

**2018 Annual Report on CTTI University Think  
Tanks & Top 100 University Think Tanks**

**China Think Tank Research and Evaluation Centre**

# 2018 Annual Report on CTTI University Think Tanks & Top 100 University Think Tanks

## Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>1 Great importance attached to the construction of new types of university think tanks.....</b>                | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2 The unique role played by universities in the construction of new types of think tanks.....</b>              | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>2.1 Comprehensive disciplines make it easier to conduct interdisciplinary problem-oriented researches.....</b> | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>2.2 Abundant talents are conducive to the implementation of large-scale data projects.....</b>                 | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>2.3 University think tanks provide an easy approach to developing public diplomacy.....</b>                    | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>2.4 University think tanks have a high level of public credibility.....</b>                                    | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>2.5 University think tanks have distinct specialized characteristics.....</b>                                  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>3 The important role played by university think tanks in the system of new types of think tanks.....</b>       | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>3.1 Regional distribution of university think tanks.....</b>   | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>3.2 Distribution of university think tanks in China by type and by area of research.....</b>                   | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>3.3 Scale of university think tanks.....</b>   | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>3.4 University think tank index in China.....</b>  | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>4 Visions and principles of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation.....</b>                        | <b>12</b> |
| <b>4.1 Definition of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation.....</b>                                  | <b>12</b> |
| <b>4.2 Purpose of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation.....</b>                                     | <b>13</b> |
| <b>4.3 Principles of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation.....</b>                                  | <b>14</b> |
| <b>5 The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation system and algorithm.....</b>                             | <b>18</b> |
| <b>5.1 Establishment of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation system.....</b>                        | <b>18</b> |
| <b>5.2 Selection process of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks.....</b>                                      | <b>29</b> |
| <b>5.3 The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks.....</b>   | <b>30</b> |
| <b>6 Data analysis of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks.....</b>  | <b>37</b> |
| <b>6.1 Regional Distribution of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks....</b>                                   | <b>37</b> |
| <b>6.2 Distribution of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks in Colleges or Universities.....</b>               | <b>38</b> |
| <b>7 Major problems in the construction of new types of university think tanks.....</b>                           | <b>42</b> |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>7.1 Lack of clear information on policy consultation and imbalance between information supply and demand.....</b> | <b>42</b> |
| <b>7.2 Weak awareness of communication and neglect of publicity.....</b>   | <b>43</b> |
| <b>7.3 Management mechanisms of think tanks require to be improved.....</b>  | <b>43</b> |
| <b>8 Suggestions on how to improve the construction of new types of university think tanks.....</b>                  | <b>45</b> |
| <b>Appendix : Brief Biographies of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks.....</b>                                  | <b>51</b> |

As institutions with intensive talents, comprehensive disciplines and active international exchanges, colleges and universities play a significant role in talent training, scientific research and social service in China. Since the 18<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the construction of new types of think tanks with Chinese characteristics have been propagandized, guided and greatly promoted. Most of the research centers, research bases and research institutes which conduct countermeasure research in China's colleges and universities have gradually formed the "industry consciousness of think tanks", identified with the concept of think tanks more than ever before, actively transformed themselves into a new type of think tanks, and made solid progress in providing political consultation, enlightening the general public, promoting public diplomacy, pushing forward the development of disciplines, and flourishing philosophy and social sciences.

## **1 Great importance attached to the construction of new types of university think tanks**

The Ministry of Education attaches great importance to the construction of new types of think tanks. On February 10, 2014, the Ministry of Education distributed "Plan for the Construction of new types of University Think Tanks with Chinese Characteristics" ("The Plan"), in which eight main targets were condensed, four ways of constructing university think tanks were put forward, the importance of building university think tank teams was emphasized, and such significant opinions as expanding channels for outcomes application, creating high-end publishing platforms, carrying out reforms in management modes, and making innovations in organizational forms were stated. On January 20, 2015, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee (GOCPCCC) and the General Office of the State Council distributed "Opinions on Improving the Construction of new types of Think Tanks with Chinese Characteristics" ("The Opinions"). "The Opinions" stated that we shall move forward with the development and improvement of university think tanks, give full play to the advantages of comprehensive disciplines, intensive talents and active international

exchanges of universities, thoroughly implement the plan for the construction of new types of think tanks with Chinese characteristics and promote the overall improvement of universities' capability to provide intelligence service. To act upon the arrangement made by the CPC Central Committee for the building of new types of think tanks, the Ministry of Education issued "Key Points for the Work of the Ministry of Education in 2015" in late January in 2015, which stated that "The Plan" should be carried out in an all-round way, reforms in the ways to manage and organize key research bases for humanities and social sciences should be deepened and the building of top think tanks should be started. "The Plan" was mentioned in many documents issued by the Ministry of Education from 2015 to 2018.

Education authorities of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have formulated relevant documents according to their own situation. Early in 2011, Shanghai Municipal Education Commission once issued a document that stated the need to build Shanghai university think tanks brand. In November 2013, Hubei Provincial Department of Education and Hubei Provincial Department of Finance distributed "Plan for the Flourishment of Philosophy and Social Sciences of Regular Colleges and Universities in Hubei (2013-2020)" which required that great efforts should be spared to build a number of new think tanks with the characteristics of being "urgently needed by Hubei, first-class in China, advanced in institutions, significant in contributions". It has provided forward-looking policy guidance for the building of university think tanks in Hubei. After the year of 2015, Shanghai City, Gansu Province, Zhejiang Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hunan Province, Tianjin City, Shandong Province, Chongqing City, Liaoning Province and Jilin Province successively distributed relevant documents to strengthen the construction of university think tanks and perform the functions of university think tanks. The active responses to the policy from various regions have laid a good foundation for the vigorous development of the construction of university think tanks.

## **2 The unique role played by universities in the construction of new types of think tanks**

### **2.1 Comprehensive disciplines make it easier to conduct interdisciplinary problem-oriented researches**

University is not only a gathering place for experts, scholars and elites from various fields, but also an important place for the production and accumulation of knowledge. Many universities have established a complete discipline system, especially those comprehensive ones which boast a long history, profound academic accumulation and strong fundamental research. With integrated disciplines, these universities have resource superiority in forward-looking policy research that is reserved for the future. Currently, as China has embarked on a decisive stage in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, it is more complicated to solve the problems of reform and development and to deal with global issues than ever before. Single discipline is far from enough to cope with the difficulties faced by China, thus strength of multi-disciplines including natural science, humanities and social sciences should be pooled to seek a solution. In addition, another discipline advantage of universities is that university think tanks can serve as an integration center for think tank personnel networks by drawing on their intensive networks of experts. For example, Zijin Media Think Tank of Nanjing University mainly consists of teams of five schools of the university which are interconnected and interwoven, including School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Law School, School of Government, School of Journalism & Communication and School of Information Management. Thanks to such a framework of research teams, university think tanks are able to become a “catalyst” for the intersection of different disciplines rather than an “island” among universities.

### **2.2 Abundant talents are conducive to the implementation of large-scale data projects**

Think tanks are engaged in evidence-based policy research grounded in various types of characteristic databases. During the process of database construction, masses of data need to be collected and classified. Graduate students in universities are optimal candidates for data collection, classification and analysis, and they are also the competent administrative assistants for senior researchers (professors) of think tanks. Therefore, a lot of prestigious university think tanks have made use of such a new force of graduate students.

### **2.3 University think tanks provide an easy approach to developing public diplomacy**

World-renowned universities are all characterized by extensive and frequent academic exchanges and cooperation, a high degree of freedom, a wide range of disciplines and a high starting point. Compared with think tanks of Party/government organizations, researchers in university think tanks have fewer restrictions on outbound visits, which makes it easier for them to carry out academic and cultural exchanges, get a comprehensive understanding of relevant information in other countries, reduce information asymmetry, lower information barriers and get rid of misinterpretations and misjudgments.

### **2.4 University think tanks have a high level of public credibility**

The mission of academic institutions is to “seek truth” and “seek knowledge”, so that knowledge can be produced and disseminated. Academic views of scholars are usually authoritative, especially those of leading experts who have great social credibility. University think tanks can make use of their advantages of being specialized and scientific, and play an active role in guiding social opinions.

### **2.5 University think tanks have distinct specialized characteristics**

Compared with such platform-oriented think tanks as think tanks of academies of social sciences and think tanks of Party schools or administrative colleges, university think tanks are usually small in size and less influential in decision-making. However, they have distinct specialized characteristics and clear division of research fields,

which helps provide Party and government organizations with technology-intensive, knowledge-intensive and data-intensive service. In terms of the knowledge service of think tanks, what government needs are not only ideas of policy design, but also clear planning schemes. For example, as a specialized university think tank, Center for Biosafety Research and Strategy of Tianjin University has carried out decision-making consultation in fields of biotechnology development, implementation of biological arms control and international laws. It took part in the drafting of “Measures for Safety Management of Biotechnology Research and Development” of the Ministry of Science and Technology and revision of “Regulations on Human Genetic Resources Management”. Besides, it took charge of the drafting of “Model Code of Conduct for Biological Scientists”, which received widespread attention and praises from the international community as one of the two proposals submitted by Chinese government on the 8<sup>th</sup> Review Conference for “Biological Weapons Convention” of the United Nations. In November 2017, the Center was approved by the United Nations as the first non-governmental organization (NGO) in China under the “Biological Weapons Convention”, and made many speeches on behalf of China at the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva.

### **3 The important role played by university think tanks in the system of new types of think tanks**

By the end of November 20, 2018, the Chinese Think Tank Index (CTTI) has included 706 source think tanks, among which there are 441 university think tanks, accounting for 62% of the total. Of the 105 source think tanks added in 2018, 94 are university think tanks, accounting for 90% of the total. Currently, CTTI system includes 7,110 internal reference reports, 17,646 reports, 4,978 newspaper articles, 6,220 books and 45,130 academic papers from university think tanks, respectively making up 74%, 81%, 52%, 80% and 85% of the total outcomes in the CTTI system. University think tanks have played a dominant role in content production, which is one of the major features of think tank construction in China. Despite the fact that the

United States is widely recognized as having a large number of top think tanks, the proportion of university think tanks in the United States is far less than China. Therefore, university think tanks play a crucial part in the system of new think tanks with Chinese characteristics and should be attached great importance.

### 3.1 Regional distribution of university think tanks

According to the data in the CTTI system, the regional distribution of university think tanks is uneven, which is embodied in the relatively great difference between provinces, cities and autonomous regions as well as highly-centralized distribution in a few provinces. As is shown in Fig.1, of all think tanks selected in the CTTI, 78 are in Beijing, making up 17.7% of the total; Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Hunan and Hubei take the first six places in the regional ranking of selected think tanks, with a total of 233 selected university think tanks, accounting for half of the total number. East China has a large number of selected university think tanks (263), while Central China and West China have a relatively small number.

The high proportion of source university think tanks in these six provinces and cities is largely ascribed to the fact that they boast a large number of “Universities of 985 Project” and “Universities of 211 Project” with abundant and high-quality intellectual resources. Therefore, foundation of academic research and development of disciplines are the top priority to run university think tanks.

Table 1 Regional Distribution of University Think Tanks in the CTTI

Source Think Tanks

| Region        | Number | Region            | Number | Region                    | Number |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| Beijing City  | 78     | Zhejiang Province | 12     | Anhui Province            | 4      |
| Shanghai City | 58     | Gansu Province    | 11     | Shanxi Province           | 3      |
| Tianjin City  | 39     | Shandong Province | 11     | Inner Mongolia Autonomous | 3      |

|                    |    |                       |    |                                  |   |
|--------------------|----|-----------------------|----|----------------------------------|---|
|                    |    |                       |    | Region                           |   |
| Jiangsu Province   | 32 | Jiangxi Province      | 11 | Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region | 3 |
| Hunan Province     | 26 | Yunnan Province       | 10 | Henan Province                   | 2 |
| Hubei Province     | 23 | Hebei Province        | 10 | Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region    | 2 |
| Shaanxi Province   | 21 | Jilin Province        | 10 | Hainan Province                  | 2 |
| Guangdong Province | 17 | Heilongjiang Province | 9  | Guizhou Province                 | 2 |
| Sichuan Province   | 13 | Liaoning Province     | 8  | Qinghai Province                 | 1 |
| Chongqing City     | 13 | Fujian Province       | 6  | Tibet Autonomous Region          | 1 |

### **3.2 Distribution of university think tanks in China by type and by area of research**

University think tanks in China can be classified into two types: comprehensive think tanks and specialized think tanks. Of the 286 university think tanks which have submitted the data of their research fields to the CTTI system, only 33% (94) are comprehensive ones involving multiple research fields, and the rest 67% are all specialized ones.

According to the data in the CTTI system, the top ten fields of policy research studied by university think tanks are industrial policy (87), financial policy (81), cultural policy (66), diplomatic policy (60), marketing policy (53), security policy

(42), foreign trade policy (40), resource policy (38), social construction and social policy (36) and judicial policy (35). However, few university think tanks (only 1-3) conduct research into water conservancy policy, public security policy, supervision and monitoring policy, auditing policy, drug policy and forestry policy.

### **3.3 Scale of university think tanks**

Among the 325 university think tanks that have submitted personnel data in the CTTI system, ten have more than 100 members of staff, including Collaborative Innovation Center for China Economy of Nankai University, Yangtze Industrial Economics Institution of Nanjing University and Institute of China Rural Studies in East China Normal University. These think tanks have a relatively large scale and complex staff composition. The remaining think tanks usually have the staff number between 10 to 100, especially between 10 to 50, which are called medium-sized think tanks. More than half of the university think tanks are medium-sized. In terms of the number of full-time researchers, nearly 80% of university think tanks have over 10 full-time researchers. That means China's university think tanks are generally in the second stage of development, a critical period of transformation to mature development.

### **3.4 University think tank index in China**

The CTTI university think tank index is the sum of the integrated assessment scores of all think tanks that belong to the same university in source think tanks, which is defined as  $U^s$ . This index is intended to measure the think tank function of a university, and for its detailed principles and calculation methods, please refer to the general report. Generally speaking, the think tank index of a university will be higher if the university has more think tanks being selected as the CTTI source think tanks and is more fruitful in think tank products. To compare universities of different types and scales in a fair way, universities in China are divided into three grades in this report, and universities of the same grade are sorted in alphabetical order according to pinyin spelling of names. The leading universities include Peking University, Tsinghua University, Fudan University, Nankai University, Wuhan University,

Zhejiang University, Beijing Normal University and Nanjing University. Since these universities possess such strong and distinctive schools as School of Economics and Management, School of Government, School of International Studies and Law School, they can provide necessary intellectual support and skills for the operation of think tanks and enable think tanks to have a greater influence.

Table 2 Top 20 Universities of the Original “University of 985 Project”  
According to the University Think Tank Index

(in Alphabetical Order According to Pinyin Spelling of Names)

|   |
|---|
| Peking University                             |
| Beijing Normal University                     |
| Southeast University                          |
| Fudan University                              |
| East China Normal University                  |
| Huazhong University of Science and Technology |
| Jilin University                              |
| Nanjing University                            |
| Nankai University                             |
| Tsinghua University                           |
| Xiamen University                             |
| Shanghai Jiao Tong University                 |
| Sichuan University                            |
| Tianjin University                            |
| Wuhan University                              |
| Xi’an Jiaotong University                     |
| Zhejiang University                           |
| Ocean University of China                     |
| Renmin University of China                    |
| Central South University                      |

Table 3 Top 20 Universities of the Original “University of 211 Project”

According to the University Think Tank Index

(in Alphabetical Order According to Pinyin Spelling of Names)

|   |
|---|
| Anhui University                              |
| Beijing Jiaotong University                   |
| Beijing Foreign Studies University            |
| Northeast Normal University                   |
| Guangxi University                            |
| Hebei University of Technology                |
| Hunan Normal University                       |
| Central China Normal University               |
| Jinan University                              |
| Jiangnan University                           |
| Nanjing University of Science and Technology  |
| Nanjing Normal University                     |
| Shaanxi Normal University                     |
| Shanghai University                           |
| Shanghai International Studies University     |
| Soochow University                            |
| Yanbian University                            |
| Yunnan University                             |
| China University of Political Science and Law |
| Zhongnan University of Economics and Law      |

Table 4 Top 30 Normal Universities According to the University Think Tank

Index

(in Alphabetical Order According to Pinyin Spelling of Names)

|  |
|--|
| Anhui University of Finance and Economics                      |
| Beijing International Studies University                       |
| Beijing Union University                                       |
| Chengdu University of Technology                               |
| Fujian Normal University                                       |
| Guangdong University of Foreign Studies                        |
| Guangzhou University   |
| Hebei University   |
| Hebei Finance University                                       |
| Hebei University of Economics and Business                     |
| Huaiyin Institute of Technology                                |
| Jiangsu Police Institute                                       |
| Jiangsu Normal University                                      |
| Jiangxi Normal University                                      |
| Nanjing University of Information Science &<br>Technology      |
| Nanjing University of the Arts                                 |
| Nantong University   |
| Inner Mongolia University of Finance and<br>Economics          |
| Shanghai University of International Business and<br>Economics |
| Shanghai Maritime University                                   |
| Shenzhen University  |
| Capital University of Economics and Business                   |
| Capital Normal University                                      |
| Tianjin University of Finance and Economics                    |
| Northwest Normal University                                    |
| Xizang Minzu University  |

|  |
|--|
| Yancheng Teachers University               |
| Yanshan University                         |
| Yunnan University of Finance and Economics |
| Zhejiang Normal University                 |

## **4 Visions and principles of the CTTI Top 100 University**

### **Think Tanks Evaluation**

#### **4.1 Definition of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation**

The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation is a comprehensive evaluation of 441 university think tanks included in the Chinese Think Tank Index from four dimensions of Product (P), Activity (A), Impact (I) and Expert (E), among which 100 outstanding think tanks with the highest scores are assessed as “A-Level University Think Tanks” and “The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks”. It is also called “PAI-E 100 Evaluation”, or “PAI 100 University Think Tanks” (pai, a homophone for “upsurge” in Chinese) which means China’s university think tanks have a huge potential for development. All A-Level university think tanks can be subdivided into three levels: A+ (25), A (35) and A- (40). The rest fall into B-Level and C-Level university think tanks. The 2018 annual report only publishes a list of “A-Level University Think Tanks”.

“PAI-E 100 Evaluation” is different from “MRPAI Comprehensive Evaluation”. First of all, the former is an output-oriented evaluation which focuses on evaluating Products (P) and Impact (I) of think tanks and excludes Management (M) and Resource (R) input in the system. Secondly, “PAI-E 100 Evaluation” is new types of evaluation system that combines objective data in think tanks and opinions and evaluations of experts. By combining the advantages of these two evaluation methods, it can measure the level of think tank construction in a more comprehensive and objective way. Finally, “PAI-E 100 Evaluation” is only directed at university think

tanks. Considering that each think tank produces products, functions and exerts influences in a quite similar way, it's more reasonable to evaluate the construction level of different types of think tanks with the same measurement.

## **4.2 Purpose of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation**

China Think Tank Research and Evaluation Center of Nanjing University and Think Tank Research and Release Center of *Guangming Daily* (“The Two Centers”) have always been committed to their missions, adhered to the principle of achieving shared growth through openness and collaboration, and provided professional services for high-quality management of think tanks. The purpose of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation is to promote healthy development of the construction of new types of university think tanks with Chinese characteristic by evaluating source university think tanks.

The construction of new types of university think tanks with Chinese characteristics is in full swing. Many universities, especially those prestigious universities, lay much emphasis on this work. In the past, lots of universities focused on presenting discipline construction in their reports on the construction of liberal arts, but now they report on the construction work of new types of think tanks of the past year. The building of think tanks has already been an important part of universities' liberal arts work and a critical indicator for discipline construction. However, not all universities think tanks have given full play to the role of think tanks or reached the expected goal of national think tank construction. Some university think tanks are facing problems in management and operation, positioning and self-cognition and the quality of their products. They still have a long way to go in improving their construction. In the macroscopic view, the development quality of national university think tanks varies greatly, which is embodied the development disparity between different regions, universities and research fields. The solution to such problems entails the support of national policy as well as the guidance and professional advice from other think tanks.

