considered part of the region for the purposes of this ranking. The think tanks in this category 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 relevant country and region.

**Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea:** The previous “Top Think Tanks in Asia” category underwent revisions in order to prevent an overrepresentation in the region by think tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. Therefore, we created a separate 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. To avoid confusion and to respect the fact that most 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 think tanks from those countries that lie between Turkey and Russia in the east and Sweden, Germany, Austria, and Italy in the west. Thus, this category will include think tank in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

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

## By Area of Research

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

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

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

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

**Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks:** This category is dedicated to the leading energy and resource policy institutions of the global community. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analysis on a wide set of issues pertaining to energy and resources such as: energy development, production, distribution, and. 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 Environmental 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 of global significance. These think tanks excel in research, analysis, and public engagement on a wide range of environmental 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, diplomacy, international politics, and economic policy at the domestic and international levels. 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 respective 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 that 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 to international economic policy, such as: globalization, international finance, trade, investment, development, and various other topics relevant to global economics. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of

advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

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

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

**Top Water Security Think Tanks:** This category is dedicated to the leading water security think tanks. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analysis on public policy as it relates to water security, which has been defined as "the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water- related risks". Water security is also the capacity to assure access to an adequate quantity and quality of water to sustain livelihoods, proper health and socio-economic development of people around the world. These think tanks excel in research, analysis and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

**Top Food Security Think Tanks:** This category is dedicated to the leading food security think tanks. The top think tanks in this category provide superior innovative research and strategic analyses of the issue of food security. This includes access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy quality of life and the social and economic development of communities. Food security generally focuses on the disruption or unavailability of critical food supplies due to risk factors such as: droughts, shipping disruptions, fuel shortages, economic instability, and national and sub-national conflicts. These think tanks excel in research, analysis, and public engagement on a wide range of policy issues with the aim of advancing debate, facilitating cooperation between relevant actors, maintaining public support, and funding, and improving the overall quality of life in one of the relevant countries.

## By Special Achievement

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

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

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

**Best Institutional Adaptation and Response to COVID-19 Environment:** An institution that has been able to redirect its research, programs, and organizational resources to respond effectively to the disruptions caused by global pandemic. This category recognizes the development and production of new types of programming, digital platforms, areas of research and policy recommendations.

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

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

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

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

**Think Tank on Cutting Edge of Artificial Intelligence Research:** These are organizations that are on the cutting edge of emerging technology trends and the policy issues they generate. The think tanks in this category are think tanks that are working at the intersection of policy and emerging technologies, data management and analytics (Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Analytics, Big Data, Predictive Analytics) and their impact on society and public policy.

**Best Policy Study/Report Produced by a Think Tank 2018-2020:** Quality study/reports that can meet the need of rigorous, policy-oriented research and are accessible to policymakers, media, and the public.

**Best Operations Policies, Procedures Developed in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic:** Policies implemented by think tanks in light of changes to the think tank and societal environment of the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically the widespread move to virtual or online

engagement. Examples include video conferencing, use of secure communication channels, modification of research agenda, and social media outreach.

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

**Best Think Tank Network:** Working through a network is a critical factor for a think tank to reach their goals. The ability to expand, mobilize and nurture a 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 do not base networks on their goal and focus, networking has made the total greater than the sum of all individuals in a comprehensive environment.

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

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

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

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

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

**Best Think Tank with the Best Practices (Policies and Procedures) to assure the Quality, Independence, and Integrity of its Policy Research:** Think tanks honored in this category adhere to 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, most 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.

## 2020 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 2020 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, and the number and type of scholarly publications produced such as: books, journals and conference papers, the number of presentations delivered at scholarly and other professional meetings 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, and 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, and 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 and 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, and conducting research or teaching.
- Ability to use electronic, print, and new media to communicate research and reach key audiences.
- Media reputation (number of media appearances, interviews, and citations).
- Ability to use the Internet including social media tools, to engage with policymakers, journalists, and the public.
- Website and digital presence. The quality, accessibility, and effective maintenance of the organization's web presence, as well as the quality and level of digital traffic and engagement (quality, accessibility and navigability of website, number of website visitors, page views, time spent on pages and "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, and earned income).
- Effective management and allocation of financial and human resources. The ability of a think tank to effectively manage its money and people so that they produce high quality outputs that achieve maximum impact.
- Ability of the organization to effectively fulfill the terms of the gifts, grants and contracts from government(s), individuals, corporations, and foundations who have provided financial support to the think tank (financial stewardship).

- The organization's ability to produce new knowledge, innovative policy proposals or alternative ideas on policy.
- Ability to bridge the gap between the academic and policymaking communities.
- Ability to bridge the gap between 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.
- 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 and 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 policymaking 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 increasing the research and analysis they produce as well as accounting for their contributions to the policymaking environment and civil society. Dr. McGann's research (2008) 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 Dr. McGann has conducted over the years, researchers and think tanks responded curiously when asked about the impact on public policy and how they measure it. The overwhelming response was to provide a list of research outputs (number of books published, conference held, web hits, media appearances, etc.). Outputs, however, are not the only way to measure impact.

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

- **Resource indicators:** Ability to recruit and retain leading scholars and analysts; the level, quality and stability of financial support; proximity and access to decision-makers and other policy elites; a staff with the ability to conduct rigorous research and produce timely and incisive analysis; institutional currency; quality and reliability of networks; and key contacts in the policy academic communities and the media.
- **Utilization indicators:** Reputation as a "go-to" organization by media and policy elites in the country; quantity and quality of media appearances and citations, web hits, testimony before legislative and executive bodies; briefings, official appointments, consultation by officials or departments and 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 and transition teams; awards granted; publication within or citation of publications in academic journals, public testimony and the media that influences the policy debate and decision-making; listserv and website dominance; and success in

challenging the conventional wisdom and standard operating procedures of bureaucrats and elected officials in the country.

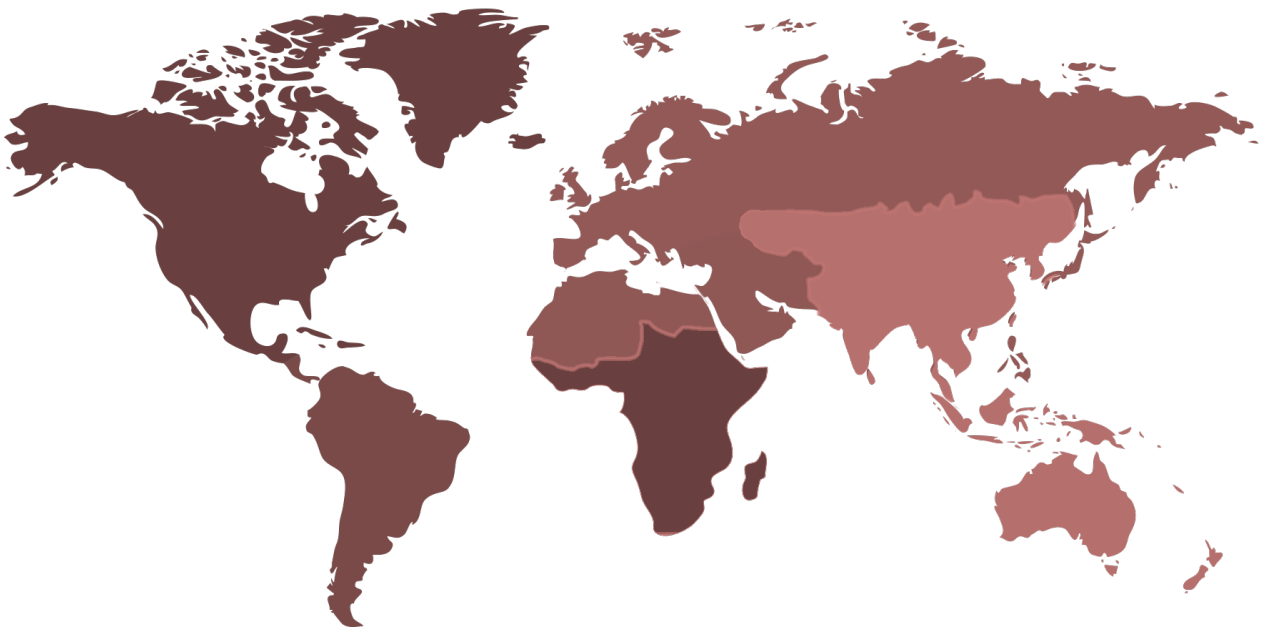
Beyond this qualitative assessment, an effective evaluation of impact should also involve NGOs, as well as members of the government and policymaking community, to ascertain the degree to which they have utilized the grantee's research output. This participation can be obtained through interviews, surveys, questionnaires and focus group meetings, utilizing the outcome mapping technique 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.

## 2020 Think Tank Statistics

### Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Region and Number of Think Tanks in the World 2020

This chart reflects the number of think tanks in 2020 based on data collected as of the summer of 2020.



REGION	NUMBER OF THINK TANKS
EUROPE	2932
NORTH AMERICA	2397
ASIA	3389
SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	1179
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	679
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	599
TOTAL	11175

## Countries with the Largest Number of Think Tanks

RANK	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF THINK TANKS
1	United States	2203
2	China	1413
3	India	612
4	United Kingdom	515
5	South Korea	412
6	France	275
7	Germany	266
8	Argentina	262
9	Brazil	190
10	Viet Nam	180
11	Italy	153
12	Russia	143
13	Japan	137
14	Mexico	109
15	South Africa	102
16	Sweden	101
17	Spain	95
18	Switzerland	93
19	Ukraine	90
19	Colombia	90
21	Iran	87
22	Austria	86
23	Belgium	85
23	Netherlands	85
23	Canada	85

## Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Country

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
Angola	5	Democratic Republic of Congo	14	Madagascar	4	Seychelles	3
Benin	17	Eritrea	5	Malawi	17	Sierra Leone	2
Botswana	16	Ethiopia	31	Mali	11	Somalia	11
Burkina Faso	20	Gabon	2	Mauritania	10	South Africa	102
Burundi	4	Gambia	6	Mauritius	10	Sudan	6
Cameroon	23	Ghana	44	Mozambique	5	Swaziland	5
Cape Verde	2	Guinea	4	Namibia	16	Tanzania	21
Central African Republic	2	Guinea-Bissau	1	Niger	2	Togo	7
Chad	3	Kenya	64	Nigeria	52	Uganda	36
Congo	4	Lesotho	3	Rwanda	6	Zambia	13
Côte d'Ivoire	14	Liberia	4	Senegal	25	Zimbabwe	30

ASIA							
Afghanistan	46	Georgia	36	Mongolia	9	Sri Lanka	32
Armenia	32	Hong Kong	29	Nepal	19	Taiwan	44
Australia	45	India	612	New Zealand	10	Tajikistan	9
Azerbaijan	20	Indonesia	37	North Korea	2	Thailand	16
Bangladesh	46	Japan	137	Pakistan	33	Timor Leste	1
Bhutan	3	Kazakhstan	43	Papua New Guinea	2	Uzbekistan	13
Brunei	8	Kyrgyzstan	29	Philippines	22	Vanuatu	1
Cambodia	14	Laos	4	Samoa	1	Vietnam	180
China	1413	Malaysia	27	Singapore	21		
Fiji	4	Maldives	6	South Korea	412		

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Albania	20	Estonia	24	Macedonia	17	Serbia	34
Belarus	32	Finland	41	Moldova	11	Slovakia	33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51	Hungary	54	Montenegro	11	Slovenia	7
Bulgaria	47	Kosovo	15	Poland	72	Ukraine	90
Croatia	20	Latvia	14	Romania	58		
Czech Republic	39	Lithuania	24	Russia	143		

#### WESTERN EUROPE

Andorra	2	Germany	266	Luxembourg	11	Spain	95
Austria	86	Greece	57	Malta	5	Sweden	101
Belgium	85	Iceland	10	Monaco	2	Switzerland	93
Denmark	52	Ireland	23	Netherlands	85	United Kingdom	515
Finland	41	Italy	153	Norway	30	Vatican City	1
France	275	Liechtenstein	4	Portugal	83		

#### CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Antigua & Barbuda	6	Costa Rica	45	Haiti	3	St. Kitts-Nevis	1
Argentina	262	Cuba	26	Honduras	14	St. Lucia	2
Bahamas	3	Dominica	3	Jamaica	7	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2
Barbados	10	Dominican Republic	41	Martinique	2	Suriname	2
Belize	5	Ecuador	36	Montserrat	0	Trinidad and Tobago	13
Bermuda	3	El Salvador	14	Nicaragua	14	Uruguay	31
Bolivia	82	Grenada	1	Panama	18	Venezuela	30
Brazil	190	Guadeloupe	5	Paraguay	40		
Chile	80	Guatemala	34	Peru	55		
Colombia	90	Guyana	4	Puerto Rico	5		

#### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



Algeria	11	Israel	78	Oman	3	Turkey	53
Bahrain	15	Jordan	32	Palestine	39	United Arab Emirates	16
Cyprus	8	Kuwait	16	Qatar	15	Yemen	29
Egypt	47	Lebanon	35	Saudi Arabia	13		
Iran	87	Libya	4	Syria	10		
Iraq	35	Morocco	29	Tunisia	24		

NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	85	Mexico	109	United States	2203		

## U.S. Think Tanks by State<sup>6</sup>

STATE	NUMBER OF THINK TANKS
Massachusetts	168
Washington, D.C.	148
California	153
New York	137
Virginia	97
Illinois	56
Texas	48
Maryland	47
Connecticut	42
New Jersey	37
Pennsylvania	36
Florida	29
Michigan	29
Colorado	28
Georgia	28
Ohio	24
North Carolina	23
Minnesota	22
Wisconsin	22
Washington	21
Missouri	19
Rhode Island	19
Tennessee	19
Indiana	18
Arizona	18
Maine	18
Kansas	17
Alabama	16

<sup>6</sup> Please note that the U.S. State distribution of think tanks is a representative sample of the overall total of 2203 U.S. think tanks.

Oregon	16
New Hampshire	13
Kentucky	12
Mississippi	10
Oklahoma	10
Hawaii	10
Iowa	10
Nevada	10
Louisiana	9
Montana	8
Nebraska	7
Utah	7
West Virginia	7
Arkansas	6
New Mexico	6
South Carolina	5
Idaho	4
Vermont	4
Delaware	3
North Dakota	3
South Dakota	3
Alaska	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1503</b>

## 2020 Ranking Categories

### Top Think Tanks in the World

- Think Tank of the Year 2020 – Top Think Tank in the World
- Top Think Tanks Worldwide – (Non-US)
- Top Think Tanks Worldwide – (US and non-US)

### 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 Water Security Think Tanks
- Top Food Security Think Tanks

### **Top Think Tanks by Special Achievement**

- Best Advocacy Campaign
- Best For-Profit Think Tanks
- Best Government-Affiliated Think Tanks
- Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks
- Best Managed Think Tank
- Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank
- Best New Think Tanks (Unranked)
- Best Independent Think Tank
- Best Policy Study/Report Produced by a Think Tank
- Best Think Tank Conference
- Best Policy Study/Report Produced by a Think Tank
- 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 on the Cutting Edge of Artificial Intelligence Research

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

## 2020 GLOBAL GO TO RANKING RESULTS

In advance of presenting this year's results, I would like to stress that the inclusion of an institution in the universe of leading think tanks does not indicate a seal of approval or endorsement of the institution, its publications or its programs on the part of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program.

Likewise, a failure to be nominated does not necessarily indicate a lack of quality and effectiveness or poor performance. There are over 11,175 think tanks that are doing exceptional work to help bridge the gap between knowledge and policy. This report is no more than an effort to highlight some of the leading think tanks worldwide.



**A change to the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index rankings is that any think tank that has been ranked as the top think tank (#1) in a category for 3 consecutive years will be recognized as a Center of Excellence and will not be included in the rankings for that category for the next 3 years. It will be recognized as a Center of Excellence for achieving this level of distinction as a think tank center of excellence.**

With that, it gives me great satisfaction and pleasure to present the results of the 2020 rankings process below.

**THINK TANK OF THE YEAR – TOP THINK TANK IN THE WORLD  
Center of Excellence for 2017-2020**

**Brookings Institution (United States)**

**2020 THINK TANK OF THE YEAR –  
TOP THINK TANK IN THE WORLD**

**Table 1**

**Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**



## 2020 Top Think Tanks Worldwide (Non-US)

Table 2

1. Bruegel (Belgium)
2. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
3. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)
5. Korea Development Institute (Republic of Korea)
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
7. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
8. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
9. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
10. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
11. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
12. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)
13. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
14. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)
15. Danish Institute for International Affairs (Denmark)
16. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)

**17. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)**

**18. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**19. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)**

**20. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**21. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)**

**22. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)**

**23. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**24. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)**

**25. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**26. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**27. Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)**

**28. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)**

**29. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)**

**30. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**31. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**32. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)**

**33. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**34. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**35. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**

**36. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**

**37. Urban Institute (United States)**

**38. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

**39. Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (MP—IDSA) (India)**

**40. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**

**41. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**42. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**43. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

**44. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)**

**45. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)**

**46. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)**

**47. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)**

**48. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)**

**49. LSE IDEAS (United Kingdom)**

**50. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**51. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Research (ICRIER) (India)**

**52. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)**

**53. Rasanah: International Institute for Iranian Studies (Saudi Arabia)**

**54. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**55. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)**

**56. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**

**57. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)**

**58. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)**

**59. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)**

**60. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**61. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**62. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**63. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)**

**64. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**65. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)**

**66. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)**

**67. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**68. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)**

**69. Centre on Asia and Globalization (CAG) (Singapore)**

**70. Center for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)**

**71. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)**

**72. Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (Ghana)**

**73. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)**

**74. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)**

**75. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)**

**76. México Evalúa Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**

**77. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**78. European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)**

**79. Center for the Study of State and Society (CEDES) (Argentina)**

**80. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)**

**81. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)**

**82. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE)  
(Venezuela)**

**83. Ethiopian Development Research Institute (Ethiopia)**

**84. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) (Germany)**

**85. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)**

**86. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**87. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)**

**88. Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)**

**89. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)**

**90. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

**91. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)**

**92. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)**

**93. Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)**

**94. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)**

**95. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)**

**96. Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)**

**97. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)**

**98. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)**

**99. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**100. Brookings Doha Center (Qatar)**

**101. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)**

**102. EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)**

**103. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)**

**104. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)**

**105. Afrobarometer (Ghana)**

**106. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)**

107. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
108. Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (HBS) (Germany)
109. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
110. KAPSARC (Saudi Arabia)
111. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
112. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)
113. Timbro (Sweden)
114. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)
115. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
116. Fundación Libertad (Argentina)
117. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
118. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
119. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)
120. Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)
121. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)
122. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)
123. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)
124. Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)

125. **Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)**
126. **Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)**
127. **Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**
128. **F.A. Hayek Foundation (Slovakia)**
129. **Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)**
130. **Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)**
131. **African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET) (Ghana)**
132. **Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)**
133. **Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)**
134. **Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Azerbaijan)Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)**
135. **Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)**
136. **Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) (Japan)**
137. **Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)**
138. **Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)**
139. **PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)**
140. **Pangoal Institution (China)**
141. **Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (HIIA) (Hungary)**



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

**143. Ravand Institute for Economic and International Studies (Iran)**

**144. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)**

**145. Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF) (India)**

**146. Policy Exchange (United Kingdom)**

**147. Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) (Taiwan)**

**148. Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) (Montenegro)**

**149. African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium (AGRODEP) (Senegal)**

**150. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)**

**151. Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (BESA Center) (Israel)**

**152. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)**

**153. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (AJCS) (Qatar)**

**154. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)**

## **Worldwide (US and non-US) Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Brookings Institution (United States)**

## **2020 Top Think Tanks Worldwide (US and non-US)**

**Table 3**

- 1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 2. Bruegel (Belgium)**
- 3. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 4. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 5. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**
- 6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 7. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 8. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**
- 9. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**
- 10. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**
- 11. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**
- 12. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**13. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**14. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**15. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**16. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**

**17. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**18. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)**

**19. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**20. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**21. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)**

**22. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**23. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)**

**24. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**

**25. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)**

**26. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)**

**27. Cato Institute (United States)**

**28. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**29. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)**

**30. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**31. Urban Institute (United States)**

**32. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**33. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

**34. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**

**35. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**36. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)**

**37. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**

**38. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)**

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

**40. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)**

**41. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)**

**42. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)**

**43. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

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

**45. LSE IDEAS (United Kingdom)**

**46. Atlantic Council (United States)**

**47. Urban Institute (United States)**

**48. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)**

**49. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**50. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (China)**

**51. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**

**52. Rasanah: International Institute for Iranian Studies (Saudi Arabia)**

**53. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**54. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**55. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)**

**56. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**57. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)**

**58. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)**

**59. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)**

**60. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

**61. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**62. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**63. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)**

**64. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)**

**65. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**66. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)**

**67. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)**

**68. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) (Germany)**

**69. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)**

**70. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**71. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)**

**72. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**

**73. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**74. Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI) (United States)**

**75. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)**

**76. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)**

**77. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)**

**78. Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)**

**79. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**

**80. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)**

**81. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)**

**82. World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)**

**83. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)**

**84. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)**

**85. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**86. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)**

**87. Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)**

**88. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**89. Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (HBS) (Germany)**

**90. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)**

**91. Demos (United Kingdom)**

**92. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)**

**93. Timbro (Sweden)**

**94. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)**

**95. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)**

**96. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)**

**97. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)**

**98. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)**

**99. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)**

**100. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**101. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)**

102. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)
103. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
104. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)
105. Unirule Institute for Economics (China)
106. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
107. Hudson Institute (United States)
108. Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)
109. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
110. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)  
(India)
111. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
112. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
113. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
114. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
115. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)
116. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)
117. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
118. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)
119. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)



120. **EGMONT – The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)**
121. **European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)**
122. **Fundação Armando Álvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)**
123. **Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)**
124. **Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)**
125. **Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)**
126. **Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)**
127. **Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política (IEEP) (Ecuador)**
128. **Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**
129. **Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**
130. **Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)**
131. **Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)**
132. **Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)**
133. **Center of Analysis of International Relations (AIR Center) (Azerbaijan)**
134. **Mercatus Center (United States)**
135. **Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)**
136. **Hoover Institution (United States)**
137. **National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)**

138. **Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**
139. **Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)**
140. **Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) (Uganda)**
141. **Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)**
142. **Delhi Policy Group (India)**
143. **Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**
144. **Ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (Germany)**
145. **Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)**
146. **Inter-American Dialogue, Washington (United States)**
147. **Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)**
148. **Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)**
149. **Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)**
150. **Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)**
151. **Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**
152. **Institución Futuro (Spain)**
153. **World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**
154. **México Evalúa Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**
155. **German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)**

156. **Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)**
157. **Initiative for Development and Global Governance (IDGM) (France)**
158. **Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)**
159. **New America Foundation (United States)**
160. **Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**
161. **Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (Ethiopia)**
162. **Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**
163. **Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)**
164. **Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)**
165. **Copenhagen Consensus Center (Denmark)**
166. **Israel-Palestine: Creative Regional Initiatives (IPCRI) (Israel)**
167. **Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)**
168. **Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) (Ghana)**
169. **Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)**
170. **Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)**
171. **Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)**
172. **Centre for Geopolitical Studies (GEOPOLITIKA) (Lithuania)**
173. **Centre for Policy Research (CPR) (India)**

**174. Fundación Libertad (Argentina)**

## Top Think Tanks by Region

### Sub-Saharan Africa Center of Excellence for 2017-2019

Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)

### 2020 Top Think Tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Table 4

1. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)
2. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)
3. African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET) (Ghana)
4. REPOA, FKA Research on Poverty Alleviation (Tanzania)
5. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)
6. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
7. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
8. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
9. Ethiopia Policy Studies Institute (PSI) FNA Ethiopia Development Research Center
10. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)
11. Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (Nigeria)

- 12. Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES) (Côte d'Ivoire)**
- 13. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**
- 14. Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE) (South Africa)**
- 15. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)**
- 16. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Ghana)**
- 17. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)**
- 18. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) (Uganda)**
- 19. Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) (South Africa)**
- 20. Africa Heritage Institution (Afri-Heritage) (Nigeria)**
- 21. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)**
- 22. Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)**
- 23. Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) (South Africa)**
- 24. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) (Nigeria)**
- 25. South African Institute of Race Relations (IRR) (South Africa)**
- 26. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)**
- 27. Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) (South Africa)**
- 28. Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA) (Nigeria)**
- 29. Centre for Research and Technology Development (RESTECH) (Kenya)**

