

The characteristics and improvement paths of think tank construction and exchange between China and ASEAN

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Abstract

In 2013, the Chinese government proposed to develop new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features. In this new era, think tanks reflect the soft power of a country. The ASEAN region is an important geographical area for China's Belt and Road Initiative. The development of international exchanges and cooperation among think tanks under the background of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features will contribute to the strengthening of international collaboration and the fostering of closer understanding. This paper adopts a qualitative analytical research method and summarizes the cooperation and exchange mode of the think tanks of China and ASEAN by examining the ranking of the think tanks of China and ASEAN and the exchange results between them. It proposes improvement paths and development strategies for the construction and exchange of Chinese and ASEAN think tanks in the context of the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features. Chinese think tanks need to conduct in-depth research on the construction of a new type of think tank system that is multidisciplinary, multi-dimensional and multi-supportive while adhering to distinctive Chinese features. China's and ASEAN's think tanks should further build platforms that are more in tune with the latest developments in cooperation between the two sides, and enhance the dissemination capacity of the results of think tank construction and exchanges.

Keywords: China-ASEAN, chinese features, new types of think tanks with distinctive, think tanks, think tank exchanges

Introduction

In April 2013, President Xi articulated a significant directive regarding the establishment of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features. In November, the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee ratified the Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Several Major Issues Pertaining to the Comprehensive Deepening of Reform (The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, 2013). This decision emphasized the necessity to "enhance the development of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features and to establish and refine the decision-making and consulting system". In January 2015, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council (2015) issued the "Opinions on Strengthening the Construction of New Types Of Think Tanks With Distinctive Chinese Features", which proposed the goal of developing new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features with clear positioning, distinct features, appropriate scale and rational distribution, and focused on building high-end think tanks with great influence and international popularity. Since then, the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features have continued to assume important functions in

providing policy advice, social services, and public diplomacy. Think tank construction and exchange play a unique role in international diplomacy.

China and ASEAN countries have a longstanding history of exchanges. Since the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative, China and ASEAN have been committed to mutual assistance and cooperation and working together to build a China-ASEAN community with a shared future. In 2021, China-ASEAN relations were upgraded to a comprehensive strategic partnership. As a region actively promoting the Belt and Road Initiative and a participant in the world's largest free trade area, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership or RCEP, along with China, ASEAN and China have become each other's principal trading partner and have carried out all-round and in-depth cooperation in various fields. There is no denying that political power, economic power and diplomatic ability have an irreplaceable position in the process of world multi-polarization, but cultural, educational and other people-to-people exchanges are also playing an increasingly important role.

People-to-people exchanges and cooperation can promote people-to-people ties between China and ASEAN countries, as well as among their respective populations. Furthermore, such initiatives can facilitate deeper engagement and cooperation in various sectors, including education, science and technology, culture, health, tourism, and sports. Cooperation in these fields strives for more development levels and greater development space for scientific research and service platform building. As the relationship between China and ASEAN continues to deepen, the two sides need to upgrade their cooperation and strengthen strategic communication in cooperation mechanisms and connectivity.

The economic and social development of all countries in the world cannot be separated from the participation of think tanks. Think tank construction and exchanges are also an important driving force for development and cooperation between countries. Prior to cooperation with China, the main role of ASEAN think tanks was to promote policy coordination within ASEAN, and regional cooperation and integration among member countries. After the end of the Cold War, China and ASEAN have gradually formed a platform for dialogue and cooperation between think tanks on topics such as regional security, economic integration, and subsequently the Belt and Road Initiative as political and economic exchanges between them expanded and deepened. As the "second track", exchanges between think tanks play a very important role (Shen & Feng, 2011).

With President Xi emphasizing the importance of the supportive and guiding functions of think tanks, the relationship between Chinese and ASEAN think tanks has entered a new stage. It is expanding from the regional level to the global level, the areas of cooperation are advancing in all directions, and the development situation has been upgraded from high-speed growth to high-quality development. The international exchange and cooperation of think tanks in the context of the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features can help strengthen technical cooperation in various fields, enhance dialogue and understanding, and provide international experience and reserve international talents for the economic and social development of China and ASEAN.