The vision of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation is to select a group of excellent university think tanks, invite them to share their experience and achievements in think tank construction, allow them to play an exemplary and demonstration role in the field of think tanks, and promote their advanced ideas of think tank construction which can be learnt by other university think tanks. There is an old saying that goes, “There are no two identical leaves in the world”. The university think tanks on the list all have their own unique advantages, but their experience in think tank construction can not be applied to all. Other university think tanks should compare themselves with these excellent think tanks, make rational analysis and judgement and take their own situation into consideration, and only in this way can they find out the development path that is most suitable for them, can they internalize and make full use of the experience of the top 100 university think tanks, can they catch up with and finally surpass those excellent think tanks and can they make more brilliant achievements in the construction of new types of university think tanks with Chinese characteristics.

Since its publication, the Chinese Think Tank Index has been widely recognized by a large number of think tanks. Many source think tanks regard the selection for the CTTI as a kind of professional affirmation. “The Two Centers” hope that the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks list can act as a new way to serve and publicize source think tanks and encourage them to push forward with the sharing of data through collaboration and the improvement of their quality, so as to achieve the goal of “promoting construction by evaluation”.

### **4.3 Principles of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation**

#### **(1) Objectivity and Independence**

“The Two Centers” always stick to the principle of being objective and independent, and thoroughly implement the principle in every step of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation. Adhering to the principle of objectivity, “The Two Centers” collect the construction data of all university think tanks as

comprehensively and correctly as possible, and strive to present the actual construction level of all university think tanks on the basis of the data, fact and truth. The evaluation is based on the data of all source university think tanks in the CTTI system, the opinions from think tank experts and a variety of public information. “The Two Centers” carry out the assessment work as a third-party think tank research institution. Adhering to the principle of independence, they try best to ensure that the evaluation work will not be affected by other institutions or individuals, treat the data submitted by each source university think tank impartially and fairly, respect the decisions, opinions and evaluations from experts, so as to make the evaluation work reach the required professional level.

### (2) Protection of users’ privacy

“The Two Centers” have always stuck to the principle of protecting the data of all source think tanks. The data used by the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation are generated in the background, and the scores of each institution will not be open to the public in order to protect the privacy of all source think tanks. However, the source think tank can send an official letter to the China Think Tank Research and Evaluation Center of Nanjing University in the name of the institution to get its specific scores.

### (3) Being result-oriented

The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation adopts the “PAI-E 100” evaluation system which focuses on the evaluation of productivity and impact of think tanks and how much policy influence, academic influence and social influence the think tanks have exerted.

The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation innovatively extracts the indicator PAI, which conforms to the actual development of university think tanks. First of all, universities in China have the same school management system, and they also have a quite similar way to manage their think tanks. Considering that M has a limited impact on the results of CTTI university think tanks evaluation, it is excluded in this evaluation. Secondly, institutions of higher education are the main places for

experts and scholars to carry out research, so university think tanks naturally have the ability and advantages of gathering top intellectual resources. Some university think tanks hire many well-known experts in think tank research, however, due to the fact that most of the experts are part-time members with limited resource integration ability, the think tanks fail to fully inspire or take advantage of the research capability of these experts. Although they occupy numerous resources, they are void of matching productive competence. Integrating R into the evaluation system will bring about potential unfairness that think tanks with abundant resources but few products can get high scores while those excellent think tanks that gain satisfactory achievements and great influence in spite of limited resources fail to be selected as the top 100 university think tanks, but the use of PAI can solve these problems well. Besides, as an evaluation index of Products and Impact, PAI conforms to the expected goal of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation which allows the think tanks that give full play to their roles, rather than those dominant in resources, to stand out from the competition.

#### (4) Combination of objective data and opinions from experts

The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation is based on the data submitted by all source university think tanks in the CTTI system and the scores and opinions given by think tank experts. The former plays a main role while the latter serves as a supplement in the evaluation. The two complement each other and reflect the construction outcomes of all source university think tanks in a more objective way.

The CTTI system has established a sharing data collection mechanism through the collaboration of all members. Currently, there are three major sources of the system data: (1) data submitted by source think tanks and experts (2) data collected by members of the China Think Tank Research and Evaluation Center of Nanjing University (3) data automatically extracted online. The first one is the most widely-used approach. The data is input by think tank administrators or experts and then submitted to the CTTI background system for strict quality audit. All data must

be confirmed before being entered in the database. Apparently, such a data collection mechanism involves a large number of human resources, however, it turns out to be a cost-effective way. By employing the mode of data sharing through “crowdsourcing” and co-construction, it makes the cost apportioned among each participant. Manual collection of the data ensures the accuracy, objectivity and validity of the data and allows them to accurately reflect the construction achievements of all university think tanks. In order to reduce man-made interference in the scores of Impact, except for a small amount of data entered by the administrators, the Impact scores of all think tanks and experts in the CTTI system are calculated automatically according to the reported data. This is quite different from the evaluation based on network big data analysis. Although big data contains a mass of various types of data, its quality and value density are not high and may be misleading. In addition, given that such information as internal reference reports, special reports and comments made by leaders is highly confidential, network big data, to a large degree, is short of internal reference information which can have a direct impact on policies. Moreover, products and activities of some think tanks are not open to the public or disclosed on the Internet, so network big data fails to fully reflect the capability and performance of think tanks in providing consultation and suggestions for policymaking.

The accuracy and objectivity of the system data ensure the reliability of the results of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation. However, taking the data collected by the system as the only measurement may bring about some problems. First, some think tanks may fail to enter their construction outcomes in the system before the deadline and few think tanks may exaggerate their achievements. Second, despite the fact that the PAI boasts numerous advantages, it focuses on the productivity of think tanks during its data collection and can't accurately reflect the impact of think tanks. It is difficult to get the following objective data through PAI: Are the Party and government organizations truly satisfied with the suggestions on policymaking given by think tanks? Are their research results truly recognized by academia? Is their reputation accepted by their peers? Do their calls receive positive

responses from the society? Subjective feedback from targeted audience is undoubtedly a critical evaluation index. To make up for the deficiency of objective data and to quantify the qualitative index that PAI fails to measure, the system introduces the “E” which allows experts to score and evaluate think tanks.

(5) Inviting university think tanks for self-evaluation

Considering the original intention of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation, “The Two Centers” adopt the method of third-party evaluation and self-evaluation from institutions in the evaluation work. Third-party evaluation refers to an independent, impartial and objective evaluation or suggestion made by a third party that has no direct relationship with the evaluation object and administrative departments. As a third party independent of university think tanks and their administrative departments, “The Two Centers” rank and publish the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks, which is a third-party evaluation. Besides, the evaluation involves the self-evaluation from institutions in the evaluation system. Serving as another link in the evaluation work, the self-evaluation is a good complement to the third-party evaluation. It is not evaluation agencies, but university think tanks that know their construction results and competitiveness best and can accurately sum up their experience in construction. Therefore, after the release of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks, we will invite the listed think tanks to write their own “Brief Biographies of Think Tanks” (self-evaluation) in the hope that they may provide experience for the construction of new types of university think tanks with Chinese characteristics.

## **5 The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation system and algorithm**

### **5.1 Establishment of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation system**

(1) Objective data in the CTTI system and their assigned values

The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation employs the “PAI-E Evaluation System”. PAI is a kind of objective evaluation data automatically calculated by the CTTI background system on the basis of the data submitted by all think tanks; E is a kind of subjective evaluation data acquired by sending questionnaires to think tank experts through the CTTI system.

PAI is the arithmetic sum of P, A and I. P is the metric data calculated by assigning values to nine categories of products of think tanks, including single internal reference reports, internal reference reports commented by leaders, journals sponsored/ run by think tanks, officially published books, research reports, articles published in the theoretical edition of *People's Daily*, *Seeking Truth*, or *Guangming Daily*, academic papers, vertical projects and horizontal projects. It can directly reflect the academic influence, policy influence and authoritative media influence of think tanks. Think tanks are different from traditional scientific research institutions. The former focus on countermeasure research, policy research, public opinion guidance and exertion of policy and social influence while the latter lay more emphasis on academic research. Therefore, in the assignment system of the CTTI, low values are assigned to such academic products as journals, academic papers and books, while high values are assigned to products that can provide policy consultation and public opinion guidance, such as internal reference reports, especially those commented by leaders of Party/government organizations, research reports and articles published in national authoritative media. In this way, we hope to encourage university think tanks to transform their traditional academic thinking, avoid academic path dependence, strengthen strategic research, improve their ability to provide consultation and suggestions for policymaking and public opinion guidance, and give full play to their functions of think tanks.

A is the metric data calculated by assigning values to such activities organized by university think tanks as conferences and meetings, trainings and observations. It is intended to measure the liveness of think tanks and directly reflect their attributes and influence. In our opinion, think tanks with rich activities are not necessarily

excellent think tanks, but those with few activities are bound to lack the characteristics of think tanks and are more likely to be traditional university research centers. According to the experience of the international community, one of the important ways for think tanks to exert their influence is to hold high-level forums and conferences. Almost all world-renowned think tanks serve as conference centers as well as major platforms for the promotion of significant policies. Therefore, the CTTI system assigns high values to national and international conferences held by think tanks. Surveys and observations are research methods of think tanks with Chinese characteristics, as an old saying in China that goes, “He who makes no investigation and study has no right to speak”. The CTTI system assigns relatively high values to such activities.

I is the metric data calculated by assigning values to such items as television coverage, newspaper coverage and Internet coverage. It is an effective indicator intended to measure the media impact and popularity of university think tanks. Almost all world-famous think tanks attach great importance to and are quite proficient in the dissemination of think tank outcomes. They are good at and take delight in carrying out in-depth cooperation with large media. The CTTI system assigns different values to the coverage given by media at different levels in the hope of raising university think tanks’ awareness of spreading their achievements.

Table 5 Assessment Indicators for PAI of University Think Tanks and Their Assigned Values

| <b>Primary Indicator</b> | <b>Code</b> | <b>Secondary Indicator</b>   | <b>Scoring Rule</b>          | <b>Points</b> |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Products</b>          | <b>P</b>    | <b>Single internal reference reports with or without leaders’ comments</b> | Value assigned to each title | 2             |
|                          |             | <b>Internal</b>  | State level/ per comment     | 30            |

|  |  |  |   |    |
|--|--|--|---|----|
|  |  | <b>reference reports commented by leaders</b>  | Sub-state level/ per comment                            | 20 |
|  |  |  | Provincial or ministerial level/ per comment            | 10 |
|  |  |  | Sub-provincial or ministerial level/ per comment        | 5  |
|  |  | <b>Journals sponsored/ run by think tanks</b>  | Each CSSCI source journal                               | 20 |
|  |  |  | Each common journal                                     | 10 |
|  |  |  | Each bulletin/ collection of internal reference reports | 8  |
|  |  | <b>Books (officially published)</b>  | Value assigned to each book                             | 2  |
|  |  | <b>Research reports</b>  | Value assigned to each report                           | 4  |
|  |  | <b>Articles published in the theoretical edition of <i>People's Daily</i>, <i>Seeking Truth</i>, or <i>Guangming Daily</i></b> | Value assigned to each article                          | 5  |
|  |  | <b>Academic papers</b>   | Each paper in CSCI source journal                       | 1  |
|  |  |  | Each paper included in SSCI/A&HCI                       | 2  |
|  |  |  | Each paper included in                                  | 1  |

|                    |    |                           |   |                                 |   |    |
|--------------------|----|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|----|
|                    |    |                           | CSCI/EI   |                                 |   |    |
|                    |    |                           | Each of other papers  | 0.5                             |   |    |
|                    |    | <b>Vertical projects</b>  | Vertical: major project supported by National Social Science Fund or Social Science Fund of Ministry of Education | 10                              |   |    |
|                    |    |                           | Vertical: key project supported by National Social Science Fund or Social Science Fund of Ministry of Education   | 6                               |   |    |
|                    |    |                           | Vertical: common/ young scholar project supported by National Social Science Fund                                 | 4                               |   |    |
|                    |    |                           | Vertical: provincial /ministerial-level project   | 2                               |   |    |
|                    |    |                           | Vertical: Other   | 0.5                             |   |    |
|                    |    | <b>Horizonal projects</b> | 2 basic points for each project + 1mark point for every 100,000 yuan  |                                 |   |    |
|                    |    | <b>Activities</b>         | <b>A</b>  | <b>Conferences and Meetings</b> | Each national conference sponsored or organized                               | 10 |
|                    |    |                           |   |                                 | Each conference at the level of province, municipalities or Autonomous Region | 5  |
| Each international | 10 |                           |   |                                 |   |    |

|  |  |  |   |    |
|--|--|--|---|----|
|  |  |  | conference  |    |
|  |  |  | Other meetings  | 3  |
|  |  | <b>Trainings</b>   | Each national training program  | 8  |
|  |  |  | Training on other levels  | 2  |
|  |  | <b>Surveys and Observations</b>  | Each survey by leaders/experts at or above the sub-state level  | 15 |
|  |  |  | Each survey by leaders/experts at or above the provincial/ ministerial level                                      | 5  |
|  |  |  | Each survey by leaders/experts at other levels  | 2  |
|  |  |  | Outbound visits for survey or observation   | 1  |
|  |  | <b>Participation in the drafting of policies, laws and regulations</b> | Taking charge of the drafting of national policies, laws and regulations/ each time                               | 10 |
|  |  |  | Participation in the drafting of national policies, laws and regulations/ each time                               | 3  |
|  |  |  | Taking charge of the drafting of policies, laws and regulations at the provincial or ministerial level/ each time | 5  |

|  |  |  |   |    |
|--|--|--|---|----|
|  |  |  | Participation in the drafting of policies, laws and regulations at the provincial or ministerial level/ each time | 2  |
|  |  |  | Taking charge of the drafting of documents at other levels/ each time   | 2  |
|  |  |  | Participation in the drafting of documents at other levels/ each time   | 1  |
|  |  | <b>Participation in political consultative conferences</b> | Participation in national political consultative conferences  | 5  |
|  |  |  | Participation in political consultative conferences at the provincial or ministerial level                        | 2  |
|  |  |  | Participation in political consultative conferences at other levels   | 1  |
|  |  | <b>Honors and Awards</b>                                   | Each honor and award granted by international organizations (such as the United Nations)                          | 8  |
|  |  |  | Each national honor and award   | 10 |
|  |  |  | Each honor and award at the provincial or   | 5  |

|               |          |                           |                                      |   |
|---------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|               |          |                           | ministerial level                    |   |
|               |          |                           | Each honor and award at other levels | 3 |
| <b>Impact</b> | <b>I</b> | <b>Newspaper coverage</b> | Central level                        | 5 |
|               |          |                           | Provincial or ministerial level      | 4 |
|               |          |                           | Local level                          | 3 |
|               |          |                           | Overseas media                       | 2 |
|               |          |                           | Other media                          | 1 |
|               |          | <b>TV coverage</b>        | Central level                        | 5 |
|               |          |                           | Provincial or ministerial level      | 4 |
|               |          |                           | Local level                          | 3 |
|               |          |                           | Overseas media                       | 2 |
|               |          |                           | Other media                          | 1 |
|               |          | <b>Web coverage</b>       | Central level                        | 5 |
|               |          |                           | Provincial or ministerial level      | 4 |
|               |          |                           | Local level                          | 3 |
|               |          |                           | Overseas media                       | 2 |
|               |          |                           | Other media                          | 1 |

(2) Subjective evaluation data from think tank experts

The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation introduces opinions from authoritative experts in the field of think tanks, scores university think tanks in five aspects, and finally generates the subjective evaluation data — E. In order to comprehensively examine the functions of think tanks in strategic research, political consultation, personnel training, public opinion guidance and public diplomacy, “The

Two Centers” fully consider the expertise, representativeness and diversity of the selected think tank experts, and ultimately decide on three types of experts for consultation. The first are scholars and experts who specialize in think tank research and evaluation. With a broad international vision, rich research experience and a comprehensive understanding of both professional knowledge of think tank construction at home and abroad and the construction of university think tanks in China, they are fully qualified to evaluate the construction level of university think tanks in a relatively scientific way. The second are experts and scholars from think tanks of Party and government organizations. On the one hand, as the “external brain” of Party and government organizations, think tanks provide products for these organizations; on the other hand, as the users of countermeasure and policy research outcomes of think tanks, the organizations’ recognition and satisfaction of the think tanks can reflect the overall level of the think tanks to a certain extent. The third are experts who work in university think tanks. They make peer reviews on think tanks according to a unified standard. Given that they have rich experience in think tank construction and are well-informed about other university think tanks, they are qualified and able to evaluate other think tanks. The average value of the values assigned to the evaluations of these three types of experts constitutes E.

Think tank experts carry out the evaluation in five aspects.

The first is the flexibility of management systems of think tanks, including the diversity of personnel assessment indicators, academic exchange platforms and channels for achievements transformation and the capability of integrating high-quality resources in universities. The personnel assessment in universities is usually based on academic papers and vertical projects, while such think tank products as internal reference reports, reports and newspaper articles are seldom included in the identification system for the professional-title evaluation and promotion. University think tanks should change their traditional academic concepts, make innovations in personnel assessment and enrich and improve the assessment indicators for think tank personnel. Compared with think tanks of Party/ government

organizations, university think tanks have certain disadvantages in the channels for achievements transformation, so effective channels must be established to convey the ideas of think tanks to Party/ government organizations. At the same time, think tanks should enhance their own influence and constantly open up new channels for achievements transformation. Universities boast a large number of high-quality scientific research forces, but whether university think tanks can give full play to the advantages of resources and fully mobilize intellectual resources depends on the innovative and efficient mechanisms. Based on the considerations above, the CTTI system assigns 20 points to the flexibility of management systems of university think tanks.

The second is the development potential of think tanks, including the guarantee of capital sources and the capability to constantly attract leading figures and elites. 20 points are assigned to this item.

The third is the reputation of think tanks, including whether the outcomes of their decision-making consultation can receive attention from policymakers at all levels or be adopted by departments at all levels, whether they have popularity and public influence and whether they can play an important role in public diplomacy and international exchanges. 20 points are assigned to this item.

The fourth is whether think tanks have distinctive research fields which are professional, realistic, targeted and prospective and whether their specific researches are urgently needed by the international community or our country. 20 points are assigned to this item.

The fifth is whether think tanks have a great influence on discipline construction and personnel training and whether they play an important role in the overall development of universities. 20 points are assigned to this item.

Table 6 Assessment Indicators for E of University Think Tanks and Their Assigned Values

| <b>Primary Indicator</b> | <b>Code</b> | <b>Secondary Indicator</b> | <b>Scoring Rule</b> | <b>Full Marks</b> |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|

|                          |          |  |                                  |    |
|--------------------------|----------|--|----------------------------------|----|
| <b>Expert Evaluation</b> | <b>E</b> | <b>Flexibility of management systems of think tanks</b>                        | Excellent:<br>18-20 points;      | 20 |
|                          |          | <b>Development potential of think tanks</b>                                    | Good: 15-17 points;              | 20 |
|                          |          | <b>Reputation of think tanks</b>   | Fair: 12-14 points;              | 20 |
|                          |          | <b>Distinctive research fields of think tanks</b>                              | Qualified:                       | 20 |
|                          |          | <b>Influence of think tanks on discipline construction and talent training</b> | 9-11 points;<br>Poor: 0-8 points | 20 |

( 3 ) Calculation method for the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks

Evaluation indicators

The CTTI system calculates the PAI of each source university think tank and sorts them by numerical value in descending order. The PAI is calculated as follows:

$$PAI_i = P_i + A_i + I_i$$

Where  $PAI_i$ ,  $P_i$ ,  $A_i$  and  $I_i$  are respectively the PAI, P, A and I of each university think tank.

To make the data more intuitive, we first normalize the PAI and turn the dimensional expression into a dimensionless expression. The specific formula is:

$$\text{Adjusted } PAI_i = \frac{PAI_i - PAI_{min}}{PAI_{max} - PAI_{min}}$$

Where  $PAI_i$  is the PAI of each think tank,  $PAI_{max}$  is the maximum PAI among that of all think tanks and  $PAI_{min}$  is the minimum PAI among that of all think tanks. Adjusted  $PAI_i$  is the normalized PAI, and is denoted by  $APAI_i$ .

The E is calculated as follows:

$$E_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n E_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n$$

$$E_{max} = \max\{E_i\}$$

$$E_{min} = \min\{E_i\}$$

Where  $E_j$  is the score of each think tank given by expert,  $E_i$  is the final score of each think tank,  $E_{max}$  is the highest final score among that of all think tanks, and  $E_{min}$  is the lowest final score among that of all think tanks.