**30. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**31. Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)**

**32. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (United Kingdom)**

**33. Institute for Development Studies (Ghana)**

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

**35. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (Namibia)**

**36. Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)**

**37. Group for Research and Applied Analysis for Development (GRAAD) (Burkina Faso)**

**38. Rift Valley Institute (RVI) (Kenya)**

**39. Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IERPE) (Benin)**

**40. Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa (CSEA) (Nigeria)**

**41. Centre d'Etudes, de Documentation et de Recherche Economiques et Sociales (CEDRES) (Burkina Faso)**

**42. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)**

**43. Groupe de Recherche en Economie Appliquée et Théorique (GREAT) (Mali)**

**44. Inter-Region Economic Network (IREN) (Kenya)**

**45. Centre d'Etudes de Politiques pour le Développement (CEPOD) (Senegal)**

**46. Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) (Ethiopia)**

**47. Consortium de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CRES) (Senegal)**

**48. UONGOZI Institute (Tanzania)**

**49. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Tanzania)**

**50. Centre d'Etudes Pour L'Action Sociale (CEPAS) (Democratic Republic of the Congo)**

**51. Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA) (South Africa)**

**52. Development Research and Projects Centre (dRPC) (Nigeria)**

**53. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les analyses et Politiques Économiques (CERAPE) (Democratic Republic of the Congo)**

**54. Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR) (Senegal)**

**55. Centre Autonome d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacités pour le Developpement au Togo (CADERDT) (Togo)**

**56. Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) (Nigeria)**

**57. Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Research Organization (STIPRO) (Tanzania)**

**58. Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI) (Zimbabwe)**

**59. Mandela Institute for Development Studies (MINDS) (South Africa)**

**60. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (Angola)**

**61. Swaziland Economic Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SEPARC) (Swaziland)**

**62. Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) (Rwanda)**

**63. Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) (South Africa)**

**64. Africa Freedom of Information Centre (Uganda)**



**65. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)**

**66. Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) (Kenya)**

**67. Afro-Middle East Centre (South Africa)**

**68. Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG) (Ghana)**

**69. Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du Cires (CAPEC) (Côte d'Ivoire)**

**70. Centre d'Analyse de Politiques Économiques et Sociales (CAPES) (Burkina Faso)**

**71. Centre d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacités d'Analyse et de Plaidoyer (CERCAP) (Mali)**

**72. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)**

**73. Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour La Paix (Côte d'Ivoire)**

**74. Audace Institut Afrique (Côte d'Ivoire)**

**75. Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia (EEPFE) (Ethiopia)**

**76. Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (Somalia)**

**77. African Development Associates (ADEAS) (Liberia)**

**78. Institute of Security Studies (Ethiopia)**

**79. African Centre for Cities (South Africa)**

**80. The Sudd Institute (South Sudan)**

**81. Okavango Research Institute (Botswana)**

**82. Centre for Economic Transformation (CET) (Ghana)**

**83. Institute for Somali Studies (Somalia)**

**84. Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (South Africa)**

**85. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (Tanzania)**

**86. Horn of Africa Economic and Social Policy Institute (Ethiopia)**

**87. Center for Environment and Development (Cameroon)**

**88. Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa (Senegal)**

**89. African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) (Algeria)**

**90. Centre de Recherche et de Formation sur le Développement Intégré (CREFDI) (Côte d'Ivoire)**

**91. Centro Terra Viva (Mozambique)**

**92. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (Ghana)**

**93. African Institute for Agrarian Studies (AIAS) (Zimbabwe)**

**94. African Centre for Cities (South Africa)**

## **Mexico and Canada Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

**Fraser Institute (Canada)**

## **2020 Top Think Tanks in Mexico and Canada**

### **Table 5**

- 1. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)**
- 2. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)**
- 3. México Evalúa Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**
- 4. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**
- 5. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**
- 6. Canadian Global Affairs Institute (CGAI) (Canada)**
- 7. Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) (Mexico)**
- 8. Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad (IMCO) (Mexico)**
- 9. Macdonald-Laurier Institute (MLI) (Canada)**
- 10. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)**
- 11. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)**
- 12. Centro de Investigación Económica y Presupuestaria (CIEP) (Mexico)**

**13. Conference Board of Canada (CBoC) (Canada)**

**14. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)**

**15. Gestion Social y Cooperación (GESOC) (Mexico)**

**16. Montreal Economic Institute (MEI) (Canada)**

**17. Mexicanos Conra la Corrupción y la Impunidad (Mexico)**

**18. Atlantic Institute for Market Studies (AIMS) (Canada)**

**19. Canadian International Council (CIC) (Canada)**

**20. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)**

**21. Colegio de la Frontera Norte (Colef) (Mexico)**

**22. Center for International Policy Studies (Canada)**

**23. Eco-Fiscal Commission (Canada)**

**24. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Mexico)**

**25. Colectivo de Análisis de la Seguridad con Democracia (CASEDE) (Mexico)**

**26. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)**

**27. Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia (INSYDE) (Mexico)**

**28. Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP), FKA Queen's Centre for International Relations (Canada)**

**29. Mowat Center (Canada)**

**30. Public Policy Forum (PPF) (Canada)**

**31. Canada 2020 (Canada)**

**32. Caminos de la Libertad (Mexico)**

**33. Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Libre Empresa (CISLE) (Mexico)**

**34. Canadian Taxpayers Federation (Canada)**

**35. Mackenzie Institute (Canada)**

**36. Mexicanos Primero (Mexico)**

**37. CIVITAS (Canada)**

**38. Asia Pacific Foundation (Canada)**

**39. China Institute (Canada)**

**40. Pembina Institute (Canada)**

**41. Fundación IDEA (Mexico)**

**42. Instituto de Pensamiento Estratégico Ágora (IPEA) (Mexico)**

**43. Global Network for Africa's Prosperity (GNAP) (Canada)**

**44. Institute for Liberal Studies (Canada)**

## Central and South America Center of Excellence for 2016-2019

Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)

## 2020 Top Think Tanks in Central and South America

### Table 6

1. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)
2. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
3. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)
4. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)
5. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
6. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)
7. Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)
8. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
9. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
10. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)
11. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)

**12. Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADES) (El Salvador)**

**13. Consejo Uruguayo para las Relaciones Internacionales (CURI) (Uruguay)**

**14. Fundação Fernando Henrique Cardoso (FHC) (Brazil)**

**15. Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana (CLAEH) (Uruguay)**

**16. Fundación para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)**

**17. Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya (CADEP) (Paraguay)**

**18. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)**

**19. Corporación de Estudios para Latinoamérica (CIEPLAN) (Chile)**

**20. Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP) (Brazil)**

**21. Instituto Libertad y Democracia (ILD) (Peru)**

**22. Fundación Chile 21 (Chile)**

**23. Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) (Argentina)**

**24. Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política (IEEP) (Ecuador)**

**25. Fundación de Investigaciones Económicas Latinoamericanas (FIEL) (Argentina)**

**26. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) (Peru)**

**27. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**28. Fundación Jaime Guzmán (FJG) (Chile)**

**29. Fundación Pensar (Argentina)**

**30. Núcleo de Estudos da Violência (NEV USP) (Brazil)**

**31. International Centre for Environmental and Nuclear Sciences (Jamaica)**

**32. Foro Social de la Deuda Externa y Desarrollo de Honduras (FOSDEH) (Honduras)**

**33. Instituto Millenium (Brazil)**

**34. Fundación Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo (FUNDAUNGO) (El Salvador)**

**35. Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) (Colombia)**

**36. Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales (CEDLAS) (Argentina)**

**37. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)**

**38. Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)**

**39. Instituto Desarrollo (Paraguay)**

**40. Centro de Iniciativas Democráticas (CIDEM) (Panama)**

**41. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)**

**42. Fundación Centro de Pensamiento Primero Colombia (FCPPC) (Colombia)**

**43. Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA) (Guatemala)**

**44. Centro Democracia y Comunidad (CDC) (Chile)**

**45. Fundación Milenio (Bolivia)**

**46. Grupo Propuesta Ciudadana (GPC) (Peru)**

**47. Fundación Aru (Bolivia)**



**48. Fundación Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUNIDES) (Nicaragua)**

**49. Nassau Institute (Bahamas)**

**50. Center for a New Economy (CNE) (Puerto Rico)**

**51. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA) (Peru)**

**52. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas (CINVE) (Uruguay)**

**53. Faculdade de Direito do Sul de Minas (Brazil)**

**54. Centro de Investigaciones para la Transformación (CENIT) (Argentina)**

**55. Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de América Latina (CADAL) (Argentina)**

**56. Colombian Caribbean Observatory (Colombia)**

**57. Consejo Venezolano de Relaciones Internacionales (COVRI) (Venezuela)**

**58. Arias Foundation (Costa Rica)**

**59. Dejusticia (Colombia)**

**60. Centro de Análisis de las Decisiones Públicas (CADEP) (Guatemala)**

**61. Instituto Peruano de Economía (IPE) (Peru)**

**62. Instituto de Estudios Estratégicos y Políticas Públicas (IEEPP) (Nicaragua)**

**63. Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales (CEES) (Guatemala)**

**64. Centro de Investigaciones Socio Jurídicas (CEES) (Colombia)**

**65. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (ECLAC/CEPAL) (Chile)**

**66. El Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico (CEDE) (Colombia)**

**67. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**68. Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (FBSP) (Brazil)**

**69. Fundación Bases (Argentina)**

**70. Fundación Democracia y Libertad (Peru)**

**71. MODRICENIR (Haiti)**

**72. Instituto Liberdade (IL-RS) (Brazil)**

**73. Instituto Político para la Libertad (IPL) (Peru)**

**74. Fundación para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)**

**75. Instituto de Estudios Parlamentarios Fermín Toro (Venezuela)**

**76. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)**

**77. Igarapé Institute (Brazil)**

**78. Instituto De Ciencia Política Hernán Echavarría Olózaga (ICP) (Colombia)**

**79. Libertad y Progreso (Argentina)**

**80. Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE) (Brazil)**

**81. Fundación Institucionalidad y Justicia (Dominican Republic)**

**82. Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (SENACYT) (Panama)**

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

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

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

## **United States Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Brookings Institution (United States)**

## **2020 Top Think Tanks in United States**

### **Table 7**

- 1. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**
- 2. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 4. Urban Institute (United States)**
- 5. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**
- 6. Heritage Foundation (United States)**
- 7. Atlantic Council (United States)**
- 8. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**
- 9. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 10. Stimson Center (United States)**
- 11. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**
- 12. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)**

**13. Cato Institute (United States)**

**14. Hudson Institute (United States)**

**15. Baker Institute for Public Policy (United States)**

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

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

**18. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)**

**19. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)**

**20. Freedom House (United States)**

**21. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)**

**22. Hoover Institution (United States)**

**23. Mercatus Center (United States)**

**24. McKinsey Global Institute (United States)**

**25. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)**

**26. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)**

**27. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**

**28. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**

**29. Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI) (United States)**

**30. Economic Policy Institute (EPI) (United States)**

**31. Middle East Institute (MEI) (United States)**

**32. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**33. National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR) (United States)**

**34. Migration Policy Institute (MPI) (United States)**

**35. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)**

**36. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)**

**37. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research (MI) (United States)**

**38. Worldwatch Institute (United States)**

**39. Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF) (United States)**

**40. Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs (United States)**

**41. Pew Research Center (United States)**

**42. Independent Institute (United States)**

**43. Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES) (United States)**

**44. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)**

**45. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)**

**46. Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (United States)**

**47. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)**

**48. Aspen Institute (United States)**

**49. EastWest Institute (EWI) (United States)**

**50. New America Foundation (United States)**

**51. Center for Transatlantic Relations (CTR) (United States)**

**52. McCain Institute for International Leadership (United States)**

**53. Earth Institute (United States)**

**54. Atlas Network (United States)**

**55. Foundation for Economic Education (FEE) (United States)**

**56. Reason Foundation (United States)**

**57. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)**

**58. Center for the National Interest (CFTNI), FKA Nixon Center (United States)**

**59. Milken Institute (United States)**

**60. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (United States)**

**61. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)**

**62. Third Way (United States)**

**63. Committee for Economic Development of the Conference Board (CED) (United States)**

**64. Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)**

**65. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)**

**66. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)**

**67. Hispanic American Center for Economic Research (HACER) (United States)**

**68. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (United States)**

**69. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) (United States)**

**70. Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) (United States)**

**71. Arctic Institute (United States)**

**72. R Street Institute (United States)**

**73. Center for International Security and Arms Control (CISAC) (United States)**

**74. Lugar Center (United States)**

**75. Institute for New Economic Thinking (United States)**

**76. Berggruen Institute (United States)**

**77. Demos (United States)**

**78. Congressional Research Service (CRS) (United States)**

**79. Africa Center for Strategic Studies (United States)**

**80. Project for the Study of the 21st Century (PS21) (United States)**

**81. Institute for Religion and Democracy (IRD) (United States)**

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

**83. Mackinac Center for Public Policy (United States)**

**84. Center for International Policy (CIP) (United States)**



**85. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)**

**86. Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) (United States)**

**87. Institute for Defense Analysis (United States)**

**88. Levy Institute (United States)**

**89. Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) (United States)**

**90. Goldwater Institute (United States)**

**91. Roosevelt Institute (United States)**

**92. Institute for the Study of War (ISR) (United States)**

**93. Center for Immigration Studies (United States)**

**94. Center for National Policy (United States)**

**95. Pacific Council on International Policy (United States)**

**96. Center for International Development (CID) (United States)**

**97. Pacific Forum (United States)**

**98. Beacon Hill Institute (United States)**

**99. Center for Governmental Research (United States)**

**100. American Foreign Policy Council (United States)**

**101. J Street (United States)**

**102. Federation for American Immigration Reform (United States)**

**103. Employment Policies Institute (United States)**

**104. Center for Public Integrity (United States)**

**105. Potomac Institute for Policy Studies (United States)**

**106. Lexington Institute (United States)**

**107. Texas Public Policy Foundation (United States)**

**108. Rockefeller Institute of Government (United States)**

**109. Electronic Privacy Information Center (United States)**

**110. Institute of the Americas (United States)**

## Central Asia Center of Excellence for 2016-2019

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

## 2020 Top Think Tanks in Central Asia

### Table 8

1. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)
2. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Azerbaijan)
3. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)
4. Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) (Georgia)
5. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (Georgia)
6. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
7. Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) (Afghanistan)
8. Armenian Center for National and International Studies (ACNIS) (Armenia)
9. Asia Foundation - Afghanistan (Afghanistan)
10. Center for Economic Research (CER) (Uzbekistan)
11. Analytical Centre on Globalization and Regional Cooperation (ACGRC) (Armenia)
12. Advanced Social Technologies (AST) (Armenia)

**13. New Economic School (NESG) (Georgia)**

**14. Center for Social and Economic Research in Kyrgyzstan (CASE) (Kyrgyzstan)**

**15. Strategic Research Center (SRC) (Georgia)**

**16. Center for Strategic and Military Research (Kazakhstan)**

**17. Free Minds Association (FMA) (Azerbaijan)**

**18. Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) (Armenia)**

**19. National Institute for Strategic Studies (Kyrgyzstan)**

**20. South-Caucasus Institute of Regional Security (SCIRS) (Georgia)**

**21. Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (Afghanistan)**

**22. Centre for Political Studies (CPS) (Uzbekistan)**

**23. Georgian Research and Educational Networking Association (GRENA) (Georgia)**

**24. Civil Society Institute (CSI) (Armenia)**

**25. Public Policy Research Center (PPRC) (Kazakhstan)**

**26. Institute of Strategic and Inter-Regional Research (Uzbekistan)**

**27. Institute of Public Policy (Armenia)**

**28. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)**

**29. Turpanjian Center for Policy Analysis (TCPA) (Armenia)**

**30. Entrepreneurship Development Foundation (EDF) (Azerbaijan)**

**31. Institute for Regional Studies (IFRS) (Kyrgyzstan)**

**32. Tahlil Centre for Social Research (Uzbekistan)**

**33. Strategic Research Center under the President of Tajikistan (Tajikistan)**

**34. International Council on Security and Development (ICOS), FKA The Senlis Council (Afghanistan)**

**35. Partnership for Social Initiatives (PSI) (Georgia)**

**36. Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) (Afghanistan)**

**37. R.B. Suleimenov Institute of Oriental Studies (Kazakhstan)**

**38. Economic Policy Institute - Bishkek Consensus (EPI) (Kyrgyzstan)**

**39. KIMEP University, FKA Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics and Strategic Research (Kazakhstan)**

**40. Peace Research Center of Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyzstan)**

**41. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Kazakhstan)**

**42. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Kyrgyzstan)**

**43. Center of Analysis of International Relations (AIR Center) (Azerbaijan)**

**44. Center for Political Analysis Strategic Studies (Kazakhstan)**

**45. Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies (GFSIS) (Georgia)**

**46. Afghanistan Economic and Legal Studies Organization (AELSO) (Afghanistan)**

**47. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)**

**48. Information-Analytic Center (Kazakhstan)**

**49. Tajikistan Free Market Centre (Tajikistan)**

**50. AMBERD Research Center of Armenian State University of Economics (Armenia)**

**51. Economic Development and Research Center (EDRC) (Armenia)**

**52. Center for Analyses of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)**

**53. Noravank Foundation (Armenia)**

**54. Kubha Dialogue (Afghanistan)**

**55. Armenian Center of Young Analysts (Armenia)**

**56. Azerbaijan Think Tanks and Civil Society Network (Azerbaijan)**

**57. Central Asia Institute for Strategic Studies (Kazakhstan)**

**58. International Think Tank for LLDCs (Mongolia)**

## **China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**

## **2020 Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan and the Republic of Korea**

### **Table 9**

- 1. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**
- 2. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**
- 3. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**
- 4. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)**
- 5. Centre for Policy Research (CPR) (India)**
- 6. Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)**
- 7. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)**
- 8. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**
- 9. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**
- 10. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)**
- 11. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)**

**12. Delhi Policy Group (DPG) (India)**

**13. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) (Japan)**

**14. Canon Institute for Global Studies (Japan)**

**15. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)**

**16. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)**

**17. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)**

**18. Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)**

**19. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (China)**

**20. Asan Institute for Policy Studies (AIPS) (Republic of Korea)**

**21. Indian Council for Research in International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)**

**22. Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) (Japan)**

**23. Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) (Republic of Korea)**

**24. Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI) (Japan)**

**25. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS) (China)**

**26. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)**

**27. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)**

**28. Sejong Institute (Republic of Korea)**

**29. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (India)**



**30. Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) (Republic of Korea)**

**31. China Finance 40 Forum (CF40) (China)**

**32. Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy (India)**

**33. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)**

**34. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)**

**35. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)**

**36. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)**

**37. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)**

**38. Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan)**

**39. Japan Institute for International Development (Japan)**

**40. Brookings Institution (China)**

**41. Tokyo Foundation (Japan)**

**42. Centre for Social and Economic Progress (FNA Brookings India) (India)**

**43. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**44. Genron NPO (Japan)**

**45. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)**

**46. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)**

**47. Cathay Institute for Public Affairs (CIPA) (China)**

**48. Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) (India)**

**49. Korea Economic Research Institute (KERI) (Republic of Korea)**

**50. Our Hong Kong Foundation (OHKF) (Hong Kong)**

**51. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)**

**52. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)**

**53. Lion Rock Institute (China)**

**54. Pangoal Institution (China)**

**55. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)**

**56. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)**

**57. Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS) (Japan)**

**58. National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) (Japan)**

**59. Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) (India)**

**60. Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET) (Republic of Korea)**

**61. Nomura Research Institute (NRI) (Japan)**

**62. Civic Exchange (Hong Kong, China)**

**63. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)**

**64. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)**

**65. Center for Free Enterprise (CFE) (Republic of Korea)**

**66. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Japan)**

**67. Vivekananda Foundation (India)**

**68. Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) (Japan)**

**69. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)**

**70. India Think Council (India)**

**71. Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) (Japan)**

**72. Center for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)**

**73. Fields of View (India)**

**74. Health and Global Policy Institute (Japan)**

**75. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)**

**76. Institute for Global Cooperation and Understanding (China)**

**77. Korea Foundation (Republic of Korea)**

**78. Centre for Air Power Studies (CAPS) (India)**

**79. Japan Policy Research Institute (PRI) (Japan)**

**80. Asia Pacific Initiative (Japan)**

**81. Hong Kong Policy Research Institute (PRI) (Hong Kong, China)**

**82. Korean Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP)  
(Republic of Korea)**

**83. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)**

**84. National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (Japan)**

**85. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan)**

**86. Centre for Internet and Society (CIS) (India)**

**87. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) (Japan)**

**88. India Foundation (India)**

**89. Hong Kong Centre for Economic Research (China)**

**90. Science and Technology Policy Institute (Republic of Korea)**

**91. Charhar Institute (China)**

**92. Guangdong Institute for International Strategies (China)**

**93. National Institute for Educational Policy Research (Japan)**

**94. A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies (India)**

**95. China International Institute for Strategic Studies (China)**

**96. CUTS International (India)**

**97. Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (Republic of Korea)**

**98. Global Governance Research Center (China)**

**99. Centre for Public Policy Research (India)**

**100. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)**

**101. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (India)**

## **2020 Top Think Tanks in South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific (excluding India)**

**Table 10**

- 1. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**
- 2. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)**
- 3. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)**
- 4. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)**
- 5. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)**
- 6. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)**
- 7. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**
- 8. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)**
- 9. Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD) (Taiwan)**
- 10. Strategic and Defense Studies Centre (SDSC) (Australia)**
- 11. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**
- 12. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)**
- 13. Lowy Institute (Australia)**
- 14. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)**
- 15. East Asian Institute (EAI) (Singapore)**

**16. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)**

**17. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)**

**18. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Vietnam)**

**19. Taiwan Institute of Economic Research (TIER) (Taiwan)**

**20. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs (PIIA) (Pakistan)**

**21. Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) (Taiwan)**

**22. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIISS) (Bangladesh)**

**23. Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA) (Nepal)**

**24. Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS) (Philippines)**

**25. Institute for International Relations (Taiwan)**

**26. Alternate Solutions Institute (Pakistan)**

**27. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)**

**28. National Policy Foundation (NPF) (Taiwan)**

**29. Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET-N) (Nepal)**

**30. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Bangladesh)**

**31. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Singapore)**

**32. Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) (Cambodia)**

**33. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)**

**34. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)**

**35. Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) (Sri Lanka)**

**36. Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS) (Thailand)**

**37. Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS) (Myanmar)**

**38. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) (Pakistan)**

**39. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)**

**40. Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC) (Pakistan)**

**41. Brunei Darussalam Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (BDIPSS) (Brunei)**

**42. Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) (Vietnam)**

**43. Center for Research on Economic and Social Transformation (CREST) (Pakistan)**

**44. Vietnam Institute of Economics (VIE) (Vietnam)**

**45. Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) (Sri Lanka)**

**46. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)**

**47. Centre on Asia and Globalisation (CAG) (Singapore)**

**48. Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC) (Cambodia)**

**49. Alternative Development Initiative (ADI) (Bangladesh)**

**50. Institute of National Capacity Studies (INCS) (Indonesia)**

**51. Centre for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) (Brunei)**

**52. Political Risks Assessment Group (Singapore)**

**53. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)**

**54. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Bangladesh)**

**55. Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI) (Bangladesh)**

**56. Prospect Foundation (Taiwan)**

**57. Institute for Governance Studies (IGS) (Bangladesh)**

**58. Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR) (Bangladesh)**

**59. Vietnam Institute for Economic and Policy Research (VEPR) (Vietnam)**

**60. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)**

**61. Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC) (Pakistan)**

**62. Area Study Centre for Far East and Southeast Asia (FESEA) (Pakistan)**

**63. Center for South Asian Studies (CSAS) (Nepal)**

**64. Centre for Bhutan Studies and GNH Research (Bhutan)**

**65. Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR) (Bangladesh)**

**66. Institute of Social Welfare and Research (ISWR) (Bangladesh)**

**67. Center for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS) (Nepal)**

**68. Chula Global Network (Thailand)**

**69. Asian Institute of Management Policy Center (Philippines)**



**70. Nepal South Asia Centre (NESAC) (Nepal)**

**71. Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies (CIRSS) (Philippines)**

**72. Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) (Thailand)**

**73. Australia China Relations Institute (ACRI) (Australia)**

**74. Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (Indonesia)**

**75. Ecologic Foundation (New Zealand)**

**76. Pacific Island Forum (Fiji)**

**77. Grattan Institute (Australia)**

**78. Centre for Policy Development (CPD) (Australia)**

**79. Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (Australia)**

**80. Institute of Public Policy Studies (Thailand)**

**81. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)**

**82. Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (Malaysia)**

**83. Nepal Economic Forum (NEF) (Nepal)**

**84. Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)  
(Bangladesh)**

**85. Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) (Malaysia)**

**86. Sajha Foundation (Nepal)**

**87. Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID) (Philippines)**

**88. Institut Rakyat (Malaysia)**

**89. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) (Malaysia)**

**90. Institute for Regional Security (Australia)**

**91. Taiwan Society of Japan Studies (Taiwan)**

**92. New Zealand Institute of International Affairs (NZIIA) (New Zealand)**

**93. Policy Research Institute of Bangladesh (PRI) (Bangladesh)**

**94. Tagaung Institute of Political Studies (Myanmar)**

**95. Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (Brunei)**

**96. Samridhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)**

**97. Vietnam Institute for American Studies (Vietnam)**

**98. Policy Research Institute of Market Economy (Pakistan)**

**99. Future Innovative Thailand Institute (Thailand)**

**100. Institute for National Security Studies (Sri Lanka)**

**101. Foundation on Asia-Pacific Peace Studies (Taiwan)**

**102. Nepal Consortium for South Asian Think Tanks (Nepal)**

**103. Institute for Strategy and Policy (ISP) (Myanmar)**

**104. Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)**

**105. Mekong Development Research Institute (Vietnam)**

**106. Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development (ACERD)  
(Philippines)**

**107. Asia-Europe Institute (Malaysia)**

**108. Center for Agricultural Policy (Vietnam)**

**109. Economic Research Institute for Industry and Trade (Laos)**

**110. Institute of National Security Studies Sri Lanka (INSSSL) (Sri Lanka)**

## Central and Eastern Europe Center of Excellence for 2016-2018

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

## 2020 Top Think Tanks in Central and Eastern Europe

### Table 11

1. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
2. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)
3. PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)
4. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)
5. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)
6. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)
7. European Policy Centre (CEP) (Serbia)
8. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)
9. Centre for Public Policy (PROVIDUS) (Latvia)
10. Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)
11. Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) (Montenegro)
12. Center for Security and Defense Studies Foundation (CSDS) (Hungary)