Literature review

At the beginning, think tanks were mainly involved in the military and national defense, and later extended to the political, economic, social, diplomatic and other public issues (Xiong, 2017). Different scholars have different definitions and views on the definition of think tanks. Some Western scholars, such as Rich (2004) and Abelson (2018), emphasize the independence and non-profit nature of think tanks. They believe that think tanks are non-profit social organizations that do not have partisan affiliations. They rely on conducting independent

research to influence public policy. On the basis of recognizing the attributes and goals of think tanks, many Chinese scholars pay more attention to the service attributes and influence of think tanks. Wang (2014) believes that think tanks have distinct social public attributes, and modern think tanks serve the government, society and the whole country. Wang (2015) also believes that the purpose of think tanks is to serve national interests and public good.

Under the background of the construction of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features, the construction of think tanks is based on the principle of "Party-managed think tanks", which has led to a richer presentation of their functions. The Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences Think Tank Research Center, in its published "2015 China Think Tank Report - Influence Ranking and Policy Recommendations" (2016), categorized think tanks into four types based on the mechanisms and characteristics of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features: party, government, and military think tanks; research institute think tanks; university think tanks; and social think tanks.

Therefore, think tanks are research institutions and organizations whose main research objects are strategic issues, public policies, and other related topics. Think tanks are composed of experts, scholars and professional intellectuals. They possess extensive governance experience and are able to provide intellectual contributions in areas such as politics, diplomacy, and economics. In this way, think tanks offer consulting advice to the government and public policy, aiming to enhance the public interest and influence government decision-making.

The new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features are a strategically significant goal for think tank development proposed from the perspective of the Chinese government. Therefore, the research is mostly studied by Chinese scholars from the perspective of Chinese policies. The concept of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features is clear. The think tanks are non-profit research and consultancy organs that make strategic issues and public policy into a major research objective, and make serving scientific, democratic and lawful Party and government policymaking into their purpose (The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council, 2015). Some scholars (Sun, 2016) proposed that the construction of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features also need to grasp the two key characteristics: Chinese characteristics and new types. Due to different political and economic systems, ASEAN think tanks have a more independent mode of development compared to Chinese think tanks. However, at the same time, ASEAN think tanks can also act as a voice for the government and influence other countries in diplomacy.

Some scholars conduct foundational research from the perspectives of the mechanism, classification, construction and future development trend of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features. For example, Zhou (2022) analyzed the six trends of the development of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features and emphasized that the construction of think tanks should be promoted to maturity by means of standard system construction and scientific method support. Some scholars (Wen, Fu & Hu, 2023) established an analytical framework from the three-dimensional influence of "policy-society-international", clarified the evolution logic of the construction of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features. To highlight the professionalism and scientific rationality of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features in policy research and decision-making counselling, it is necessary to pay more attention to the innovative management mode and evaluation methods of think tanks (Chen, Li & Guan, 2015).

There are also some scholars who study from the perspective of exchanges and cooperation between think tanks in China and other countries. In the case of suspicion and misunderstanding between countries, think tank exchanges can also play a unique role as a link to build closer connections between "Track one diplomacy" and "Track two exchanges" (Lin

& Jin, 2014). By studying the ability of China, the United States, the Philippines and Vietnam to set the agenda in the South China Sea, Wu (2018) believes that the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features should not only serve as "brain trust" of the Chinese government, but also should express a "Chinese voice" in external communications. Zhang and Yuan (2018) also believe that compared with the system and operation mechanism of famous think tanks in developed countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and Singapore, China should learn from advanced development experience and accelerate the construction of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features.

From the perspective of research and research methods, some scholars (Xiong, 2017) studied the construction of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features from the viewpoint of international comparison, discussing it from both international and domestic levels, as well as theoretical and practical dimensions, conducting comparative and empirical research analysis. Some scholars (Li, 2017) explored the relationship between national governance and the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features from the perspective of national governance, using national governance theory and political system theory.