Similarly, we normalize the E, and the specific formula is:

$$\text{Adjusted } E_i = \frac{E_i - E_{min}}{E_{max} - E_{min}}$$

Adjusted  $E_i$  is the normalized E, and is denoted by  $AE_i$ .

Let  $PAIE_i = \alpha PAI_i + (1 - \alpha) AE_i$ , where  $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ .

Where  $\alpha$  is the proportion of objective data PAI in the PAI-E evaluation and it is obtained by Delphi Method.  $PAIE_i$  is the final comprehensive score of the CTTI University Think Tanks Evaluation.

## 5.2 Selection process of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks

The selection process of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks consists of four steps:

In the first step, at 24:00 on November 20, the PAI of all university think tanks in the CTTI system were derived and sorted in ascending order. “The Two Centers” selected the top 130 university think tanks for the next round of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks Evaluation. Adhering to the principle of universality and particularity, five top national think tanks with incomplete data were also on the list for the next stage of expert review.

In the second step, the Delphi Method was used to determine the proportion of the PAI and E in this evaluation. According to expert opinions, “The Two Centers” finally set the  $\alpha$  value of the top 130 source think tanks to 0.6, which means objective data PAI and expert opinions (E) respectively account for 60% and 40% in this evaluation.

In the third step, we selected a group of experts who are professional, representative and diversified. Questionnaires covering all aspects of E were distributed to all experts and collected before a unified time node.

In the fourth step, the final PAIE of all think tanks were calculated and sorted in ascending order so as to make the list of the CTTI Top 100 Source University Think Tanks.

In the fifth step, all university think tanks on the list are subdivided into three levels: A+, A and A-. 25 think tanks fall into A+ level, 35 into A level and 40 into A-level. The CTTI top 100 university think tanks are sorted in alphabetical order according to their names in pinyin spelling.

### 5.3 The CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks

Table 7 The CTTI “A+” University Think Tanks

(in Alphabetical Order According to Pinyin Spelling of Names)

| No. | Grade | Name of Think Tanks   |
|-----|-------|---|
| 1   | A+    | National School of Development, Peking University   |
| 2   | A+    | Institute of State Governance Studies, Peking University                                    |
| 3   | A+    | China Institute of Education and Social Development, Beijing Normal University              |
| 4   | A+    | International Institute of Chinese Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University              |
| 5   | A+    | Center for American Studies, Fudan University   |
| 6   | A+    | Research Institute of Chinese Economy, Fudan University                                     |
| 7   | A+    | China Institute, Fudan University   |
| 8   | A+    | Center for Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Development Research, Hebei University of Technology       |
| 9   | A+    | Center for Studies in Moral Culture of Hunan Normal University                              |
| 10  | A+    | Research Center for Co-development with Neighboring Countries, East China Normal University |
| 11  | A+    | Institute of China Rural Studies, Central China Normal                                      |

|    |    | University  |
|----|----|---|
| 12 | A+ | Institute for Food Safety Risk Management, Jiangnan University  |
| 13 | A+ | Yangtze Industrial Economics Institution, Nanjing University  |
| 14 | A+ | Institute for Chinese Legal Modernization Studies, Nanjing Normal University  |
| 15 | A+ | Institute for Contemporary China Studies, Tsinghua University   |
| 16 | A+ | Institute of South Asian Studies, Sichuan University  |
| 17 | A+ | Wuhan University Institute of International Law   |
| 18 | A+ | Center for Higher Education Development of Xiamen University  |
| 19 | A+ | China Academy of West Region Development, Zhejiang University   |
| 20 | A+ | Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University  |
| 21 | A+ | The National Academy of Development and Strategy, Renmin University of China  |
| 22 | A+ | Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China   |
| 23 | A+ | The Co-innovation Center for Social Management of Urban and Rural Communities in Hubei Province, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law |
| 24 | A+ | Center for Studies of Intellectual Property Rights, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law  |
| 25 | A+ | Institute of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Development Studies, Sun Yat-sen University   |

Table 8 The CTTI “A” University Think Tanks

(in Alphabetical Order According to Pinyin Spelling of Names)

| No. | Grade | Name of Think Tanks  |
|-----|-------|--|
| 26  | A     | Research Center for Beijing Transportation Development, Beijing Jiaotong University          |
| 27  | A     | Institute of International and Comparative Education, Beijing Normal University              |
| 28  | A     | National Research Center for Language Capacity, Beijing Foreign Studies University           |
| 29  | A     | Moral Development Think-tank, Southeast University   |
| 30  | A     | Institute for the Development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristic, Southeast University |
| 31  | A     | Institute of International Economy, University of International Business and Economics       |
| 32  | A     | China Institute for WTO Studies, University of International Business and Economics          |
| 33  | A     | Fudan Development Institute  |
| 34  | A     | Guangdong Institute for International Strategies, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies    |
| 35  | A     | Guangxi University China-ASEAN Research Institute  |
| 36  | A     | Center for Modern Chinese City Studies, East China Normal University                         |
| 37  | A     | Institute of State Governance, Huazhong University of Science and Technology                 |
| 38  | A     | Academy of Overseas Chinese Studies, Jinan University  |
| 39  | A     | Jiangsu Public Security Institute, Jiangsu Police Institute                                  |
| 40  | A     | Soviet Area Revitalization Institute of Jiangxi Normal University                            |
| 41  | A     | Zijin Media Think Tank, Nanjing University   |

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 42 | A | Collaborative Innovation Center of South China Sea Studies, Nanjing University                             |
| 43 | A | Purple Academy of Culture & Creativity, Nanjing University of the Arts                                     |
| 44 | A | College of Economic and Social Development, Nankai University  |
| 45 | A | Shanghai International Shipping Institute, Shanghai Maritime University                                    |
| 46 | A | China Institute for Urban Governance, Shanghai Jiao Tong University  |
| 47 | A | Middle East Studies Institute, Shanghai International Studies University                                   |
| 48 | A | Center for Global Public Opinions of China, Shanghai International Studies University                      |
| 49 | A | Center for Basic Laws of Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions, Shenzhen University           |
| 50 | A | Collaborative Innovation Center for Security and Development of Western Frontier China, Sichuan University |
| 51 | A | Soochow University Think Tank  |
| 52 | A | Research Institute of Environment Law, Wuhan University  |
| 53 | A | Center for Studies of Media Development, Wuhan University  |
| 54 | A | Institute of Korean Peninsula Studies, Yanbian University  |
| 55 | A | Center for China's Neighbor Diplomacy Studies, Yunnan University   |
| 56 | A | China Academy for Rural Development, Zhejiang  |

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
|    |   | University   |
| 57 | A | China Business Working Capital Management Research Center, Ocean University of China                             |
| 58 | A | Center for the Development of Rule of Law and Judicial Reform Research, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law |
| 59 | A | Intellectual Property Research Institute of Central South University   |
| 60 | A | National Think Tank of Chinese Village Culture, Central South University   |

Table 9 The CTTI “A-” University Think Tanks

(in Alphabetical Order According to Pinyin Spelling of Names)

| No. | Grade | Name of Think Tanks   |
|-----|-------|---|
| 61  | A-    | Institute of Anhui Economic Development Research, Anhui University of Finance and Economics                       |
| 62  | A-    | Innovative Development Institute, Anhui University  |
| 63  | A-    | Research Base of Beijing Modern Manufacturing Development, Beijing University of Technology                       |
| 64  | A-    | Collaborative Innovation Center of Assessment for Basic Education Quality, Beijing Normal University              |
| 65  | A-    | Think Tank on Natural Disaster Prevention and Geological Environment Protection, Chengdu University of Technology |
| 66  | A-    | China Academy of Rural Education Development, Northeast Normal University   |
| 67  | A-    | National Research Center for Economic Comprehensive Competitiveness, Fujian Normal University                     |
| 68  | A-    | Guangzhou Development Research Institute, Guangzhou University  |

|    |    |   |
|----|----|---|
| 69 | A- | Institute for National Educational Policy Research, East China Normal University  |
| 70 | A- | Institute of Curriculum and Instruction of East China Normal University   |
| 71 | A- | The Institute for Modern Chinese Thought and Culture, East China Normal University  |
| 72 | A- | Center of Social Governance Research, South China University of Technology  |
| 73 | A- | Center for Quantitative Economics of Jilin University   |
| 74 | A- | China Center for Public Sector Economy Research, Jilin University   |
| 75 | A- | The Public Opinion Big Data Research Center of Guangzhou, Jinan University  |
| 76 | A- | Jiangsu Academy of Talent Development, Nanjing University of Science and Technology   |
| 77 | A- | Institute of Healthy Jiangsu Development, Nanjing Medical University  |
| 78 | A- | Collaborative Innovation Center for China Economy, Nankai University  |
| 79 | A- | Jiangsu Yangtze Economic Belt Research Institute, Nantong University  |
| 80 | A- | Collaborative Innovation Center for the Study on China, Mongolia and Russia Economic and Trade Cooperation & Construction of Economic Belt on the Prairie Silk Road, Inner Mongolia University of Finance and Economics |
| 81 | A- | Center for Health Management and Policy, Shandong University  |
| 82 | A- | Research Center for Local Governance, Shanghai University   |
| 83 | A- | Shanghai Center for Global Trade and Economic Governance,   |

|    |    |  |
|----|----|--|
|    |    | Shanghai University of International Business and Economics  |
| 84 | A- | China Institute of FTZ Supply Chain, Shanghai Maritime University  |
| 85 | A- | Tianjin Academy of Free Trade Area, Tianjin University of Finance and Economics  |
| 86 | A- | Research Base for the Implementation of National Intellectual Property Strategy, Tianjin University                            |
| 87 | A- | APEC Sustainable Energy Center, Tianjin University   |
| 88 | A- | German Studies Center, Tongji University   |
| 89 | A- | Institute of National Culture Development, Wuhan University  |
| 90 | A- | The Center for Economic Development Research of Wuhan University   |
| 91 | A- | Center for Social Security Studies of Wuhan University   |
| 92 | A- | Institute of “the Belt and Road” Pilot Free Trade Zone, Xi’an Jiaotong University  |
| 93 | A- | Center for Collaborative Innovation in the Heritage and Development of Xizang Culture, Xizang Minzu University                 |
| 94 | A- | Survey and Research Center for China Household Finance, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics                       |
| 95 | A- | Think Tank of Coastal Development, Yancheng Teachers University  |
| 96 | A- | Frontier Ethnic Problems Think-Tank of Yunnan University   |
| 97 | A- | Institute of China’s Science, Technology and Education Policy, Zhejiang University   |
| 98 | A- | Center for Capital Social Safety, People's Public Security University of China   |
| 99 | A- | Collaborative Innovation Center of Industrial Upgrading and Regional Finance (Hubei), Zhongnan University of Economics and Law |

|     |    |   |
|-----|----|---|
| 100 | A- | China's Income Distribution Research Center, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law |
|-----|----|---|

## **6 Data analysis of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks**

### **6.1 Regional Distribution of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks**

On the list of the 2018 CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks, Shanghai takes the first place with 17 university think tanks, closely followed by Beijing, which has 15. Jiangsu ranks third with 14 think tanks, followed by Hubei, Guangdong, Tianjin and Zhejiang with 12, 7, 6 and 5 think tanks respectively. Shanghai and Beijing boast a large number of “Universities of 985 Project” and “Universities of 211 Project” with strong comprehensive strength and solid discipline foundation, laying a sound academic foundation for the development of university think tanks. Such provinces as Jiangsu, Hubei and Guangdong possess plenty of “Double First-Class” universities. With the support of the national policy, they have made solid progress and remarkable achievements in the construction of university think tanks.

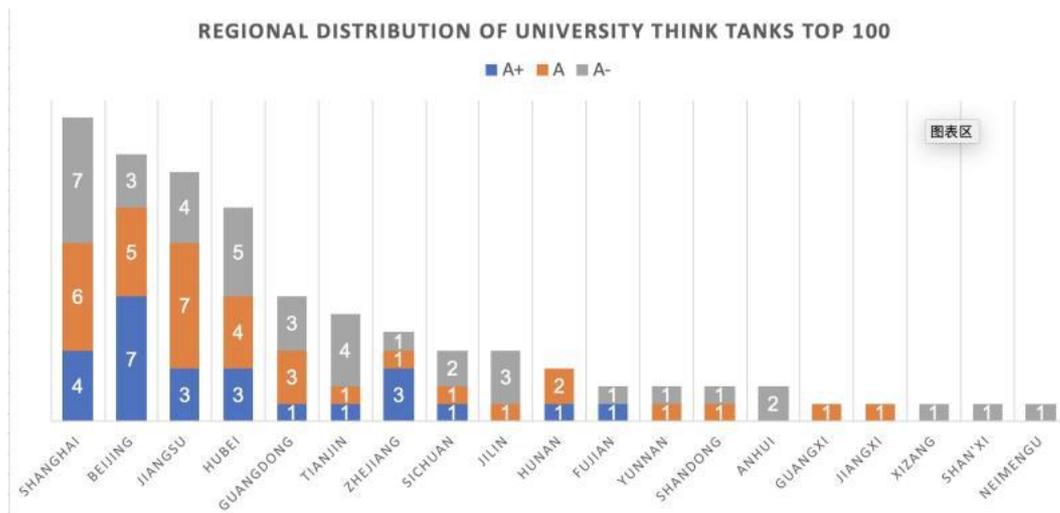


Fig. 1 Regional Distribution of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks

Among the 25 “A+” university think tanks, Beijing ranks first with 7 think tanks, followed by Shanghai, Jiangsu, Hubei and Zhejiang. There is no doubt that top university think tanks all have outstanding academic foundation. For example, National School of Development at Peking University is a multi-disciplinary comprehensive school based on economics, and its first level discipline Applied Economics got A+ in the fourth round of national discipline evaluation; Institute for Food Safety Risk Management at Jiangnan University is based on its first level discipline Food science and Engineering which also got A+ in the fourth round of national discipline evaluation.

## 6.2 Distribution of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks in Colleges or Universities

Table 10 Distribution of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks in Colleges or Universities

| Names of Colleges or Universities | A+ | A | A- | Total | Names of Colleges or Universities | A+ | A | A- | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|----|-------|-----------------------------------|----|---|----|-------|
| Wuhan University                  | 1  | 2 | 3  | 6     | Guangxi University                |    | 1 |    | 1     |
| Zhongnan                          | 2  | 1 | 2  | 5     | Huazhong                          |    | 1 |    | 1     |

|                                    |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| University of Economics and Law    |   |   |   |   | University of Science and Technology      |  |   |   |   |
| East China Normal University       | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | Jiangsu Police Institute                  |  | 1 |   | 1 |
| Fudan University                   | 3 | 1 |   | 4 | Jiangxi Normal University                 |  | 1 |   | 1 |
| Nanjing University                 | 1 | 2 |   | 3 | Nanjing University of the Arts            |  | 1 |   | 1 |
| Beijing Normal University          | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Shanghai Jiao Tong University             |  | 1 |   | 1 |
| Zhejiang University                | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Shenzhen University                       |  | 1 |   | 1 |
| Peking University                  | 2 |   |   | 2 | Soochow University                        |  | 1 |   | 1 |
| Renmin University of China         | 2 |   |   | 2 | Yanbian University                        |  | 1 |   | 1 |
| Beijing Foreign Studies University | 1 | 1 |   | 2 | Ocean University of China                 |  | 1 |   | 1 |
| Sichuan University                 | 1 | 1 |   | 2 | Anhui University of Finance and Economics |  |   | 1 | 1 |
| Southeast University               |   | 2 |   | 2 | Anhui University                          |  |   | 1 | 1 |

|  |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| University of International Business and Economics |   | 2 |   | 2 | Beijing University of Technology             |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Shanghai International Studies University          |   | 2 |   | 2 | Chengdu University of Technology             |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Central South University                           |   | 2 |   | 2 | Northeast Normal University                  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Jinan University                                   |   | 1 | 1 | 2 | Fujian Normal University                     |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Nankai University                                  |   | 1 | 1 | 2 | Guangzhou University                         |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Shanghai Maritime University                       |   | 1 | 1 | 2 | South China University of Technology         |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Yunnan University                                  |   | 1 | 1 | 2 | Nanjing University of Science and Technology |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Jilin University                                   |   |   | 2 | 2 | Nanjing Medical University                   |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Tianjin University                                 |   |   | 2 | 2 | Nantong University                           |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Hebei University of Technology                     | 1 |   |   | 1 | Inner Mongolia University of Finance and     |  |  | 1 | 1 |

|                                 |   |   |  |   |   |  |  |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
|                                 |   |   |  |   | Economics   |  |  |   |   |
| Hunan Normal University         | 1 |   |  | 1 | Shandong University   |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Central China Normal University | 1 |   |  | 1 | Shanghai University   |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Jiangnan University             | 1 |   |  | 1 | Shanghai University of International Business and Economics |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Nanjing Normal University       | 1 |   |  | 1 | Tianjin University of Finance and Economics                 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Tsinghua University             | 1 |   |  | 1 | Tongji University   |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Xiamen University               | 1 |   |  | 1 | Xi'an Jiaotong University                                   |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Zhejiang Normal University      | 1 |   |  | 1 | Xizang Minzu University                                     |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Sun Yat-sen University          | 1 |   |  | 1 | Southwestern University of Finance and Economics            |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Beijing Jiaotong University     |   | 1 |  | 1 | Yancheng Teachers University                                |  |  | 1 | 1 |

|   |  |   |  |   |   |  |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Guangdong<br>University of<br>Foreign Studies |  | 1 |  | 1 | People's Public<br>Security<br>University of<br>China |  |  | 1 | 1 |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|

64 universities are included in the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks list, among which Wuhan University ranks first with 6 university think tanks. East China Normal University and Zhongnan University of Economics and Law rank second with 5 think tanks, followed by Fudan University, Beijing Normal University, Nanjing University and Zhejiang University which have 4, 3, 3, and 3 respectively. The universities mentioned above give full play to the roles of think tanks. Fudan University delivers a remarkable performance in this evaluation. With 3 think tanks being rated as A+, it is the most influential university in terms of the number of A+ think tanks.

## **7 Major problems in the construction of new types of university think tanks**

### **7.1 Lack of clear information on policy consultation and imbalance between information supply and demand**

As the “external brain” of the Party and government organizations, university think tanks usually find themselves in a woeful predicament that there exists an imbalance between information supply and demand. Most university thinks can’t be informed of the demand on policy consultation and countermeasure research from decision-making departments of the Party and government organizations at all levels timely. Therefore, some policy proposals of think tanks are not precise, applicable and effective. In addition, the differences between the system of academic language and that of policy language not only affect the quality and efficiency of communication

between university think tanks and Party and government organizations, but also restrain the long-term cooperation between the two parties.

## **7.2 Weak awareness of communication and neglect of publicity**

About 80% of the internal reference reports, academic papers, reports and books included in the CTTI system are from university think tanks, while only 52% of the newspaper articles are from university think tanks. Thus, many university think tanks don't pay enough attention to public opinion guidance and publicity and fail to take full advantage of such media as newspaper to communicate their opinions. Nowadays, new media channels have been changing with each passing day, while quite a large number of university think tanks are void of either independent portals or people responsible for the operation and maintenance of their portals so that the information may not be updated for a long time. Besides, just a few university think tanks have English websites.

## **7.3 Management mechanisms of think tanks require to be improved**

Firstly, university think tanks are wanting in initiative. Given that university think tanks are subject to many restrictions in financial, personnel and administrative operation, they lack initiative and autonomy. On the one hand, in terms of source of funds, since university think tanks are internal organizations of universities, they mainly depend on universities and partly government to cover their activity fees, and seldom receive funds from society, corporations and individuals. The current funding system leads university think tanks to be highly dependent on universities and government. The source of funds is single, and the funding system which enables university think tanks to raise funds by themselves hasn't been established. On the other hand, university think tanks lack independent personnel management right, which leads them to have difficulties in employee turnover and in operating as entities. According to the CTTI university think tanks data, 54% of university think tanks have fewer full-time members than part-time ones, failing to establish a scientific and reasonable personnel allotment system. Besides, there are some other problems, such as unreasonable distribution of researchers of different professional titles and a lack of

research assistants, administrative staff and senior think tank experts. Moreover, university think tanks have not yet established a set of flexible performance appraisal and incentive system. Too much emphasis on assessment and little emphasis on encouragement will further weaken their attraction to think tank talents.