**13. Institute of International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)**

**14. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)**

**15. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)**

**16. Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP) (Serbia)**

**17. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)**

**18. Russian Studies Association (Russia)**

**19. GLOBSEC Policy Institute (GPI), FKA Central European Policy Institute (Slovakia)**

**20. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)**

**21. Center for Security Studies BH (CSS) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**

**22. Casimir Pulaski Foundation (CPF) (Poland)**

**23. International Center for Defense and Security (ICDS) (Estonia)**

**24. Liberalni Institut (Czech Republic)**

**25. F. A. Hayek Foundation (Slovakia)**

**26. Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (ISKRAN) (Russia)**

**27. Institute for Economic Research (IER) (Slovenia)**

**28. Cooperation and Development Institute (CDI) (Albania)**

**29. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)**

**30. Institute of World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (IWE) (Hungary)**

**31. Ludwig von Mises Institute (Romania)**

**32. Gaidar Institute for Economic Policy (IEP), FKA Institute for the Economy in Transition (Russia)**

**33. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)**

**34. Kosovar Civil Society Foundation (KCSF) (Kosovo)**

**35. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)**

**36. Center for Policy Studies (CPS) (Hungary)**

**37. Centre for Geopolitical Studies (Lithuania)**

**38. Kyiv National Economic University (KNEU) (Ukraine)**

**39. European Institute (Bulgaria)**

**40. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)**

**41. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT) (Hungary)**

**42. St. Petersburg Center for Humanities and Political Studies (Russia)**

**43. Peace Institute - Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies (Slovenia)**

**44. Economic Expert Group (EEG) (Russia)**

**45. Center for Energy Studies (CENERS) (Czech Republic)**

**46. Center for Research and Policymaking (CRPM) (Macedonia)**

**47. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)**

**48. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)**

**49. Institute of Economics (EIZ) (Croatia)**

**50. Institute of Public Affairs (Bulgaria)**

**51. International Centre for Defense Studies (ICDS) (Estonia)**

**52. Democratic Initiatives Foundation (DIF) (Ukraine)**

**53. Dniprovskiy Center for Social Research (DCSR) (Ukraine)**

**54. Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation (Russia)**

**55. Economics Institute (Serbia)**

**56. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (LIIA) (Latvia)**

**57. Group for Legal and Political Studies (GLPS) (Kosovo)**

**58. Institute for Public Affairs (IVO) (Slovakia)**

**59. Institute for Urban Economics (IUE) (Russia)**

**60. Centre for Independent Social Research (Russia)**

**61. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Romania)**

**62. Institute for Security and International Studies (ISIS) (Bulgaria)**

**63. Center for International Relations (CIR) (Poland)**

**64. Institute of Baltic Studies (IBS) (Estonia)**

**65. Center for Economics and Politics (CEP) (Czech Republic)**

**66. Institute of Public Finance (IJF) (Croatia)**

**67. Institute of World Policy (IWP) (Ukraine)**

**68. Association for International Affairs (AMO) (Czech Republic)**

**69. Center for Economic Analysis (CenEA) (Poland)**

**70. Analitika - Center for Social Research (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**

**71. Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (Moldova)**

**72. Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) (Bulgaria)**

**73. Centre for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Democracy (CEID) (Hungary)**

**74. Centre for European Affairs (CEA) (Slovakia)**

**75. Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO) (Croatia)**

**76. Eastern Europe Studies Center (EESC) (Lithuania)**

**77. Geographic Migration Centre (Czech Republic)**

**78. BEROE Economic Research Center (Belarus)**

**79. Fundacja Forum Obywatelskiego Rozwoju (FOR) (Poland)**

**80. Center for Research and Studies (GEA) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**

**81. Center for Policy and Governance (CPU) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**

**82. Center for Institutional Development and Analysis (CADI) (Romania)**

**83. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)**

**84. Institute for Applied Economic Studies (Russia)**



**85. Institute for Development and Scientific Research (Montenegro)**

**86. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (Ukraine)**

**87. Institute for Public Affairs (Poland)**

**88. Foreign Policy Initiative (FPI) (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**

**89. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (IPPM) (Albania)**

**90. Institute of Analysis and Advocacy (IAA) (Ukraine)**

**91. Danube Institute (Hungary)**

**92. Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM) (Albania)**

**93. Institute of International Relations (Poland)**

**94. European Policy Institute (Macedonia)**

**95. Jagiellonian Club's Centre of Analysis (Poland)**

**96. Institut Alternativa (IA) (Montenegro)**

**97. Center for International and Regional Policy (CIRP) (Russia)**

**98. Slovak Security Policy Institute (SSPI) (Slovakia)**

**99. Council on Foreign and Defense Policy (Russia)**

**100. Center for Strategic Research (Russia)**

**101. Institute for Economic and Social Studies (Slovakia)**

**102. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (Hungary)**

**103. National Institute for Strategic Studies (Poland)**

**104. National Freedom Institute Centre for Civil Society Development (Poland)**

**105. European Values (Czech Republic)**

**106. Equilibrium Institute (Hungary)**

**107. Institute of Economic Research (SAS) (Slovakia)**

**108. Strategic Policy Institute (STRATPOL) (Slovakia)**

**109. Institute of Mass Media (Ukraine)**

## 2020 Top Think Tanks in Western Europe

Table 12

1. Bruegel (Belgium)
2. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)
3. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)
4. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
6. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)
7. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)
8. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
9. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)
10. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)
11. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
12. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
13. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
14. Ecologic Institute (Germany)
15. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
16. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)

**17. LSE IDEAS (United Kingdom)**

**18. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)**

**19. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**

**20. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)**

**21. Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) (France)**

**22. Notre Europe Jacques Delors Institut (France)**

**23. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**24. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**25. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)**

**26. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**27. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**28. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**29. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)**

**30. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**

**31. EGMONT - The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)**

**32. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**33. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**34. European Policy Center (EPC) (Belgium)**

**35. Institute of Development Studies (United Kingdom)**

**36. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)**

**37. Institute of International and European Affairs (IIEA) (Ireland)**

**38. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (Finland)**

**39. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)**

**40. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)**

**41. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)**

**42. FAES Foundation for Analysis and Social Studies (Spain)**

**43. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)**

**44. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)**

**45. Demos (United Kingdom)**

**46. German Marshall Fund (Belgium)**

**47. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)**

**48. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)**

**49. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)**

**50. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)**

**51. World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)**

**52. Center for Political Studies (CEPOS) (Denmark)**

**53. Fondation pour l'Innovation Politique (Fondapol) (France)**

**54. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)**

**55. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (Germany)**

**56. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Belgium)**

**57. Friends of Europe (Belgium)**

**58. Foreign Policy Centre (FPC) (United Kingdom)**

**59. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales (CERI) (France)**

**60. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)**

**61. Policy Network (United Kingdom)**

**62. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)**

**63. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)**

**64. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)**

**65. Legatum Institute (United Kingdom)**

**66. Fabian Society (United Kingdom)**

**67. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)**

**68. European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) (Netherlands)**

**69. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)**

**70. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)**

**71. International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) (Greece)**

**72. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**73. Koerber Foundation (Germany)**

**74. Institución Futuro (Spain)**

**75. Northern Research Forum (Iceland)**

**76. Istituto Bruno Leoni (IBL) (Italy)**

**77. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)**

**78. Policy Exchange (United Kingdom)**

**79. ResPublica (United Kingdom)**

**80. Jacques Delors Institut (Germany)**

**81. Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW) (Germany)**

**82. Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS) (France)**

**83. Institute of Development Studies (United Kingdom)**

**84. Centre for Global Cooperation Research (Germany)**

**85. DCAF - Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)**

**86. Chr. Michelsen Institute (Norway)**

**87. Copenhagen Consensus Center (Denmark)**

**88. Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)**

**89. World Institute for Development Economics Research (Finland)**

**90. Think EUROPA (Denmark)**

**91. Action Institute (Italy)**

**92. Institut Europeu de la Mediterrània (IEmed) (Spain)**

**93. Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics (DICE) (Germany)**

**94. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (Austria)**

**95. ifo Institut (Germany)**

**96. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (Switzerland)**

**97. European University Institute (Italy)**

**98. Economic and Social Research Institute (Ireland)**

**99. European Organisation for Security (Belgium)**

**100. Institute of Military Studies (Denmark)**

**101. European Stability Initiative (Germany)**

**102. Finnish Business and Policy Forum EVA (Finland)**

**103. Institut Europeu de la Mediterrània (IEmed) (Spain)**

**104. Robert Schuman Foundation (RSF) (France)**

**105. Momentum Institute (Austria)**

**106. Development Initiatives (United Kingdom)**



107. **Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)**
108. **Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands)**
109. **Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)**
110. **GenerationLibre (France)**
111. **Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)**
112. **Commonwealth (United Kingdom)**
113. **Avenir Suisse (Switzerland)**
114. **Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)**
115. **Centre for Progressive Capitalism (United Kingdom)**
116. **BICC (Bonn International Center for Conversion) (Germany)**
117. **Instituto Juan de Mariana (Spain)**
118. **Hayek Institute (Austria)**
119. **Institute for Security and Development Policy (Sweden)**
120. **International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (Netherlands)**
121. **EuroMeSCo (Spain)**
122. **Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International (France)**
123. **Institut Choiseul for International Politics and Geoeconomics (France)**
124. **Institut de Recherche Stratégique de l'Ecole Militaire (France)**

125. The Ratio Institute (Sweden)
126. Centre on Regulation in Europe—CERRE (Belgium)
127. Timbro (Sweden)
128. Torino World Affairs Institute (Italy)
129. Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (France)
130. Institute of Labor Economics (IZA) (Germany)
131. Italy For Climate (Italy)
132. European House - Ambrosetti (Italy)
133. Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC) (Germany)
134. Dukakis Center (Greece)
135. International Institute for Peace (Austria)
136. Millennium Project (Spain)
137. Brandenburg Institute for Society and Security (Germany)
138. Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) (Belgium)
139. Institut Molinari (France)
140. Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) (United Kingdom)
141. Centre for East European and International Studies (Germany)
142. EPICENTER (Belgium)

## **Middle East and North Africa Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)**

## **2020 Top Think Tanks in Middle East and North Africa (MENA)**

**Table 13**

- 1. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)**
- 2. Emirates Policy Center (United Arab Emirates)**
- 3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)**
- 4. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)**
- 5. Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) (Egypt)**
- 6. Brookings Institution (Qatar)**
- 7. Policy Center for the New South-FNA OCP Policy Center (Morocco)**
- 8. Rasanah: International Institute for Iranian Studies (Saudi Arabia)**
- 9. Israel Democracy Institute (IDI) (Israel)**
- 10. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**
- 11. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (AJCS) (Qatar)**
- 12. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)**

**13. Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (Israel)**

**14. Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (Egypt)**

**15. King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Centre (Saudi Arabia)**

**16. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)**

**17. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)**

**18. Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace (Israel)**

**19. Dubai Public Policy Research Center (United Arab Emirates)**

**20. European Stability Initiative (ESI) (Turkey)**

**21. Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES) (Morocco)**

**22. Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies (Israel)**

**23. Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies (Bahrain)**

**24. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)**

**25. Reut Institute (Israel)**

**26. Emirates Diplomatic Academy (United Arab Emirates)**

**27. Middle East Research Institute (Iraq)**

**28. Tunisian Institute for Strategic Studies (ITES) (Tunisia)**

**29. Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA) (Egypt)**

**30. Economic Research Forum (ERF) (Egypt)**

**31. Mitvim - The Israeli Institute for Regional Foreign Policies (Israel)**

**32. Moroccan Institute for International Relations (Morocco)**

**33. Center of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR) (Egypt)**

**34. Center for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS) (Lebanon)**

**35. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)**

**36. Cercle d'Action et de Réflexion Autour de l'Entreprise (CARE) (Algeria)**

**37. Al-Quds Center for Political Studies (Jordan)**

**38. Sadeq Institute (Libya)**

**39. Arab Thought Forum (ATF) (Jordan)**

**40. Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies (Qatar)**

**41. International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT) (Israel)**

**42. Contemporary Center for Studies and Policy Analysis (Medad) (Palestine)**

**43. Amadeus Institute (Morocco)**

**44. King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (Saudi Arabia)**

**45. Al Urdun Al Jadid Research Center (UJRC) (Turkey)**

**46. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)**

**47. Arab Planning Institute (API) (Kuwait)**

**48. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)**

**49. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies (Israel)**

**50. Bahrain Center for Human Rights (Bahrain)**

**51. Arab Reform Initiative (France)**

**52. Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies (ICDS) (Egypt)**

**53. Arava Institute (Israel)**

**54. Center of Strategic and Futuristic Studies (CSFS) (Kuwait)**

**55. Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS) (Lebanon)**

**56. Van Leer Jerusalem Institute (VLJI) (Israel)**

**57. Maurice Falk Institute for Economic Research (Israel)**

**58. Centre de Recherche en economie Appliquée pour le Développement (Algeria)**

**59. Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) (Kuwait)**

**60. Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs (JCPA) (Israel)**

**61. Egyptian Center for Public Policy Studies (Egypt)**

**62. Al-Zaytouna Centre for Studies and Consultations (Lebanon)**

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

**64. Institut Francais de Recherche en Iran (IFRI) (Iran)**

**65. Maghreb Economic Forum (Tunisia)**

**66. Tunisian Observatory for a Democratic Transition (Tunisia)**

**67. Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs (IFI) (Lebanon)**

**68. Tawasul (Oman)**

**69. Center for Economic, Political and Strategic Research (TESAM) (Turkey)**

**70. Arab Forum for Alternatives (AFA) (Egypt)**

**71. Al Rai Center for Studies (Jordan)**

**72. Arab Institute for Security Studies (Jordan)**

**73. Palestinian Center for Peace and Democracy (Palestine)**

**74. Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research (Israel)**

**75. Center for Turkey's Economic and Strategic Studies (Turkey)**

**76. The Centre for Mediterranean and International Studies (Tunisia)**

**77. Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (Turkey)**

**78. Future Center for Advanced Researches and Studies (United Arab Emirates)**

**79. Group of Studies and Research in the Mediterranean (Morocco)**

**80. Al Sharq Forum (Turkey)**

**81. Sheba Center for Strategic Studies (SCSS) (Yemen)**

**82. Hammurabi Center for Research & Strategic Studies (Iraq)**

**83. Lebanese Institute for Market Studies (Lebanon)**

**84. Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies (Jordan)**

**85. Avinoam Bar, FKA Jewish People Policy Institute (JPPPI) (Israel)**

**86. Institute for Political and International Studies (Iran)**

**87. Jerusalem Institute for Strategic Studies (Israel)**

**88. Istanbul Policy Center (Turkey)**

**89. Jerusalem Institute for Market Studies (Israel)**

**90. Center for Strategic Research (SAM) (Turkey)**

**91. Asbar Center for Studies, Research and Information (Saudi Arabia)**

**92. Palestinian Centre for Policy and Survey Research (Palestine)**

**93. Pal-Think for Strategic Studies (Palestine)**

**94. Organization for Defending Rights & Democratic Freedoms (Yemen)**

**95. Land Research Center (Jerusalem)**

**96. Al-Shabaka: The Palestinian Policy Network (Palestine)**

**97. Le Centre d'Études et de Recherches Aziz Belal (CERAB) (Morocco)**

**98. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)**

**99. Strategic Fiker Center for Studies (Turkey)**

**100. Institute of National Planning (Egypt)**

**101. Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (Morocco)**

**102. Kheireddine Institute (Tunisia)**



**103. Arab Center for Scientific Research and Human Studies (Morocco)**

**104. Center Research and Knowledge Communication Center (Saudi Arabia)**

## Top Think Tanks by Area of Research

### Defense and National Security Center of Excellence for 2016-2019

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

### 2020 Top Defense and National Security Think Tanks

#### Table 14

1. RAND Corporation (United States)
2. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
5. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
6. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
8. Atlantic Council (United States)
9. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
10. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)

**11. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)**

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

**13. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**14. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

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

**16. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)**

**17. Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) (France)**

**18. Stimson Center (United States)**

**19. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)**

**20. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**21. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**

**22. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**23. Hudson Institute (United States)**

**24. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

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

**26. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)**

**27. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**28. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**29. Centre for Air Power Studies (CAPS) (India)**

**30. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**

**31. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)**

**32. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)**

**33. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)**

**34. Centre for Military Studies (CMS) (Denmark)**

**35. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**

**36. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIISS) (Bangladesh)**

**37. Fondation pour la recherche stratégique (FRS) (France)**

**38. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

**39. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**40. Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (ISKRAN) (Russia)**

**41. DCAF - Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)**

**42. Hoover Institution (United States)**

**43. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)**

**44. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)**

**45. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)**

**46. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**47. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)**

**48. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**

**49. Casimir Pulaski Foundation (Poland)**

**50. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**51. EGMONT - The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)**

**52. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**

**53. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)**

**54. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)**

**55. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)**

**56. Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BCSP), FKA Center for Civil-Military Relations (Serbia)**

**57. Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP) (Canada)**

**58. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)**

**59. Cato Institute (United States)**

**60. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)**

**61. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)**

**62. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)**

**63. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**64. Centre for Strategic Studies (New Zealand)**

**65. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**66. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

**67. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)**

**68. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)**

**69. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)**

**70. West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) (Ghana)**

**71. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**72. Centre for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS) (Lebanon)**

**73. Centre for Rising Powers (CRP) (United Kingdom)**

**74. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS) (India)**

**75. Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) (Switzerland)**

**76. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)**

**77. Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (BESA) (Israel)**

**78. International Strategic Analysis and Research Center (USTAD) (Turkey)**

**79. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)**

**80. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)**

**81. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**82. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**83. Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) (Germany)**

**84. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)**

**85. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT), FKA Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (Hungary)**

**86. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)**

**87. Independent Institute (United States)**

**88. Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSIS) (Jordan)**

**89. Global Security Institute (GSI) (United States)**

**90. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**91. Center for Economic, Political and Strategic Research (TESAM) (Turkey)**

**92. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)**

**93. Institut Montaigne (France)**

**94. GLOBSECPolicy Institute (GPI), FKA Central European Policy Institute (Slovakia)**

**95. European Council on Foreign Relations (United Kingdom)**

**96. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)**

**97. Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)**

**98. Institute for International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)**

**99. Institute of Strategic Studies (ISSI) (Pakistan)**

**100. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague (ICCT) (Netherlands)**

101. **International Peace Institute (IPI) (United States)**
102. **International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)**
103. **Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDAL) (Argentina)**
104. **Institute for Regional Security (Australia)**
105. **ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute (Singapore)**
106. **Armenian Center for National and International Studies (ACNIS) (Armenia)**
107. **Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)**
108. **Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) (Sweden)**
109. **EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)**
110. **United Service Institution of India (India)**



## **Domestic Economic Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Brookings Institution (United States)**

## **2020 Top Domestic Economic Policy Think Tanks**

### **Table 15**

- 1. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)**
- 2. German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) (Germany)**
- 3. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**
- 4. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**
- 5. Heritage Foundation (United States)**
- 6. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)**
- 7. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**
- 8. Cato Institute (United States)**
- 9. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**
- 10. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**
- 11. Urban Institute (United States)**
- 12. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**13. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

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

**15. RAND Corporation (United States)**

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

**17. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

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

**19. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**20. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)**

**21. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**22. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**23. Hoover Institution (United States)**

**24. Ifo Institute - Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (Germany)**

**25. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)**

**26. Association for Liberal Thinking (ALT) (Turkey)**

**27. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)**

**28. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)**

**29. Center for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)**

**30. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)**

**31. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)**

**32. Fundacao Armando Alvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)**

**33. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**34. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**35. Centre for Policy Research (India)**

**36. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**37. Cathay Institute for Public Affairs (CIPA) (China)**

**38. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)**

**39. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**40. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)**

**41. Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) (Egypt)**

**42. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (China)**

**43. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)**

**44. DemosEUROPA - Centre for European Strategy (Poland)**

**45. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**46. Center for European Economic Research (ZEW) (Germany)**

**47. Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB) (Netherlands)**

**48. Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) (Mexico)**

**49. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research (MI) (United States)**

**50. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)**

**51. Economics Institute (Serbia)**

**52. Center for Fiscal Policy (CFP) (Russia)**

**53. Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) (Ireland)**

**54. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**55. Economic Policy Institute (EPI) (United States)**

**56. Grattan Institute (Australia)**

**57. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)**

**58. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)**

**59. Brookings Institution (India)**

**60. Center for Liberal-Democratic Studies (CLDS) (Serbia)**

**61. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)**

**62. Research Institute of the Finnish Economy (ETLA) (Finland)**

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

**64. Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) (Sweden)**

**65. National Center for Public Policy Research (NCPPR) (United States)**

**66. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)**

**67. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)**

**68. Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) (Vietnam)**

**69. Timbro (Sweden)**

**70. National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) (United Kingdom)**

**71. The Economics Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences (CERGE-EI) (Czech Republic)**

**72. Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)**

**73. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)**

**74. Levy Economics Institute (United States)**

**75. Institute of Economics, Zagreb (EIZ) (Croatia)**

**76. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**77. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**78. Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS) (Austria)**

**79. Institute for Economic Research (IER) (Slovenia)**

**80. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)**

**81. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**82. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)**

**83. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)**

**84. Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**85. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)**

**86. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)**

**87. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)**

**88. Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)**

**89. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)**

**90. Institute for Research on Public Policy (Canada)**

**91. Center for Political Studies (CEPOS) (Denmark)**

**92. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Analyses et Politiques Economiques (Congo)**

**93. Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes et d'Appui a l'Analyse Economique a Madagascar (CREAM) (Madagascar)**

**94. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)**

**95. Hudson Institute (United States)**

**96. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)**

**97. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)**

**98. Düsseldorf Center for Competition Economics (DICE) (Germany)**

**99. Centro de Investigación de Políticas Públicas (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)**

**100. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)**

**101. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**102. Centre for Independent Development Research (CIDR) (Cameroon)**

103. **Centro de Economía para América Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)**
104. **Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)**
105. **Centro de Estudos de Integração e Desenvolvimento (CINDES) (Brazil)**
106. **Gaidar Institute for Economic Policy (Russia)**
107. **Committee for Economic Development of the Conference Board (United States)**
108. **Center for Economic Analyses (CEA) (Macedonia)**
109. **Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)**
110. **Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) (India)**
111. **Institución Futuro (Spain)**
112. **Institute for New Economic Thinking (United States)**
113. **Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)**
114. **Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)**
115. **Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies (Ukraine)**
116. **Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)**
117. **National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (India)**
118. **Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)**
119. **Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)**
120. **TaxPayers' Alliance (United Kingdom)**

121. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)
122. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (IPPM) (Albania)
123. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Ghana)
124. Institute of Economic and Social Studies (INESS) (Slovakia)
125. 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. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)
129. Independent Institute (United States)
130. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
131. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)
132. Action Institute (Italy)
133. Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) (Uganda)
134. Mercatus Center (United States)
135. National Development and Reform Commission Academy of Macroeconomic Research (NDRC) (China)
136. Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)
137. Institute for International Policy Studies (Japan)
138. Institut Montaigne (France)



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

**140. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

**141. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)**

**142. Center for Analysis of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)**

**143. Economic Development and Research Center (EDRC) (Armenia)**

## **Education Policy Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

**National Institute for Educational Policy Research (NIER) (Japan)**

## **2020 Top Education Policy Think Tanks**

**Table 16**

- 1. Urban Institute (United States)**
- 2. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 3. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 4. Center for Education Policy, SRI International (United States)**
- 5. Institute of Education (IOE) (United Kingdom)**
- 6. Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)**
- 7. Center for Social and Economic Strategies (CESES) (Czech Republic)**
- 8. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**
- 9. Center for Education Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)**
- 10. Center for Educational Policy Analysis (CEPA) (Hungary)**
- 11. Center for Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Educational Management (Russia)**
- 12. Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC) (United States)**

