

Press Release

January 30, 2020

The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan

**The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan –
Ranked 2nd think tank in the world in the category of Energy and Resource Policy**

At the end of January 2020, the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program at the University of Pennsylvania released its 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, the most comprehensive ranking of the world's top think tanks.

In the report for 2019, the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) is ranked 2nd in the world in the category of Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks.
(Please find the attached material.)

We are once again recognized among the Top three Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks in the world. We were 3rd in the ranking for 2014, 1st in the ranking for 2015, 3rd in the ranking for 2016, 2nd in the ranking for 2017, 2nd in the ranking for 2018.

Of course, this recognition owes to the unrelenting support of energy experts and readers as well as the efforts of former and current staff of the institute.

IEEJ will continue to produce and release highly appreciated information and material, including policy and company strategy recommendations, both domestically and internationally. IEEJ will carry on with its research and analyses on vast areas of themes such as, energy, global warming, and geopolitics of the Middle East, as well as econometric and macroeconomic analysis.

We appreciate your continuing support.



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TTCSP Global Go To Think Tank Index Reports

Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program
(TTCSP)

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2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report

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2019 Top Energy and Resource Policy Think Tanks

Table 17

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

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

57. Pembina Institute (Canada)

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

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

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