Secondly, university think tanks lack pioneering and innovative culture. Different from academic research, think tank research should be down-to-earth. The long-term “life” in the ivory tower may lead university think tanks to carry out research without reference to what the world requires and weaken their awareness of serving others. Besides, the culture of such academic organizations as universities also restricts the innovation and exploration ability of university think tanks. Poor quality of research and insufficient content innovation in university think tanks are largely due to the fact that they are still at the initial stage of the substantiation and institutionalization construction and fail to form their own innovative culture.

Thirdly, the extensive management hinders university think tanks from improving their operation capability. On the one hand, some university think tanks have entered the era of fine management. For example, Yangtze Industrial Economics Institution of Nanjing University has clearly put forward the concept of “operation energizing policy research” and advocates that university think tanks should spare no efforts to improve their operation capability and the policy research guarantee; Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of Renmin University of China has formed a complete performance appraisal and incentive system for its researchers and employees with a total Chinese character count of more than 200,000. On the other hand, some university think tanks can’t effectively manage the data on their annual outcomes or update the data in the CTTI system timely. By contrast, enterprise think tanks and social thinks are generally better than university think tanks at data management. For instance, as an enterprise think tank, Suning Institute of Finance takes the submission of CTTI data as one of the daily routines of its administrative staff as well as a key performance indicator. Through routine and regular data update, it can be well-informed of its think tank products and activities.

Fourthly, the result ratification system doesn't fit the development of think tanks. Traditional result ratification system of universities takes vertical projects and academic papers, especially SCI, SSCI, CSSICI and CSCD papers as a rigid index, while internal reference reports and newspaper articles written by some think tank experts are not taken into consideration, which discourages university scholars, especially those young and middle-aged scholars from participating in the construction of think tanks to a certain degree. University think tanks should improve policy support and encourage experts and scholars to produce think tank products. Taking Hunan Normal University as an example, on March 8, 2018, the school distributed the "Opinions on How to Improve the Construction of new types of Think Tanks of Hunan Normal University (Trial)" ("The Opinions"). "The Opinions" clarified new regulations on result ratification and promotion, and involved products of think tanks in the evaluation system. The products would be classified into four levels according to the departments which are responsible for products adoption and application, and would respectively share the same treatment as *Social Sciences in China*, papers published in authoritative academic journals, papers published in important academic journals and CSSCI papers. The matched policy support is one of the reasons why the think tanks of Hunan Normal University have achieved good results in this evaluation.

## **8 Suggestions on how to improve the construction of new types of university think tanks**

Firstly, universities should be fully aware that the construction of new types of think tanks has a great significance for the "Double-First Class" initiative. Think tanks are institutions specializing in evidence-based policy analysis. They are in connection with institutions of academic research in universities, and at the same time have their own clear division of labor, unique organizational culture, research methods and operation modes. The most prominent features of modern university think tanks are the unity of knowledge and practice and the combination of teaching

and research. University think tanks mainly undertake the tasks of serving the Party, country and society, such as achievement transformation, policy incubation, policy education and policy evaluation. Think tanks are the business cards of universities, the links between universities and Party committees, government and society, and the bridges to international policy research.

An excellent think tank is indispensable for a university. Think tank construction and discipline construction in universities proved to complement each other. According to the data from Shanghai Jiao Tong University, in the fourth round of discipline evaluation, there were nearly 200 cases in which think tanks of the school made use of their disciplines to provide social service. Therefore, there is no contradiction between think tank construction and discipline construction in universities, instead, sound think tanks construction will promote discipline construction and the construction of applied social sciences. Yangtze Industrial Economics Institution of Nanjing University is a national Top think tank which is mainly engaged in applied economics research. It helped the school's Applied Economics get A in the fourth round of discipline evaluation. South China University of Technology is an institution of higher education that specializes in science and engineering, however, its successful application for four key projects of the Ministry of Education in 2017 was closely related to its high-level think tanks. Institute of Public Policy (IPP) is a think tank of the school, whose success in and ideas and methods of think tank research and countermeasure research have greatly inspired the applied social sciences of the school and improved the overall level of the liberal arts construction in the school.

In the projects supported by the National Social Science Fund of China for the past few years, the proportion of countermeasure research and applied research urgently needed by our country is quite considerable, and such strategic and programmatic research is exactly what think tanks do best in. If a university have strong think tanks, it will be more capable of undertaking national major projects. The important speech delivered by the General Secretary Xi Jinping at the Symposium on

Philosophy and Social Sciences and subsequent documents are all aimed at accelerating the construction of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics. Our current evaluation system of philosophy and social sciences is witnessing major changes. The Central Party Committee and the State Council have repeatedly proposed in their documents that the evaluation system which gives top priority to academic papers should be changed. At present, some provinces, municipalities and universities have formulated new policies to clarify the incentive mechanism for different levels of think tank products. As stipulated by Nanjing University, think tank product commented by assisting roles of provinces is equivalent to a CSSCI paper. It can be seen that the changes in the evaluation mechanism of philosophy and social sciences are beneficial to the development of think tanks.

Secondly, to make a breakthrough in the construction of university think tanks, sound systems and mechanisms and a team of pivotal think tank operators are quite important. The increasing number of university think tanks doesn't mean the establishment of new systems. No breakthrough has yet been made in the management system of China's university think tanks.

National top think tanks are the bellwether of institutional innovation. Since the pilot project of constructing top think tanks was carried out, the Central Party Committee and related departments have introduced a series of high-quality policies on funds and conference management, outbound visits and incentives and have given pilot units great autonomy and sufficient policy space. However, still many university think tanks fail to implement these policies, and constraints on personnel and financial management, compensation package and professional-title evaluation are still prominent. The root cause of this phenomenon is that most of our university think tanks are affiliated think tanks which are not under the direct leadership of think tank management departments of state, provincial and municipal ministries and commissions, instead, they are only in the charge of universities. This has weakened

the direct links between the think tank management departments of state, provincial and municipal ministries and commissions and those affiliated think tanks.

How to solve this problem? Some universities are trying to turn affiliated think tanks into independent corporate entities. For example, with the support of Nanjing University, its two affiliated provincial key think tanks — Yangtze Industrial Economics Institution and Zijin Media Think Tank are registered as “private non-enterprise” entities in the Department of Civil Affairs of Jiangsu Province. Such think tanks can directly implement the policies on think tank management made by related departments of state, provincial and municipal ministries and commissions. Public Policy Research Institute of Zhejiang University has adopted the same mechanism in the building of think tanks into corporate entities.

A top think tank needs more than sound systems and mechanisms. Institution and personnel are two critical factors in the construction of an excellent university think tank. Without pivotal operators, the system can't bring benefits no matter how good it is. Therefore, to build good university think tanks, it is crucial that universities should equip the think tanks with leaders and chief experts who are daring, vigorous, enterprising, honest and upright. An outstanding think tank needs the leadership of both top academic experts and competent operators. Among western think tanks, there is a group of people called “policy entrepreneurs”, referring to those enterprising directors who regard the construction of think tanks as a cause. Whether our university think tanks can come out among the best in the world depends, in a sense, on the formation of such a team of leaders.

Thirdly, embedded modes of advisory service for decision making should be adopted to remove information asymmetry and provide accurate policy research outcomes. The General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out, “Information sharing and interaction should be promoted between the decision-making sector and think tanks; policy research by Party and government organizations should be more closely linked with countermeasure research by think tanks in an effort to guide the latter towards sound development and more effective service.” What he emphasized is the synergy

between the “internal brain” (government) and the “external brain” (think tanks). Government should guide, lead and promote the countermeasure research of think tanks, and strive to eliminate the imbalance between information supply and demand; think tanks should actively adopt the embedded modes of advisory service for decision making so as to solve the divorce between policy research and countermeasure research. The embedded mode not only illustrates that there are some differences between think tanks and policy research departments of government, but also indicates that countermeasure research of think tanks has its own independent value and unique attributes. Embedded advisory services for decision-making include imbedding of decision-making process, embedding of decision-making consultation process, embedding of decision-making consultation scenario and embedding of a community of shared policy. Policy-making process embedding requires think tanks to take part in the complete policy-making process, which includes working closely with government, participating in and playing a role in agenda setting, policy debating, decision making and promotion, policy implementation, policy education, policy evaluation and policy feedback, being concerned with the generation of policy documents, pushing forward with the implementation of policies, and evaluating the effect of policies. Decision-making consultation process embedding requires think tanks to develop close cooperation with government during investigation and research, data collection and analysis, study and determination and report writing, and take full advantage of their expertise to support the policy research of government. Decision-making consultation scenario imbedding requests that think tanks take an active part in such activities as investigation and survey, decision-making consultation meetings and policy promotion that are organized by decision-making sections and gain first-hand experience in these activities so as to have a better understanding of why and how the policies are generated. The embedding of a community of shared policy requires think tanks to be tied up with policymakers and policy research departments and build strong mutual trust between each other. Apart from policymakers and policy research departments (government), the community also

contains other elements, and tanks should build close relationship with all these elements. Once think tanks adopt the above four embedded modes, they are expected to extricate themselves from the current predicament that their countermeasure research is not realistic, down-to-earth or needed by market, and be indispensable to Party committees and government.

Fourthly, university think tanks should actively explore, implement and promote a scientific and objective result ratification and incentive system. Result ratification and incentive system serves as a baton guiding the development of think tanks, but its design is not reasonable enough, which is one of the major problems restricting the healthy development of think tanks. In China, the relatively single criterion for result ratification leads all kinds of think tanks to lay too much emphasis on the administrative levels of the comments made by leaders. In fact, policy evaluation, policy education, policy planning and other supportive advisory services for decision making should also be included in the scope of result ratification.

## **Appendix : Brief Biographies of the CTTI Top 100 University Think Tanks**

### **Innovative Development Institute, Anhui University**

Innovative Development Institute of Anhui University was established in May 2016. In the same year, it was assessed as the “Key Think Tank of Anhui Province” and participated in the initiation and establishment of the Changjiang Economic Belt Think Tank Cooperation Alliance. Adhering to the national strategy of innovation-driven development, the Institute focuses on key, hot and difficult issues in the development of economic and social modernization in Anhui and even the whole country and on strategic issues such as scientific and technological innovation, industrial innovation, social construction innovation and governance system innovation. It spares no effort to observe new phenomena, discuss new issues, put forward new ideas and work on new countermeasures. Over the past two years, the Institute has compiled and distributed 46 issues of *Think Tank of Anhui University*—special reports on decision-making consultation, which have received more than 10 instructions or comments from the leaders of the Central Committee and Anhui Province.

### **Institute of Anhui Economic Development Research, Anhui University of Finance and Economics**

As a key think tank of Anhui Province, Institute of Anhui Economic Development Research is striving to make itself a financial and economic think tank based on Anhui and open to the whole country. The Institute has an annual funding of more than 3 million yuan.

It has published 12 series of research reports on Anhui’s economic and social development for 13 consecutive years. More than 20 pieces of policy recommendations based on the reports have received instructions or comments from the leaders at the national and provincial/ ministerial levels, and many of the research results have been included in the internal reference magazines, such as *Popular Tribune* of the Policy Research Office of the CPC Central Committee and

*Decision-Making* of the Anhui Research Center for Economic Development. The Institute also undertakes the third-party evaluation of poverty alleviation arranged by the provincial leading group on poverty alleviation and development. From September 2016 to December 2018, for five times, more than 2700 teachers and students were organized to complete the third-party monitoring and assessment and result assessment of poverty alleviation work covering 25 counties.

Website: <http://ahjj.aufe.edu.cn>

E-mail: [2816260994@qq.com](mailto:2816260994@qq.com)

Tel: 0552-3111482; 0552-3126631

### **National School of Development, Peking University**

National School of Development (NSD) of Peking University is a school that features multidisciplinary study on economics. NSD sticks to building itself into “small institute with large network” and brings together research resources of Peking University and that from all over the world. Over the years, it has produced influential decision-making support on important issues concerning the relationship between the government and the market, rural reconstruction, land issues, SOE reform, telecommunication reform, stock market administration, population policy and economic structure adjustment etc. Some of them have been adopted by the government. Years of endeavor and accumulation won the School a place in the first batch of high-end think tanks in China in 2016. NSD not only hosts three highly recognized think-tank events: China Economic Observer, NSD Policy Talk and China Development Forum, but also serves as the organizer of US-China Economic Dialogue and US-China Health Dialogue, making great contributions to Sino-American non-governmental diplomacy.

Website: <http://www.nsd.pku.edu.cn/>

Zip Code: 100871

Fax: 86-10-62751474 / 86-10-62750030

### **Institute of State Governance Studies, Peking University**

Institute of State Governance Studies of Peking University is the Key Politics Research Base, one of the 100 key humanities and social sciences research bases approved by the Ministry of Education P. R. China. Currently, the Institute has 55 full-time and part-time researchers from home and abroad, with an annual funding of 1.4 million yuan.

Since its establishment, the Institute has actively carried out academic and countermeasure research on the modernization of State Governance. Besides, it has organized many academic conferences and lectures in collaboration with the well-known universities at home and abroad on the platform of “Forum on State Governance” and has officially published the *Research on Modernization of State Governance* and *Research on State Governance Series*. It is devoted to constructing such first-class disciplines as socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernization of state governance, politics and public management, providing political consultation and conducting personnel training.

Website: <http://www.isgs.pku.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [gjzlxtcx@pku.edu.cn](mailto:gjzlxtcx@pku.edu.cn)

Tel: 010-62754337 / 62756937

### **Research Base of Beijing Modern Manufacturing Development, Beijing University of Technology**

Research Base of Beijing Modern Manufacturing Development was established in 2004 as one of the municipal philosophy and social sciences research bases granted by Beijing Planning Office of Philosophy and Social Sciences and Beijing Municipal Education Commission. The Base revolves around the development of Beijing’s modern manufacturing industry and conducts a series of researches on the development strategy, problems and countermeasures of Beijing’s modern manufacturing. Proactively undertaking major research projects, it has published more than 200 academic papers and a dozen of research reports and monographs, and has submitted more than 50 reports of various types. The reports have been commended and approved by the central government, and the research achievements have been

put into practice by government agencies and enterprises. Oriented towards global governance, national governance, national economy and people's livelihood, the Base will keep contributing its part to the construction of China's modern consultation system for decision-making .

### **Research Center for Beijing Transportation Development , Beijing Jiaotong University**

Founded in 2005, Research Center for Beijing Transportation Development (RCBTD) is the first key research base established by Beijing Jiaotong University. Developing on the basis of a Level I discipline of applied economics and relative management disciplines, specializing in transportation economy and logistics management, RCBTS is one of the research bases on philosophy and social sciences in Beijing granted by the Beijing Planning Office of Philosophy and Social Sciences and the Beijing Municipal Education Commission. Since its inception, the Center has been assessed as Outstanding Institute for three times and exempted from assessment for once. Its achievements in providing decision-making support and policy advice, fulfilling scientific research projects, publishing academic papers and casting influences on media are considerable. It has hosted International Conference on Transportation and Space-time Economics in Beijing Jiaotong University for six consecutive years and gaining influence home and abroad.

### **Institute of International and Comparative Education, Beijing Normal University**

Established in 1961, Institute of International and Comparative Education (IICE) is the earliest and most influential comparative education research institute in China, a key research base on humanities and social Sciences granted by the Ministry of Education, a research base on international and regional studies granted by the Ministry of Education and a supporting agency for the Secretariat of the APEC Higher Education Research Center. Committed to researches that cater to China's status quo and embrace international theories and practices, IICE has been providing

decision-making support, policy advice, public opinion guidance, social service and public diplomacy, so as to facilitate scientific and democratic decision-making of CPC and the central government. As of 2012, IICE has had 90 policy advisory reports submitted to and adopted by educational administrations of all levels. A number of advisory reports have been commended and approved by the leaders of the central government, the Ministry of Education and other departments.

### **Collaborative Innovation Center of Assessment for Basic Education Quality (CICA-BEQ)**

Collaborative Innovation Center of Assessment for Basic Education Quality (CICA-BEQ), founded in July 2012, is the only national collaborative innovation center in education and psychology in China. Led by Beijing Normal University, it has eight sub-centers including one in East China Normal University. The Center conducts researches on basic education policies by monitoring basic education quality in a scientific, accurate and timely manner, striving to promote an all-round and individualized development of hundreds of millions of children and adolescents. It has established an educational evaluation cloud and thematic databases. In 2016, two of the Center's research achievements were awarded with the first prize in the 5th National Education Science Education Sciences Research Achievement Assessment, two with the second prize, and four with the third prize.

Website: <http://cicabeq.bnu.edu.cn/zzhx>

Tel: 010-58800158

Fax: 010-58800158

E-mail: [xtxxbs@bnu.edu.cn](mailto:xtxxbs@bnu.edu.cn)

### **China Institute of Education and Social Development, Beijing Normal University**

China Institute of Education and Social Development of Beijing Normal University, founded in the October of 2010 by Beijing Normal University with resources in and out of the university, strives to cultivate high-level talents in social sciences as well as provide advice and consultation on social governance. Aspiring to promote the

development of a modern education and society with Chinese characteristics, the Academy features researches on education reform and development and social governance innovation, and concentrates its efforts on seven aspects, namely, making suggestions to CPC committees and governments, constructing the Research Database of China Social Governance Innovation, compiling *Great Events in Modern China Society*, organizing China Social Governance Forum, hosting the journal of *Social Governance*, publishing social governance think tank book series, and conducting social governance investigation. The institute has been actively promoting extensive exchanges and in-depth cooperation with worldly recognized think tanks, leading universities and research institutes in the United States, Britain, Russia, Singapore, Japan as well as other countries and regions in an effort to continuously enhance and expand its influence home and abroad.

Tel: 010-58802885

Fax: 010-58804062

E-mail: [casm@bnu.edu.cn](mailto:casm@bnu.edu.cn)

### **International Institute of Chinese Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University**

International Institute of Chinese Studies (IICS) of Beijing Foreign Studies University was established in 1996. It undertakes the mission of communicating Chinese culture and other cultures in the world and introducing China to the rest of the world. Aspiring to fathom into the Chinese culture's development strategy in the world, IICS studies the transmission and influence of Chinese culture among other nations, tracks the history of disseminating Chinese cultural classics to the outside world in the context of the study on cultural exchange history between China and other countries, sorting out the history, figures and versions of Chinese cultural classics translations, and illustrates the development history of sinology, i.e. Chinese studies by studying important sinologists and translating famous works on sinology. From the perspective of cross-cultural studies, IICS studies the influence of Chinese culture overseas, unveils the China's images in other countries and how they are formed, and explores the ways in which Chinese culture could be known to the world.

**National Research Centre for State Language Capacity, Beijing Foreign  
Studies University**

Established in July 2014, National Research Centre for State Language Capacity of Beijing Foreign Studies University is a scientific research institution of the State Language Commission jointly founded and managed by the Department of Language and Information Management of the Ministry of Education and Beijing Foreign Studies University. Adhering to the idea of “serving the country, society and disciplines”, the Center is committed to the research on state language capacity, language policies in individual countries and language life in foreign countries. In 2014, it applied for and was granted the right to confer master's and doctoral degrees in the second-level discipline of “Language Policy and Planning”, successively established *Information on Strategies of foreign languages* (internal publication) and *Journal of Language Policy and Language Planning* (collection of papers), and took on over ten projects at the national and provincial/ ministerial levels. It is a major member of the Language Policy and Planning Research Association of the Chinese Linguistics Society as well as a national academic think tank.

Website: <https://gynf.bfsu.edu.cn/>

**Think Tank on Natural Disaster Prevention and Geological Environment  
Protection, Chengdu University of Technology**

Based on State Key Laboratory of Geohazard Prevention and Geoenvironment Protection (Chengdu University of Technology), the think tank focuses on providing scientific and technological support for the public service prevention and treatment of natural disasters and geological disasters in engineering construction. Its research achievements have won the first prize of the National Prize for Progress in Science and Technology twice. The laboratory has a total of 75 permanent researchers, with an annual research funding of about 50 million yuan.