**13. Cato Institute (United States)**

**14. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)**

**15. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**16. Center for Educational Policy (CEP) (Ukraine)**

**17. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**18. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)**

**19. Consortium for Policy Research in Education (CPRE) (United States)**

**20. Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)**

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

**22. Committee for Economic Development (United States)**

**23. Institute of Public Affairs, Education Policy Program (ISP) (Poland)**

**24. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**25. Education Policy Center (EPC) (Lithuania)**

**26. Centre for Education Policy (CEP) (Serbia)**

**27. Center for Educational Policy Studies (CEPS) (Slovenia)**

**28. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**29. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)**

**30. Istanbul Policy Center (IPC) (Turkey)**

**31. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)**

**32. PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)**

**33. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**34. Socires (Netherlands)**

**35. Slovak Governance Institute (SGI) (Slovakia)**

**36. proMENTE Social Research (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**

**37. Educational Studies Center (Ukraine)**

**38. Centre for Public Policy (PROVIDUS) (Latvia)**

**39. Center for Democratic Education (CDE) (Albania)**

**40. Educational Reform Circles (Serbia)**

**41. Centre for Educational Research and Development (CERD) (Croatia)**

**42. Grattan Institute (Australia)**

**43. Foundation for Education Initiatives Support (Kyrgyzstan)**

**44. Macedonian Civic Education Center (MCEC) (Macedonia)**

**45. International Institute for Education Policy, Planning and Management (EPPM)  
(Georgia)**

**46. Education Reform Initiative (ERI) (Turkey)**

**47. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**48. Forum za Slobodu Odgoja (FSO) (Croatia)**

**49. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)**

**50. Kosovo Education Center (KEC) (Kosovo)**

**51. Center for International Higher Education (CIHE) (United States)**

**52. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)**

**53. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)**

**54. Network of Education Policy Centers (NEPC) (Croatia)**

**55. Observer Research Foundation (India)**

**56. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)**

**57. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)**

**58. Bay Area Council Economic Institute (United States)**

**59. Action Institute (Italy)**

**60. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (France)**

**61. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)**

**62. Fëmijët Janë e Ardhmja (FJA) / Children Are the Future (CAF) (Albania)**

**63. Center for Educational Initiatives Step by Step (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**

**64. Center for Applied Policy and Integrity (Bulgaria)**

**65. Forum for Freedom in Education (FFE) (Croatia)**

**66. Institute for Social Research in Zagreb (ISRZ) (Croatia)**

**67. Open Academy Step by Step (Croatia)**

**68. Open Society Fund Prague (Czech Republic)**

**69. Educational Center PRO DIDACTICA (Moldova)**

**70. Pedagogical Center of Montenegro (PCMNE) (Montenegro)**

**71. Foundation for Educational and Cultural Initiatives "Step by Step" - Macedonia (Macedonia)**

**72. CPZ-International, The Centre for Knowledge Promotion (Slovenia)**

**73. Action Institute (Italy)**

**74. Higher Institute of Management of Tunis (Tunisia)**

**75. Iniciativa ciudadana EDUY21 (Uruguay)**

## **Energy and Resource Policy Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

**Baker Institute for Public Policy (United States)**

## **2020 Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks**

### **Table 17**

- 1. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (OIES) (United Kingdom)**
- 2. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) (Japan)**
- 3. Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) (Republic of Korea)**
- 4. Center for Science of Environment, Resources and Energy (Japan)**
- 5. Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)**
- 6. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research (CEEPR) (United States)**
- 7. Energy Policy Research Group (EPRG) (United Kingdom)**
- 8. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 9. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 10. Center on Environment, Energy and Resource Policy (CEERP) (China)**
- 11. Centre for Energy Policy and Economics (CEPE) (Switzerland)**
- 12. King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Centre (Saudi Arabia)**

**13. Africa Centre for Energy Policy**

**14. Brookings Institution (United States)**

**15. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**16. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

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

**18. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**

**19. European Centre for Energy and Resource Security (EUCERS) (United Kingdom)**

**20. Centre de Recherche en économie de l'Environnement, de l'Agroalimentaire, des Transports et de l'Énergie (CREATE) (Canada)**

**21. Centre for Energy Environment Resources Development (CEERD) (Thailand)**

**22. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)**

**23. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)**

**24. Center for International Energy Security Studies (China)**

**25. Global Energy Studies (United Kingdom)**

**26. Center on Global Energy Policy (CGEP) (United States)**

**27. Center for Development Research (ZEF) (Germany)**

**28. E3G – Third Generation Environmentalism (United Kingdom)**

**29. Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)**

**30. Atlantic Council (United States)**



31. **Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)**
32. **Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)**
33. **Ecologic Institute (Germany)**
34. **Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP) (Japan)**
35. **Energy Studies Institute (Singapore)**
36. **Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**
37. **Institute for the Analysis of Global Security (IAGS) (United States)**
38. **Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSIS) (Jordan)**
39. **Center for Energy Economics (United States)**
40. **Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)**
41. **México Evalúa Centro de Analisis de Politicas Publicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**
42. **Agora Energiewende (Germany)**
43. **Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia)**
44. **Environmental Economics Unit (EEU) (Sweden)**
45. **Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)**
46. **Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)**
47. **International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)**
48. **International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC) (United States)**

**49. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)**

**50. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)**

**51. Policy Center for the New South-FNA OCP Policy Center (Morocco)**

**52. Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research (REKK) (Hungary)**

**53. Institute of Water Policy (Singapore)**

**54. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)**

**55. Development Alternatives (India)**

**56. Pembina Institute (Canada)**

**57. Institute for Energy Research (IER) (United States)**

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

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

**60. The Payne Institute for Public Policy (United States)**

## 2020 Top Environment Policy Think Tanks

**Table 18**

1. **Ecologic Institute (Germany)**
2. **Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)**
3. **Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)**
4. **Resources for the Future (RFF) (United States)**
5. **Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES) (United States )**
6. **Worldwatch Institute (WRI) (United States)**
7. **Third Generation Environmentalism E3G (United Kingdom)**
8. **World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**
9. **Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (Germany)**
10. **Copenhagen Consensus Center (CCC) (Denmark)**
11. **Brookings Institution (United States)**
12. **Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
13. **International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)**
14. **Center for Environmental Research (UFZ) (Germany)**
15. **Institute du développement durable et relations internationales (IDDRI) (France)**
16. **Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)**

**17. Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM) (Norway)**

**18. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (Kenya)**

**19. Centre for Economic and Ecological Studies (Cen2eco) (Switzerland)**

**20. Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) (India)**

**21. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**22. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)**

**23. Earth Institute (United States)**

**24. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)**

**25. Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning (CAEP) (China)**

**26. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (Indonesia)**

**27. Forum for the Future (United Kingdom)**

**28. Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) (Belgium)**

**29. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (Kenya)**

**30. RAND Corporation (United States)**

**31. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**32. Australia Institute (TAI) (Australia)**

**33. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) (Italy)**

**34. Centre for Policy Research (India)**

**35. CGIAR, FKA Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (United States)**

**36. Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (Nigeria)**

**37. Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences (CRAES) (China)**

**38. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**39. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan)**

**40. Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA) (Iran)**

**41. Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) (United States)**

**42. Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE) (Japan)**

**43. New Zealand Climate Change Research Institute (CCRI) (New Zealand)**

**44. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**

**45. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) (United States)**

**46. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)**

**47. Civic Exchange (China)**

**48. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)**

**49. Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) (Poland)**

**50. Öko-Institut (Germany)**

**51. The Centre for Applied Research (CAR) (Botswana)**

**52. Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD) (United States)**

**53. Departamento Ecología y Territorio, Facultad de Estudios Ambientales y Rurales (FEAR) (Colombia)**

**54. Arava Institute for Environmental Studies (AIES) (Israel)**

**55. Environment for Development Initiative (EfD) (Sweden)**

**56. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)**

**57. Heschel Center for Environmental Learning and Leadership (Israel)**

**58. Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) (Thailand)**

**59. Global Development Research Center (GDRC) (Japan)**

**60. Pembina Institute (Canada)**

**61. Natuur en Milieu (Netherlands)**

**62. International Center for Climate Governance (ICCG) (Italy)**

**63. Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)**

**64. Environment and Natural Resources Foundation (FARN) (Argentina)**

**65. Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON) (Panama)**

**66. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

**67. Institute of Water Policy (IWP) (Singapore)**

**68. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)**

**69. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (CEEPR) (United States)**

**70. Heinrich Böll Stiftung (Boell) (Germany)**

**71. Agora Energiewende (Germany)**

**72. Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3) (Spain)**

**73. Center for Science of Environment Resources and Energy (Japan)**

**74. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI) (JAPAN)**

**75. Centre for Strategic Research and Analysis (CESRAN International) (United Kingdom)**

**76. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**77. Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA) (Ecuador)**

**78. Chinese Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF) (China)**

**79. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO) (Argentina)**

**80. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)**

**81. Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA) (South Africa)**

**82. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**83. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)**

**84. Environment and Development Lab, Brown University (United States)**

**85. Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) (India)**

**86. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Switzerland)**

**87. Korea Environment Institute (KEI) (Republic of Korea)**

**88. LEADS International (Pakistan)**

**89. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**90. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)**

**91. Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan)**

**92. Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) (Republic of Korea)**

**93. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)**

**94. Institute of Environmental Studies (IES) (Zimbabwe)**

**95. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (United Kingdom)**

**96. Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA) (Mexico)**

**97. Independent Institute (United States)**

**98. Environmental Law Institute (United States)**

**99. Sustainable Development Brazilian Foundation (Brazil)**



## 2020 Top Foreign Policy and International Affairs Think Tanks

### Table 19

1. **Brookings Institution (United States)**
2. **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
3. **China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)**
4. **Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
5. **Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**
6. **French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**
7. **Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**
8. **Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
9. **RAND Corporation (United States)**
10. **Atlantic Council (United States)**
11. **Real Instituto Elcano (Spain)**
12. **Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Indonesia)**
13. **Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)**
14. **Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**
15. **International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**16. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**17. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**18. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)**

**19. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**20. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**

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

**22. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**23. Hudson Institute (United States)**

**24. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**25. Eurasia Group (United States)**

**26. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**

**27. Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**

**28. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**

**29. Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) (France)**

**30. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

**31. Rasanah: International Institute for Iranian Studies (Saudi Arabia)**

**32. Cato Institute (United States)**

**33. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)**

**34. Hoover Institution (United States)**

**35. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)**

**36. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)**

**37. Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) (Jordan)**

**38. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

**39. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)**

**40. GLOBSEC Policy Institute (GPI), FKA Central European Policy Institute (Slovakia)**

**41. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)**

**42. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**43. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**44. Delhi Policy Group (India)**

**45. EGMONT - The Royal Institute for International Relations (Belgium)**

**46. Cannon Institute for Global Studies (Japan)**

**47. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)**

**48. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**49. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)**

**50. EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy (Czech Republic)**

**51. Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) (Turkey)**

**52. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**53. Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan)**

**54. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**55. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)**

**56. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)**

**57. Institute for Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)**

**58. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**59. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**60. Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP), FKA Centre for Civil-Military Relations (Serbia)**

**61. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)**

**62. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)**

**63. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**64. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)**

**65. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)**

**66. Australian Institute for International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)**

**67. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**68. Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) (Slovakia)**

**69. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)**

**70. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) (New Zealand)**

**71. Center for Security and Defense Studies Foundation (CSDS) (Hungary)**

**72. Strategic and Defense Studies Centre (SDSC) (Australia)**

**73. Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI) (Sweden)**

**74. Institute for International Relations (IIR) (Czech Republic)**

**75. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**76. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**77. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)**

**78. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)**

**79. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) (United States)**

**80. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)**

**81. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (United States)**

**82. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)**

**83. European Union Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (France)**

**84. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)**

**85. Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Ghana)**

**86. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)**

**87. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)**

**88. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)**

**89. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**90. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)**

**91. Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)**

**92. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)**

**93. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) (Malaysia)**

**94. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**95. Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) (Belgium)**

**96. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)**

**97. Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)**

**98. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**99. Centre on Asia and Globalization (CAG) (Singapore)**

**100. King Sejong Institute Foundation (Republic of Korea)**

**101. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)**

**102. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)**

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

**104. Amnesty International (United Kingdom)**

**105. Asan Institute for Policy Studies (Republic of Korea)**

106. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
107. Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSIS) (Jordan)
108. Belfer Center for Science and International Relations (United States)
109. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)
110. Stimson Center (United States)
111. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)
112. Global Relations Forum (Turkey)
113. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)
114. Center for Economic, Political and Strategic Research (TESAM) (Turkey)
115. Centro Studi Internazionali (Ce.S.I.) (Italy)
116. Charhar Institute (China)
117. Eastern Europe Studies Centre (EESC) (Lithuania)
118. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)
119. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)
120. Center for China and Globalization (China)
121. Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IERAS) (Russia)
122. International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS) (Ukraine)
123. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (Belgium)

124. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)
125. Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) (India)
126. Pacific Council on International Policy (United States)
127. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)
128. United Service Institution of India (India)
129. Middle East Institute (MEI) (United States)
130. Mitvim Institute, AKA Israeli Institute for Regional Foreign Policies (Israel)
131. Consejo Uruguayo para las Relaciones Internacionales (CURI) (Uruguay)
132. Institute of Asian Studies (CENAA) (Slovakia)
133. Institute of International Relations and Political Science (TSPMI) (Lithuania)
134. Center for Transatlantic Relations (CTR) (United States)
135. Institute for US and Canadian Studies (ISKRAN) (Russia)
136. Asian Competitive Institute (Singapore)
137. International Strategic Research Organization (USAK) (Turkey)
138. Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute for International Relations and Strategic Studies (KADIRGAMAR) (Sri Lanka)
139. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (LIIA) (Latvia)
140. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
141. Pakistan Council on Foreign Affairs (CFR) (Pakistan)



142. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)
143. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (KKI) (Hungary)
144. Newlines Institute for Strategy and Policy (United States)
145. Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) (United States)
146. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
147. European Public and International Law (Netherlands)
148. Eurasia Council on Foreign Affairs (Belgium)
149. Eurasia Research Institute (Kazakhstan)
150. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)
151. Institut Montaigne (France)
152. Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP) (Canada)
153. CESRAN International (United Kingdom)
154. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)
155. DCAF - Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)
156. German Institute for Global Area Studies (GIGA) (Germany)

## **Domestic Health Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

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

## **2020 Top Domestic Health Policy Think Tanks**

**Table 20**

- 1. Bloomberg School of Public Health Research Centers (JHSPH) (United States)**
- 2. Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI) (Japan)**
- 3. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 4. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 5. Fraser Institute (Canada)**
- 6. Cato Institute (United States)**
- 7. Urban Institute (United States)**
- 8. Kaiser Permanente Institute for Health Policy (KPIHP) (United States)**
- 9. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**
- 10. Heritage Foundation (United States)**
- 11. Africa Population Health Research Center (APHRC) (Kenya)**
- 12. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)**

**13. China Center for Health Economics Research (CCHER) (China)**

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

**15. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)**

**16. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)**

**17. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**

**18. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)**

**19. Brown Center for Epidemiologic Research School of Public Health (United States)**

**20. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**

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

**22. Center for Health System Research (CHSR) (Vietnam)**

**23. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**24. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)**

**25. Centre for Health Care Management (India)**

**26. Fundación Mexicana para la Salud (FUNSALUD) (Mexico)**

**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. Center for European Economic Research (ZEW) (Germany)**

**31. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**32. Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics (LDI) (United States)**

**33. Council on Foreign Relations, Global Health Program (CFR) (United States)**

**34. Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) (Sri Lanka)**

**35. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**36. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)**

**37. Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (Mexico)**

**38. China National Health Development Research Center (CNHDRC) (China)**

**39. Canadian Centre for Health Economics (Canada)**

**40. Grattan Institute (Australia)**

**41. Health Services Research (CCHSR) (United Kingdom)**

**42. Committee for Economic Development of The Conference Board (CED) (United States)**

**43. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)**

**44. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (FDR) (India)**

**45. Galen Institute (United States)**

**46. Global Health Institute (China)**

**47. Goldwater Institute (United States)**

**48. Ifakara Health Institute (IHI) (Tanzania)**

**49. India Institute (India)**

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

**51. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)**

**52. Institut Montaigne (France)**

**53. Centro Internacional em Saude de Manhiça (CISM) (Mozambique)**

**54. Independent Institute (United States)**

**55. Action Institute (Italy)**

**56. National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA) (United States)**

**57. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**58. Quid Novi Foundation (Netherlands)**

## **Global Health Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

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

## **2020 Top Global Health Policy Think Tanks**

**Table 21**

- 1. Bloomberg School of Public Health Research Centers (JHSPH) (United States)**
- 2. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 3. Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI) (Japan)**
- 4. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 5. Chatham House, Centre on Global Health Security (United Kingdom)**
- 6. Fraser Institute (Canada)**
- 7. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 8. Center for Health Policy and Management (China)**
- 9. Kaiser Permanente Institute for Health Policy (KPIHP) (United States)**
- 10. Canadian Centre for Health Economics (Canada)**
- 11. Council on Foreign Relations, Global Health Program (CFR) (United States)**
- 12. Fundación Mexicana para la Salud (FUNSALUD) (Mexico)**

**13. Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal) (Spain)**

**14. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)**

**15. Urban Institute (United States)**

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

**17. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Global Health Policy and Advocacy Program (United States)**

**18. Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)**

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

**20. Center for Global Development (United States)**

**21. Center for Health System Research (CHSR) (Vietnam)**

**22. Centre d'études et de recherches en sciences sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)**

**23. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)**

**24. Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) (Sri Lanka)**

**25. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)**

**26. African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) (Kenya)**

**27. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**28. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**29. Cato Institute (United States)**

**30. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**31. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)**

**32. Asia Pacific Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (APO) (United States)**



## **International Development Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**

## **2020 Top International Development Policy Think Tanks**

**Table 22**

- 1. Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (United Kingdom)**
- 2. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 3. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)**
- 4. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**
- 5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 6. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**
- 7. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 8. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**
- 9. Center for International Development (CID) (United States)**
- 10. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 11. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**12. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**13. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**14. World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) (Finland)**

**15. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**

**16. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**

**17. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**18. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)  
(Senegal)**

**19. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (United States)**

**20. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**21. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**

**22. Institute du développement durable et relations internationales (IDDRI) (France)**

**23. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)**

**24. Cato Institute, Center for Global Liberty and Prosperity (United States)**

**25. RAND Corporation (United States)**

**26. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**27. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)**

**28. Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI) (Japan)**

**29. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)**

**30. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**31. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**32. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**33. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**34. Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA) (India)**

**35. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)**

**36. Atlas Network (United States)**

**37. Club of Rome (Switzerland)**

**38. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**39. Centre for the Study of African Economies (CASE) (United Kingdom)**

**40. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)**

**41. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)**

**42. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

**43. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**44. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

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

**46. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**47. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**

48. Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM) (Norway)
49. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
50. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)
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) (Russia)
54. European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) (Netherlands)
55. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)
56. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)
57. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)
58. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDEJETRO) (Japan)
59. Hudson Institute, Center for Global Prosperity (United States)
60. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)
61. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)
62. Nordic Africa Institute (Sweden)
63. Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) (South Africa)
64. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)
65. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)

**66. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)**

**67. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**68. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)**

**69. Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) (Norway)**

**70. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)**

**71. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)**

**72. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)**

**73. Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)**

**74. Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción al Desarrollo (ALOP) (Mexico)**

**75. Third World Network (TWN) (Malaysia)**

**76. Fundación Carolina (Spain)**

**77. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**

**78. Development Alternatives (Costa Rica)**

**79. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)**

**80. Baltic Development Forum (BDF) (Denmark)**

**81. Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE) (United States)**

**82. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**83. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Switzerland)**

84. **Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) (Netherlands)**
85. **Water and Development Research Group (WDRG) (Finland)**
86. **McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)**
87. **Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Bangladesh)**
88. **Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI) (Japan)**
89. **A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (GBPC) (United States)**
90. **China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)**
91. **Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)**
92. **Austrian Economics Center (Austria)**
93. **Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**
94. **Fraser Institute (Canada)**
95. **Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)**
96. **Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)**
97. **Centre on Asia and Globalization (Singapore)**
98. **Boston Consulting Group (United States)**
99. **Centro de Estudio de Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)**
100. **Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) (Argentina)**
101. **Academy of Macroeconomic Research, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) (China)**

102. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)
103. European Center for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)
104. Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) (Finland)
105. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
106. Institute for International Economic Studies (IIES) (Sweden)
107. Gaidar Institute for Economic Research (IEP) (Russia)
108. Heritage Foundation (United States)
109. Information and Forschung Institute for Economic Research (IFO) (Germany)
110. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
111. German Institute for Global Area Studies (GIGA) (Germany)
112. Institute for International Trade Negotiations (ICONE) (Brazil)
113. Institute for World Economies (IWE) (Hungary)
114. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (China)
115. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)
116. Levy Economics Institute (United States)
117. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
118. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)
119. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)

- 120. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**
- 121. Vietnam Institute for Economic Policy Research (VERP) (Vietnam)**
- 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. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (Malaysia)**
- 126. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)**
- 127. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)**
- 128. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)**



## **International Economics Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

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

## **2020 Top International Economics Policy Think Tanks**

### **Table 23**

- 1. Bruegel (Belgium)**
- 2. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 3. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) (Austria)**
- 4. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**
- 5. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDEJETRO) (Japan)**
- 6. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**
- 7. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)**
- 8. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 9. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)**
- 10. Korean Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**
- 11. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**

**12. Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)**

**13. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**14. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

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

**16. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**

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

**18. Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE) (United States)**

**19. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)**

**20. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**21. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)**

**22. Observer Research Foundation (India)**

**23. McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)**

**24. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**25. Cato Institute (United States)**

**26. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)**

**27. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**28. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)**

**29. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

**30. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**31. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**32. Institute for International Economic Studies (IIES) (Sweden)**

**33. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**

**34. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

**35. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**

**36. Delhi Policy Group (India)**

**37. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)**

**38. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)**

**39. Centre on Asia and Globalisation (Singapore)**

**40. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)**

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

**42. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)**

**43. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)**

**44. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**

**45. Institute of World Economics (Hungary)**

**46. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) (France)**

**47. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)**

**48. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)**

**49. Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)**

**50. Institute for Research on Public Policy (Canada)**

**51. Policy Studies Institute (PSI) (United Kingdom)**

**52. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (India)**

**53. Institute for International Trade Negotiations (ICONE) (Brazil)**

**54. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)**

**55. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**

**56. Baltic Development Forum (BDF) (Denmark)**

**57. Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) (Finland)**

**58. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**59. Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) (Austria)**

**60. A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (United States)**

**61. Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) (Mexico)**

**62. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)**

**63. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**64. Gaidar Institute for Economic Research (IEP) (Russia)**

**65. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)**

66. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis (IDEA) (Czech Republic)
67. Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
68. Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya (CADEP) (Argentina)
69. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
70. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
71. Institute of International Relations and Political Science (IIRPS) (Lithuania)
72. World Economic Forum (Switzerland)
73. Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)
74. Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) (Germany)
75. National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) (United Kingdom)
76. Research Institute for Economy Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)
77. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)
78. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
79. Levy Economics Institute (United States)
80. World Institute of Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) (Finland)
81. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)
82. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (France)
83. Friedrich A. v. Hayek Institut (Germany)

**84. Institut Montaigne (France)**

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

## **Top Science and Technology Policy Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

**Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF) (United States)**

## **2020 Top Science and Technology Policy Think Tanks**

### **Table 24**

- 1. Max Planck Institutes (Germany)**
- 2. Samuel Neaman Institute for Advanced Studies in Science and Technology (SNI) (Israel)**
- 3. Institute for Future Engineering (IFENG), FKA Institute for Future Technology (Japan)**
- 4. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 5. Science and Technology Policy Institute (STePI) (Republic of Korea)**
- 6. Center for Development Research (ZEF) (Germany)**
- 7. Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) (United Kingdom)**
- 8. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Belgium)**
- 9. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**
- 10. Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) (India)**
- 11. Institute for Basic Research (IBR) (United States)**

**12. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**13. Consortium for Science, Policy, and Outcomes (CSPO) (United States)**

**14. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) (South Africa)**

**15. Information and Communication Technologies for Development (ICT4D) (United Kingdom)**

**16. Center for Security and Emerging Technology (United States)**

**17. Technology, Entertainment, Design (TED) (United States)**

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

**19. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)**

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

**21. Technology Policy Institute (TPI) (United States)**

**22. Jigsaw, FKA Google Ideas (United States)**

**23. Research ICT Africa (RIA) (South Africa)**

**24. Santa Fe Institute (SFI) (United States)**

**25. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) (Kenya)**

**26. Telecom Centres of Excellence (TCOE) (India)**

**27. Brookings Institution (United States)**

**28. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) (Austria)**

**29. Fondation Telecom (France)**



**30. Fundación Innovación Bankinter (Spain)**

**31. Keck Institute for Space Studies (KISS) (United States)**

**32. Kansai Institute of Information Systems (KIIS) (Japan)**

**33. Center for Global Communications (GLOCOM) (Japan)**

**34. Fundación Idea (Mexico)**

**35. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) (Japan)**

**36. World Security Institute (WSI) (United States)**

**37. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)**

**38. China Association for Science and Technology (China)**

**39. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)**

**40. Institute for the Encouragement of Scientific Research and Innovation of Brussels (ISRIB) (Belgium)**

**41. Tech Freedom (United States)**

**42. Eudoxa (Sweden)**

**43. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**

**44. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**45. National Institute for Science and Technology (Japan)**

**46. Battelle Memorial Institute (United States)**

**47. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**

**48. Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) (Tanzania)**

**49. Evidence-Informed Policy Network (EVIPNet), World Health Organization (Switzerland)**

**50. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)**

**51. Natural Resource Governance Institute (United Kingdom)**

**52. Centro de Promoción de Tecnologías Sostenibles (Bolivia)**

**53. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**54. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**55. Center for Study of Science, Technology & Policy (CSTEP) (India)**