In the existing literature, there are more research outputs on the mechanism research and evolution process of think tanks and new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features. And there are many research results in Chinese. However, there is less research on international think tank exchanges and cooperation, and less on the combination of think tank exchanges with China's actual situation and policy needs. The description and evaluation of communication with foreign think tanks and exchanges are also weak. Research on the exchange of think tanks between China and ASEAN is mostly in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative, and even less in the context of the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features. The scenarios and perspectives of think tank construction and exchange research works are also relatively simple.

Method and study area

This paper first reviews the literature to elucidate the concepts of think tanks and new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features, and to categorize the scholars' works and views on these concepts. The research employs qualitative analysis as the primary methodological approach, integrating it with the framework of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features, with the objective of delineating the models of cooperation and exchange between Chinese and ASEAN think tanks. A review of research reports and online materials was conducted to collate the findings of mutual exchanges and interactions between think tanks in China and ASEAN in the context of the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features. The results were then organized and classified according to different areas. Additionally, the total number of think tanks in China and ASEAN, their respective rankings, and the number of think tanks that were included in the list of the top 150 think tanks globally were compiled. The number of think tanks collected for each country was recorded, as well as their respective rankings and performance according to different criteria. Furthermore, the experiences and highlights of think tank development were analyzed using the communication between ASEAN countries and China's think tanks as a case study.

Results and discussions

Development of think tanks in China and ASEAN

The Think Tanks Research Project (TTCSP), organized by the University of Pennsylvania, has been publishing global think tank rankings for several years since 2006. The TTCSP's ranking of global think tanks is based on four main indicators: Resource indicators, Utilization indicators, Output indicators and Impact indicators. According to the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report (Mcgann, 2021), there were 11,175 think tanks in the world by 2020, among which the United States ranked first with 2,203 and China ranked second with 1,413. Among the top 23 countries in the statistical ranking, Vietnam is the only ASEAN country to enter the ranking at 10th place with 180, which is relatively high. The number of think tanks in other ASEAN countries is 37 in Indonesia, 27 in Malaysia, 22 in the Philippines, 21 in Singapore, 16 in Thailand, 14 in Cambodia, 8 in Brunei, 4 in Laos, 1 in Timor-Leste and 3 in Myanmar¹.

Table 1. Number and ranking of think tanks in China and ASEAN countries

Country/Region	Country	Number	Ranking
China	China	1413	2
ASEAN	Vietnam	180	10
	Indonesia	37	-
	Malaysia	27	-
	the Philippines	22	-
	Singapore	21	-
	Thailand	16	-
	Cambodia	14	-
	Brunei	8	-
	Laos	4	-
	East Timor	1	-
	Myanmar	3	-

Source: Global Think Tank Development Report 2020 and other websites

In terms of field distribution, think tank research in China and ASEAN focuses on economy, international affairs, security, culture, science and technology, health, social policy and other aspects. In a comprehensive list of the world's top think tanks, nine Chinese think tanks were among the world's top 150. These include China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Development Research Center of The State Council (DRC), China Institute of International Studies (CIIS), etc. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is represented by nine think tanks within the top 150 rankings (NON-US), comprising five from Singapore, two from Malaysia, one from Cambodia and one from Indonesia.

Due to the governance needs brought by the rapid development of China's economy and society in recent years, and the introduction of the national policy to encourage the development of "developing new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features", the construction of think tanks in China has been promoted rapidly and the number has expanded sharply. The number of think tanks in China is no longer of the same order as that in ASEAN countries. However, there are also some top think tanks in ASEAN, which are outstanding in terms of their development degree and influence. The East Asian Institute (EAI) of the National University of Singapore has a particular interest and expertise in the subject of China's development. Its research has a global and international perspective. The Lien Ying Chow

Legacy Fellowship Program and the Belt and Road Research and Development Centre, established by the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, build on the Singapore government's successful practices in governance, social management and globalization, and provide a platform for learning and exchange of intellectual talents between the two countries.