In 2017, the think tank proposed for the first in the world to build a survey system covering air, space and land (including the “general survey” based on

high-precision remote sensing and InSAR technology, the “detailed survey” based on airborne LiDAR and UAV aerial photographs and the “verification” based on the review of ground survey), which was widely recognized by relevant departments.

Website: <http://www.sklgp.cdut.edu.cn>

E-mail: [sklgp@cdut.edu.cn](mailto:sklgp@cdut.edu.cn)

Tel: 028-84073193

Fax: 028-84073193

### **China Academy of Northeast Revitalization, Northeast Normal University**

Founded in 1999, China Academy of Northeast Revitalization of Northeast Normal University currently has 14 full-time researchers and 11 part-time researchers. The Institute endeavors to study, serve and develop rural education; it has been providing policy advice for the reform and development of national rural education by carrying out studies on basic education policy, cultural policy and fiscal policy research. Along with the considerable progress in large-scale research projects and theoretical reflection on rural education practices in recent years, the Institute has been producing high-quality advisory reports on education policy, many of which have been adopted by the State Council, the Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of Democratic Progressive Party and have received commendations from the leaders of higher authorities.

Website: <http://ire.nenu.edu.cn/>

Tel: 0431-85099422

E-mail: [qihp644@nenu.edu.cn](mailto:qihp644@nenu.edu.cn)

### **Moral Development Think-tank, Southeast University**

Moral Development Think-tank of Southeast University, founded in 2015, is one of the first key top think tanks in Jiangsu Province. Currently, the think tank boasts a high-level scientific research & innovation team, including four distinguished professors and chair professors from the Chang Jiang Scholars Program, talents from

the first batch of leading personnel in philosophy and social sciences under the National Special Support Program for High-level Personnel Recruitment, talents from the Four Batches of Talents Program of the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China, and talents from the Support Program for New Century Excellent Talents of the Ministry of Education. In 2018, the think tank raised 2.8 million yuan for scientific research. It has been committed to presenting the moral and ethical development in China over the past 40 years of reform and opening up in a comprehensive, systematic, scientific and professional way, revealing the basic laws and trends of the moral and ethical development in contemporary China, and providing scientific basis and theoretical resources for the national strategic planning of the moral and ethical development in the new era.

Tel: 025—52090923

Website: <http://mdi.seu.edu.cn>

Official WeChat: seu-moral

**Institute for the Development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics,  
Southeast University**

Institute for the Development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics (IDSCC) was founded on November 16th, 2015, serving as one of the first batch of key think tanks of Jiangsu Province. IDSCC has a team of nearly 30 experts and scholars who work full-time or part-time for the institute and an annual funding of more than three million yuan. Fathoming into the theory and practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics, it has published more than 20 theoretical articles in organs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, including *Qiushi*, *China Daily* and *Guang Ming Daily*. It has also submitted over 40 decision-making advisory reports to the government, among which eight of them were approved by provincial and ministerial leaders. The Institute has contributed greatly to interpreting and researching innovative theories of CPC and facilitating a scientific decision-making process. Accordingly, IDSCC was awarded the first prize of 2017 CTTI-BPA Think

Tank Management; it was also ranked among Top 100 CTTI University Think Tanks in 2018 and was listed as a Class-A think tank.

Website: <http://idscc.seu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [ddztk@sina.com](mailto:ddztk@sina.com)

Tel: 025-83795265

### **Institute of International Economy, University of International Business and Economics**

Institute of International Economy of University of International Business and Economics was formerly the International Trade Research Institute founded in the October of 1982 and was renamed in the November of 2003. The Institute conducts researches on fundamental theories, national policy and business consulting services, which covers a wide range of areas from world economy and China's foreign trade. It has undertaken and fulfilled a number of projects commissioned by the National Social Sciences Fund of China, the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Science and Technology, provincial and municipal governments as well as international organizations, industry associations and enterprise. The annually published *China Foreign Investment Report* and *Report on the Competitiveness of China's Exporting Industry* have been universally recognized and recommended by the academia, the government and the society.

Website: <http://iie.uibe.edu.cn/>

Tel: 86-10-64492251

Fax: 86-10-64493899

### **China Institute for WTO Studies, University of International Business and Economics (CIWTO)**

China Institute for WTO Studies (CIWTO) is a research institute bearing functions of scientific research, discipline development, think tank construction and

personnel training. The Institute was granted by the Ministry of Education as a key research base on humanities and social sciences in universities in August 2000.

The Institute is committed to studying the laws of economy of China's opening up and providing high-quality consulting services. It has undertaken a number of national, provincial and ministerial research projects as well as consulting projects commissioned by the government, enterprises and institutional organizations, yielding a series of high-level research achievements and an academic fame. Currently, CIWTO has become the most important academic innovation base and exchange platform for China's WTO studies.

Website: [ciwto.uibe.edu.cn](http://ciwto.uibe.edu.cn)

E-mail: [ciwto@uibe.edu.cn](mailto:ciwto@uibe.edu.cn)

Tel:010-64495778

**National Research Center for Economic Comprehensive Competitiveness,  
Fujian Normal University**

National Research Center for Economic Comprehensive Competitiveness of Fujian Normal University, founded in 2006, currently has 33 research fellows and an annual budget of over three million yuan. Its flagship products, including *Blue Book of China's Provincial Competitiveness*, *Green Book of Environmental Competitiveness*, *Yellow Book of G20 National Innovation Competitiveness*, *Yellow Book of World Innovation Competitiveness*, *Yellow Book of BRICS*, *Green Book of Global Environmental Competitiveness* and *Blue Book of City Innovation Competitiveness*, have been listed among the national "Pishu series". The Center has published more than 50 academic monographs and five of them are in English; nearly 100 specialized research reports it submitted have been approved and adopted by leaders of all levels, among whom many are on the technical experts team of G20 Summit and BRICS Summit.

Tel: 0591-83465205

Website: [jjxy.fjnu.edu.cn](http://jjxy.fjnu.edu.cn)

**Center for American Studies (CAS), Fudan University**

Center for American Studies (CAS), established in 1985, is one of the earliest major research institutes for American studies in China. In December 2000, the CAS was designated by the Ministry of Education as one of the key research institutes on humanities and social sciences in China; it is also a philosophy and social sciences innovation base for American study. There are currently 14 full-time research fellows in the Center. Its periodical publications include *Fudan American Review*, *Religion and American Society* and *Series on the United States and the World in the 21st Century*.

Featuring American studies and Sino-US relations studies, CAS covers a wide range of research topics, including the politics, economy, diplomacy, society and culture of the United States, as well as China's American policy and Sino-American relations. According to the latest round of assessment on key research bases on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education in 2016, CAS was ranked among the top in a number of aspects.

Website: [www.cas.fudan.edu.cn](http://www.cas.fudan.edu.cn)

E-mail: [cas@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:cas@fudan.edu.cn)

Tel: 021-65642269

### **Research Institute of Chinese Economy (RICE), Fudan University**

Research Institute of Chinese Economy (RICE) of Fudan University was granted by Shanghai Universities Think Tanks in 2013, running mainly by full-time research fellows of China Center for Economic Studies of Fudan University.

Featuring social science research and problem-solving on Chinese issues, RICE has been providing CPC and national decision-making bodies with policy reports on China's economic development and reform.

Since its inception, the Institute has submitted over 280 policy reports on different issues, among which four have been approved by state's leaders, one has been approved by provincial and ministerial leaders, over 70 have been adopted by the central government and government of all levels, while a number of others have been accepted by internal references. RICE has held 13 lectures themed on "Big Issues in China", 26 series lectures of RICE-CCES and 20 lectures on public policy, attracting nearly 10,000 participants from the political and business circles.

China Institute, a secondary school of Fudan University, is among the first batch of national pilot high-end think tanks. The dean is Professor Zhang Weiwei who leads a team of 140 members. Its funding is granted by the National Think Tank Office grants and partly self-financed.

The Institute plays a leading role in research, consulting, communication and training. It not only organizes multiple activities, such as International Thinkers Forum of the Year and China Discourse High-end Forum, but also publishes public and internal journals like *Dongfang Journal*, *China Institute Newsletters* and *China Institute Special Report* etc. China Institute has been serving as a platform for the researches and exchanges on Chinese way, Chinese models and Chinese discourse, while also providing policy advice for national decisions.

Website: <http://www.cifu.fudan.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [ci\\_fa@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:ci_fa@fudan.edu.cn)

WeChat Official Account: ChinaInstituteFDU

Tel: 021-65641825

### **Fudan Development Institute (FDDI), Fudan University**

Founded in 1993, Fudan Development Institute (FDDI) is one of the first think tanks established in China since the reform and opening up and has been listed as a Top 10 Influential Think Tanks by *GuangMing Daily*. With a 30-person think tank operating group and an expert team of hundreds of researchers, it has established a Policy Planning Society.

FDDI hosts Shanghai Forum and China University Think Tank Forum every year and has a total number of 20 databases that have been built or are being built on regional economy, technological innovation, industrial development, global cities and network governance. Featuring international cooperation and exchanges, FDDI has established cooperative relationships with many countries and regions and is the first domestic think tank to establish the Overseas Center for China Studies, International Think Tank Center and Fudan-Latin America University Consortium.

Website: <http://fddi.fudan.edu.cn>

E-mail: [fdifudan@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:fdifudan@fudan.edu.cn)

Tel: 86-21-55670203

Fax: 86-21-55670203

## **Guangdong Institute for International Strategies , Guangdong University of Foreign Studies**

With the approval of the People's Government of Guangdong Province, Guangdong Institute for International Strategies was established in 2009 as an independent legal entity think tank. It currently has 25 full-time staff and an annual budget of eight million yuan.

The Institute has committed itself to researches on the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and global economic governance etc. It has completed 190 decision-making and advisory reports for governments of all levels; its research report on the industrialization progress in Africa has been commended by national leaders like General Secretary Xi Jinping. The international academic platforms it built, such as the Maritime Silk Road International Think Tank Forum, has functioned as Track II diplomacy.

GIIS is a strategy research base of the Ministry of Education, one of the key cooperation units for strategy research of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one of the presidencies of "The Belt and Road Initiative" Think Tank Association granted by the International Department of CPC and one of the first batch of key think tanks in Guangdong Province. It has been ranked 3rd among local think tanks on "The Belt and Road Initiative" for three consecutive years; in 2018, it was awarded with May 1st Labor Medal of Guangdong Province.

Website: <http://giis.gdufs.edu.cn>。

E-mail: [giis2015@qq.com](mailto:giis2015@qq.com)。

Tel: 020-36205613

## **China-ASEAN Research Institute, Guangxi University**

China-ASEAN Research Institute of Guangxi University was founded in January 2005. It is designed as an interdisciplinary, trans-regional and trans-national open research platform that integrates research powers home and abroad, which has been constructing a strategic research base and a country and regional research center of the Ministry of Education on the key platform of China-ASEAN Collaborative Innovation Center for Regional Development. Research findings of CARI has been recommended by experts in the Social Sciences Commission of the Ministry of

Education, selected as internal references and briefings for the International Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Education, or approved by leaders in the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and Guangxi Autonomous Region, bringing considerable influence to the academia and the society.

Website: <http://cari.gxu.edu.cn/>

Tel: 0771-3274451

### **Guangzhou Development Research Institute, Guangzhou University**

Guangzhou Development Research Institute of Guangzhou University, established in 2003, is a comprehensive key research institute affiliated to Guangzhou University, a key research base on humanities and social sciences in Guangdong Province, a collaborative innovation and development center of Guangdong universities, a social science research base of Guangdong Province, and one of the first batch of new-type pilot think tanks in Guangzhou. With the goal of developing itself into a new-type university think tank and key research bases, the Institute attaches equal importance to basic researches and applied researches. With the joint effort of over 30 researchers working full-time or part-time in the Academy, it has created several flagship products, including *Internal Reference to Decision-Making*, *Blue Book of Guangzhou*, as well as the study of Cantonology, among which 96% of its *Internal Reference to Decision-Making* have been approved and 40% adopted, while *Blue Book of Guangzhou* has won 17 National Pishu Awards within seven years.

Website: <http://gda.gzhu.edu.cn/>

Tel: 020-86236001

### **Center for Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Development Research, Hebei University of Technology**

Center for Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Development Research, founded in 2012, is listed as a soft science base in Hebei Province, a key research base on humanities and social sciences in Hebei Province, and a prioritized new-type think tank in Hebei Province. Striving to providing talent support and intellectual support for the

collaborative development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, facilitating economic development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and Circum-Bohai-Sea Region, and casting positive influence on the rest of the country, the Center has been providing consulting services for major government decisions at all levels from four aspects, namely, scientific research, consulting services, academic exchanges, and personnel training. The outstanding achievements are *Annual Report on Economic Development in Hebei* and *Annual Report on Economic and Social Development in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei*. In these ways, the Center has been paying great efforts to regional economic and social development.

Website: <http://jjj.hebut.edu.cn/>

#### **Center for Studies in Moral Culture of Hunan Normal University**

Center for Studies in Moral Culture of Hunan Normal University, established in October, 1983, is a key research base on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education. Its main body is the ethics discipline of Hunan Normal University combining advantageous resources on and off the campus. Attaching great importance to the service function of ethics as a discipline, the Institute studies the universal laws and general trends of human beings' ethical culture development, strives to cope with a variety of crucial ethical issues emerging with China's social development and global changes. It has paid great efforts in promoting historical, theoretical and practical researches in Chinese ethical culture and constructing the theoretical system, discourse system, inheritance & dissemination system and practical system of ethical culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which contributes to improving the strength, competitiveness, appeal and influence of Chinese ethical culture.

Website: <http://ethics.hunnu.edu.cn/>

Zip Code: 410081

Tel: 0731-88872593

**Institute for National Educational Policy Research, East China Normal  
University**

Institute for National Educational Policy Research was co-built in 2014 by the Ministry of Education and Shanghai Municipal People's Government, and is affiliated to East China Normal University and Shanghai Institute of Education Sciences. The Institute endeavors to grow into an educational think tank serving for national decision-making whose research directions ranges from the monitoring and evaluation of China's development in educational modernization, the development of supporting systems to China's educational decision-making, national education strategy and education development planning, international education development and policy trends, the coordinated development of education and social economy, analysis of and comment on educational policy, to investigation and analysis of educational practices. Directing itself towards academic researches and policy study, NIEPR not only yields first-class academic achievements, but also professionally supports scientific educational decision-making and modern governance.

E-mail: office2014@admin.ecnu.edu.cn

Tel: 021-62231103

**Institute of Curriculum and Instruction, East China Normal University**

Established in 1999, the Institute of Curriculum and Instruction (ICI), at the East China Normal University, Shanghai, is a key research institute on humanities and social sciences designated by the Ministry of Education. There are currently 17 research fellows in the Institute. ICI issues the journal of *Global Education* (abstracted and indexed in CSSCI) and an online journal named *Journal of Curriculum Studies*. ICI has initiated and drafted key policy documents like “the Guideline of National K-12 Curriculum Reform” and “National Curriculum Standard of Teacher Education”, which made great contributions to the new-round K-12 curriculum reform and teacher education reform of China. It thus earns the fame of the “national team” in curriculum and instruction research. Many academic achievements of ICI have won national and provincial awards.

Website: <http://www.kcs.ecnu.edu.cn/>

Tel: 010-62233405

E-mail: [ici@ecnu.edu.cn](mailto:ici@ecnu.edu.cn)

### **Center for Modern Chinese City Studies, East China Normal University**

Center for Modern Chinese City Studies was established in March 2003 and was officially granted as a key research base on humanities and social sciences in universities in 2014. The Center currently has 15 full-time researchers, over 40 part-time researchers and three administrative staff with an office space of 500 square meters and an annual funding of 3.2 million yuan.

Supported by the national key discipline of human geography in East China Normal University and other major disciplines such as sociology and economics, the Center conducts researches on urban geography and urban society. Its research fellows have undertaken a number of major research projects and harvested a number of influential academic achievements, among which 86 were awarded national, ministerial or provincial prizes.

Website: <http://ccmc.ecnu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [cmccs@mail.ecnu.edu.cn](mailto:cmccs@mail.ecnu.edu.cn)

Tel: 021-62232980

### **The Institute for Modern Chinese Thought and Culture, East China Normal University**

The Institute for Modern Chinese Thought and Culture, founded in 1999, is a key research base on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education. Its discipline, Chinese philosophy, has been rated as a key discipline in Shanghai. The Institute has undertaken a number of research projects and published multiple academic monographs. A dozen of academic papers of its research fellows have been published on *Social Sciences in China* and reprinted by media like *Xinhua Wenzhai*, some of which have been translated into German, Japanese, English, and Korean and

other languages. It also hosts the publication of *Thoughts & Culture*. Multiple research achievements have won national, provincial or ministerial awards, bringing major influence in the academia.

**Research Center for Co-development with Neighboring Countries, East China  
Normal University**

Research Center for Co-development with Neighboring Countries, founded in 2012, is a collaborative innovation platform launched by East China Normal University and co-built by Peking University and Fudan University. After being restructured by East China Normal University in 2013, it was selected as one of the first-batch university think tanks of Shanghai.

On the basis of a profusion of historical archives and solid field investigations, the Center has released a series of influential policy advice and academic achievements, undertaken and completed a number of national and provincial research projects, and launched multiple enlightening new media publicity works, all of which done with constant focus on economic development, cooperation and security issues with China's neighboring countries. Other activities include the Valdai Sino-Russian Forum that is annually organized, academic elite workshops and so on. The Center has set up overseas studios in Washington and Moscow to cultivate interdisciplinary talents for think tanks.

Website: <https://zhoubian.ecnu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [zhoubiancenter@126.com](mailto:zhoubiancenter@126.com)

Tel: 021-62235320

**Center of Social Governance Research (CSGR), South China University of  
Technology**

Center of Social Governance Research (CSGR) of South China University of Technology, established in March 2015, is the only provincial think tank in Guangdong Province themed on social governance. The research team that consists of 10 professors, 12 associate professors and eight lecturers are mainly engaged in researches on social security policy, civil administration policy, social construction

and social policy, as well as security policy. Multiple academic achievements of the Center have been approved by national, provincial and municipal leaders. CSGR has undertaken over 10 projects with a disposable fund of more than four million yuan. The research fellows have published more than 10 academic papers, many of which have been reprinted and included in high-level journals. The Center is privileged with stable government cooperation channels and international academic exchange platforms. Among the research findings, one has won a national awards and multiple others have been awarded with provincial and ministerial prizes.

Tel: 020-87114133

E-mail: [hghszl@scut.edu.cn](mailto:hghszl@scut.edu.cn)

### **The Institute of State Governance (ISG), Huazhong University of Science and Technology**

The Institute of State Governance (ISG) of Huazhong University of Science and Technology is the first university think tank in China named as “State Governance” and has been listed among think tanks as Collaborative Innovation Center for State Governance of Hubei Province.

Leading by Professor Ouyang Kang as president of the Institute, it currently has 35 research fellows working full-time or part-time as well as 18 foreign visiting researchers.

Since its inception, ISG has successfully held the international academic conferences of East Lake Forum on Global Governance for four times and Summit on the Modernization of State Governance for five times, hosted and completed about 20 research projects on state governance, and has released and published the first local and national performance reviews that are fulfilled by a university think tank, which are all award-winning research achievements.

Website: <http://isg.hust.edu.cn/>

WeChat Official Account: hustgjzl

### **Institute of China Rural Studies, Central China Normal University**

Institute of China Rural Studies, supported by the Institute of China Rural Studies of Central China Normal University, is a specialized academic institute for the study of problems facing rural areas and rural population, a think tank granted by the Ministry of Education and one of the four major university think tanks in China that has been recognized by Deputy Prime Minister Liu Yandong.

With the goal of becoming a top-notch think tank worldwide, Think Tank for China Rural Policies strives to conduct large-scale investigations, gathering big data, providing policy service, building national platforms and thus play its role as a think tank. As of now, it has submitted 580 policy advisory reports to the decision-making departments, among which 400 have been approved and adopted. Its research achievements on rural collective economy, rural grassroots organizations, and revitalization of rural areas have all been adopted by the No.1 Document issued by the Central Committee of CPC.

### **Center for Quantitative Economics of Jinlin University**

Center for Quantitative Economics Research, directly affiliated to Jilin University, is a key research institute on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education. The Center has 41 research fellows who work full-time or part-time with an annual funding of nearly ten million yuan.