**56. Institute for Innovation and Development Strategy (China)**

**57. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)**

**58. Breakthrough Institute (United States)**

**59. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)**

**60. Consejo Internacional de Ciencias Sociales (ISSC)**

**61. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)**

**62. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**63. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)**

**64. Development Alternatives (India)**

**65. Edge Foundation (United States)**

**66. Manhattan Institute (United States)**

**67. Perimeter Institute (Canada)**

**68. Yachay Tech Institute (Ecuador)**

**69. Action Institute (Italy)**

**70. State Grid Energy Research Institute Co. Ltd. (China)**

## **Social Policy Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Urban Institute (United States)**

## **2020 Top Social Policy Think Tanks**

### **Table 25**

- 1. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**
- 2. Fraser Institute (Canada)**
- 3. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 4. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 5. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**
- 6. Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) (Sweden)**
- 7. RAND Corporation (United States)**
- 8. Heritage Foundation (United States)**
- 9. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)**
- 10. Cato Institute (United States)**
- 11. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)**
- 12. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**13. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**

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

**15. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)**

**16. Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIFG) (Germany)**

**17. Centre for Policy Research (CPR) (India)**

**18. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)**

**19. Russell Sage Foundation (RSF) (United States)**

**20. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)**

**21. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)**

**22. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)**

**23. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**24. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) (Bangladesh)**

**25. Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)**

**26. Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales (CEDLAS) (Argentina)**

**27. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

**28. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)**

**29. Demos (United Kingdom)**

**30. Centre for Liberal Strategies (CLS) (Bulgaria)**

31. **Civitas: Institute for the Study of Civil Society (United Kingdom)**
32. **Development Research Center of the State Council (China)**
33. **Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**
34. **Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SI RAS) (Russia)**
35. **Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) (Ethiopia)**
36. **Institute for Policy Studies (Singapore)**
37. **Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (JCEPS) (United States)**
38. **Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)**
39. **Centre for Education Policy Development (CEPD) (South Africa)**
40. **Centro de Referência em Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (CERESAN) (Brazil)**
41. **New America Foundation (United States)**
42. **Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore)**
43. **Caledon Institute of Social Policy (Canada)**
44. **Institute for Urban Economics (IUE) (Russia)**
45. **Center for Budget and Policy Priorities (United States)**
46. **Center for Economic and Policy Research (United States)**
47. **Grattan Institute (Australia)**
48. **TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)**

**49. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)**

**50. Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)**

**51. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)**

**52. Centre for Civil Society (CSS) (India)**

**53. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)**

**54. Afghanistan Research & Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)**

**55. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**56. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)**

**57. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)**

**58. Demos (United States)**

**59. FUSADES (El Salvador)**

**60. Centre for Poverty Analysis (Sri Lanka)**

**61. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)**

**62. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)**

**63. Konrad—Adenauer—Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**64. Institute for Government (IfG) (United Kingdom)**

**65. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)**

**66. Center for Policy and Research (India)**

**67. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**68. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)**

**69. C.D. Howe Institute (Canada)**

**70. Mathematica Policy Research (United States)**

**71. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (Cepal) (Chile)**

**72. Center for Governance and Public Policy (India)**

**73. Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (Senegal)**

**74. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Ecuador)**

**75. Development Alternatives (India)**

**76. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)**

**77. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania)**

**78. Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales (CEES) (Guatemala)**

**79. Fundación para el Análisis y Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)**

**80. Fundación para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)**

**81. Fundaungo (El Salvador)**

**82. Fundación Aru (Bolivia)**

**83. Public Policy Institute of California (United States)**

**84. Human and Social Sciences Research Council (South Africa)**



**85. Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA) (Czech Republic)**

**86. Independent Institute (United States)**

**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. Vietnam Institute for Economic Policy Research (VERP) (Vietnam)**

**91. Makerere Institute of Social Research (Uganda)**

**92. Manhattan Institute (United States)**

**93. Third Way (United States)**

**94. Migration Policy Institute (United States)**

**95. Economic Policy Institute (United States)**

**96. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)**

**97. Observer Researcher Foundation (India)**

**98. European Social Observatory (OSE) (Belgium)**

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

**100. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)**

**101. Institute for Justice (United States)**

**102. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)**

103. **Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE) (Brazil)**
104. **Institut Montaigne (France)**
105. **Action Institute (Italy)**
106. **Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)**
107. **Bruno Leoni (Italy)**
108. **Institute of Policy and Management (IPAM) (Vietnam)**
109. **KSI Strategic Institute for Asia Pacific (Malaysia)**
110. **BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD) (Bangladesh)**
111. **Centro de Estudios Convivencia (Cuba)**
112. **Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos (Mozambique)**
113. **Health and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (Vietnam)**
114. **SMERU Research Institute (Indonesia)**
115. **Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) (Sweden)**
116. **Center for Research and Consulting (Kazakhstan)**
117. **Institute for Social and Economic Change (India)**
118. **Fundación Jaime Guzmán (Chile)**
119. **Institute for Youth Development (Kyrgyzstan)**
120. **African Objectivist Movement (Nigeria)**

## 2020 Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks

Table 26

1. Freedom House (United States)
2. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
3. Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation (United States)
4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
5. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom and United States)
6. Brookings Institution (United States)
7. Centre for Good Governance (India)
8. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (United Kingdom)
9. National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (United States)
10. Center for Public Integrity (CPI) (United States)
11. Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), FKA Revenue Watch Institute (United States)
12. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)
13. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
14. Quality of Government Institute (QoG) (Sweden)
15. Heritage Foundation (United States)

**16. Open Society Foundations (OSF), FKA Open Society Institute (United States)**

**17. Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT) (Cambodia)**

**18. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**19. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)**

**20. International Budget Partnership (IBP) (United States)**

**21. Red Anticorrupción Latinoamericana (REAL) (Chile)**

**22. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**23. Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) (Uganda)**

**24. Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**25. International Crisis Group (ICG) (United Kingdom)**

**26. TaxPayers' Alliance (United Kingdom)**

**27. Indonesia Corruption Watch (CW) (Indonesia)**

**28. International Center for Human Development (ICDH) (Armenia)**

**29. FUSADES (El Salvador)**

**30. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**31. Laboratory for Anti-Corruption Policy (LAP) (Russia)**

**32. Public Affairs Centre (PAC) (India)**

**33. Fundación Jubileo (Bolivia)**

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

**35. Center for Regional Information and Studies (PATTIRO) (Indonesia)**

**36. Toplica Center for Democracy and Human Rights (Serbia)**

**37. Public Finance Monitoring Center (PMFMC) (Azerbaijan)**

**38. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**39. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**40. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)**

**41. BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD) (Bangladesh)**

**42. Institute Alternative (IA) (Montenegro)**

**43. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) (United States)**

**44. Global Financial Integrity (United States)**

**45. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) (Norway)**

**46. Institute for Public Policy and Good Governance (Albania)**

**47. Human Rights Center Memorial (Russia)**

**48. National Coalition for Decentralization (Serbia)**

**49. Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation (DIF) (Ukraine)**

**50. Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**51. Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD) (Bulgaria)**

**52. Association for Democratic Reforms (India)**

**53. Basel Institute for Good Governance (Switzerland)**

**54. Centre for Good Governance and Public Policy (India)**

**55. Human Rights Watch (China)**

**56. Global Integrity (United States)**

**57. Experts Forum (Romania)**

**58. Fundación Para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM) (Costa Rica)**

**59. Olof Palme International Center (Sweden)**

**60. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) (Ghana)**

**61. Berggruen Institute (United States)**

**62. Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernán Echavarría Olózaga (Colombia)**

**63. Instituto de Estudios Estratégicos y Políticas Públicas (IEEPP) (Nicaragua)**

**64. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**65. Center for Development and Democratization of Institutions (CDDI) (Albania)**

**66. Institución Futuro (Spain)**

**67. U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (Norway)**

**68. Rethinking Russia (Russia)**

**69. Instituto de Estudios Estratégicos y Políticas Públicas (IEEPP) (Nicaragua)**

**70. Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)**

**71. Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law (United Kingdom)**

## 2020 Top Food Security Think Tanks

Table 27

1. **Agricultural Research for Development (France)**
2. **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (United States)**
3. **Agropolis International (France)**
4. **World Food Programme (Italy)**
5. **International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (United States)**
6. **Agroscope (Switzerland)**
7. **Center for Food Security and the Environment (United States)**
8. **Food and Agriculture Administration of the United Nations (Italy)**
9. **Action Against Hunger (Spain)**
10. **World Resources Institute (United States)**
11. **Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) - Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) (United States)**
12. **Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation (QAAFI) (Australia)**
13. **Desert Development Center (Egypt)**
14. **European Food Information Council (EUFIC) (Belgium)**
15. **Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) (China)**



**16. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (Bangladesh)**

**17. Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)**

**18. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)**

**19. Australian Plant Phenomics Facility (Australia)**

**20. Desert Agriculture Initiative (Saudi Arabia)**

**21. The Agronomic, Veterinarian and Forestry Institute of France (France)**

**22. Crop Trust (Germany)**

**23. Food Institute (United States)**

**24. Food Research Institute (Ghana)**

**25. Global Institute for Food Security (Canada)**

**26. Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (Ethiopia)**

**27. Wheat Initiative (France)**

**28. African Centre for Banana and Plantain Research (Cameroon)**

**29. International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (India)**

**30. Africa Rice Center (Côte d'Ivoire)**

**31. McGill Institute for Global Food Security (Canada)**

**32. Australian Center for Plant Functional Genomics Pvt. Ltd (ACPGF) (Australia)**

**33. Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR) (India)**

**34. Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (Ethiopia)**

**35. Center for Policy Dialogue (Bangladesh)**

**36. Arrell Food Institute (Canada)**

**37. INPROFOOD (Denmark)**

**38. Center for Agricultural Economic Research (CAECR) (Israel)**

**39. West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research (CORAF/WECARD)  
(Senegal)**

**40. Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) (Costa Rica)**

**41. Centre of Excellence in Food Security (South Africa)**

**42. Food Industry Center (United States)**

**43. The University of Western Australia Institute of Agriculture (Australia)**

**44. International Fund for Agricultural Development (Italy)**

**45. Agricultural and Rural Foresight Initiative (Senegal)**

**46. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (South Africa)**

**47. Saskatoon Research and Development Centre (Canada)**

**48. Center For Budget and Governance Institute (India)**

**49. Institute of Agricultural Resources and Regional Planning of CAAS (China)**

**50. Bioversity International (Italy)**

**51. Institute for Global Food Security (Ireland)**

**52. Nepal Agricultural Research Council (Nepal)**

**53. Ecology and Biodiversity, Utrecht University (Netherlands)**

**54. Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture, and Development (United States)**

**55. Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well-being (South Africa)**

**56. National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (India)**

**57. Center for International Forestry Research (Indonesia)**

**58. Agricultural Biotechnology Research Institute of Iran (Iran)**

**59. International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)**

**60. Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO) (Iran)**

**61. Food Security and Nutrition Observatory (Mexico)**

**62. EcoAgriculture Partners (United States)**

**63. Faculty of Biotechnology and Food Engineering (Israel)**

**64. Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (Italy)**

**65. Center for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI) (United Kingdom)**

**66. International Centre for Research and Agroforestry (Kenya)**

**67. Food First (United States)**

**68. Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) (Netherlands)**

**69. Institute of Food and Nutritional Safety (Peru)**

**70. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)**

**71. Enhancing Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education in Africa (ANAFE) (Kenya)**

**72. International Livestock Research Institute (Nigeria)**

**73. National Nutrition & Food Technology Research Institute (Iran)**

**74. Center for Food Safety (United States)**

**75. Top Institute Food and Nutrition (TIFN) (Netherlands)**

**76. Crop Science Society of America (United States)**

**77. Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (Nigeria)**

**78. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan)**

**79. Health, Development, Information and Policy Institute (Palestine)**

**80. Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama)**

**81. International Potato Center (Peru)**

**82. African Insect Science for Food and Health (Kenya)**

**83. World Fish (Philippines)**

**84. International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) (Kenya)**

**85. International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) (Lebanon)**

**86. Centre for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development (Madagascar)**

**87. Crops for the Future (Malaysia)**

**88. International Society for Plant Pathology (United States)**

**89. Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) (United Kingdom)**

**90. Consortium for Economic and Social Research (Senegal)**

**91. Sahel Institute (Mali)**

**92. National Research Center for Agrobusiness (Mauritania)**

**93. Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (Trinidad & Tobago)**

**94. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) (Mexico)**

**95. International Livestock Research Institute, Southern Africa (Mozambique)**

**96. Agency for Integrated Rural Development (Uganda)**

**97. Agricultural Research Corporation (Sudan)**

**98. Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) (Uganda)**

**99. Food Research Institute (United States)**

**100. Food Tank (United States)**

**101. Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) (United Kingdom)**

**102. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (Zambia)**

**103. Institute for Food Safety and Health (United States)**

**104. Institute of Agrochemistry and Food Technology (Spain)**

**105. Institute of Biological, Environmental and Rural Sciences (IBERS), Aberystwyth University (Wales)**

106. **Institute of Human Nutrition (United States)**
107. **Institute of Policy Studies Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka)**
108. **International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (United Arab Emirates)**
109. **International Water Management Institute (Sri Lanka)**
110. **International Wheat Yield Partnership (IWYP) (United States)**
111. **John Innes Centre (United Kingdom)**
112. **Johns Hopkins Global Food Ethics and Policy Program (United States)**
113. **National Institute of Food and Agriculture (United States)**
114. **Noble Research Institute (United States)**
115. **Nutrient Stewardship (United States)**
116. **Quadram Institute (United Kingdom)**
117. **Realizing Increased Photosynthetic Efficiency (RIPE) (United States)**
118. **Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) (Uganda)**
119. **Research Laboratory on Resolving Poverty and Durable Security (Togo)**
120. **Research Triangle Institute International (RTI International) (United States)**
121. **Rothamsted Research (United Kingdom)**
122. **Sam Moyo African Institute of Agrarian Studies (Zimbabwe)**
123. **SCS Global Services (United States)**

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

## 2020 Top Water Security Think Tanks

Table 28

1. Australian Rivers Institute, Griffith University (Australia)
2. Center for Water-Energy Efficiency, UC Davis (United States)
3. China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR) (China)
4. Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) (Sweden)
5. John Hopkins Water Institute (United States)
6. Africa Water Issues Research Unit (South Africa)
7. Cabot Institute, University of Bristol, houses Bristol's Water Initiative (United Kingdom)
8. Centre for Ecological Research and Forestry Applications (CREAF) (Spain)
9. Center for Water Economics, Environment and Policy, Crawford School, Australian National University (Australia)
10. Environmental Change Institute (United Kingdom)
11. African Centre for Water Research (South Africa)
12. Deltares (Netherlands)
13. East Africa Living Lakes Network (Uganda)
14. Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) (India)
15. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)



**16. Cooperative Research Center for Water Sensitive Cities (CRCWSC) (Australia)**

**17. Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (Namibia)**

**18. Cranfield Water Science Institute (United Kingdom)**

**19. African Water Issues Research Unit (AWIRU) (South Africa)**

**20. Environment and Development in the Third World (Senegal)**

**21. Colorado Water and Energy Research Center (CWERC), University of Colorado-Boulder (United States)**

**22. Watercycle Research Institute (KWR) (Netherlands)**

**23. Center for Global Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (CGSW), Emory University's Rollins School of Public Health (United States)**

**24. Water Center (Bolivia)**

**25. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) (Australia)**

**26. Colorado State University Water Center, Colorado State University (United States)**

**27. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (South Africa)**

**28. Water Institute, University of Pretoria (South Africa)**

**29. Water Research Centre (United Kingdom)**

**30. Water Research Commission (South Africa)**

**31. Centre for Water Policy and Management, LaTrobe University (Australia)**

**32. Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, University of Dundee (Scotland)**

**33. Water Research Centre, University of New South Wales (Australia)**

**34. Global Water Institute, University of New South Wales (Australia)**

**35. IHE Delft Institute for Water Education (Netherlands)**

**36. Global Water Institute (United States)**

**37. Water Resources Research Center, University of Arizona (United States)**

**38. National Water Research Institute (United States)**

**39. Institute of Sahel (Mali)**

**40. Water Resources Research Center, UMass-Amherst (United States)**

**41. World Resources Institute (United States)**

**42. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (Mauritius)**

**43. Institute of Water (Water Aid) (United Kingdom)**

**44. Water for Food Institute, University of Nebraska (United States)**

**45. World Water Council (Brazil)**

**46. Geneva Water Hub (Switzerland)**

**47. Natural Resources and Environment Center, University of Malawi (Malawi)**

**48. International Water Centre, Brisbane (Australia)**

**49. Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco (FPA2) (Switzerland)**

**50. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Institute (WASH Institute) (India)**

**51. Water Institute, University of Florida at Gainesville (United States)**

**52. International Water Management Institute (Sri Lanka)**

**53. Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Nicholas Institute, Duke University (United States)**

**54. Latin America Conservation Council (Colombia)**

**55. Water Institute, University of Waterloo (Canada)**

**56. Stroud Water Research Center (United States)**

**57. Mexican Institute of the Technology of Water (Mexico)**

**58. Tufts Institute of the Environment (United States)**

**59. Indian Institute of Water Management, Indian Council for Agricultural Research (India)**

**60. Sustainable Water (Bolivia)**

**61. Texas Water Resources Institute (United States)**

**62. Program on Water Governance, University of British Columbia (Canada)**

**63. Program in Water Conflict Management and Transformation, Oregon State University (United States)**

**64. Pacific Institute (United States)**

**65. Research Institute for Water Security (RIWS), Wuhan University (China)**

**66. Rijkswaterstaat (Netherlands)**

**67. Third World Centre for Water Management (Mexico)**

**68. Water Resources Research Institute (United States)**

**69. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**70. Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (Nigeria)**

**71. West Virginia Water Research Institute (United States)**

**72. Somali Centre for Water and Environment, Mogadishu University (Somalia)**

**73. Water Research Center (United States)**

**74. National Environment Agency (Singapore)**

**75. Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)**

## Top Think Tanks by Special Achievement

### Best Advocacy Campaign Center of Excellence for 2017-2019

Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)

### 2020 Best Advocacy Campaign

#### Table 29

1. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
2. Heritage Foundation (United States)
3. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
4. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
5. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) (Ghana)
6. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)
7. Americans for Tax Reform (ATR) (United States)
8. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)
9. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)
10. Cato Institute (United States)
11. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)

**12. Pew Research Center (United States)**

**13. Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)**

**14. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**15. Copenhagen Consensus Center (CCC) (Denmark)**

**16. Arab Forum for Alternatives (AFA) (Egypt)**

**17. TaxPayers' Alliance (United Kingdom)**

**18. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**19. European Stability Initiative (ESI) (Germany)**

**20. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**

**21. Qatar Foundation (QF) (Qatar)**

**22. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)**

**23. American Principles Project (APP) (United States)**

**24. Association for International Affairs (AMO) (Czech Republic)**

**25. Centre for Policy Analysis (CEPA) (Ghana)**

**26. African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) (Kenya)**

**27. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) (Morocco)**

**28. Adam Smith Institute (United Kingdom)**

**29. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**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. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)**

**38. Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) (United States)**

**39. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**40. FreedomWorks (United States)**

**41. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**

**42. Conectas Direitos Humanos (CDH) (Brazil)**

**43. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)**

**44. ONE Campaign (United States)**

**45. Geneva Association (Switzerland)**

**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 Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**52. Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (UCIPR) (Ukraine)**

**53. Center of Analysis of International Relations (AIR Center) (Azerbaijan)**

**54. GRAIN (Spain)**

**55. Tax Justice Network (United Kingdom)**

**56. World Federalist Movement (WFM) (United States)**

**57. Think New Mexico (United States)**

**58. Refugee Advocacy Network (RAN) (Australia)**

**59. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) (India)**

**60. Analytical Centre on Globalization and Regional Cooperation (ACGRC) (Armenia)**

**61. Fundación para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de Panama (FUDESPA) (Panama)**

**62. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

**63. Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad (IMCO) (Mexico)**

**64. Global Financial Integrity (GFI) (United States)**

**65. Institute for Justice (IJ) (United States)**



**66. Truman National Security Project (TNSP) (United States)**

**67. SynergyNet (China)**

**68. Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) (United States)**

**69. FEDESARROLLO (Colombia)**

**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. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)**

**77. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)**

**78. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)**

**79. Civic Exchange (China)**

**80. Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)**

**81. Third Way (United States)**

**82. Instituto Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)**

**83. Fortnight for Freedom (United States)**

**84. México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas A.C. (Mexico)**

**85. Uwezo (Kenya)**

**86. Institut des Etudes Africaines (Morocco)**

**87. Action Institute (Italy)**

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

**89. National Budget Group (NBG) (Azerbaijan)**

**90. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States)**

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

**92. Woodstock Institute (United States)**

## **For Profit Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)**

## **2020 Best For-Profit Think Tanks**

**Table 30**

- 1. Boston Consulting Group (BCG) (United States)**
- 2. Nomura Research Institute (NRI) (Japan)**
- 3. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) (United States)**
- 4. A.T. Kearney Global Business Policy Council (GBPC) (United States)**
- 5. Deutsche Bank Research (Germany)**
- 6. Eurasia Group (United States)**
- 7. Accenture Institute for High Performance (United States)**
- 8. Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) (United Kingdom)**
- 9. Samsung Economic Research Institute (SERI) (Republic of Korea)**
- 10. Stratfor (United States)**
- 11. Oxford Analytica (United States)**
- 12. Altran (France)**

**13. E.Y., FKA Ernst & Young (United States)**

**14. KPMG (Netherlands)**

**15. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (United Kingdom)**

**16. Aegis (United Kingdom)**

**17. Kissinger Associates (United States)**

**18. European House - Ambrosetti (Italy)**

**19. IBM Institute for Business Value (United States)**

**20. Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. (MIRI) (Japan)**

**21. GovLab, Deloitte (United States)**

**22. Bain and Company, The Bridgespan Group (United States)**

**23. Economics and Country Risk (IHS), FKA Global Insight (United Kingdom)**

**24. Parthenon Group (United States)**

**25. Cohen Group (United States)**

**26. Roubini Global Economics (RGE) (United States)**

**27. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)**

**28. SIR International (United States)**

**29. Access Capital Research (Ethiopia)**

**30. Initiative Neue Soziale Marktwirtschaft (INSM) (Germany)**

**31. Smith Brandon International Inc. (United States)**

**32. Roland Berger Strategy Consultants (Germany)**

**33. Hybrid Reality Institute (United States)**

**34. Control Risks Group (United States)**

**35. Engility (United States)**

**36. Frontier Horizons (United Kingdom)**

**37. Arabella Associates (United States)**

**38. Inkerman Group (United Kingdom)**

**39. Kreller Business Information Group (United States)**

**40. Kroll Associates (United States)**

**41. Kuranga & Associates (United States)**

**42. Maplecroft (United Kingdom)**

**43. Marvin Zonis + Associates, Inc. (United States)**

**44. Medley Global Advisors (United States)**

**45. Rhodium Group (United States)**

**46. TARKI Social Research Institute, Inc. (Hungary)**

**47. Bloomberg BNA (United States)**

**48. Dalberg Global Development Advisors (United States)**

## 49. Geopolitical Futures (United States)

## 2020 Best Government-Affiliated Think Tanks

Table 31

1. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)
2. Development Research Group, World Bank (DECRG) (United States)
3. Congressional Research Service (United States)
4. East-West Center (EWC) (United States)
5. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)
6. European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC) (Belgium)
7. China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) (China)
8. World Bank Institute (WBI), World Bank (United States)
9. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)
10. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)
11. European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) (France)
12. United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (United States)
13. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
14. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)
15. Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)
16. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)

**17. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Ecuador)**

**18. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

**19. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (Thailand)**

**20. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)**

**21. Max Planck Institutes (Germany)**

**22. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)**

**23. Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) (Vietnam)**

**24. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)**

**25. Council on Foreign and Defense Policy (SVOP) (Russia)**

**26. Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) (Japan)**

**27. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) (Bangladesh)**

**28. Center of Analysis of International Relations (AIR Center) (Azerbaijan)**

**29. Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (Morocco)**

**30. Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (Egypt)**

**31. Brunei Darussalam Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (BDIPSS) (Brunei)**

**32. Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT), FKA Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (Hungary)**