The think tanks of China and ASEAN have always maintained close cooperation and exchanges. In 2015, Chinese officials established the Belt and Road Think Tank Cooperation Alliance. Foreign member units basically cover important think tanks in countries along the Belt and Road. On April 24, 2019, the Belt and Road Studies Network, jointly initiated by the Xinhua Institute, was established in Beijing. Among the 15 think tanks launched, two are from ASEAN countries, namely the Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia) and the EAI (Singapore). Since then, think tanks from Cambodia (Institute of International Relations of the Royal Academy of Cambodia), Myanmar (Center for Strategy and International Studies) and Malaysia (Centre for New Inclusive Asia) have joined the Network. The alliance and cooperation platform of these think tanks are committed to promoting academic exchanges, subject collaboration and information sharing.

China and ASEAN have also held a number of related think tank forums. The China-ASEAN Think Tank Strategic Dialogue Forum, one of the high-end forums of the China-ASEAN Expo, has been held for the 15th time. Each session of the China-ASEAN Think Tank Strategic Dialogue Forum focuses on China-ASEAN cooperation and hot spots of cooperation between Guangxi and ASEAN. The forum discussed the construction of China-ASEAN Community of common destiny and the construction of the "Belt and Road" in theory and practice, promoted the issues of RCEP, CPTPP, China-ASEAN Free Trade Area 3.0, and contributed to the signing of more than 10 cooperation framework agreements between Chinese and ASEAN think tanks as well as the establishment of the "Digital Silk Road" (China-ASEAN) think tank alliance (Wei & Xu, 2023). China and ASEAN have also conducted exchanges between defense think tanks. The defense scholars have conducted relevant communication and exchanges and cooperation. The think tanks and scholars discussed how to strengthen China and ASEAN countries to solve international and regional security problems together and promote the construction of China-ASEAN community of shared future.

Particularly during events commemorating significant anniversaries, both China and ASEAN have capitalized on such occasions to vigorously advance cooperation and exchanges among think tanks, spanning from official levels to grassroots initiatives. On November 22, 2021, President Xi Jinping delivered an important speech at the Special Summit to Commemorate The 30th Anniversary of China-ASEAN Dialogue Relations, proposing to promote exchanges in culture, tourism, think tanks, media, women and other fields. The year 2024 marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Malaysia. In the Joint "Statement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Malaysia on Deepening and Upgrading the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and jointly building a China-Malaysia Community of Shared Future", China and Malaysia stressed that they would deepen cooperation in vocational education, joint scientific research and digital education, and agreed to establish institutes of higher learning in cooperation between universities of the two countries (Xinhua news agency, 2024). The two countries will strengthen exchanges between think tanks in universities, promote mutual visits between teachers and students, and enhance mutual learning among civilizations. On May 7, 2024, the Malaysia-China Commemorative Forum celebrating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Malaysia was held in Kuala Lumpur. Nearly 300 guests from the Chinese and Malaysian governments, business communities, academia and think tank leaders attended the forum. The forum held three seminars on green development and digital economy, how the two countries can strengthen bilateral relations and how to better carry out cooperation in various fields (Yunnan network, 2024). On June 23, the

China-Malaysia Think Tank Forum "50th Anniversary of China-Malaysia Diplomatic Relations: Review of Bilateral Relations and Building a Community of Shared Future" was held at the Universiti Malaya on June 22. The forum discussed ways and means for the two countries to jointly build a new chapter of the China-Malaysia community of shared future in the process of advancing Chinese Modernization and the construction of "Malaysia Madani" (People's Daily Online, 2024).