The Center has been providing advisory reports to government agencies of all levels, periodically publishing *Policy Advisory Report of Center for Quantitative Economics of Jinlin University* and the CSSCI-sourced collection of *Quantitative Economics Research*. Coupled with the International Conference on Quantitative Economics and International Quantitative Economics Workshop that it has held for years, the Center has gained its influence in China's economics academia.

In 2017, the Center was selected among Top 100 university think tanks in China Think Tank Index (CTTI) and top 30 in the areas of economy and trade.

Website: <http://jlucqe.jlu.edu.cn>

E-mail: qe\_journal@jlu.edu.cn

Tel: 0431-85166059

### **China Center for Public Sector Economy Research of Jilin University**

China Center for Public Sector Economy Research of Jilin University is a key research institute on humanities and social sciences and a philosophy and social sciences innovation base on the reform and development of China's public sector economy granted by "Project 985" in Jilin University. The Center has successfully held Chinese State-owned Economy Development Forum nationally or internationally for 18 times consecutively; it has also been publishing collected papers of *Review of Public Sector Economies*, and a series of academic monographs including *Chinese State-owned Economy Development Report*, *Report on Independent Innovation of Central State-owned Enterprises*, *Journey of State-owned Economy Study*, etc. With an annual funding of over two million yuan, it has published a profusion of quality academic papers and submitted a number of research reports that were approved by provincial or even national leaders.

Website: ccpsr.jlu.edu.cn;

E-mail: ccpsr@jlu.edu.cn;

Tel: 0431——85168829。

### **The Public Opinion Big Date Research Center, Jinan University**

The Public Opinion Big Date Research Center, founded in 2012, is one of the outstanding cases of key research institutes on humanities and social sciences of Guangzhou. The researched areas include Internet management policies, network security policies, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan policies, ideological policies, and news policies. Boasting a comprehensive domestic and overseas public opinion data mining system and case library, the Center is capable of monitoring major domestic news media, Weibo and more than five million WeChat public accounts. As for its overseas public opinion monitoring platform for specific, it covers media of more

than 90 language in more than 200 countries and regions, and is able to monitor international mainstream social media and has sets up five thematic databases. A number of academic achievements of the Center have won provincial and ministerial awards.

Tel: 020-38374980

E-mail: [bdclab@jnu.edu.cn](mailto:bdclab@jnu.edu.cn)

### **Academy of Overseas Chinese Studies in Jinan University**

Academy of Overseas Chinese Studies in Jinan University, established in the November of 2006, is a key research base on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education. Directing itself for China's strategy of peaceful development, the Academy strives to serve China's reform & opening up and modernization as well as Chinese society. Its endeavor in conducting multidisciplinary cutting-edge researches with an international vision involves restructuring affiliates, optimizing research power and introducing top-tier talents. It has been hosting journals like *Southeast Asian Studies* issued bimonthly and *Overseas Chinese Report*, while co-building the Documentation Center for Overseas Chinese Study with the university library.

Website: <https://hqhryj.jnu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [ohqhr@jnu.edu.cn](mailto:ohqhr@jnu.edu.cn)

Tel: 020-85226108

### **Institute for Food Safety Risk Management, Jiangnan University**

Institute for Food Safety Risk Management, co-founded by Jiangnan University and Jiangsu Provincial Administration for Market Regulation, is one of the prioritized think tanks of Jiangsu Province granted by the Publicity Department of the CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee and the only professional think tank specializing in food safety risk governance in Jiangsu Province.

Since its inception, the Institute has published over 30 advisory reports on provincial and ministerial internal references, among which over 10 have been approved by the Party and state's leaders as well as provincial and ministerial leaders.

It has also published more than 100 news reports, speeches, comments and popular science articles and fulfilled a number of major national research projects. Its publications like *Investigation Report on Modernization of China Food Safety Risk Management System and Governance Capability* and *Series Introduction to China Development Report on Food Safety* as well as projects like Big Data Service Platform for Monitoring and Inspection on Food Safety Risk have all been awarded.

### **Jiangsu Public Security Institute, Jiangsu Police Institute**

Jiangsu Public Security Institute (JPSI) is one of the two first-batch ministerial think tanks built by the Ministry of Public Security and is also a prioritized think tank in Jiangsu Province. The Institute currently has four research teams consisting of 18 full-time researchers and over 30 part-time researchers with an annual funding of 4.5 million yuan.

Major research achievements are compiled as *Think Tank Special Report* and *Think Tank Research on Public Security* that are submitted to the Ministry of Public Security, CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee and Jiangsu provincial government. Apart from that, JPSI also compiles and publishes *Annual Report of Foreign Policing Think Tanks Research*, *Annual Report of Public Security in Jiangsu Province*, and the 12-volume academic book series of *Research on Modern Policing*. It has held 10 national or international symposiums and completed two award-winning research projects.

Website: <http://jwzx.jspi.cn/>

WeChat Official Account: gonganbuzhiku-impr

E-mail: wangchi@jspi.cn

Tel: 025-52881589

### **Soviet Area Revitalization Institute of Jiangxi Normal University**

Soviet Area Revitalization Institute of Jiangxi Normal University is a key think tank of Jiangxi Province, one of the Top 100 Think tanks in China and also a key research base on philosophy and social sciences in Jiangxi Province. It is committed to providing intellectual support and social services for the revitalization and development for the original Soviet areas and bases for the National Revolutionary Army. It hosts two journals, namely *Jiangxi Soviet Areas Rejuvenation Forum* and *Editorials for Jiangxi Soviet Areas Rejuvenation Forum*. With a total of over 30

research fellows and a Level II master program called Marxism and the Economic and Social Development of Contemporary China, it has undertaken a number of funded research projects. Many of its advisory reports have been approved by national and provincial leaders and its research findings have been compiled into different publishing series including Book Series, Special Reports, Summits and Blue Books.

Website: <http://sqzxyjy.jxnu.edu.cn/>

Tel: 0791—88121059

Zip Code: 330022

E-mail: [sqzxyjy@163.com](mailto:sqzxyjy@163.com)

### **Yangtze Industrial Economics Institution , Nanjing University**

Yangtze Industrial Economics Institution (Yangtze IDEI) is one of the first-batch high-end think tanks in Jiangsu Province and a national high-end think tank. The Institute, undergirded by Nanjing University's economics and management study, delves into the trends and policies of China's real economy in the context of the highly open and developed real economy in China's coastal areas, which serves to gain experience for achieving the Two Centenaries and explore an economic development of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Its major achievements include *Advisory Report for Decision-making on Yangtze River Industrial Economics*, *Hot Spot on China's Industrial Economics* and *China Economic Dynamic Index Report*. a number of which have been approved by the central and Jiangsu's provincial leaders, casting an extensive influence on all walks of life.

Website: <http://www.yangtze-idei.cn/>

E-mail: [idei@nju.edu.cn](mailto:idei@nju.edu.cn)

Tel: 025-83576316

### **Collaborative Innovation Center of South China Sea Studies, Nanjing University**

Collaborative Innovation Center of South China Sea Studies (CICOSCSS), founded in the July of 2012, is one of the 14 first batch of “collaborative innovation centers in 2011” granted by the Ministry of Education .

Driven by the demands of major national policies and aiming to safeguard China's maritime rights in South China Sea, the Center seeks to adopt collaborative innovation among multiple disciplines and takes the route of arts and sciences studies, military and civilian studies, university-center cooperation, as well as the collaboration among universities. Coupled with the reform of systems and mechanisms, it has been conducting South China Sea issues as an integrated whole in an all-round manner at the service of the nation's strategic decision-making on these issues. Revolving around the monitoring of academic trending and strategic decision-making, the Center has set up nine research platforms on the history and culture of South China Sea, the resource environment and coastal & territorial rights and interests of South China Sea, South China Sea law study, navigation freedom, security and stability on South China Sea, etc. It endeavors to build a new-type think tank with Chinese characteristics integrating academic innovation, high-end think tank, personnel training and international exchanges and dialogues.

Website: <http://nanhai.nju.edu.cn/>

Tel: 025-83597212

E-mail: [nanhai@nju.edu.cn](mailto:nanhai@nju.edu.cn)

#### **Zijin Media Think Tank , Nanjing University**

Zijin Media Think Tank (ZMT) was activated in October 2015. There are almost 40 experts and four operating staff running six centers affiliated to ZMT. It receives an annual subsidy of two million yuan from the Publicity Department of Jiangsu Provincial Committee of CPC and is funded by enterprises and institutional organizations for cooperation projects.

ZMT, known for its research on big data and large data sets, has established a dozen of research reports during the three years since its inception, including *Interim Report 2016 of China Stock Market*, *Innovation Index Report on China's Listed Companies in 2016 and 2018*, *Report on Big Data of Internet Philanthropy* and *Investigation Report on the Knowledge about Occupation Pension in Jiangsu Province*. Such a profusion of fundamental researches have laid a solid foundation for its decision-making support and policy advice.

Website: [www.zijimtt.com](http://www.zijimtt.com)

E-mail: [zijin@nju.edu.cn](mailto:zijin@nju.edu.cn)

Tel: 025-89681258

**Jiangsu Academy of Talent Development, Nanjing University of Science and  
Technology**

Jiangsu Academy of Talent Development (JATD), founded on May 12, 2015, is a research platform on talent development established by Nanjing University of Science & Technology in Jiangsu Province. The Institute aims to bring together top-notch research forces, conduct an integrated, long-term and forward-looking research on talent development strategy issues, so as to provide policy advice, decision-making support and talent services to the committees of CPC and the government. JATD has set up eight research centers in China's well-known colleges and research institutes. Decision-making support is provided to the committees of CPC and the government by undertaking key research projects, hosting high-level academic forums and publishing research findings; intellectual services are provided to employers such as parks, enterprises, as well as colleges and research institutes. It has been contributing its constructive advice to CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee and Jiangsu provincial government for a new and upgraded Jiangsu.

Website: <http://www.jatd.org/>

Tel: 025-84303966

E-mail: [jatd2015@163.com](mailto:jatd2015@163.com)

**Institute for China Legal Modernization Studies, Nanjing Normal  
University**

Institute for China Legal Modernization Studies (ICLMS) is a first-batch high-end think tank of Jiangsu Province established on the basis of Nanjing Normal University. It is a non-profit public research institute with seven affiliated research centers that provides decision-making consultations in the studies of China legal modernization.

The Institute has developed two flagship activities with national influences, namely Ten Rule of Law Cases of the Year that won the First Prize for Best Think Tank Activities and Fangde Rule of Law Research Award. As for research projects,

Legislation Advice on General Principles of Civil Law won “National Policy Award” of China’s Think Tank Consultation, while the Law and Legislation Research on Construction of the Grand Canal’s Cultural Belt was entitled to be Top Ten Best Cases of Think Tank Practice in Jiangsu Province.

Website: <http://iclms.njnu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [yuhaimei\\_galya@163.com](mailto:yuhaimei_galya@163.com)

Tel: 025-85891703

### **Institute of Healthy Jiangsu Development, Nanjing Medical University**

Institute of Healthy Jiangsu Development is a prioritized think tank of Jiangsu Province founded in 2016. Its presided over by Professor Wang Changqing, Secretary of the Party Committee of Nanjing Medical University, who also serves as a leading expert. Currently it has 20 experts and an annual subsidy of 400 thousand yuan.

The Institute develops itself on the basis of decision-making consultation, problem-oriented researches and an aim of health maintenance. Accordingly, its endeavor is three-fold: integrating a healthy China into its decision-making advice for the government; undertaking evaluation and researches related to the government’s health policy; strengthening cooperation and exchanges as a facilitation to the Belt and Road Initiative. A number of policy recommendations of the Institute have been approved and adopted by the provincial and municipal party committee.

Website: <http://jkjs.njmu.edu.cn>

E-mail: [jkjs@nkjs.edu.cn](mailto:jkjs@nkjs.edu.cn)

Tel: 025-86868591

### **Purple Academy of Culture & Creativity, Nanjing Medical University**

Purple Academy of Culture & Creativity (PACC) was co-built by the Publicity Department of the CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee, Jiangsu Cultural Investment and Nanjing College of Art in March 2016. The Academy is composed of Culture & Creativity Development Research Center, Culture & Creativity Planning and Industrial Service Center as well as Culture & Creativity Information and Data Center. Cultural policy, consumption policy, radio and television policy and market policy all fall into PACC’s research areas. Sound cooperative relations are built with many government departments, cultural institutions, and universities home and abroad.

Incorporating the diversified academic backgrounds and specialties of experts from home and abroad, PACC conducts researches on major theoretical issues and state-of-the-art topics on culture & creativity industry as well as issues of national concern or that upon Jiangsu's development in the industry.

### **College of Economic and Social Development (CESD), Nankai University**

Nankai University's College of Economic and Social Development (CESD) was established in 1998. Heading towards the goal of building a leading applied economy research platform in China, the College has established an efficiency and productivity research institute that is second to none in China. Its China Regional Policy Research Center is supported by high-level academic exchange platforms. CESD, striving to serve national strategies, has held a series of high-level forums and submitted a number of advisory reports that were approved by national and provincial leaders. On behalf of Chinese government, CESD annually publishes *Report of China Logistics Development* both in Chinese and English, allowing the world to get informed of the logistic development of contemporary China.

CESD was granted as one of the executives of China Education Think Tanks Union by the Ministry of Education and selected as one of the first batch of university think tanks in Tianjin in 2016.

Website: <http://esd.nankai.edu.cn/>

Tel: 022-23508549

### **Collaborative Innovative Center for China Economy (CICCE), Nankai University**

Collaborative Innovative Center for China Economy (CICCE), founded in 2014, is home to over 300 experts and scholars. About 200 research briefings have been published by the Center, along with its own research data base, have been providing intellectual support to the decision-making of the central and local government. It has built multiple overseas research bases and collaborative training platform, hosted over 300 academic forums home and abroad, launched the Lecture on Political Economics that has trained almost 2,000 professional personnel; apart from that, it has founded a pilot class for outstanding innovation talents, whose project of Theory and Practice

Exploration on Training Model of Talents for Economics Innovation won a First Prize in the 6th National Teaching Achievement.

Website: <http://chinaeconomy.nankai.edu.cn/>

Tel: 022-23500235

E-mail: [cicce@nankai.edu.cn](mailto:cicce@nankai.edu.cn)

**Jiangsu Yangtze Economic Belt Research Institute (JYEBRI), Nantong  
University**

Jiangsu Yangtze River Economic Belt Research Institute (JYEBRI), established in 2014, was granted as a highly-valued think tank by the Publicity Department of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of CPC. The Institute currently has an annual funding of about one million yuan as well as 45 researchers with academic backgrounds in economics or other disciplines working full-time or part-time.

The research team has innovatively proposed a collaboratively balanced development theory and had other research achievements published in People's Publishing House and other authoritative journals. Many of its decision-making advisory reports were approved by leaders of the Central Committee of CPC and the provincial and central government and adopted by government agencies. Having launched the First Yangtze River Economic Belt Development Forum in 2015, the Institute has hosted the forum for three consecutive years since then. In 2018, it was awarded with Top Ten Cases of Think Tank in Jiangsu.

Website: <http://yhyjy.ntu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [chenweizhong@ntu.edu.cn](mailto:chenweizhong@ntu.edu.cn)

Tel: 0513-85012972

**Collaborative Innovation Center for the Study on China, Mongolia and  
Russia economic and trade cooperation & construction of Economic Belt on the  
Prairie Silk Road, Inner Mongolia University of Finance and Economics**

Collaborative Innovation Center for Sino-Mongolian-Russian Economic and Trade Cooperation and the Construction of the Economic Belt of the Prairie Silk Road (high-end think tank), founded in January 2015, is composed of six research platforms and two research centers with a research group of over 120 experts and scholars and

ample funds.

Focusing on the researches on Sino-Mongolian-Russian economic and trade cooperation as well as the construction of the economic belt of the Prairie Silk Road, the Center explores into strategy planning, system designing and policy making of the researched topics; meanwhile, it endeavors to cultivate talents for the construction of the economic belt. In 2017, the Center was granted as one of the first batch of pilot high-end think tanks of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Tel: 0471-5300158

E-mail: nmstar@vip.sina.com

Address: No. 185, North Second Ring Road, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia

Website: <http://www.imufe.edu.cn/kyc/xtcxzx>

WeChat Official Account: gh\_8f29d9a5ee3d

### **Institute for Contemporary China Studies (ICCS), Tsinghua University**

Institute for Contemporary China Studies (ICCS), founded in December 2011, was selected as one of the first batch of national high-end pilot think tanks in 2015. ICCS develops itself on the basis of safeguarding the highest state interests, recognizing the long-term development goals of the country and proactively facilitating national decision-making; it develops itself by acquiring, innovating and disseminating decision-making knowledge and facilitating decision-making and policy-making with contemporary China studies report. Attaching equal importance to originality, innovation and authority of this knowledge brand, ICCS has been built into a public policy research institute with important influence at home and abroad.

The Institute has long been providing consulting services for major national decisions, many research findings have been adopted; for example, *China Study* published by ICCS has become an important reference for the decision-making of central and local governments. It also has constant dialogues with the world -- airing resonant voice of China on the global stage through international academic exchanges, publication of research achievements and publicity of mainstream media.

Website: <http://www.iccs.tsinghua.edu.cn/>

Tel: 010-62772199

E-mail: [ccsoffice@tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:ccsoffice@tsinghua.edu.cn)

### **Center for Health Management and Policy, Shandong University**

Founded in 2002, the Center for Health Management and Policy of Shandong University is a secondary unit independent from Shandong University. It has 23 full-time staff and 20 part-time staff with an annual budget of about five million yuan in 2018. It is in charge of the Key Laboratory on Health Economy and Policy and Shandong University - Karolinska Institute Joint Laboratory for Global Health issued by National Health Commission of PRC. In 2016, it entered the list of key new-type pilot think tanks of Shandong Province.

The Center specializes in the research of health economy and policy, caters to the domestic need for health reform and development, keeps abreast of the state-of-the-art development of international health research, and exploits its advantages in international cooperation. By means of undertaking projects issued by governments of all levels as well as international cooperation programs, it fully plays its role of a think tank by providing policy consultation and personnel training.

Website: <http://www.chmp.sdu.edu.cn>

E-mail: [shcm@sdu.edu.cn](mailto:shcm@sdu.edu.cn)

Tel: 0531-88380061

### **Research Centre for Local Governance, Shanghai University**

Research Centre for Local Governance (RCLG) of Shanghai University is one of the first batch university think tanks funded by the Shanghai Education Committee. In order to facilitate the transformation of Shanghai's local governance empirically and academically, RCLG centers on China's strategic goal of strengthening and innovating social governance as well as fostering a harmonious society, based on which it studies the basic trend of the transformation of China's local governance model and the compatibility among the social management system, the fundamental public service system and the modern social organization system under this

background. Since its inception, the center has been selected as one of the first batch of Shanghai Civil Affairs Research Institutes during the 13th Five-Year Plan, and was ranked 6th for Academic Influence of Think Tanks of Social Sciences in 2017.

Website: <http://www.rclgshu.org/>

E-mail: [rclgshu@126.com](mailto:rclgshu@126.com)

WeChat Official Account: RCLGSHU

Tel: 021-66135205

**Shanghai Center for Global Trade and Economic Governance , Shanghai  
University of International Business and Economics**

Shanghai Center for Global Trade and Economic Governance (SC-GTEG), founded in 2013, is one of the first-batch university think tanks in Shanghai. SC-GTEG stands on the basis of China's World Trade Center Negotiation Plan and works collaboratively from domestic and abroad. The Center publishes annually *Global Trade and Economic Governance Annual Report and Review of Global Trade and Economic Governance* and monthly *Developments and Trends of Global Trade and Economic Governance*, while also hosts a column named "Global Trade and Economic Governance" on *International Business Daily*. It has been awarded as National Innovative Research Institute for Trade in Services by China Association of Trade in Services.

E-mail: [maoyitanpan@126.com](mailto:maoyitanpan@126.com)

Tel: 021-52067321

**Shanghai International Shipping Institute (SISI), Shanghai Maritime University**

Shanghai International Shipping Institute (SISI), founded in 2008, is a research and consulting institute for the development of the international shipping industry. The Center has been granted as one of the first-batch university knowledge service platforms in Shanghai (Advanced Strategic Research Center) and key research institutes on humanities and social sciences in Shanghai; it has also been selected as and the Collaborative Innovation Center of Shanghai's Universities.