**33. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (United States)**

**34. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**



**35. Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)**

**36. Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) (Vietnam)**

**37. Institute of Strategic and Defence Studies (Hungary)**

**38. Finnish Institute for International Affairs (FIIA) (Finland)**

**39. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)**

**40. Fundação Alexandre de Gusmão (FUNAG) (Brazil)**

**41. Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA) (Malaysia)**

**42. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)**

**43. Vietnam Diplomatic Academy Research Center (Vietnam)**

**44. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) (Australia)**

**45. International Institute for Social Studies (Netherlands)**

**46. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIIS) (Bangladesh)**

**47. Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) (Taiwan)**

**48. European Parliamentary Research Service (Belgium)**

**49. Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) (Uganda)**

**50. Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**51. Center of Analysis of International Relations (AIR Center) (Azerbaijan)**

**52. Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)**

**53. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**

**54. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Switzerland)**

**55. Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya) United Nations University (UNU) (Japan)**

**56. Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) (India)**

**57. Security and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University (Australia)**

**58. Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU) (Republic of Korea)**

**59. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)**

**60. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) (United Arab Emirates)**

**61. National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISI) (Kyrgyz Republic)**

**62. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) (India)**

**63. International Institute for Strategic Studies, Party School (China)**

**64. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**65. Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation (Russia)**

**66. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)**

**67. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)**

**68. United Service Institution of India (USI) (India)**

**69. National Institute for Strategic Studies (Ukraine)**

**70. Saudi Center for International Strategic Partnerships (Saudi Arabia)**

**71. Institute of Economic Forecasting (Ukraine)**

**72. Center for Analyses of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)**

**73. Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) (Spain)**

**74. Islamabad Policy Research Institute (Pakistan)**

**75. Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) (Mexico)**

**76. Centre for Land Warfare Studies (India)**

**77. Centre for Human Security Studies (India)**

**78. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (Pakistan)**

**79. Orbeli Center (Armenia)**

**80. Instituto de Bienes y Políticas Públicas (CCHS) (Spain)**

## 2020 Best Institutional Collaboration Involving Two or More Think Tanks

Table 32

1. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
4. Bruegel (Belgium)
5. Afrobarometer (Ghana)
6. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
7. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)
8. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
9. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
10. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
11. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
12. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
13. Atlas Economic Research Foundation (United States)
14. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)
15. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)

**16. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**17. Observer Research Foundation (India)**

**18. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**

**19. Center for China and Globalization (CCG)**

**20. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)**

**21. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**22. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)**

**23. Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)**

**24. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**25. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**26. Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**27. Russian International Affairs Council (Russia)**

**28. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)**

**29. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Korea)**

**30. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)**

**31. Bruno Leoni (Italy)**

**32. Institute for Strategic Studies Africa (South Africa)**

**33. Peace Research Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**34. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**35. ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) (Malaysia)**

**36. Transatlantic Institute (United States)**

**37. Centro de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CID) (Colombia)**

**38. Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (Japan)**

**39. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**40. Hague Institute for Global Justice (The Netherlands)**

**41. EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom)**

**42. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**

**43. Began Sadat Centre (Israel)**

**44. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)**

**45. African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium (AGRODEP)**

**46. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**47. Urban Institute (United States)**

**48. Notre Europe (France)**

**49. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)**

**50. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)**

**51. Institute for Policy Studies (Singapore)**

**52. Institute of World Economics and International Relations (Russia)**

**53. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)**

**54. Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) (Venezuela)**

**55. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**56. South African Institute of International AFFAIRS (SAIIA)**

**57. Policy Center for the New South-FNA OCP Policy Center (Morocco)**

**58. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)**

**59. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)**

**60. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

**61. European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)**

**62. Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) (Malaysia)**

**63. Green Alliance (United Kingdom)**

**64. European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) (Spain)**

**65. Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion (Mexico)**

**66. International Budget Partnership (IBP) (United States)**

**67. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)**

**68. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)**

**69. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (Ghana and United Kingdom)**

**70. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)**

**71. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO) (Costa Rica)**

**72. European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN) (Belgium)**

**73. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)**

**74. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa Ethiopia (SSREA) (Ethiopia)**

**75. Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE) (Peru)**



## **Best Managed Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

## **2020 Best Managed Think Tanks**

### **Table 33**

**1. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**

**2. Brookings Institution (United States)**

**3. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**

**4. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**5. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**6. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**7. Urban Institute (United States)**

**8. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**9. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**10. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**11. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**

**12. Atlantic Council (United States)**

**13. RAND Corporation (United States)**

**14. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**

**15. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**16. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**

**17. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)**

**18. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**19. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**20. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**21. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**22. Razumkov Centre (Ukraine)**

**23. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**

**24. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**25. Mercatus Center (United States)**

**26. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**27. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)**

**28. Center for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)**

**29. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

**30. Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)**

**31. Robert Schuman Foundation (RSF) (France)**

**32. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**33. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)**

**34. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**35. Ecologic Institute (Germany)**

**36. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)**

**37. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**38. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**39. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**40. Atlas Network (United States)**

**41. Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance (SAIF) (China)**

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

**43. Center for International Governance and Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**44. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**

**45. Center for New American Security (CNAS) (United States)**

**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. **Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI) (Cambodia)**
50. **Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**
51. **Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) (Poland)**
52. **Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) (United States)**
53. **Kolegium Europy Wschodniej im. Jana Nowaka-Jezioranskiego (Poland)**
54. **Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**
55. **Center of Analysis of International Relations (AIR Center) (Azerbaijan)**
56. **Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)**
57. **National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)**
58. **Fundación Alternativas (Spain)**
59. **México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**
60. **Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)**
61. **Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)**
62. **Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**
63. **Institute of Modern International Relations (IMIR) (China)**
64. **Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IOW) (Germany)**
65. **Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**
66. **Fundación para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades (Grupo FARO) (Ecuador)**

**67. Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (MP-IDSA) (India)**

**68. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)**

**69. Development Alternatives (India)**

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

**71. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)**

**72. Economic Research Institute (ERI) (Kazakhstan)**

**73. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) (Russia)**

**74. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)**

**75. Washington Center for Equitable Growth (United States)**

## 2020 Best New Idea or Paradigm Developed by a Think Tank

Table 34

1. Observer Research Foundation (India)
2. Stimson Center (United States)
3. Center for the American Progress (CAP) (United States)
4. Emirates Policy Center (United Arab Emirates)
5. Fraser Institute (Canada)
6. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
7. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
8. Center for Security and Emerging Technology (CSET) (United States)
9. Brookings Institution (United States)
10. Heritage Foundation (United States)
11. Bruegel (Belgium)
12. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
13. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
14. Institute of Development Studies (United Kingdom)
15. Atlantic Council (United States)
16. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)

**17. Our Hong Kong Foundation (Hong Kong)**

**18. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)**

**19. National Economic Research Center (Guatemala)**

**20. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)**

**21. Information and Decision Support Center (Egypt)**

**22. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**

**23. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**24. European Policy Centre (Serbia)**

**25. Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)**

**26. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

**27. European Policy Center (Belgium)**

**28. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**29. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)**

**30. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**31. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (India)**

**32. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan)**

**33. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**34. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)**

**35. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**36. Banco de Información para la Investigación Aplicada en Ciencias Sociales (BIIACS) (Mexico)**

**37. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**38. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**39. Centro de Investigación de la Universidad del Pacífico (CIUP) (Peru)**

**40. México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**

**41. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**

**42. Center for China and Globalization (China)**

**43. Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal (Belgium)**

**44. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)**

**45. Fields of View (India)**

**46. Institute of Modern International Relations (IMIR) (China)**

**47. Fundación Bases (Argentina)**

**48. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)**

**49. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)**

**50. Climate Action Network South Asia (India)**

**51. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**52. World Resources Institute (United States)**



**53. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (West Indies)**

**54. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (Transnational)**

**55. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)**

**56. Development Alternatives (India)**

**57. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) (Tanzania)**

**58. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (Canada)**

**59. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)**

**60. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)**

**61. Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile)**

**62. Action Institute (Italy)**

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

## 2020 Best New Think Tanks

*\*Alphabetically Listed; Not Ranked*

Table 35

Académie des métiers de la Diplomatie (AMD) (France)  
<https://www.academiemetiersdediplomatie.org/en/presentation/> (2018)

African Foundation for Peace and Security (South Africa) (2020)

African Objectivist Movement (Nigeria)  
<https://africanobjectivistmovement.wordpress.com/about/> (2018)

Agora Verkehrswende (Germany) <https://en.agora-verkehrswende.de/> (2020)

Alkitab Center for Research & Studies (Somalia) <http://www.alkitabcenter.so/> (2019)

American Conservation Coalition Campus (United States) [acc.eco](http://acc.eco) (2018)

American Idea Foundation (United States), <https://americanideafoundation.com/> (2019)

ARDD - Al Nahda Center (Jordan) <https://ardd-jo.org/Center-of-Renaissance/Home> (2018)

Armenian Center of Young Analysts (Armenia) <https://acoya.org/language/en/main-page-english> (2020)

Asociacion Argentina de Contribuyentes (Argentina) <http://nlc-argentina.org/> (2018)

Associação Laboratório Colaborativo para o Trabalho, Emprego e Proteção Social (CoLABOR) (Portugal) <https://colabor.pt/quem-somos/> (2018)

ATM Policy Institute (Ireland) <http://www.atmpolicy.aero/> (2020)

Austrian FP9 Think Tank (Austria), <https://era.gv.at/directory/260> (2018)

Ayn Rand Centre UK (United Kingdom) <https://www.youtube.com/c/aynrandcentreuk> (2018)

Azerbaijan Think Tanks and Civil Society Network (Azerbaijan)  
<http://laied.az/2020/05/22/azerbaijani-think-tanks-and-civil-society-network/> (2019)

Beijing Sport University Winter Olympic Culture Research Center (China)  
<https://kjc.bsu.edu.cn/kypt/8445a35747a345d6ae5fb5317f9a7390.htm> (2018)

Belarusian Economic Research and Outreach Center (Belarus) [www.beroc.by](http://www.beroc.by) (2018)

Belt and Road Initiative International Think Tank, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)  
<http://rdi.org.cn> (2018)

Better Cities Project (United States) <https://better-cities.org> (2019)

Biden Center for Diplomacy and Global Engagement (United States),  
<http://global.upenn.edu/penn-biden-center> (2018)

Blue Europe (Luxembourg) <https://www.blue-europe.eu/> (2018)

British Conservation Alliance (United Kingdom), <https://www.bca.eco/> (2019)

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International Centre for Research on the Environment and the Economy (ICRE8) (Greece), <http://www.icre8.eu/>

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**Lakestone Institute for Sustainable Development (LISD), Shenzhen (China) [www.lisd.org.cn](http://www.lisd.org.cn) (2019)**

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**XponentialEQ (United Arab Emirates) <https://eqxponential.com> (2019)**

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**2020 Best Policy Study-Report Produced by a Think Tank  
(Alphabetical Listing; Not Ranked)**

**Table 36**

**The COVID-19 pandemic made it impossible to collect and assess the Policy Study Reports produced by think tanks around the world. Therefore, there are no rankings for this category in 2020.**

## **Best Think Tank Conference Center of Excellence for 2018-2019**

**International Institute for Strategic Studies Shangri-La Dialogue (Singapore)**

## **2020 Best Think Tank Conference**

### **Table 37**

- 1. Munich Security Conference (MSC) (Germany)**
- 2. Boao Forum (China)**
- 3. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) Euro-Med Dialogue (Italy)**
- 4. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) Raisina Dialogue (India)**
- 5. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 6. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) T20 Conference (Japan)**
- 7. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 8. International Institute for Strategic Studies Shangri-La Dialogue (Singapore)**
- 9. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 10. Emirates Policy Center (United Arab Emirates)**
- 11. Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI) (France)**
- 12. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

**13. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)**

**14. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**

**15. Atlantic Council (United States)**

**16. Policy Center for the New South-FNA OCP Policy Center (Morocco)**

**17. Wilton Park (United Kingdom)**

**18. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**19. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)**

**20. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)**

**21. Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (United States)**

**22. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)**

**23. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**24. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**

**25. Mont Pelerin Society (MPS) (Switzerland)**

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

**27. Center for International Governance Innovation (Canada)**

**28. Asia-Pacific Roundtable (APR) (Malaysia)**

**29. Atlas Network (United States)**

**30. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**31. Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) (Germany)**

**32. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)**

**33. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)**

**34. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**35. Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) (China)**

**36. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**37. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)**

**38. World Economic Forum (WEF) (Switzerland)**

**39. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)**

**40. GLOBSEC Bratislava Forum (Slovakia)**

**41. Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) (France)**

**42. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**43. Middle East Institute (MEI) (Singapore)**

**44. Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship (United Kingdom)**

**45. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**46. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)**

**47. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**

**48. Asian Institute for Policy Studies (AIPS) (Republic of Korea)**

**49. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)**

**50. Instituto de Estudos Empresariais (IEE) (Brazil)**

**51. Milken Institute Global Conference (United States)**

**52. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**53. Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)**

**54. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)**

**55. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**56. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)**

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

**58. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)**

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

**60. Pangoal Institute and Stanford University (China)**

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

**62. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Turkey (FES) (Turkey)**

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

**64. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**65. State Policy Network (United States)**

## **Best Think Tank Network Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

## **2020 Best Think Tank Network**

### **Table 38**

- 1. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**
- 2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 3. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**
- 4. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 5. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**
- 6. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 7. Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMeSCo) (Spain)**
- 8. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 9. Atlas Network (United States)**
- 10. Trans-European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) (Belgium)**
- 11. ASEAN-Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) (Malaysia)**
- 12. Think Global Act European, Notre Europe (France)**



**13. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**14. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**15. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)**

**16. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**17. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**18. State Policy Network (SPN) (United States)**

**19. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)**

**20. International Development Economics Associates (IDEAS) (India)**

**21. Cato Institute (United States)**

**22. European Policy Centre (EPC) (Belgium)**

**23. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**24. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)**

**25. Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNet) (Thailand)**

**26. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**27. Center for International Governance Innovation (Canada)**

**28. México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**

**29. Policy Network (United Kingdom)**

**30. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)**

**31. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**32. Think Visegrad - V4 Think Tank Platform (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia)**

**33. Human Rights Watch (United States)**

**34. Think for Europe Network - TEN (Serbia)**

**35. Al-Shabaka: The Palestinian Policy Network (Transnational)**

**36. Linktank (United States)**

**37. Canadian Policy Research Networks (Canada)**

**38. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**39. Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI) (Mexico)**

**40. Red Iberoamericana de Estudios Internacionales (RIBEI) (Spain)**

**41. Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States)**

**42. Chula Global Network (CGN) (Thailand)**

**43. Heartland Institute (United States)**

**44. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**45. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)**

**46. Property Rights Alliance (PRA) (United States)**

**47. Asian Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)**

**48. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)**

**49. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (Greece)**

**50. Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (United Kingdom)**

**51. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)**

**52. European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)**

**53. International Relations and Security Network (ISN) (Switzerland)**

**54. Institute of Modern International Relations (IMIR) (China)**

**55. CIDOB, Barcelona (Spain)**

**56. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**57. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**

**58. Azerbaijan Think Tank Alliance (ATTA) (Azerbaijan)**

**59. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**60. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)**

**61. World Resources Institute (United States)**

**62. European Parliamentary Technology Assessment (EPTA) (Europe)**

**63. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)**

**64. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**65. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**66. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)**

**67. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)**

**68. MEDays Forum, Amadeus Institute (Morocco)**

**69. Global Policy Forum (GPF) (United States)**

**70. African Capacity Building Foundation (Zimbabwe)**

**71. Austrian Economics Center (Austria)**

**72. European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN) (Belgium)**

**73. Red Anticorrupción Latinoamericana (REAL) (Chile)**

**74. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLASCO) (Costa Rica)**

**75. Global Development Network (India)**

**76. Consorcio de Investigación Económica y Social (CIES) (Peru)**

**77. Vision Europe (Germany)**

**78. East Asian Development Network (Philippines – Secretariat)**

**79. Epicenter: Institute of Economic Affairs (United Kingdom)**

**80. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)**

**81. Ukrainian Think Tank Network Ukraine Liaison Office (Belgium)**

**82. Forum Euroméditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Economiques (FEMISE) (France)**

**83. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)**

**84. Brussels Binder (Belgium)**

**85. Cohesion (Luxembourg)**

**86. Iniciativa Latinoamericana de Investigación para las Políticas Públicas (ILAIP)  
(Ecuador)**

## Think Tank with a Political Party Affiliation Center of Excellence for 2016-2019

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)

## 2020 Best Think Tanks with a Political Party Affiliation

Table 39

1. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)
2. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)
3. Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBS) (Germany)
4. Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) (Belgium)
5. National Democratic Institute (NDI) (United States)
6. International Republican Institute (United States)
7. Fabian Society (United Kingdom)
8. Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) (Germany)
9. European Ideas Network (EIN) (Belgium)
10. Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (China)
11. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)

**12. Green European Foundation (GEF) (Belgium)**

**13. Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) (United States)**

**14. Fundación Jaime Guzmán (FJG) (Chile)**

**15. New Democrat Network (NDN) (United States)**

**16. Foundation for EU Democracy (Belgium)**

**17. Foundation Max van der Stoel, FKA Evert Vermeer Foundation (Netherlands)**

**18. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) (Spain)**

**19. Fondation pour l'Innovation Politique (Fondapol) (France)**

**20. Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (RLS) (Germany)**

**21. Wiardi Beckman Foundation (WBS) (Netherlands)**

**22. Terra Nova (France)**

**23. Fondazione Italianeuropei (Italy)**

**24. European People's Party (Belgium)**

**25. Bertil Ohlininstitutet (Sweden)**

**26. Fundação Armando Álvares Penteado (FAAP) (Brazil)**

**27. SEDAR Institute (Malaysia)**

**28. Institute of European Democrats (IED) (Belgium)**

**29. Campaign for Liberty (Nigeria)**

**30. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Research Foundation (India)**

**31. Fondation Jean-Jaurès (France)**

**32. Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research (SETA) (Turkey)**

**33. Fundação Perseu Abramo (FPA) (Brazil)**

**34. Jinnah Institute (Pakistan)**

**35. India Foundation (India)**

**36. Vivekananda International Foundation (India)**

**37. Russkiy Mir Foundation (Russia)**

**38. Institute of Strategic Analysis and Policy Research (INSAP) (Malaysia)**



## **Best Transdisciplinary Research Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

**RAND Corporation (United States)**

## **2020 Best Transdisciplinary Research Think Tanks**

### **Table 40**

- 1. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 2. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**
- 3. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 5. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**
- 6. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 7. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**
- 8. Yale Center for the Study of Globalization (United States)**
- 9. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**
- 10. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**
- 11. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**12. Urban Institute (United States)**

**13. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES) (Uruguay)**

**14. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**15. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)  
(Senegal)**

**16. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)**

**17. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**18. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**19. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)**

**20. Cato Institute (United States)**

**21. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**22. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)**

**23. Centre for European Reform (CER) (United Kingdom)**

**24. Santa Fe Institute (SFI) (United States)**

**25. China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD) (China)**

**26. Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI) (France)**

**27. Bertelsmann Foundation (Germany)**

**28. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)**

**29. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**30. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**31. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**32. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)**

**33. Perú in 2062 (CIUP) (Peru)**

**34. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**35. Centre for Policy Development Sustainable Economy Program (CPD) (Australia)**

**36. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**

**37. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**38. Contorno, Centro de Prospectiva y Debate (Mexico)**

**39. México Evalúa Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**

**40. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**

**41. Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)**

**42. Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) (United States)**

**43. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)**

**44. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**45. Wuppertal Institute (Germany)**

**46. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**

**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. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**52. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)**

**53. Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI) (United States)**

**54. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**

**55. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**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. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**

**60. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**61. Institute for Defence Studies & Analysis (IDSA) (India)**

**62. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**63. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)**

**64. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)**

**65. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)**

**66. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (FCPP) (Canada)**

**67. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**

**68. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**69. Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) (Sweden)**

**70. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (LFMI) (Lithuania)**

**71. Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)  
(Ethiopia)**

**72. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**73. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)**

## **University-Affiliated Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

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

## **2020 Best University-Affiliated Think Tanks**

### **Table 41**

- 1. Baker Institute for Public Policy, Rice University (United States)**
- 2. LSE IDEAS (United Kingdom)**
- 3. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex (United Kingdom)**
- 4. Centre for Defence Studies (CDS), King's College London (United Kingdom)**
- 5. Center on International Cooperation, New York University (United States)**
- 6. Center for International Studies and Research (CERI), Sciences Po (France)**
- 7. BRICS Policy Center, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio) (Brazil)**
- 8. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), MGIMO University (Russia)**
- 9. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), Peking University, FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)**
- 10. Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)**
- 11. Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn (Germany)**

12. **Mercatus Center, George Mason University (GMU) (United States)**
13. **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Tsinghua Center, Tsinghua University (China)**
14. **Brookings-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy (BTC), Tsinghua University (China)**
15. **Center for International Development (CID), Harvard University (United States)**
16. **Hoover Institution, Stanford University (United States)**
17. **Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI), Stanford University (United States)**
18. **Strategic and Defence Studies Centre (SDSC), Australian National University (ANU)(Australia)**
19. **Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (WCFIA), Harvard University (United States)**
20. **East Asian Institute (EAI), National University of Singapore (Singapore)**
21. **Asia Competitiveness Institute, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (Singapore)**
22. **Center for Transatlantic Relations, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)**
23. **Center for Policy Studies (CPS), Central European University (CEU) (Hungary)**
24. **Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), Oxford University (United Kingdom)**
25. **Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), University of Costa Rica (Costa Rica)**
26. **Earth Institute (United States)**
27. **Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (Singapore)**

**28. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), National University of Singapore (Singapore)**

**29. Ash Center for Democratic Governance, Harvard University (United States)**

**30. Center for Security Studies (CSS), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich (Switzerland)**

**31. Council on Foreign Relations and Defense (SVOP), National Research University (Russia)**

**32. Centre for International Security Studies (CISS), University of Sydney (Australia)**

**33. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)**

**34. Weatherhead East Asian Institute (WEAI), Columbia University (United States)**

**35. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (China)**

**36. Fiscal Governance Centre, Hertie School of Governance (Germany)**

**37. Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS), Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand)**

**38. Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, Yale University (United States)**

**39. The Economics Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences (CERGE-EI) (Czech Republic)**

**40. Human Security Report Project (HSRP), Simon Fraser University (Canada)**

**41. European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Utrecht University (Netherlands)**

**42. Centre for Security, Economics and Technology (C SET), University of St. Gallen (Switzerland)**

**43. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC), Makerere University (Uganda)**



44. Globalisation and Development Centre (GDC), Bond University (Australia)
45. Center for International and Security Studies, Maryland University (United States)
46. Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia (UBC) (Canada)
47. Arab Studies Center, Al Mustansiriya University (Iraq)
48. Mossavar-Rahmani Center for Business and Government, Harvard University (United States)
49. Asia Pacific Institute, Waseda University (Japan)
50. Bloomberg Center, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
51. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi (Kenya)
52. Center on Global Energy Policy, Columbia University (United States)
53. Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)
54. Centro de Desarrollo Internacional, Universidad de Navarra (Spain)
55. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales, Universidad del Valle de Guatemala (Guatemala)
56. Centro de Opinión Pública, Universidad del Valle de México (Mexico)
57. Centro de Pensamiento y Seguimiento del Diálogo de Paz, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Colombia)
58. Center for China Studies, Tsinghua University (China)
59. Centro Peninsular en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Mexico)
60. Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University (United States)

**61. Centre for Economic and Social Research, Bahçeşehir University (Turkey)**

**62. Institute of Policy Studies, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy National University of Singapore (Singapore)**

**63. Leonard Davis Institute, University of Pennsylvania (United States)**

**64. Center for Policy Studies, Comsats University (Pakistan)**

**65. Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)**

**66. Environmental Policy Research Center (FFU), Free University Berlin (Germany)**

**67. Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du Cires (Côte d'Ivoire)**

**68. Center for Energy, Petroleum and Mineral Law and Policy, University of Dundee (United Kingdom)**

**69. Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex (United Kingdom)**

**70. Global Political Trends Center, Kültür University (Turkey)**

**71. Center for the Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania (United States)**

**72. Institute for Democracy and Economic Analysis, Czech Academy of Sciences (Czech Republic)**

**73. Institute for European Studies, Free University Brussels (Belgium)**

**74. Instituto de Estudios Sociales en Población, Universidad Nacional (Costa Rica)**

**75. Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University (Republic of Korea)**

**76. Australia China Relations Institute, University of Technology Sydney (Australia)**

**77. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Studies (United States)**

**78. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States)**

**79. National School of Development, Peking University (China)**

**80. National Security College, Australian National University (Australia)**

**81. Centre for the Future Intelligence, University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)**

**82. Oxford Institute of Energy Studies, Oxford University (United Kingdom)**

**83. Environment and Development Lab, Brown University (United States)**

**84. European University Institute (Italy)**

**85. Thomas J. Watson Institute, Brown University (United States)**

**86. Program on Science and Global Security, Princeton University (United States)**

**87. Wits Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)**

**88. AidData, College of William and Mary (United States)**

**89. Center for Global Cooperation Research (GCR21) Käte Hamburger Kolleg (Germany)**

**90. Perry World House, University of Pennsylvania (United States)**

**91. Center for International Institutions Research (CIIR), Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA) (Russia)**