In addition, think tanks from other ASEAN countries, especially the smaller ASEAN nations, have also engaged in a series of exchanges and interactions with Chinese think tanks under the framework of regional cooperation. The areas of exchange have gradually expanded from security dialogue and economic cooperation to cultural exchanges and policy formulation. China and Cambodia have created think tank exchange platforms such as the China-Cambodia Dialogue on Humanities and Economic Exchanges and the China-Cambodia High-end Forum on Think Tanks to explore cooperation between the two countries in three areas: agriculture, tourism and hydropower resources. Chinese think tanks have worked with the National Economic Research Institute (NERI) in Laos to conduct in-depth discussions on think tank cooperation along the China-Laos Economic Corridor. China has also established Research Centre for the Belt & Road Financial and Economic Development, which is an important think tank platform for countries along the Belt and Road to eliminate governance deficits, promote industrial chain upgrading and optimization, and prevent risks.

The characteristics and trends of think tank exchanges between China and ASEAN

In recent years, the impact of COVID-19 has seriously affected the global economy, brought new changes to the geopolitical landscape, and repeated waves of "anti-globalization". China and ASEAN countries continue to cooperate and communicate based on the fundamental framework of international organizations such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and the World Health Organization. As the practice and concept of global and regional multilateralism continue to develop, the think tanks of both sides have carried out research and exchanges in economic development, infrastructure construction, medical and health care. China will not only continue to provide material public goods, but also contribute to institutional public goods with Chinese characteristics, and further promote global governance reform through international dialogue and exchanges.

The China-ASEAN Expo has consistently played the role of a trade bridge between China and ASEAN, optimizing and upgrading mechanisms and platforms, and expanding cooperation and exchanges in cultural and other fields. Since its launch in 2008, the China-ASEAN Think Tank Strategic Dialogue Forum has been held for 15 sessions and produced a series of outcomes, including the Nanning Consensus. The forum focuses on the hot spots and issues of China-ASEAN cooperation, promotes government consensus based on the consensus of think tanks, and promotes win-win practical cooperation. In addition, there are currently mechanisms and platforms such as the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation and dialogue mechanisms and platforms formed by China and other ASEAN countries. These mechanisms and platforms focus on the hot spots and issues of China-ASEAN cooperation, promote government consensus based on the consensus of think tanks, and promote win-win practical cooperation. In the future, professional think tank platforms in various fields will continue to be upgraded and expanded, which is expected to achieve higher quality think tank exchanges.

In the Global Think Tank Influence Evaluation Report 2021 jointly released by Zhejiang University and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, as well as the comprehensive list of the world's top think tanks released by the 2020 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, think tanks with official and university backgrounds account for a large proportion, while private think tanks account for a small proportion. Think tank research requires the cooperation of

talents from different disciplines and fields, as well as diversified organizational teams. It is encouraging to see that among Chinese think tanks, the Beijing Unirule Institute of Economics, the Pangu Think Tank, the Center for Globalization and other private think tanks have been rated by authoritative institutions for many times.

In terms of university think tank exchanges, universities in China and ASEAN, as well as universities and other types of think tanks, have carried out exchanges and cooperation in different forms and degrees. Although its influence is still limited, the exchanges between non-governmental think tanks and university think tanks have great flexibility and advantages in innovation mechanism and efficient management. They will be an organic supplement to the new think tank system with distinctive Chinese features.

The promotion path of think tanks exchange between China and ASEAN

a. Highlighting distinctive Chinese features

At present, Chinese think tanks fail to learn from the established development mode of foreign think tanks and replicate the successful development template of think tanks. The rationale is that a comprehensive examination of the construction, positioning, functions, development, and communication of think tanks that embody Chinese characteristics is essential for a deeper understanding of the significant role these institutions play in public diplomacy and cultural exchange between China and other nations. By adhering to Chinese culture and contemporary Chinese values, China can better build think tanks with distinctive features and innovative institutions and promote scientific and democratic decision-making.