The Institute has yielded a profusion of research achievements that influence the

government and the shipping industry home and abroad. Boasting a diversified and comprehensive information distribution channel, SISI publishes nearly 100 indexes and industry reports every year and has established the first China Shipping Database with complete data and comprehensive functions. The China Shipping Database and Shipping & Port Big Data Laboratory it launched has been granted as a major task for the construction of Shanghai International Shipping Center, performing a leading role in the research of shipping big data.

### **China Institute of FTZ Supply Chain, Shanghai Maritime University**

Founded in October 2013, China Institute of FTZ Supply Chain (CIFSC) is a research base for social sciences innovation in Shanghai with an annual funding of 10 million yuan.

CIFSC has hosted, co-hosted or been commissioned with a series of cooperation and exchange platforms for organizations home and abroad, including the 2018 Global Trade and International Logistics Summit Forum that serves as a supporting forum on logistics to the 1st China International Import Expo, Boao International Logistics Forum, and the 1st China Free Trade Zone Inspection and Quarantine Innovation and Development Forum.

CIFSC has been undertaking many decision-making consulting projects commissioned by local governments, large enterprises, domestic universities and international institutions etc. on areas ranging from strategic planning, institutional innovation, policy evaluation, enterprise transformation, socialized information adoption and so on, based on which it has produced multiple thematic reports that were approved and highly valued by the clients.

Website: <http://cifsc.shmtu.edu.cn>

### **China Institute for Urban Governance, Shanghai Jiao Tong University**

China Institute For Urban Governance (CIUG) is co-built by Shanghai Jiao Tong University and the Development Research Center of Shanghai Municipal Government,

aspiring to build itself into a world-renowned new-style think tank with Chinese characteristics, a pool of talents and a high-end international exchange and cooperation platform. It has been providing intellectual support for the scientific decision-making of the Party and the government through interdisciplinary studies on urban emergency management, urban environmental governance, urban social governance, innovation-driven and sustainable development, livable and public services, as well as urban culture and urban image. CIUG has submitted more than 70 advisory reports for government's decision-making and has published more than 70 academic papers and editorials. It has also held Global Cities Forum (GCF) in 2016 and 2017 and maintained cooperation with international organizations and consultation agencies, such as United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and World Bank.

Tel: 021-62934788

E-mail: [ciug@sjtu.edu.cn](mailto:ciug@sjtu.edu.cn)

Website: [ciug.sjtu.edu.cn](http://ciug.sjtu.edu.cn)

### **Middle East Studies Institute (MESI) of Shanghai International Studies University**

Institute of Middle East Studies (MESI) of Shanghai International Studies University is designated as one of the key research bases on humanities and social sciences in universities designated by the Ministry of Education and one of the first-batch university think tanks in Shanghai by the Education Committee of Shanghai.

With an authorized size of 22 staff and an annual budget of four million yuan, MESI is playing an active role in providing suggestions for the government and enterprises as well as cultivating academic talents and informed citizens. It is currently presiding over 21 research projects and hosting *Arab World Studies* and *Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*; it has published six volumes of *Reports on Middle East Development*, hosted the International Forum on Asia and the

Middle East for six years, compiled about 200 features and briefings on Middle East issues, and had its advisory reports approved by leaders of CPC and central government. It is listed in the Think Tank Network for the Belt and Road Initiative launched by the International Liaison Department (ILD) of the Central Committee of CPC.

Website: <http://mideast.shisu.edu.cn>

E-mail: [zdssisu@163.com](mailto:zdssisu@163.com)

WeChat Official Account: MESI\_SISU

Tel: 021-35373278

### **Center for Global Public Opinions of China, SISU**

Center for Global Public Opinions of China, founded in the June of 2008, is a research institute affiliated to Shanghai International Studies University that strives for the study of international public opinion and international communication. It currently has 14 full-time researchers and administrative staff as well as 20 part-time researchers.

The Center is currently presiding over a number of projects of National Social Sciences Fund and was selected as one of the public opinion information sources of the Publicity Department of CPC. As of 2018, nearly 100 advisory reports of the Center have been approved by leaders of the Central Committee of CPC and more than 300 advisory reports were adopted by Publicity Department of CPC, Central Office of CPC and the Publicity Office of Shanghai Municipal Committee and other government agencies. It was awarded as Outstanding Organ of Public Opinion by the Publicity Department of CPC in 2017 and 2018 consecutively.

Website: <http://www.rcgpoc.shisu.edu.cn>

E-mail: [globalopinion@shisu.edu.cn](mailto:globalopinion@shisu.edu.cn)

Tel: 021-35372559

**Center for Basic Laws of Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative  
Regions, Shenzhen University**

Center for Basic Laws of Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions of Shenzhen University is the first independent research institute on the basic laws of Hong Kong and Macow. It was selected as a ministerial key research base on humanities and social sciences in May 2011. With 13 staff and an annual budget (including salaries) of 5.5 million yuan, it has been centering its scientific researches and consulting services on national development strategy and the holistic development of Hong Kong and Macao and serving as an academic exchange platform. CBL's achievements have been valued by institutes on Hong Kong and Macau of all levels and have been recognized by peer experts, which demonstrates its academic and social influence.

Website: <http://cbl.szu.edu.cn>

E-mail: [cbl@szu.edu.cn](mailto:cbl@szu.edu.cn)

Tel: 0755-26733093

**Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), Sichuan University**

Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS) bases its research on the politic and economic status quo and history and culture of South Asian countries and facilitates China's social and economic development in light of national conditions. The Institute has undertaken and completed more than 20 research projects granted by National Social Sciences Fund of China and relevant government departments, published over 20 academic monographs and 800 academic papers, and submitted over 50 research reports to relevant departments and organs of the central government. ISAS runs ahead its peers in South Asian Studies thanks to its advantages in the research on economic development and military security in South Asian countries; it is also competent in the researches on social political development in this region.

Website: <http://www.isas.net.cn/>

E-mail: [nanyasuo@163.com](mailto:nanyasuo@163.com)

Tel: 028-85412638

**Collaborative Innovation Center for Security and Development of Western  
Frontier China, Sichuan University**

Collaborative Innovation Center for Security and Development of Western Frontier China was co-founded in 2012 by Sichuan University, Yunnan University, Tibet University, Xinjiang University, Ethnic Minority Groups Theory and Policy Research Room of the National Ethnic Affairs Commission of PRC and Ethnic Minority Groups Development Research Institute of the Development Research Center of the State Council.

The Center has established research platforms on Tibet-related issues, Xinjiang studies, studies of neighboring countries of West China, major issues of the Belt and Road Initiative, studies of the history and geography of western frontiers, and the study of border theory and governance strategies. Aiming to serve the national strategy on security and development in the new era, it studies the governance strategy on western frontiers, explores new means for the security and development of this area, and provides intellectual support for the prosperity of people in western frontiers, for a harmonious relationship with neighboring countries, and for the long-term stability of China.

Tel: 028-85416270

E-mail: [cwf-scu@163.com](mailto:cwf-scu@163.com)

Website: <http://cwf.scu.edu.cn/index.htm>

**Soochow University Think Tank (SUTT)**

Soochow University Think Tank (SUTT) was registered at Suzhou Civil Affairs Bureau in 2011 and was granted with 8.02 million yuan financially in 2017. It has been awarded as a key research base of philosophy and social sciences in Jiangsu Province, an exemplary think tank, a prioritized think tank of Jiangsu Province and one of the core think tanks of China.

Featuring urbanization and urban development, SUTT mainly studies urban economy and management, city and social governance, urban culture and communication as well as urban planning and construction, and adopts the strategy of integrated development of Suzhou as a well-known city and Soochow University as a prestigious university. Dialogue with Suzhou, its flagship series activity, has been held for five years.

Website: <http://sutt.suda.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [sutt@suda.edu.cn](mailto:sutt@suda.edu.cn)

Tel: 0512-65228625

### **Tianjin Academy of Free Trade Area, Tianjin University of Finance and Economics**

Tianjin Academy of Free Trade Area (TAFTA), established in 2014, has been adhering to the mission of serving the government as well as the society. It serves as a core coordination organ of Collaborative Innovation Center for China Pilot Free Trade Zone and co-launched Research Association on Free Trade Zone of China's Universities. Since its inception, the Academy has conducted a number of research projects and has been approved into key publishing project (Free Trade Zone Research) of the National 13th Five-Year Plan. It has also organized various international and national academic and policy symposiums on free trade zone and carried out a series of lectures and training on this topic, which had extensive influence to the society and were highly valued by Tianjin Municipal Committee of CPC, Tianjin Municipal Government and Administrative Committee of Free Trade Zone.

Website: <http://tafta.tjufe.edu.cn/>

WeChat Official Account: TAFTA-TJUFE

E-mail: [tafta\\_tjufe@126.com](mailto:tafta_tjufe@126.com)

Tel:022-88186335

## **Research Base for the Implementation of National Intellectual Property Strategy (Tianjin University)**

Research Base for the Implementation of National Intellectual Property Strategy (Tianjin University) was founded in the April 2013 and was led by Professor Zhangwei. Striving for the inter-and-trans-disciplinary study of management, law, economics and engineering and aiming to contribute to China's development in intellectual property, the Base is on the quest of becoming an intellectual-property-specialized think tank for the country to better policy-making, for the enterprises to better strategic management, and for universities to cultivate talents in this field of expertise. It was listed among the first batch of university think tanks in Tianjin in 2016 and joined Tianjin Think Tank Alliance in 2017. With a research group of over 30, it has published 51 briefings, among which 22 of them were approved by National Intellectual Property Administration (NIPA) and seven of them were put into practice.

E-mail: liulinshanipr@tju.edu.cn

Tel: 022-27401360

## **APEC Sustainable Energy Center, Tianjin University**

APEC Sustainable Energy Center (APSEC), one of the seventeen APEC centers registered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC, was founded at the 11th APEC Energy Ministerial Meeting in 2014. Affiliated to the National Energy Administration (NEA), the center is the first international energy cooperation agency led by the Chinese government; currently, it's under the management of Tianjin University.

APSEC is under stable financial support with an office area of 300 square meters and 14 full-time staff. Its international intelligence network consists of 60 experts from nine APEC economies and two joint project operating centers. It has completed two publications of core research achievements in the APEC countries, and released 70 reports and 21 briefings in service of APEC international energy cooperation. Besides, the Center has coordinated 36 domestic organs in APEC energy affairs,

incubated two flagship forums with their own features, and signed cooperation agreements with 10 cities and 15 institutes around the world.

Website: <http://apsec.tju.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [apsec2014@126.com](mailto:apsec2014@126.com)

Tel: 022-27400847

### **German Studies Center (DFZ) of Tongji University**

The German Studies Center (German: Deutschlandforschungszentrum, DFZ) of Tongji University, founded in 2012, is one of centers for “countries and areas studies” funded by the Chinese Ministry of Education and is seeking the most influential Germany related think tank in China. As an inter-and-transdisciplinary platform in the university with a focus on Germany and Europe, the DFZ has currently 60 full-time, part-time or guest researchers from China as well as Germany. The research field of the DFZ covers politics, diplomacy, economy, society, culture, education of Germany and Europe, as well as the Sino-German and Sino-European relations etc.

The most important publications of the DFZ include the *Annual Development Report of Germany (Blue Book of Germany)* since 2012 and the Quarterly Journal *Deutschland-Studien* (CSSCI source journal). Researchers of the DFZ publish more than 100 articles in various media each year. So far, the DFZ has got written instructions or comments from the main leaders of the Central authority for several internal reports. In addition, the DFZ has established substantive cooperation with relevant think tanks in the field of German and European research worldwide and jointly organizes international conferences such as the Sino-German Forum every year.

Website: <http://german-studies-online.tongji.edu.cn/>

WeChat Official Account: tongji\_dgyj

Address: Zhongde Dalou (Sino-German Building), 9<sup>th</sup> fl.

1239 Siping Road, Tongji University, Shanghai

E-mail: [gso@tongji.edu.cn](mailto:gso@tongji.edu.cn)

Tel.: 021-65980328

### **Wuhan University Institute of International Law**

Founded in 1980, Wuhan University Institute of International Law was the first college-based academic institute on international law research and one of the earliest to grant master, doctoral and postdoctoral degrees in the science of law. The Institute has its study approved as a national key discipline and is granted as a key research base on humanities and social sciences by the Ministry of Education. Having gathered a group of experts with profound theoretical literacy and outstanding ability in decision-making consultation, international exchange and public diplomacy, it was granted as one of the first batch of pilot institutes of national high-end think tank by the Publicity Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCPPD) in 2015. The institute adheres to an integrated and comprehensive study of international public law, international private law, international economic law and comparative law. Upholding the principle of “organically integrating China’s standpoint, maintaining independent thinking and putting forward theoretical argumentation”, it has been providing consultation to the Central Committee of CPC and other decision-making departments and involved directly in cases handling and engaged thoroughly in international negotiations -- a number of reports have been approved by the Party and the state’s leaders, while many proposals have been adopted by relevant departments. In terms of publication, *Wuhan University International Law Review*, *Chinese Yearbook of Private International Law and Comparative Law*, *Annual Report on China’s Practice in Promoting the International Rule of Law*, as well as *Chinese Journal of International Law* (covered by SSCI), edited and published by the institute, have been casting great influence on academic and practical circles home and abroad.

### **Institute of National Culture Development, Wuhan University**

Founded in 2009, Institute of National Culture Development in Wuhan University

is under the charge of the Ministry of Culture of PRC and Wuhan University, and is co-built by Hubei Provincial Department of Culture. It currently has 12 full-time research fellows and 13 part-time research fellows. Focusing on studying basic theories of cultural innovation, the Institute functions as a cradle and academic reservoir for talents of cultural innovation who will establish China's cultural development system; as a think tank, it provides reform consultation and information services for the decision-making of government of all levels and pays close attention to the trending of international cultural innovation development and study. Paying equal attention to the development of China's cultural innovation theory, it has undertaken and completed the cultural innovation research projects granted by the state and local government agencies.

Website: <http://nccc.whu.edu.cn/>

Tel: 027-68766957, 027-68761537

E-mail: [nccirwhu@126.com](mailto:nccirwhu@126.com)

### **Research Institute of Environmental Law, Wuhan University**

Research Institute of Environmental Law, Wuhan University (RIEL), founded in 1981, was one of the first institutes to be granted as a key research base on humanities and social sciences by the Ministry of Education in 1999. It is home to the Secretariat of China Environmental and Resources Law Society and also the research base on environmental and resources judicial theories for Supreme People's Court. Led by Professor Qin Tianbao, RIEL's staff is composed of six professors, four associate professors and one lecturer.

RIEL has undertaken or participated in the drafting and revision of almost all the national environmental laws, such as the Environmental Protection Law and over 100 national or local environmental regulations; it has submitted more than 200 advisory reports to the National People's Congress (NPC), the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government agencies.

According to the base assessment organized by the Department of Social Sciences of the Ministry of Education in 2015, the Institute was ranked top 50 in China in terms of social service ability.

Website: [www.riel.whu.edu.cn](http://www.riel.whu.edu.cn)

E-mail: [riel2@whu.edu.cn](mailto:riel2@whu.edu.cn)

Tel/Fax: 027-68752091

WeChat Official Account: whu\_riel

### **The Center for Economic Development Research (CEDR) of Wuhan University**

Founded in 1990, the Center for Economic Development Research (CEDR) of Wuhan University is a think tank incorporating functions of theoretical research, policy analysis and teaching. It is supported by the four national key disciplines in economics of Wuhan University and a group of eminent economic scholars in and out of Wuhan University. It was granted as a key research base on humanities and social sciences by the Ministry of Education in 2000. Bearing the goal of gathering and fostering innovative talents and enhancing innovation capability in teaching, research and consulting, CEDR has been striving to develop economics that keeps up with the step of time and enjoys Chinese characteristics to transform China's economic development into theories and communicate them with the rest of the world. Efforts are being made to become a well-known top-notch academic platform home and abroad as well as a think tank with social influence, so as to contribute its wisdom to the economic development of China.

### **Center for Studies of Media Development (CSMD), Wuhan University**

Center for Studies of Media Development (CSMD) of Wuhan University is a research base on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education with 50 research fellows working full-time or part-time. In 2015 and 2016, it won the Outstanding Contribution Award for China's Media Economics Study and earned the fame as a research center with innovation and vitality. CSMD has been fathoming into

the communication pattern of Internet and China's communication innovation, conducting in-depth investigation and research on China's communication innovation practice. Many of its reports have been adopted by CPC as well as provincial and ministerial government agencies. On the relentless quest of exploring into China's communication innovation and social development, it has launched a number of exchange platforms, including International Conference on Intercultural Communication (ICIC), Comparative Communication Study International Symposium, Forum on Communication Innovation in China, Sino-Swedish Cross-Cultural Communication Summer Camp etc; its has been publishing *Annual Report on China's Communication Innovation (Blue Book)* and *Research Report of China's Media Development*, as well as book series of Cross-cultural Communication and the Problems and Methods in Journalism and Communication.

#### **Center for Social Security Studies (CSSS) of Wuhan University**

Center for Social Security Studies (CSSS) of Wuhan University is a key research institute on humanities and social sciences directly affiliated to the Ministry of Education. It is home to the only national key discipline for social security and is a national innovation base for social security research. The Center currently has 71 researchers working full-time or part-time with an annual funding of more than four million yuan. In recent years, more than 100 advisory reports it submitted have been adopted by government departments of all levels, some of which have been approved by national leaders. Collaborating with Social Security Bureaus, it annually compiles *Reform and Development of Social Security Report* and holds news conference for achievements of the year. In 2015, the Center was ranked fifth among the 151 evaluated key research bases on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education in terms of decision-making support. In 2017, it joined the Alliance of High-end University Think Tank.

Website: <http://csss.whu.edu.cn>

E-mail: [csss6@sina.com](mailto:csss6@sina.com)

Tel: 027-68752238; 027-68755887

**Institute of “the Belt and Road” Pilot Free Trade Zone, Xi’an Jiaotong  
University**

XJTU Institute of “the Belt and Road” Pilot Free Trade Zone, established in March 2017, is presided by the Dean who reports to the university commission. It is composed of three research centers for service trade, government governance and innovation, and legal governance respectively, where postdoctoral researchers are admitted.

With an annual budget of over 11 million yuan, the Institute has undertaken a total of 50 research projects and produced research reports of over one million words. More than 60% of the *Decision-Making Advice* it submitted have been approved and eight issues of the *Voice of Institute of Free Trade Zone* have been compiled and published. Apart from more than one hundred reform symposiums and expert consultations, the Institute has also held serial activities such as the Free Trade Zone Innovation and Development (Xi’an) Summit Meeting that was reported and reprinted by people.cn, Xinhua Net and other mainstream media. In the process of turning academic papers to policy documents issued by the government, the Institute is transforming its advantage in knowledge into those in strategy, tactics and policy, so that it can contribute more in social service.

Website: <http://skc-zm.xjtu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [xjtu\\_zmy@163.com](mailto:xjtu_zmy@163.com)

Tel: 029-82663967

**Center for Collaborative Innovation in the Heritage and Development of Xizang  
Culture, Xizang Minzu University**

Center for Collaborative Innovation in the Heritage and Development of Xizang Culture was granted as an autonomous-region-level prioritized project of “2011 Collaborative Innovation Plan” by Tibet Autonomous Region in April 2013 and was

granted as one of the first batch of province-ministry co-built collaboration centers by the Ministry of Education in December 2018.

Committed to Tibet issues, cooperation, innovation and social service, the Center delves into the innovation development and innovation projects of Tibet. It has been conducting researches on the most urgent and realistic problems confronting the social and economic development of Tibet; along with its endeavor in transforming research findings to real-life changes, the Center gives full play to its role of a university think tank and consultation agency. The Center has published over 100 research findings, among which six were approved by the national leaders and 50 were adopted by National Ethnic Affairs Commission, Tibet Autonomous Region and other departments.