**92. Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, Harvard University (United States)**

**93. Political Ideas and Analysis University of Copenhagen (Denmark)**

**94. AMBERD Research Center of Armenian State University of Economics (Armenia)**

## **Best Use of Social Media and Networks Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

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

## **2020 Best Use of Social Media and Networks**

### **Table 42**

- 1. Heritage Foundation (United States)**
- 2. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**
- 3. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 4. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**
- 5. Fraser Institute (Canada)**
- 6. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)**
- 7. Amnesty International (Germany)**
- 8. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 9. Bruegel (Belgium)**
- 10. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**
- 11. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 12. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**13. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**14. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**15. Atlas Network (United States)**

**16. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)**

**17. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

**18. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**19. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**20. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**21. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)**

**22. Cato Institute (United States)**

**23. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**24. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**25. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**26. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Middle East Center (Lebanon)**

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

**28. BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)**

**29. American Enterprise Institute (United States)**

**30. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**31. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**32. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**33. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)**

**34. Fundación Alternativas (Spain)**

**35. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)**

**36. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)**

**37. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**38. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**39. Centre for Public Policy Studies (Malaysia)**

**40. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**41. Mercatus Center (United States)**

**42. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**43. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**

**44. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) (Sri Lanka)**

**45. China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) (China)**

**46. Instituto Liberdade (Brazil)**

**47. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (Australia)**

**48. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (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. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)**

**53. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**54. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)**

**55. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)**

**56. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)**

**57. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)**

**58. Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI) (France)**

**59. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**

**60. Pew Research Center (United States)**

**61. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**62. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**63. Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)**

**64. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) (Albania)**

**65. Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) (India)**

**66. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**67. Center for China and Globalization (China)**

**68. México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**

**69. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)**

**70. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**

**71. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**72. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLASCO) (Costa Rica)**

**73. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) (South Africa)**

**74. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) (Bangladesh)**

**75. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE) (Dominican Republic)**

**76. Fundación para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)**

**77. Indian Science Communication Society (ISCOS) (India)**

**78. European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) (Spain)**

**79. Inter-American Dialogue (United States)**

**80. Institución Futuro (Spain)**

**81. Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE) (Brazil)**

**82. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)**

**83. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

**84. Eurasian Research Institute (Kazakhstan)**



**85. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)**

**86. Millennium Institute (Brazil)**

## Think Tank to Watch Center of Excellence for 2017-2019

Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)

## Think Tanks to Watch in 2021

### Table 43

1. Hoover Institution (United States)
2. Brookings Institution (United States)
3. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
4. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
5. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
6. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
7. Atlantic Council (United States)
8. Our Hong Kong Foundation (Hong Kong)
9. Dialogue (India)
10. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (Botswana)
11. Mercatus Center (United States)
12. Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)

**13. International Institute (Macau)**

**14. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE)  
(Venezuela)**

**15. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)**

**16. Korber Foundation (Germany)**

**17. ATM Policy Institute (Ireland)**

**18. HORN International Institute for Strategic Studies (Kenya)**

**19. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**20. Center for the New Economy (Puerto Rico)**

**21. Center for China and Globalization (China)**

**22. Israel Democracy Institute (Israel)**

**23. Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)**

**24. Center Budget and Policy Priorities (United States)**

**25. Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE) (Australia)**

**26. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)**

**27. Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) (Czech Republic)**

**28. México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas A.C. (Mexico)**

**29. Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) (Malaysia)**

**30. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**31. Institute for International Strategy and Information Analysis (IISIA) (Japan)**

**32. McCain Institute for International Leadership (United States)**

**33. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment (GRI)  
(United Kingdom)**

**34. International Strategic Analysis and Research Center (USTAD) (Turkey)**

**35. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)**

**36. Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance (SAIF) (China)**

**37. African Heritage Institution (AfriHeritage) (Nigeria)**

**38. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)**

**39. Association for International Affairs (AMO) (Czech Republic)**

**40. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)**

**41. Audace Institut Afrique (AIA) (Côte d'Ivoire)**

**42. Center for Policy Research (United States)**

**43. Centro de Estudio de la Realidad Económica y Sociale (CERES) (Uruguay)**

**44. Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada (FEDEA) (Spain)**

**45. Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI) (France)**

**46. Center for Policy Studies (CERPS) (Liberia)**

**47. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)**

**48. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**49. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

**50. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)**

**51. Center for Strategic Analyses and Research (C-SAR) (South Sudan)**

**52. Fundación para el Progreso (FPP) (Chile)**

**53. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)**

**54. Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) (United States)**

**55. China Finance 40 Forum (CF40) (China)**

**56. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**

**57. Welsh Centre for International Affairs (WCIA) (United Kingdom)**

**58. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**59. Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) (Ethiopia)**

**60. Makerere University Center for Climate Change Research and Innovation (Uganda)**

**61. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)**

**62. Center for a New American Security (United States)**

**63. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) (Indonesia)**

**64. Mitvim Institute (Israel)**

**65. Libera (Finland)**

**66. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)**

**67. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (Senegal)**

**68. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)**

**69. Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)**

**70. Nkafu Policy Institute (Cameroon)**

**71. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)**

**72. Fundación Jaime Guzmán (Chile)**

**73. DCAF - Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (Switzerland)**

**74. Institute of Eurasian Studies (Italy)**

**75. Kohelet Policy Forum (Jerusalem, Israel)**

**76. German Institute of Global Area Studies (GIGA) (Germany)**

**77. Fundación Ciudadano Austral (Chile)**

**78. Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES) (Morocco)**

**79. Instituto Mora (Mexico)**

**80. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)**

**81. African Center for Social and Economic Research Development (Tanzania)**

**82. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**83. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)**

**84. Deloitte GovLab (United States)**

**85. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)**

**86. California Policy Center (United States)**

**87. Global Warming Policy Foundation (GWPF) (United Kingdom)**

**88. CEDOS (Ukraine)**

**89. Independent Institute (United States)**

**90. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**

**91. Global Prosperity Wonkcast (United States)**

**92. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS) (Egypt)**

**93. Institute for New Economic Thinking (INET) (United States)**

**94. Casablanca Institute (Morocco and United Kingdom)**

**95. Institute for Women's Policy Research (United States)**

**96. Compass Center (Armenia)**

**97. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania)**

**98. Frontier Centre for Public Policy (Canada)**

**99. Fundación Federalismo y Libertad (Argentina)**

**100. FLACSO (Ecuador)**

**101. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) (Switzerland)**

**102. Center for Security Policy (United States)**

**103. Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (Dominican Republic)**

**104. Fundango (El Salvador)**

**105. Institute for World Politics (United States)**

**106. George C Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)**

**107. Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD) (Bolivia)**

**108. Latvian Institute of International Affairs (Latvia)**

**109. Tunisian Observatory for a Democratic Transition (Tunisia)**



## **Think Tanks with the Best External Relations/Public Engagement Program Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

**Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)**

## **2020 Think Tanks with the Best External Relations/Public Engagement Program**

### **Table 44**

**1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**

**2. Brookings Institution (United States)**

**3. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**

**4. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)**

**5. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**6. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**7. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**

**8. Urban Institute (United States)**

**9. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**10. Atlantic Council (United States)**

**11. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**12. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

**13. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**14. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**15. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**

**16. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**17. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**18. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**19. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**20. Cato Institute (United States)**

**21. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**22. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**

**23. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**24. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**25. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**26. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)**

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

**28. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**29. Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI) (Argentina)**

**30. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**31. Atlas Network (United States)**

**32. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)**

**33. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**34. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)**

**35. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**

**36. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**

**37. Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) (United Kingdom)**

**38. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**

**39. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**40. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)**

**41. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe Center (Belgium)**

**42. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**43. German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)**

**44. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)**

**45. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**46. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**47. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (UK)**

**48. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)**

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

**50. Asia Development Bank Institute (Japan)**

**51. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)**

**52. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**53. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**54. Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) (India)**

**55. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (Singapore)**

**56. Gulf Research Center (GRC) (Saudi Arabia)**

**57. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**58. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**59. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)**

**60. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**61. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLASCO) (Costa Rica)**

**62. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**

**63. Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)**

**64. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**65. Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguay (Paraguay)**

**66. Hague Institute for Global Justice (Netherlands)**

**67. Fundación para el Avance de Reformas y Oportunidades (Ecuador)**

**68. Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias (CEEY) (Mexico)**

**69. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (Kenya)**

**70. Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG) (Bangladesh)**

**71. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) (Peru)**

**72. Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) (United States)**

**73. Mercatus Center (United States)**

**74. Pacific Research Institute (PRI) (United States)**

**75. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (Philippines)**

**76. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

## 2020 Think Tanks with the Best Use of the Internet

### Table 45

1. Heritage Foundation (United States)
2. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
3. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
4. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
5. Bruegel (Belgium)
6. Brookings Institution (United States)
7. Fraser Institute (Canada)
8. Pew Research Center (United States)
9. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
10. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United States)
11. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
12. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
13. Technology, Entertainment, Design (TED) (United States)
14. Center for a New American Security (CNAS) (United States)
15. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)
16. Atlas Network (United States)

**17. Cato Institute (United States)**

**18. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**19. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**20. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

**21. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**22. Urban Institute (United States)**

**23. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**

**24. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**25. Center for China and Globalization (China)**

**26. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**27. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)**

**28. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**29. Stimson Center (United States)**

**30. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**31. Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

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

**33. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**

**34. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**35. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**36. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**37. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**38. Institute for Strategic Studies (South Africa)**

**39. Lowy Institute (Australia)**

**40. Singapore Institute for International Affairs (Singapore)**

**41. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)**

**42. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**43. Wilfried Martens Center for European Studies (WMCES), FKA Centre for European Studies (Belgium)**

**44. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)**

**45. Institución Futuro (Spain)**

**46. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**

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

**48. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)**

**49. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**50. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)**

**51. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Senegal)**



**52. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)**

**53. RAND Corporation (United States)**

**54. Instituto Libertad y Desarrollo (Chile)**

**55. ResPublica (United Kingdom)**

**56. Barcelona Institute for Global Health ISGlobal (Spain)**

**57. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**58. Chennai Centre for China Studies (India)**

**59. Independent Institute (United States)**

**60. Eurasian Research Institute (Kazakhstan)**

**61. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (CIEN) (Guatemala)**

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

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

**64. Libertad y Progreso (Argentina)**

**65. Kohelet Policy Forum (Israel)**

## 2020 Best Use of Media (Print or Electronic)

Table 46

1. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
2. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
3. Brookings Institution (United States)
4. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)
5. Bruegel (Belgium)
6. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
8. Heritage Foundation (United States)
9. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)
10. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)
11. Pew Research Center (United States)
12. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
13. Cato Institute (United States)
14. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
15. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)

**16. RAND Cooperation (United States)**

**17. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**18. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**19. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)**

**20. Center for Public Integrity (United States)**

**21. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**

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

**23. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**

**24. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**25. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**

**26. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)**

**27. International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

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

**29. Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**30. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**31. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**32. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**33. Ecologic Institute (Germany)**

**34. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**35. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) (India)**

**36. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**37. Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) (Singapore)**

**38. REPOA, FKA Research on Poverty Alleviation (Tanzania)**

**39. Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) (Argentina)**

**40. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)**

**41. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**

**42. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**43. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**44. Begin Sadat Center for Strategic Studies (Israel)**

**45. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**46. Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)**

**47. Economic Research Institute (Kazakhstan)**

**48. Center for China and Globalization (China)**

**49. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**50. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)**

**51. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)**

**52. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)**

**53. Instituto Millenium (Brazil)**

**54. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)**

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

**56. Reason Foundation (United States)**

**57. Institución Futuro (Spain)**

**58. Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADES) (El Salvador)**

**59. Hoover Institution (United States)**

**60. Economic Research Center (Azerbaijan)**

**61. Comisión Económica para America Latina (CEPAL) (Chile)**

**62. International Center for Policy Studies (Ukraine)**

**63. Phillipine Development Policy Institute (Philippines)**

**64. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

## **Innovative Policy Ideas/Proposals Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**Urban Institute (United States)**

## **2020 Think Tanks with the Most Innovative Policy Ideas/Proposals**

### **Table 47**

- 1. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 2. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**
- 3. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 4. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**
- 5. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 6. Heritage Foundation (United States)**
- 7. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**
- 8. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**
- 9. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**
- 10. Zero Emissions Research and Initiatives (ZERI) (Japan)**
- 11. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**

**12. Cato Institute (United States)**

**13. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)**

**14. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**15. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**16. Institute for Policy, Advocacy and Governance (Bangladesh)**

**17. Ethos Public Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**18. Berggruen Institute (United States)**

**19. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (United Kingdom and Senegal)**

**20. Mitvim Institute (Israel)**

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

**22. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**23. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**24. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)**

**25. European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**

**26. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**27. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)**

**28. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)**

**29. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**30. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**31. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**32. Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) (Germany)**

**33. Independent Institute (United States)**

**34. Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Argentina)**

**35. China Science and Technology Exchange Center (China)**



## **Think Tanks with the Most Significant Impact on Public Policy Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

**Heritage Foundation (United States)**

## **2020 Think Tanks with the Most Significant Impact on Public Policy**

### **Table 48**

- 1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 2. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 3. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)**
- 4. Bruegel (Belgium)**
- 5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 6. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**
- 7. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**
- 8. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 9. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)**
- 10. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 11. RAND Corporation (United States)**

**12. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)**

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

**14. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**

**15. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)**

**16. Atlantic Council (United States)**

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

**18. Hudson Institute (United States)**

**19. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**20. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**21. Cato Institute (United States)**

**22. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**23. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**

**24. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**25. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**26. Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)**

**27. Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**

**28. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)**

**29. Urban Institute (United States)**

**30. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**31. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**32. FUSADES (El Salvador)**

**33. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**34. Korean Institute for International Economic Policy (Republic of Korea)**

**35. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**36. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)**

**37. Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo) (Colombia)**

**38. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)  
(Senegal)**

**39. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**40. South African Institute for International Affairs (SIIA) (South Africa)**

**41. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**

**42. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**

**43. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)**

**44. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**45. European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) (Belgium)**

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

**47. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)**

**48. Third Way (United States)**

**49. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica)**

**50. Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP) (Canada)**

**51. Competitiveness Institute (ACI) (Singapore)**

**52. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)**

**53. Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE) (Peru)**

**54. Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)**

**55. Alternate Solutions Institute (Pakistan)**

**56. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo (CIDAD) (Mexico)**

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

**58. Ecologic Institute (Germany)**

**59. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**

**60. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)**

**61. Instituto Fernando Henrique Cardoso (IFHC) (Brazil)**

**62. Environmental Law Institute (United States)**

**63. Foundation for Democratic Reforms (India)**

**64. Hoover Institution (United States)**

**65. Institut Montaigne (France)**

**66. Pacific Forum International (United States)**

**67. Ecuador Libre (Ecuador)**

**68. Center for Applied Research and International Partnership (Kazakhstan)**

**69. Partnership for Governance Reform-Kemitraan (Indonesia)**

**70. Grandview Institution (China)**

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

**72. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (China)**

**73. Russian Studies Association (Russia)**

## **Outstanding Policy-Oriented Research Programs Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**RAND Corporation (United States)**

## **2020 Think Tanks with Outstanding Policy-Oriented Research Programs**

### **Table 49**

- 1. Urban Institute (United States)**
- 2. Bruegel (Belgium)**
- 3. Brookings Institution (United States)**
- 4. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)**
- 5. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**
- 6. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**
- 7. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 8. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**
- 9. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)**
- 10. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**
- 11. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)**

**12. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**

**13. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**14. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**15. Center for American Progress (CAP) (United States)**

**16. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**

**17. Cato Institute (United States)**

**18. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**19. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**

**20. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**21. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (United Kingdom)**

**22. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**23. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)**

**24. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)**

**25. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**

**26. RAND Corporation (United States)**

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

**28. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**

**29. Hoover Institution (United States)**

**30. México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**

**31. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**32. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**33. Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (United Kingdom)**

**34. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)**

**35. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**36. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)**

**37. Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) (United Kingdom)**

**38. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**

**39. Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP) (Brazil)**

**40. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**41. German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)**

**42. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**43. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (China)**

**44. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)**

**45. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)**

**46. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India)**

**47. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) (Russia)**



**48. Elcano Royal Institute (Spain)**

**49. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**50. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)**

**51. Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) (United States)**

**52. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**53. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) (Kenya)**

**54. Development Alternatives (DA) (India)**

**55. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)**

**56. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)**

**57. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)**

**58. Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel (Israel)**

**59. Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) (Uganda)**

**60. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)**

**61. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)**

**62. Independent Institute (United States)**

**63. Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile)**

**64. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**65. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)**

**66. Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (United Kingdom)**

**67. German Marshall Fund of the United States (United States)**

**68. Copenhagen Consensus Center (Denmark)**

**69. Committee for Economic Development (United States)**

**70. Horn Economic and Social Policy Institute (Ethiopia)**

**71. Future Center for Advanced Studies and Research (United Arab Emirates)**

**72. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)**

**73. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**74. Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)**

**75. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)**

**76. Lowy Institute (Australia)**

**77. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (United Kingdom)**

**78. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)**

**79. Chr. Michelsen Institute (Norway)**

**80. Center For Digital Financial Inclusion (India)**

**81. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) (Peru)**

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

**83. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)**

**84. Action Institute (Italy)**

**85. Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) (Colombia)**

## 2020 Best Independent Think Tanks

### Table 50

1. Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)
2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
3. Transparency International (TI) (Germany)
4. Brookings Institution (United States)
5. Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
7. Bruegel (Belgium)
8. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
9. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
10. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
11. Fraser Institute (Canada)
12. American Enterprise Institute (AEI) (United States)
13. Heritage Foundation (United States)
14. Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) (Australia)
15. British Institute of International & Comparative Law (United Kingdom)
16. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)

**17. Atlas Network (United States)**

**18. RAND Corporation (United States)**

**19. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**20. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya)**

**21. Austrian Economics Center (AEC) (Austria)**

**22. International Crisis Group (ICG) (Belgium)**

**23. Urban Institute (United States)**

**24. Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**25. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) (Italy)**

**26. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) (Afghanistan)**

**27. German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) (United States)**

**28. Armenian International Policy Research Group (AIPRG) (Armenia)**

**29. Institute for Research on Public Policy (Canada)**

**30. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)**

**31. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium)**

**32. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**33. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**34. Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)**

**35. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) (United States)**

**36. World Resources Institute (WRI) (United States)**

**37. Center for China & Globalization (CCG) (China)**

**38. Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) (Australia)**

**39. Economics Research Center (ERC) (United States)**

**40. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) (South Africa)**

**41. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (ICSEP) (Israel)**

**42. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)**

**43. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) (United States)**

**44. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**45. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)**

**46. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**47. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S) (India)**

**48. Institute for Fiscal Studies (United Kingdom)**

**49. Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE) (Australia)**

**50. Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**

**51. Independent Institute (United States)**

**52. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)**

**53. Civita (Norway)**

**54. Friedrich A. v. Hayek Institut (Austria)**

**55. Institución Futuro (Spain)**

**56. Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)**

**57. Lowy Institute (Australia)**

**58. Future Center for Advanced Studies and Research (United Arab Emirates)**

**59. TARKI Social Research Institute (Hungary)**

**60. Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) (India)**

**61. Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE)  
(Venezuela)**

**62. European House-Ambrosetti (Italy)**

**63. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)**

**64. Fundación Bases (Argentina)**

**65. Instituto de Ciencia Política - Hernán Echavarría Olózaga (ICP) (Colombia)**

**66. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (South Africa)**

**67. Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (Ukraine)**

**68. Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) (Netherlands)**

**69. Liberty Fund (United States)**

**70. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**71. Albanian Institute for International Studies (Albania)**

**72. Development Alternatives Group (DA) (India)**

**73. Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Indonesia)**

**74. Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) (United States)**

**75. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)**

**76. Independent Institute for Social Policy (IISP) (Russia)**

**77. Institute of Economic and Social Studies (INESS) (Slovakia)**

**78. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)**

**79. Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**80. Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) (Italy)**

**81. Cesran International (United Kingdom)**

**82. Dejusticia (Colombia)**

**83. Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations (India)**

**84. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD) (Ghana)**

**85. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (Australia)**

**86. Global Warming Policy Foundation (GWPF) (United Kingdom)**

**87. Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) (Peru)**

**88. Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)**



**89. Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) (Norway)**

**90. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) (United Kingdom)**

**91. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Canada)**

**92. KIMEP University (Kazakhstan)**

**93. Centre for Independent Development Research (CIDR) (Cameroon)**

**94. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka)**

**95. Espacio Público (Chile)**

**96. ISET Policy Institute (Georgia)**

**97. PASOS (Czech Republic)**

**98. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)**

**99. Center for a New Economy (CNE) (Puerto Rico)**

**100. Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) (Russia)**

**101. Civic Exchange (Hong Kong)**

**102. Council on Foreign and Defence Policy (SVOP) (Russia)**

**103. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) (Denmark)**

**104. Free Market Foundation (FMF) (South Africa)**

**105. Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy (PRI) (United States)**

**106. Phoenix Center for Advanced Legal and Economic Public Policy Studies  
(United States)**

107. **México Evalúa, Centro de Análisis de Políticas Públicas & CIDAC (Mexico)**
108. **China Reform Foundation (China)**
109. **Education for Peace in Iraq Center (EPIC) (United States)**
110. **European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) (United Kingdom)**
111. **Friends of Europe (Belgium)**
112. **Grupo FARO (Ecuador)**
113. **Institute for Applied International Trade (IAIT) (China)**
114. **Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA) (Czech Republic)**
115. **Samridhi, The Prosperity Foundation (Nepal)**
116. **Texas Public Policy Foundation (United States)**
117. **International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) (Netherlands)**
118. **Economic Research Center (ERC) (Azerbaijan)**
119. **Center for Economic Analyses (CEA) (Macedonia)**
120. **Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**
121. **Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (India)**
122. **Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) (Latin America)**
123. **Council on Energy, Environment, and Water (CEEW) (India)**
124. **Fundación Aru (Bolivia)**

125. Georgia Public Policy Foundation (United States)
126. Grattan Institute (Australia)
127. Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) (Germany)
128. Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) (Ukraine)
129. Institute for Market Economics (IME) (Bulgaria)
130. Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) (United States)
131. Institute for Political, Social and Economic Studies (EURISPES) (Italy)
132. Instituto Acton (Argentina)
133. Instituto Juan de Mariana (IJM) (Spain)
134. Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile)
135. International Finance Corporation (IFC) (United States)
136. Learning Policy Institute (United States)
137. Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)
138. Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (Lebanon)
139. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (United States)
140. Action Institute (Italy)
141. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) (Russia)
142. SIPA Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)

**143. South African Cities Network (South Africa)**

## 2020 Top Think Tanks with Annual Operating Budgets of Less Than \$5 Million USD

Table 51

1. Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE) (Poland)
2. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Mexico)
3. Economic Policy Research Institute (EPRI) (South Africa)
4. Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) (Azerbaijan)
5. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) (Kenya)
6. Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI) (Brazil)
7. Centro de Divulgación Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (CEDICE) (Venezuela)
8. Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) (United States)
9. IMANI Center for Policy and Education (Ghana)
10. Unirule Institute of Economics (China)
11. Argentine Council for International Relations (Argentina)
12. Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) (Poland)
13. Libertad y Desarrollo (LyD) (Chile)
14. Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)
15. Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) (India)

**16. Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**17. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**18. Brazilian Center for International Relations (Brazil)**

**19. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (Australia)**

**20. Razumkov Center (Ukraine)**

**21. Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) (Turkey)**

**22. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**23. Hammurabi Center for Research & Strategic Studies (Iraq)**

**24. Economic Knowledge Dissemination Center for Freedom (Venezuela)**

**25. Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política (IEEP) (Ecuador)**

**26. Centro Studi Internazionali (CeSI) (Italy)**

**27. Institute for International Affairs (Italy)**

**28. Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) (Malaysia)**

**29. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)**

**30. Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) (Malaysia)**

**31. Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) (India)**

**32. Lithuania Free Market Institute (Lithuania)**

**33. Consejo Venezolano de Relaciones Internacionales (Venezuela)**

**34. Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) (China)**

**35. Action Institute (Italy)**

**36. Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA) (South Africa)**

**37. Chennai Centre for China Studies (C3S)(India)**

**38. GenerationLibre (France)**

**39. The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (Netherlands)**

**40. Center for Policy Studies (Liberia)**

**41. LIRNEasia (Sri Lanka)**

**42. International Centre for Policy Studies (Ukraine)**

**43. Center for Analyses of Economic Reforms and Communication (Azerbaijan)**

**44. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)**

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

## **Quality Assurance and Integrity Policies and Procedures Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

**RAND Corporation (United States)**

## **2020 Best Quality Assurance and Integrity Policies and Procedures**

### **Table 52**

**1. Ecologic Institute (Germany)**

**2. Bruegel (Belgium)**

**3. Brookings Institution (United States)**

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

**5. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**6. Transparency International (Germany)**

**7. Stimson Center (United States)**

**8. World Resources Institute (United States)**

**9. Urban Institute (United States)**

**10. Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States)**

**11. Danish Institute for International Studies (Denmark)**



**12. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**

**13. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (Ghana)**

**14. Institute for International Political Studies (Italy)**

**15. Center on Global Energy Policy (United States)**

**16. Centre for Public Policy Studies (Malaysia)**

**17. Mercatus Center (United States)**

**18. Atlantic Council (United States)**

**19. Ethos Policy Lab (Mexico)**

**20. Fraser Institute (Canada)**

**21. Peterson Institute for International Economics (United States)**

**22. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

**23. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)**

**24. Stimson Center (United States)**

**25. National Bureau of Economic Research (United States)**

**26. Center for New American Security (United States)**

**27. German Development Institute (Germany)**

**28. Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)**

**29. Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**30. Australian Institute of International Affairs (Australia)**