Arguably, China's think tanks should be more international while improving their Chinese features. Chinese think tanks need to engage more with their foreign counterparts, communicate actively with foreign scholars, and publish more literature in English to improve its international influence and standing. In the operation mechanism, the Chinese think tank should also be more flexible. Some ASEAN think tanks, like China, were established and developed with the support of governments and universities. However, these think tanks have greater autonomy and independence in terms of finance, management, and personnel assessment compared to Chinese think tanks. Such an approach not only effectively utilizes the resource advantages of official institutions but also maintains the independence of think tanks in scientific research (Tao L, 2018).

b. Strengthening the exchange platform for think tanks

To jointly build a closer China-ASEAN community of shared future, they need to build a more coordinated and efficient exchange platform. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) has come into force and negotiations on the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area Version 3.0 have been officially launched. China and ASEAN countries will carry out more cooperation in specific areas and projects. To comprehensively enhance the exchanges between think tanks in China and Southeast Asia in the context of the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features is to further build platforms that are more compatible with the latest developments in bilateral cooperation and development. Comprehensively upgrading the exchanges between Chinese and Southeast Asian think tanks in the context of the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features means further building platforms that are more in tune with the latest development of the cooperation between the two sides and developing the latest areas of co-operation and exploration. For example, how to enhance the development effect of the "Digital Silk Road", so that digital information technology can better change the lives of the public. Another example is how to promote better landing of China-ASEAN talent

exchange platform, smooth talent exchange channels, and promote the development of specific talent policies.

The construction of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features should be based on the organizational positioning and functions of think tanks, highlighting the idea of differentiated development and characteristic capacity building. In-depth research on the construction of new types of think tanks system and system with distinctive Chinese features in multiple fields, disciplines, dimensions and supports can provide intellectual support for the scenarios of economic and social development exchanges between countries.

c. Enhancing the ability to disseminate the results of think tank construction and exchanges

Enhancing the construction of discourse systems and the external communication capabilities of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features can significantly improve the efficacy of interactions between China and ASEAN think tanks. The construction and communication achievements of traditional think tanks are limited by their official language, professional content and single channel, their communication ability is short, and their communication scope is weak. In the context of the new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features, it can rely on big data, artificial intelligence and other technologies, adopt various forms such as video, animation, AR and VR, and use the Internet and other new media channels for dissemination. China and ASEAN countries should also rely on digital and intelligent technology to enhance the exchange effect, so as to adjust the establishment of near-term, medium-term and long-term cooperation strategies.

Conclusion

Firstly, there is a significant gap in the number of think tanks between China and ASEAN, and the development levels of think tanks in ASEAN countries vary widely. However, there are many top think tanks within ASEAN that are outstanding in terms of their development, research achievements, and influence. Additionally, some ASEAN think tanks have specialized research focused on issues related to China.

Secondly, think tanks in China and ASEAN need to engage in multi-level and more diverse forms of communication. There are many platforms and mechanisms for think tanks in China and ASEAN. However, much of the communication still remains at the official level, and there is a need to strengthen the participation and interaction of non-governmental think tanks and university think tanks.

The most important point is that the most significant characteristic of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features is their foundation in Chinese theory and practice. Chinese think tanks cannot develop and grow independently of their own theoretical system. On the other hand, if ASEAN think tanks want to conduct better research on China and collaborate and communicate with Chinese think tanks, they need to fully consider China's theoretical characteristics and values. The communication model between Chinese and ASEAN think tanks is also expected to serve as a template for cooperation and exchanges between Chinese and other foreign think tanks.

The year 2023 marks the 10th anniversary of the proposal and construction of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features, as well as the proposal of the Belt and Road Initiative. With the deepening of the Belt and Road Initiative, it has promoted the exchanges and research output between think tanks in China and ASEAN countries. The construction of new types of think tanks with distinctive Chinese features has also updated ideas for the research and exchanges among think tanks, built the premise and foundation for theoretical

innovation, and further played the international cooperation effect of think tank exchanges, making positive contributions to the global implementation of sustainable development governance programs.

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¹ According to the author's inspection, there should be at least three major think tanks in Myanmar because there are no statistics in the report: Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS), Tagaung Institute of Political Studies and Institute for Strategy and Policy (ISP) (Myanmar).