Website: <http://www.xzmy.edu.cn/xtcx/>

Tel: 029-33755894

E-mail: [xzmyxietong@sina.com](mailto:xzmyxietong@sina.com)

### **Survey and Research Center for China Household Finance of Southwestern University of Finance and Economics**

Established in 2010, Survey and Research Center for China Household Finance is a commonweal university think tank that integrates data collection, data research and policy research. It contains three databases of family finance, small and micro enterprises and urban and rural community governance in China and provides support for academic research and policy making in related issues, for which it enjoys a high reputation at home and abroad. The Center actively conducts research on income distribution, family finance, rural development, real estate and urbanization and urban and rural governance, and has made significant headway in the construction of think tanks, policy proposal and social services. Moreover, it is one of the bases for introducing overseas expertise for innovation in humanities and social sciences of the “Overseas Expertise Introduction Project for Discipline Innovation”. (“111 Project”)

Official website: <http://chfs.swufe.edu.cn/>

Contact number: 028-87352163

Official E-mail: [pr@chfs.cn](mailto:pr@chfs.cn)

### **Center for Higher Education Development of Xiamen University**

Center for Higher Education Development of Xiamen University, founded in the January of 2000, is the only major research base on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education that focuses on higher education study. Featuring higher education study, abiding by the principle to serve the country's major demand, CHE has long dedicated itself to the research and consultation of national education policy and has gained groundbreaking academic achievements in the studies on the basic theories of higher education, higher education examination, higher education system and management. With its policy advice for the planning and design of national higher education strategy, the formulation of college entrance examination reform, and the promotion of higher education quality, the Center has become a crucial think tank for the decision-making of China's higher education.

Website: <https://che.xmu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [xmdxgjzx@xmu.edu.cn](mailto:xmdxgjzx@xmu.edu.cn)

Tel: 0592-2187552

### **Institute of Korean Peninsula Studies, Yanbian University**

Institute of Korean Peninsula Studies (IKPS), established in the November of 2014, consists of two research centers, namely Center for North and South Korea Studies of Yanbian University, which is one of the key research institutes on humanities and social sciences granted by the Ministry of Education and Asia Research Center that is jointly established by Yanbian University and the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies (KFAS).

Yanbian University is the only university in China that conducts an all-round Korean Peninsula studies in a wide variety of disciplines and fields including politics, economy, law, history, language and literature, education, and art. Taking full

advantage of its comprehensive disciplines and geographical features, IKPS has maintained extensive academic exchanges with well-known universities and academic institutes home and abroad, such as Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Jinlin University, Kim Il-sung University, Seoul National University and Waseda University, realizing cooperative researches, personnel exchange as well as documentation and information sharing.

#### **Think Tank of Coastal Development, Yancheng Teachers University**

Think Tank of Coastal Development (TTCD), founded in 2007, is listed among the prioritized think tanks of Jiangsu Province. It has 35 research fellows among whom 22 are professor-level researchers. The mission of TTCD is to study the major theoretical and practical issues of the development of Jiangsu Province and other coastal areas and to serve for the scientific decision of CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee, Jiangsu Provincial government, as well as the CPC municipal committees and municipal governments of other coastal cities. Since its inception, it has released over 100 research findings for decision-making, among which four were approved by the Party and state's leaders and 15 were approved by provincial leaders. TTCD holds outstanding consultation competency on coastal development in Jiangsu Province with six research findings published on *Think Tank Proceeding* issued by the Jiangsu Provincial Think Tank Office and five findings published on *Reference for Decision-Making* issued by Jiangsu Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences.

Tel: 0515-88233887

Fax: 0515-88213020

E-mail: jsyhkf@163.com

#### **Frontier Ethnic Problems Think-Tank of Yunnan University**

Frontier Ethnic Problems Think-Tank of Yunnan University is led by the Research Center for Ethnic Minority on Southeastern Frontier of Yunnan University and co-built by seven universities located on the China's terrestrial frontier. It has an

annual funding of 2.4 million yuan. Adhering to free will, equality, cooperation, complementary advantages, mutual benefit and common development, it is developing itself into a think tank for ethnic issues in China that strives for national solidarity and Chinese national community. The think tank conducts field investigations every year, produces the *Report on China's Frontier Ethnic Development*, builds China's Frontier Ethnic Work Case Library, and compiles *China Frontier Ethnic Issues Advisory Report* -- 20 high-quality advisory reports have been submitted. It has held China Frontier Ethnic Think Tank Forum in Kunming, Hohhot and Nanning respectively.

E-mail: cber\_7@163.com ;

Tel: (0871) 65031748

#### **Center for China's Neighbor Diplomacy Studies (CCNDS), Yunnan University**

Center for China's Neighbor Diplomacy Studies (CCNDS) of Yunnan University is one of the first batch of university think tanks of Yunnan Province and was ranked first in the provincial assessment of think tanks in 2016. There are currently about 20 research fellows in the Center, among whom 12 are professors (researchers) and seven are associate professors (associate researchers). CCNDS has undertaken four major projects granted by National Social Science Fund of China and two major projects granted by the Ministry of Education. Two of the consultation reports submitted by the Center have been approved by leaders of the central government and one was selected into the *Special Issue for Think Tanks* released by the Ministry of Education. It not only hosts collective papers named *Regional Research of Yunnan University* and an internal journal called *Key Reports on Neighbors*, but also publishes *Research Book Series* and *Think Tank Report Series*, as well as the annually-released *Report on the Development of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation* and *Report on Myanmar's National Situation*.

Fax: +86-871-65033130; 65034082

E-mail: ccnds@ynu.edu.cn

WeChat Official Account: CCNDS\_YNU

Website: <http://www.ccnds.ynu.edu.cn>

## **Institute of China's Science, Technology and Education Policy of Zhejiang University**

Institute of China's Science, Technology and Education Policy of Zhejiang University focuses on three distinctive research fields of strength, including engineering education, innovation in science, technology and education and research of colleges and universities, and it provides strategic advisory services for national and regional innovation and development. Currently, the Institute is equipped with 15 professors, 10 associate professors and lecturers, and a number of well-known think tank consultants at home and abroad.

Over the past five years, the Institute has undertaken 8 projects from the National Natural Science Foundation of China, 2 projects from the National Social Science Fund of China, 30 projects from such national ministries and commissions as the Ministry of Education, the Academy of Engineering and the Ministry of Science and Technology, and has provided over 100 high-quality consultation reports. It has established a wide network of international cooperation and holds international seminar on the development of science, technology and education policy annually for in-depth exchanges with scholars at home and abroad in the frontier and hot issues of science, technology and education policy and engineering education. So far, the seminar has been successfully held for five years.

Website: <http://www.icstep.zju.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [icstep@zju.edu.cn](mailto:icstep@zju.edu.cn)

Tel: 0571-88981232

## **China Academy for Rural Development of Zhejiang University**

China Academy for Rural Development of Zhejiang University (CARD) is one of the first national key bases for humanities and social sciences research approved by the Ministry of Education as well the base for humanities and social sciences innovation of the national "985 Project". The core discipline of the

CARD—“Management of Agriculture and Forestry Economy” got “A+” in the fourth round of national discipline evaluation, and was listed as a national “first-class” discipline.

Adhering to the idea of “based on Zhejiang, serving the country, going global”, CARD combines theoretical research with the development and reform of China’s agriculture, rural areas and farmers and actively provides consultation and suggestions for policymaking. It has put forward a series of innovative, forward-looking and operable policymaking reports on rural reform and development, more than 100 of which have received approval and comments from leaders at the national and provincial/ministerial levels and given full play to the role of a top think tank in serving agriculture, rural areas and farmers.

#### **China Academy of West Region Development, Zhejiang University**

Established in October 2006, China Academy of West Region Development (CAWD) is a high-end think tank of China and a key new-type specialized think tank of Zhejiang Province.

Revolving around critical issues concerning the Great Western Development Strategy, the Belt and Road Initiative and regional coordinated development, CAWD has narrowed its research areas to the interplay between regional coordinated development and regional economic cooperation, humanized policy-making and ecology civilization construction, and focused its decision-making support on international regulation and risk control as well as data repository and policy evaluation. CAWD has submitted a number of key advisory reports that were approved by state’s leaders, has been involved in drafting a series of major documents of the Central Committee of CPC and the State Council, and has completed more than 10 strategic plans issued or approved by the State Council.

Address: Building for China Academy of West Region Development, Zhejiang University (Zijingang Campus), Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

Website: <http://www.cawd.zju.edu.cn/>

Tel: 0571-88981422

**Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University (IASZNU)**

Institute of African Studies of Zhejiang Normal University (IASZNU), founded in September 2007, is the first comprehensive institute specializing in African studies among China's universities. It is also a think tank integrating the functions of academic research, personnel training, policy consultation and international exchanges. So far, the Institute has undertaken 19 research projects sponsored by the National Social Science Fund of China and over 80 research projects commissioned by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a variety of international cooperation projects. Among China's higher-learning institutions, IASZNU is the first institute to have founded the African Museum, Translation Center for African Studies, African Literature Library and Professional Database for African Studies, as well as a think tank website in five languages. The China-Africa Think Tanks Forum (CATTF) it founded in 2011 has become an influential high-end platform for China-Africa humanities exchanges and public diplomacy. Revolving around national strategy, the Institute has submitted a profusion of advisory reports based on in-depth investigation and research on Africa, among which several policy recommendations have been accepted or adopted by the state's leaders. As of now, IASZNU has become a center for public opinion guidance and public diplomacy serving China's African affairs.

Website: <http://ias.zjnu.cn>

E-mail: [ias@zjnu.cn](mailto:ias@zjnu.cn)

Tel: 0579-82287076

**China Business Working Capital Management Research Center, Ocean  
University of China**

China Business Working Capital Management Research Center (CMTTC) was co-built by Ocean University of China and Accounting Society of China in the October of 2009. Supported by the Capital Efficiency and Financial Risk Analysis

System developed by itself, CMTTC has been conducting investigation on the working capital management of listed companies in China, compiling and publishing *Annual Report on the Development of Working Capital Management*, as well as hosting Summit of Capital Management Think Tank of China and expanding Data Platform for (<http://cmttc.ouc.edu.cn/data>). It serves as a think tank, literature library, information database and case pool in the field of capital management in China. Its research results have been accepted and adopted by renowned enterprises such as China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and have won over 20 national, ministerial and provincial awards for its teaching and scientific researches.

### **National Academy of Development and Strategy, Renmin University of China**

National Academy of Development and Strategy (NADS) was officially established in 2013 and was selected into the first batch of pilot China High-End Think Tanks in 2015. It is an independent nonprofit research entity integrating quality think tank research resources of Renmin University of China (RUC) that strives for mechanism and system innovations under the guidance of President Xi Jinping's governing thoughts. Following the research framework of the strategic blueprint of "Four Comprehensives", specializing in the study of modernized national governance, the Academy sticks to the goal of "national strategy, global vision, decision-making consultation, public opinion guidance", focuses on knowledge innovation and global future, strives to become a new-type Chinese think tank with international influence, and serves for national development strategy and social progress.

Tel: 010-62515049/0329

Website: <http://nads.ruc.edu.cn>

E-mail: [nads\\_ruc@126.com](mailto:nads_ruc@126.com) (for administration);

[nads04@ruc.edu.cn](mailto:nads04@ruc.edu.cn) (for media)

### **Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY), Renmin University of China**

Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY) of Renmin University of China was established on January 19th, 2013. It is the main program supported by an

education fund from Mr Qiu Guogen, an alumni of Renmin University of China, and now Chairman of Shanghai Chongyang Investment Group Co., Ltd. As a new-style think tank with Chinese characteristics, it has invited dozens of former politicians, bankers, and preeminent scholars from over 10 countries as senior fellows, endeavoring to tackle social issues, provide suggestions and serve the people. At present, RDCY consists of seven departments and runs three research centers (the Center for Eco-Financial Studies, Global Governance Research Center, and the China-US People-to-People Exchange Research Center). The Institute has been highly recognized home and abroad in financial development, global governance, relations among great powers, and macro policy studies.

Tel: 8610-62516805

E-mail: [rdcy-info@ruc.edu.cn](mailto:rdcy-info@ruc.edu.cn)

Website: [www.rdcy.org](http://www.rdcy.org)

Sina Weibo: @人大重阳 (RDCY)

WeChat Official Account: rdcy2013

### **Center for Capital Social Safety of People's Public Security University of China**

Center for Capital Social Safety is one of the first bases for philosophy and social sciences research in Beijing. It is managed by the School of Public Order of People's Public Security University of China, with over 40 full-time and part-time researchers and an annual research funding of more than 1.5 million yuan.

In recent years, the center has undertaken a series of major national issues in the field of social security, including projects of National Key R&D Program of China, major projects of the National Social Science Fund of China, and key philosophy and social sciences research projects of the Ministry of Education, of which such research achievements as "UAV control", "crime crackdown" and "subway anti-terrorism" have been commented by leaders at the national or provincial/ ministerial levels. It published the blue book *Safe Beijing*, held the Forum on Capital Social Security, participated in the legislation of social security, formulated the security plan for

Beijing-Zhangjiakou Winter Olympic Games in 2022, and worked out plans for the public security prevention and control system in Hainan, Wuhan, Dongguan, Karamay and other places. It has given full play to the role of a think tank.

Official website: <http://ccss.ppsuc.edu.cn/>

Official E-mail: CCSS2004@126.com

Contact number: 010-83903413

### **Collaborative Innovation Center of Industrial Upgrading and Regional Finance (Hubei)**

Collaborative Innovation Center of Industrial Upgrading and Regional Finance (Hubei), founded in 2014, is one of the 15 second batch of Hubei collaborative innovation centers granted by Hubei's Innovation Development Plan for Project Institutions of Higher Education. It is also the first approved provincial collaborative innovation center of Zhongnan University of Economics and Law that studies regional development. Serving as a think tank, idea reservoir information base and talent pool for industry upgrading and regional finance, it mainly conducts researches on financial policy, industrial policy, market policy and so on with seven affiliates and 14 directly affiliated institutes. Since 2015, one of the Center's research achievements has been awarded with a national award while a number of others won provincial and ministerial awards.

Tel: 027-88386955

E-mail: [chtl@zuel.edu.cn](mailto:chtl@zuel.edu.cn)

### **The Co-Innovation Center for Social Management of Urban and Rural Communities in Hubei Province**

The Co-Innovation Center for Social Management of Urban and Rural Communities in Hubei Province, founded in 2012, is a reformed think tank granted by CPC Hubei Provincial Committee and a research base for China's civil affairs policy granted by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. It has a provincial financial subsidy of three

million yuan and an office space of over 400 square meters. The five research platforms of this Center studies social construction and social governance, ecological governance and green development, employment & entrepreneurship and social security, revitalization of rural areas and precision poverty alleviation, health and medical reform respectively

The Center's efforts in fostering ecological citizenship has been commended by General Secretary Xi Jinping; its advisory reports have been approved by the national leaders and provincial leaders of Hubei; its research achievements have been awarded as outstanding, first-prized or second-prized consultation respectively on provincial and ministerial level.

Website: [www.smjic.org](http://www.smjic.org)

Tel: 027-88387563

**Center for the Development of Rule of Law and Judicial Reform Research of  
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law**

Center for the Development of Rule of Law and Judicial Reform Research of Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, a think tank specializing in strategic studies of legal development, was founded in November 2011 and currently combined with Hubei Institute for Strategic Studies of Legal Development. The Center was selected as the first research base for rule of law by China Law Society in 2015, a research base for applied theory research by the Supreme People's Procuratorate of PRC, and a key research base of humanities and social sciences in Hubei Province. Enjoying a high starting point, attaching great importance to progress, collaboration and system-building, it strives to provide the country with talents for social governance and rule of law and provide high-quality consulting services for the legislation and decision-making of central and local governments. It has also progressed by leaps and bounds in developing an academic system, discourse system, communication system and personnel training for social governance and rule of law by means of collaborative innovation and platforms such as Society with Rule of Law,

Yangtze River Forum, Lecture on China's Rule of Law and 1000 Decision-Maker Service Plan of Action.

**Center for Studies of Intellectual Property Rights, Zhongnan University of  
Economics and Law**

Ten years since its establishment, the Center has been striving to solve problems, innovate theories, build a think tank and serve the society with the goal of building itself into a preeminent center home and abroad. On the quest of developing a national think tank for intellectual property rights, it has set up a number of high-end research platforms for an all-round and collaborative innovation.

The Center has a research team composed of advanced talents well-structured in academic backgrounds and ages. It has undertaken more than 260 research projects commissioned by National Research Projects on Major Issues and Major Decisions, National Natural Science Foundation of China and National Social Sciences Fund of China. It has published more than 600 high-level academic papers in domestic and overseas journals such as *Social Sciences in China*, *Chinese Journal of Law*, *China Legal Science*, etc. and established key academic platforms such as the Nanhu Forum on Intellectual Property, contributing greatly to constructing China's intellectual property system.

**China's Income Distribution Research Center (CIDRC)**

China's Income Distribution Research Center (CIDRC) was founded in the November of 2010 aiming to develop into a world-class income distribution research center and a cradle for innovative talents, so as to carry out in-depth researches on the practice and theory of income distribution in China. CIDRC has held a number of international academic conferences and established cooperative relationships with many foreign universities. Since its inception, it has published many high-quality research findings, many of which have been reprinted by journals like *Chinese Social Sciences Digest* after their initial publishing and many others have won national and

provincial awards. Research reports submitted by CIDRC have been approved and adopted by major provincial and ministerial leaders which cast positive influence on the society.

Tel: 027-88986475

E-mail: sunqunli@sina.com

### **Intellectual Property Research Institute of Central South University**

The Institute of Intellectual Property of Central South University(IPRICSU) was established in 2011. It was jointly established by Central South University and Hunan Provincial Intellectual Property Office. It has the characteristics of “strategy, synergy and sharing” and has built a think tank operation mode of “college + government + enterprise + intermediary”. It has formed a construction idea of "special characteristics, institutional innovation, leading development, and serving the society." The institute is a provincial-level key think tank and professional characteristic think tank identified by the Propaganda Department of Hunan Provincial Party Committee. It is also the key research base of philosophy and social sciences of Hunan Province and the provincial-level Haizhi base of Hunan Science and Technology Association.

In 2013, the institute became the national key link mechanism for patent protection; in 2012 and 2015, it was awarded two advanced collectives for intellectual property talents in the national intellectual property system; in 2018, the institute was inter-ministerial joint implementation of the intellectual property strategy implementation of the State Council. The conference office was selected as “the advanced collective of national intellectual property strategy implementation”.

Email: hnipyiy@126.com

Tel: 0731-88660480

Website: <http://law.csu.edu.cn/zscq/>

### **Research Center of Chinese Village Culture, Central South University**

Research Center of Chinese Village Culture is the earliest and largest innovation platform in China that revolves around the research and protection of Chinese traditional villages. It has introduced the conservation of Chinese village culture to China's cultural protection strategy, and introduced the research of Chinese village culture China's humanities researches; it's also the first to define "Chinese traditional villages". The Center has been commissioned with over 30 national, provincial and ministerial research projects, has hosted a number of major academic activities such as the Chinese Village Culture Conservation Research Forum, and has been conducting nationwide large-scale field investigations, the reports of which have been approved by the Party and state's leaders. Apart from the first *Blue Book of Chinese Traditional Villages* in China, the Center has also yielded a number of research achievements that were either listed as one of the Eight CTTI Outstanding Think Tank Achievements, or awarded with the First Prize of CTTI-BPA Think Tank Best Research Report and Top Ten Consultation of Hunan Think Tank Research.

Website: <http://village.csu.edu.cn/>

E-mail: [village@csu.edu.cn](mailto:village@csu.edu.cn)

Tel: 0731-88877027

**Institute of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Development Studies,  
Sun Yat-sen University**

Institute of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Development Studies of Sun Yat-sen University, founded in 2015, is one of the first batch of national high-end pilot think tanks. The Institute consists of seven research centers, namely, Research Center for One Country & Two Systems and Hong Kong and Macao Basic Law, Research Center for Hong Kong and Macao Political and Public Governance, Research Center for the Economy of Hong Kong and Macao, Research Center for Hong Kong and Macao Society, Research Center for the History, Culture and Values of Hong Kong and Macao, Research Center for the Cooperation between Hong Kong, Macao and Mainland China, as well as Research Center for Maritime Silk Road and

Guangdong-HK-Macao International Cooperation. Focusing on major issues of the development and governance of Hong Kong and Macao as well as Guangdong-HK-Macao cooperation, the Institute strives to facilitate major decision-making of the Party and the government. The Institute has also established the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Archives and Documentation Center, the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Research Data Platform, and a number of thematic tracking databases on the economy and society of Hong Kong and Macao.

Website: <http://ygafz.sysu.edu.cn>