**31. Baker Institute for Public Policy (United States)**

**32. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (South Africa)**

**33. Freedom House (United States)**

**34. Centre for the Study of Economies of Africa (Nigeria)**

**35. Institute of Peruvian Studies (Peru)**

**36. Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs (United States)**

**37. Center for Economic Analyses (Macedonia)**

**38. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress (Israel)**

**39. Independent Institute (United States)**

**40. Atlas Network (United States)**

**41. Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (Germany)**

**42. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan)**

**43. Natural Resource Governance Institute, FKA Revenue Watch Institute (RWI) (United States)**

**44. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**45. Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (United Kingdom and Senegal)**

**46. Pew Research Center (United States)**

**47. Centre for Policy Research (India)**

**48. Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (United States)**

**49. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) (Botswana)**

**50. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (United States)**

**51. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**52. German Marshall Fund of the US (United States)**

**53. Institute for Public Policy Research (Namibia)**

**54. Institute for Public Policy Research (United Kingdom)**

**55. Institute of Development Studies (United Kingdom)**

**56. Hudson Institute (United States)**

**57. IEA Kenya (Kenya)**

**58. International Crisis Group (Belgium)**

**59. Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI) (Montenegro)**

**60. Centre for Health Policy and Public Interest (United Kingdom)**

**61. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) (Germany)**

**62. Center for Global Development (United States)**

**63. Barcelona Center for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)**

**64. Corruption Watch (South Africa)**

**65. Global Integrity (United States)**

**66. Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUPI) (Norway)**

**67. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) (Brazil)**

**68. OnThinkTanks (Peru)**

**69. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies (Qatar)**

**70. European Council on Foreign Affairs (United Kingdom)**

**71. Social Policy and Development Centre (Pakistan)**

**72. Cener for the Study of Democracy (CDS) (Bulgaria)**

**73. Center for Democratic Transition (Montenegro)**

**74. Center for Policy and Legal Reform (Ukraine)**

**75. CEDOS (Ukraine)**

## **Best Regional Studies Center (Free Standing) Center of Excellence for 2017-2019**

**Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

## **2020 Best Regional Studies Centers (Free Standing)**

### **Table 53**

- 1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)**
- 2. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (Ethiopia)**
- 3. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)**
- 4. Asian Development Bank Institute (Japan)**
- 5. Azerbaijan Center for Economic and Social Development (Azerbaijan)**
- 6. Brookings Institution (Qatar)**
- 7. Chinese Academy of Social Science (China)**
- 8. East West Center (United States)**
- 9. Australia Institute for Regional Security (Australia)**
- 10. Middle East Institute (United States)**
- 11. Center for the Study of African Economies (United Kingdom)**
- 12. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Moscow Center (Russia)**

**13. German Institute of Global and Area Studies (Germany)**

**14. African Technology Policy Studies Network (Kenya)**

**15. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (Chile)**

**16. Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (Spain)**

**17. Atlantic Council (United States)**

**18. Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (South Africa)**

**19. African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)**

**20. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)**

**21. United States Center for European Policy Analysis (United States)**

**22. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)**

**23. Mitvim Israeli Institute for Regional Foreign Policies (Israel)**

**24. Hungarian Center for Economic and Regional Studies (Hungary)**

**25. International Institute for Iranian Studies, FKA Arabian Gulf Center (Saudi Arabia)**

**26. National Bureau of Asian Research (United States)**

**27. Russian Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies (Russia)**

**28. Russian Institute for Oriental Studies (Russia)**

**29. Indonesian Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (Indonesia)**

**30. Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS) (Germany)**

**31. Polish Center for Eastern Studies (Poland)**

**32. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace India Center (India)**

**33. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (Sri Lanka)**

**34. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace China Center (China)**

**35. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (Ghana)**

**36. Russian Institute of Europe (Russia)**

**37. India Center for the Study of Developing Societies (India)**

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

**39. Hammurabi Center for Research and Strategic Studies (Iraq)**

**40. Kyrgyzstan Institute for Regional Studies (Kyrgyzstan)**

**41. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Europe (Belgium)**

**42. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (West Indies)**

**43. Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (Ethiopia)**

## **Regional Studies Center (University-Affiliated) Center of Excellence for 2016-2019**

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

## **2020 Best Regional Studies Centers (University-Affiliated)**

### **Table 54**

- 1. Center for International Studies and Research, Sciences Po (France)**
- 2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Tsinghua Center, Tsinghua University (China)**
- 3. European Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science (United Kingdom)**
- 4. East Asian Institute (EAI), National University of Singapore (Singapore)**
- 5. Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, George Washington University (United States)**
- 6. Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University (Japan)**
- 7. Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)**
- 8. Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), Oxford University (United Kingdom)**
- 9. Asia Pacific Institute, Waseda University (Japan)**
- 10. Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University (United States)**



11. Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University (United States)
12. Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University (United States)
13. Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (Singapore)
14. Centre for Russian, European and Eurasian Studies, University of Birmingham (United Kingdom)
15. Center for Transatlantic Relations, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University (United States)
16. Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalism, University of Warwick (United Kingdom)
17. Griffith Asia Institute, Griffith University (Australia)
18. Center for Security Studies, Jordan University (Jordan)
19. Orient Institute, University of Lisbon (Portugal)
20. Centre for European Regional and Local Studies, University of Warsaw (Poland)
21. Crown Center for Middle East Studies, Brandeis University (United States)
22. Australia China Relations Institute, University of Technology Sydney (Australia)
23. Chinese Studies Institute, Australian National University (Australia)
24. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), National University of Singapore (Singapore)
25. Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University (China)
26. Center for the Study of Contemporary China (CSCC), University of Pennsylvania (United States)
27. Arab Studies Center, Al Mustansiriya University (Iraq)

**28. Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) Georgetown University (Qatar)**

**29. Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS) (Germany)**

**30. Institute for European Studies, Free University Brussels (Belgium)**

**31. Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University (Republic of Korea)**

**32. Institute of Asia and Africa Studies, Moscow State University (Russia)**

## 2020 Best Policy and Institutional Response to COVID-19

*\*Alphabetically Listed; Not Ranked*

**Table 55**

**Adam Smith Institute (ASI) (United Kingdom)**

**African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)**

**American Enterprise Institute (United States)**

**Amnesty International (AI) (United Kingdom)**

**ANBOUND (China)**

**Arab Reform Initiative (Lebanon)**

**Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (Guatemala)**

**Asia Society Policy Institute (United States)**

**Atlantic Council (United States)**

**Austrian Economics Center (Austria)**

**Barcelona Institute of Global Health (Spain)**

**Brookings Institution (United States)**

**Bruegel Institute (Belgium)**

**CAREC Institute (China)**

**Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)**

**Center for Global Development (CGD) (United States)**

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

**Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)**

**Centre for Economic Policy Research (United Kingdom)**

**Centre for Policy Research (India)**

**Centre for Social and Economic Progress (India)**

**Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa (United Kingdom)**

**Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP) (Chile)**

**Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (United States)**

**Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**Chennai Centre for China Studies (India)**

**Chicago Council on Global Affairs (United States)**

**Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Netherlands)**

**Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (Cepal) (Chile)**

**Consortium of South Asian Think-Tanks (COSATT) (Nepal)**

**Democratic Initiatives Foundation (DIF) (Ukraine)**

**Development Alternatives (India)**

**EGMONT (Belgium)**

**Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) (Egypt)**

**Emirates Policy Center (United Arab Emirates)**

**European Policy Centre (Serbia)**

**Fedesarrollo (Colombia)**

**Forum of Federations (Canada)**

**Fundação Getúlio Vargas (Brazil)**

**Fundación Internacional Para La Libertad (Spain)**

**Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADES) (El Salvador)**

**Genron NPO (Japan)**

**German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) (Germany)**

**German Development Institute (DIE) (Germany)**

**Global Federation of Competitive Councils (United States)**

**GLOBSEC (Slovakia)**

**Great Wall Enterprise Strategy Institute (GEI) (China)**

**Heinrich Böll Stiftung (HBS) (Germany)**

**Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**Hoover Institution (United States)**

**Hudson Institute (United States)**

**Independent Institute (United States)**

**Information and Decision Support Center (Egypt)**

**Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)**

**Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Science (IERAS) (Russia)**

**Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernán Echavarría Olózaga (Colombia)**

**Instituto de Estudos para Políticas de Saúde (IEPS) (Brazil)**

**Instituto Millenium (IMIL) (Brazil)**

**International Crisis Group (Belgium)**

**International Institute for Strategic Studies (United Kingdom)**

**Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS) (Kazakhstan)**

**King Abdullah University of Science and Technology**

**Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (Korea)**

**Lithuanian Free Market Institute (Lithuania)**

**Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflections (MISTRA) (South Africa)**

**Mathematica (United States)**

**Mercatus Center (United States)**

**Middle East Institute (United States)**

**National Economic Research Center (Guatemala)**

**Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)**

**Our Hong Kong Foundation (Hong Kong)**

**Overseas Development Institute (United Kingdom)**

**RAND (United States)**

**Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)**

**Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) (Singapore)**

**Stimson Center (United States)**

**Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Sweden)**

**Sustainable Development Policy institute (Pakistan)**

**Tony Blair Institute (United Kingdom)**

**Transparency International (TI) (Germany)**

**Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) (Turkey)**

**Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)**

## 2020 Best AI Policy and Strategy Think Tanks

Table 56

1. Brookings Institution (United States)
2. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (United States)
3. Center for Security and Emerging Technology (United States)
4. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) (Israel)
5. Urban Institute (United States)
6. Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (United States)
7. OpenAI (United States)
8. AI Now, New York University (United States)
9. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)
10. Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
11. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
12. Centre for Open Data Research, Public Affairs Centre (India)
13. Canon Institute for Global Studies (Japan)
14. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
15. Vector Institute for Artificial Intelligence (Canada)
16. Information Technology & Innovation Foundation (United States)



**17. Future of Humanity Institute (United Kingdom)**

**18. Google Deep Mind (United Kingdom)**

**19. McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United States)**

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

**21. Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) (Italy)**

**22. Future of Life Institute (United States)**

**23. Chatham House (United Kingdom)**

**24. Intellisia (China)**

**25. Lisbon Council (Belgium)**

**26. Google AI Research Center (Switzerland)**

**27. RAND Corporation (United States)**

**28. Stimson Center (United States)**

**29. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)**

**30. Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (United States)**

**31. Future Society (United States)**

**32. Google Deep Mind (United Kingdom)**

**33. Heritage Foundation (United States)**

**34. German Institute of Development (Germany)**

**35. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)**

**36. Princeton Center for Information Technology Policy (United States)**

**37. Hudson Institute (United States)**

**38. Paris Artificial Intelligence Research Institute (PRAIRIE) (United States)**

**39. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (United Kingdom)**

**40. Center for Long-Term Cybersecurity (United States)**

**41. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)**

**42. Institute for Security and Technology (United States)**

**43. Jigsaw (United States)**

**44. Korea Advanced Technology (Republic of Korea)**

**45. Instituto Millenium (IMIL) (Brazil)**

**46. Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences (Russia)**

**47. Humans and Autonomy Lab (United States)**

**48. International Business In Technology in America (United States)**

**49. Public Affairs Center (India)**

**50. International Iberian Nanotechnology Laboratory (Portugal)**

**51. Samsung AI Research Center (Republic of Korea)**

**52. Parc Institute (United States)**

**53. Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (SNV) (Germany)**

**54. University of Cape Town (South Africa)**

## **Background on the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program**

### **Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program**

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) of the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania conducts research on the role policy institutes play in governments and civil societies around the world. Often referred to as the “think tanks’ think tank,” TTCSP examines the evolving role and character of public policy research organizations. Over the last 30 years, 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 policymaking while strengthening democratic institutions and civil societies around the world.

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

### **Think Tank Regional and Global Summits**

Since June 2012, the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP)—in cooperation with its regional partners—has co-sponsored and organized regional and global think tank summits. The

purpose of these summits is to engage think tanks in peer-to-peer dialogue, knowledge exchange and capacity-building to help improve the image, profile and performance of think tanks in every region of the world. In addition, we plan to demonstrate the efficacy of creating a global network that engages the leading think tanks in a peer-to-peer exchange of innovative policies and best practices for research and public engagement on key domestic and international issues. The value of these summits has been clearly demonstrated by the fact that all of the summit partners and participants have agreed to partner with TTCSP to organize summits on an annual basis. A number of institutional partnerships between leading think tanks have been formed as a direct result of these summits. Each summit is expected to have an impact on the think tanks in each region with a set of action-oriented recommendations. The summits have helped facilitate regional and global partnerships and programs and the summit recommendations demonstrate that each meeting is a “catalyst for ideas and action.”

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

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

All previous summit reports can be found here:  
[https://repository.upenn.edu/ttcsp\\_summitreports/](https://repository.upenn.edu/ttcsp_summitreports/)

## **2020 & 2021 Think Tank Summits and Fora Schedule**

**September 18, 2020: VIRTUAL Latin America Think Tank Summit, 8:30—10:30 AM EST**

**September 23, 2020: VIRTUAL Central and Eastern European Think Tank Summit, 8:30—10:30 AM EST**

**October 6, 2020: Global Call for Ideas, Innovation and Action: The 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the UN, 8:30—10:30AM EST**

**October 13, 2020: VIRTUAL Asia Think Tank Summit, 7:00—9:00 AM EST**

**October 30, 2020: VIRTUAL Europe Think Tank Summit, 8:30—10:30 AM EST**

**November 13, 2020: VIRTUAL Global Summit, 8:30—10:30 AM EST**

**November 13, 2020: VIRTUAL North America Think Tank Summit, 3:30—5:00 PM EST**

**November 24, 2020: VIRTUAL China Think Tanks Innovations Forum, 7:00—9:00 AM EST**

**December 4, 2020: VIRTUAL Africa Think Tank Summit, 8:30—10:30 AM EST**

**December 11, 2020: VIRTUAL Middle East & North Africa Summit, 8:30—10:30 AM EST**

### **2021 Think Tank Summits (in person with dates and times to be determined):**

- Asia Think Tank Summit, Republic of Korea
- Europe Think Tank Summit, The Netherlands

- MENA and Global Think Tank Summit, Bahrain
- North America Think Tank Summit, Washington, D.C.
- Latin America Think Tank Summit, Chile

## **TTCSP Think Tank Publications**

**Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice Around the World** (Upcoming 2020)

**Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the US** (Upcoming 2020)

**Think Tanks the New Knowledge Brokers and Policy Advisers In Asia** (Brookings Press 2020)

**Think Tanks Foreign Policy the Emerging Powers** (Palgrave 2020)

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

**Think Tanks and Emerging Power Policy Networks** (Palgrave 2020)

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

**“For think tanks, it’s either innovate or die”** (Washington Post 2019)

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

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

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

**Fifth Estate: Think Tanks, Public Policy and Governance** (Brookings Press 2016) <https://www.brookings.edu/book/the-fifth-estate/>

**Think Tanks and SDGs: Catalysts for Analysis, Innovation and Implementation** (TTCSP 2015) <http://www.lulu.com/shop/james-mcgann/think-tanks-and-sdgs-catalysts-for-analysis-innovation-and-implementation/paperback/product-22563604.html>

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

If you would like to partner with us on one or more of these projects, please contact Dr. James G. McGann at [jmcgann@wharton.upenn.edu](mailto:jmcgann@wharton.upenn.edu). The goal in the next 12 months is to translate this global interest and support into core funding for TTCSP.

## **2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index**

The Global Go To Think Tank Index (GGTTTI) has become the gold standard of excellence for think tanks around the world and is widely cited by donors, journals, think tanks, and policymakers. More importantly, it has served to raise the profile and performance of think tanks. The 2016 GGTTTI marked the 10th year of the publication of the Index report and with each year the ranking's influence has grown. For the past several years, the Global Think Tank Index Report has been launched at the World Bank and the United Nations in January. Over 3,190 academics, policymakers, journalists, and think tank scholars and executives completed the annual indexing process. The 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index will be released on January 30, 2020.

## **The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies**

The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies offers an M.A. in international studies and conducts fundamental and policy-oriented research on current economic, political and business issues. It organizes an annual conference that brings academics, practitioners and 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, D.C., and New York, New York.

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

## The Research Team

### Program Director

James G. McGann, Ph.D., is a senior lecturer at the Lauder Institute of the Wharton School and the School of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania. He is also the director of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the University of Pennsylvania. He conducts research on the trends and challenges facing think tanks and 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 interests include assessing global trends in security and international affairs research; the role of think tanks in shaping US domestic and foreign policy; think tanks and policy advice in the BRICS and G20 countries and transnational threats and global public policy. He is the creator and author of the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index which ranks think tanks in every region of the world and major areas of public policy research.

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



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

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Isabella Rocco, University of Pennsylvania, Class of 2023

Jahn timer Kurukulasuriya, University of Pennsylvania, Class of 2021

Julia Lammers, University of Pennsylvania, Class of 2023

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Jack Chelsky, Beloit College, Class of 2020

Vridhhi Vinay, Temple University, Class of 2022

## **TTCSP Research Internship Program**

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) runs a highly selective internship program for students (grad and undergrad; domestic and international) who are interested in gaining first-hand experience in public policy research in domestic and international affairs. Over 125 students from across the University of Pennsylvania and from area colleges and universities participated in TTCSP Research Internship Program during the 2020 year. Over 30 interns from

the Program have been successfully placed in internships in the US and abroad in locations such as France, Argentina, Jordan, Brazil, England and Spain.

## Appendices

### **APPENDIX A: Email Inviting Peers and Expert Panelists to Rank 2020 Nominated Institutions**

Dear Colleague:

I am writing to invite you to help rank the think tanks for the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index of the world's leading think tanks. THE RANKING ROUND WILL RUN FROM OCTOBER 15, 2020-NOVEMBER 15, 2020. Click the blue button below to start the survey.

We are still accepting nominations of individuals for the expert panels so please send the names, titles and email of individuals that you would like to invite to join the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index Expert Panel.

We encourage you to participate in 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index rankings process so the think tanks in your country and regions can be properly reflected in the survey findings. We are requesting that you now rank the think tanks that list in all the categories where you knowledge and experience with the institutions that are listed.

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

The findings of the 2020 rankings will be reviewed by a group global panel of experts who will make the final selections. The international panels of experts will use the collective input of individuals like you to make informed choices for the 2020 ranking of the world's leading think tanks.

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

Please review the lists of think tanks in the drop-down menus under every question to rank the listed of nominated institutions. You can reenter the survey as many times as you like to compete or revise your rankings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE HAVE ALSO ADDED A QUESTION AT THE END OF THE SURVEY WHERE YOU CAN SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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

Sincerely,

James G. McGann, PhD

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

Follow Up Letter

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

I am writing you to invite you to join 100s of think tanks and other civil society actors in global cities around the world in January 2021 for a unique global program. The program will involve a series of coordinated events that are intended to highlight the important role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the world. A copy of some sample programs from the last couple of years is attached.

The annual Why Think Tanks Matter Forum and the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Report Launch are scheduled for January 28, 2021 and will take place over 2 days in Paris, Beijing, London, Washington DC, New York and approximately 140 other cities around the world.

**We are hoping that you will agree to host a launch event in your city.**

If you would like to host a Think Tank Issues Forum and/or the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report Launch on January 28, 2021, please use the link below to register.

**Think Tank Issues Forum and 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index Launch Registration Sheet:**

Over 80 think tanks have already agreed to host events in their countries and cities. Our goal is to have 120 events around the world.

The theme for this year's launch is **"Why Think Tanks Matter to Policymakers and the Public."** While recent think tank growth has been nothing short of explosive, the relationship between these organizations and the policymaking process is not completely understood. The Think Tank Launch Events on January 28th is intended to provide concrete examples of the research and educational programs produced by these institutions and how it serves policymakers and the public.

Our hope is that each local host will organize a Program within the thematic framework of **WHY THINK TANKS MATTER**. The goal is to highlight the critical work think tanks perform in countries around the world. You are encouraged to engage other think tanks and IGOs, media, policymakers and other policy actors in your country as you develop your Event.

our event should explain what think tanks are, what they do, what value they add and why think tanks are more important than ever before. In the competitive marketplace of ideas and policy advice it is essential that we make the case and provide tangible examples of the important role think tanks in countries around the world. The objective of the Why Think Tanks Matter Events is to have think tanks around the world provide compelling examples the critical work think tanks perform in a range of political and economic contexts. We also hope that by joining together on January 28, 2021 we can make a strong case for Why Think Tanks Matter.

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

Additional information will be provided in the coming weeks. I wanted to thank you once again for joining us for this important global event.

All the best,

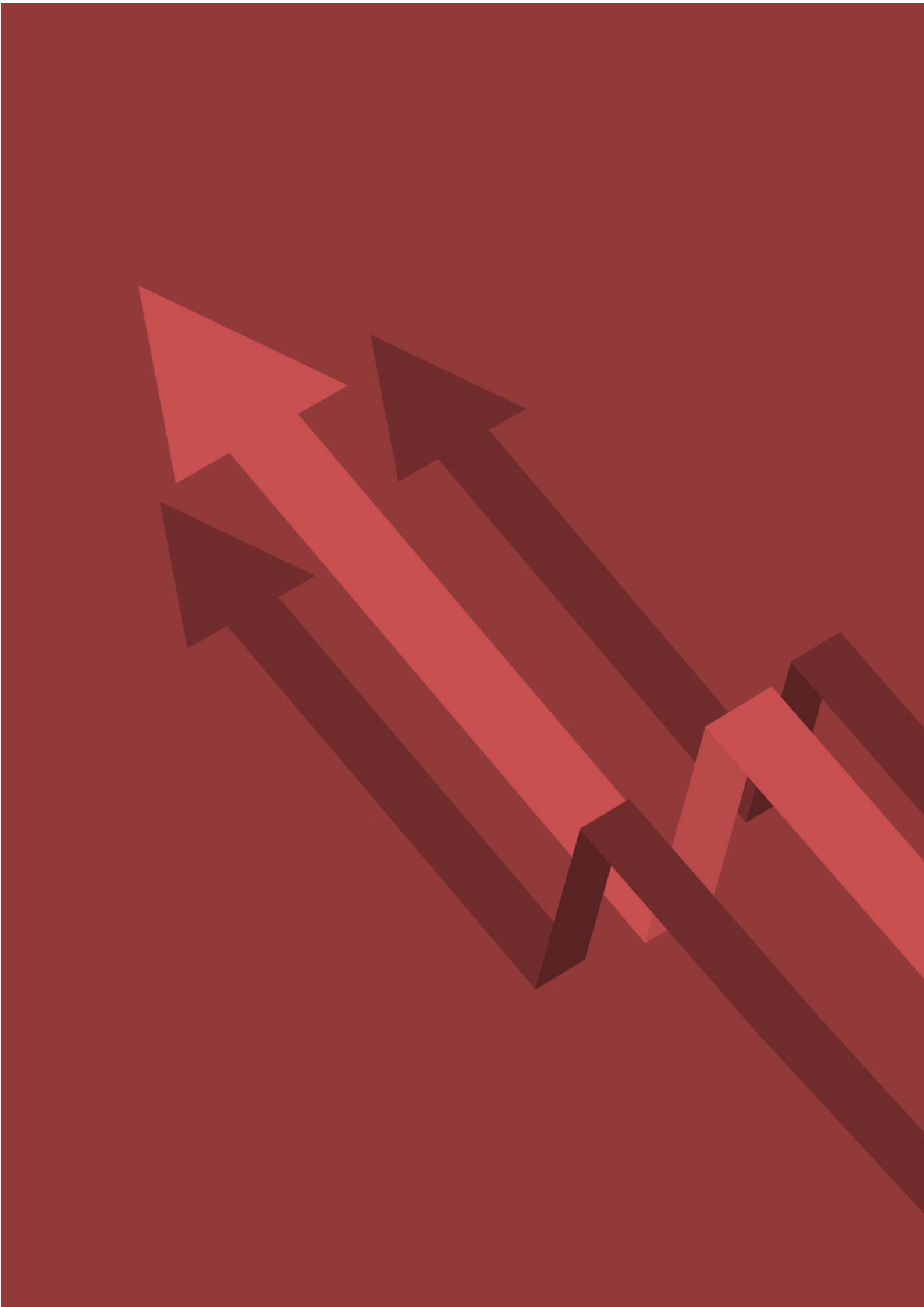
Jim McGann



## **THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM**

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