

---

# *International Policy Institutions Around the Pacific Rim*

---

*compiled by  
Ramón Bahamonde  
with a preface by  
Abraham F. Lowenthal  
and an introduction by  
Charles E. Morrison*

---

*A Directory of  
Resources in  
East Asia, Australasia,  
and the Americas*

# International Policy Institutions Around the Pacific Rim

---

A Directory of Resources  
in East Asia, Australasia,  
and the Americas

---

compiled by Ramón Bahamonde  
with a preface by Abraham F. Lowenthal  
and an introduction by Charles E. Morrison



BOULDER  
LONDON

Published in the United States of America in 1998 by  
Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.  
1800 30th Street, Boulder, Colorado 80301

and in the United Kingdom by  
Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.  
3 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London WC2E 8LU

© 1998 by Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc. All rights reserved

ISBN: 1-55587-795-8

**Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

A record for this publication is available from the Library of Congress.

**British Cataloguing in Publication Data**

A Cataloguing in Publication record for this book  
is available from the British Library.

Printed and bound in the United States of America

The paper used in this publication meets the requirements  
of the American National Standard for Permanence of  
Paper for Printed Library Materials Z39.48-1984.



5 4 3 2 1

# Preface

*Abraham F. Lowenthal*

---

I am pleased to present one of the first publications of the new Pacific Council on International Policy: this unique directory of Pacific Rim institutions on international policy, profiling in concise detail some 289 institutions around the Pacific Basin that are key resources for understanding political, economic, and social issues in this vast region, and that are particularly relevant to international policy concerns.

The Pacific Council on International Policy, founded in 1995, is one such institution. It has been launched in the conviction that leaders in many sectors cannot remain provincial when economic, social, demographic, political, technological, and cultural issues are so relentlessly global. Established in cooperation with the Council on Foreign Relations (New York) and based in Los Angeles, the Pacific Council is grounded in the western region of the United States, where international policy institutions have been lacking, even though international ties—particularly with Asia, Latin America, and Canada—have been burgeoning. The Pacific Council seeks to help leaders from many sectors in the U.S. West—in business, labor, politics, government, nongovernmental organizations, academia, and the media—to improve their own understanding of key global trends, network more effectively with counterpart institutions, and contribute to illuminating and resolving shared policy concerns.

As part of pursuing this ambitious mission, we at the Pacific Council sought to inform ourselves about other organizations in the western region of the United States and around the Pacific Rim that are relevant to our mission. We found, however, that it is not easy to identify which institutions are relevant nor to obtain much information about their aims, activities, constituencies, and products, precisely because such institutions have been proliferating in recent years. Because the very notion of the Pacific Rim has been more of a mental construct than a political reality, no comprehensive source of information exists about the range of institutions with which we hope to build connections.

That is the origin and purpose of this directory. We do not claim to have compiled a fully comprehensive guide—and indeed we invite submission of additional profiles to be included in an updated and more complete edition. We are particularly conscious that we have not covered Southeast Asia and Oceania in as much depth as other regions and we aim to do better next time. Nevertheless, we believe that this publication is the most complete, accurate, and informative source available in any language to introduce interested parties to the international policy networks and institutions around the Pacific Rim.

Rather than extend my remarks about these institutions in general, we have invited Charles E. Morrison, director of the U.S. Consortium of APEC Study Centers and an experienced Pacific Rim policy analyst, to provide a substantive introduction, commenting on the rise of international policy institutions around the Pacific Rim and on their current and potential significance. I invite the attention of readers to this thoughtful, well informed, and stimulating essay, itself a contribution to the building of policy networks.

It remains for me to express the Pacific Council's appreciation to a number of individuals and institutions without which this project could

not have been completed. Ramón Bahamonde played the major coordinating and drafting role on the project, and he is appropriately credited as the book's author. Mr. Bahamonde managed a complex information-gathering, analytical, and drafting process with intelligence, skill, diplomatic tact, and perseverance.

Many others assisted at various stages with the collection of data and rewriting, checking, and editing the profiles: Andrew Oros, now a Ph.D. candidate at Columbia University; David Hsu, now a Ph.D. candidate at MIT's Sloan School of Management; Mika Chambers, a graduate of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government; graduate students at the University of Southern California's School of International Relations, including Albert Cimadamore, Heather Day, Feng Xu, and especially Mohammed Hafez, who supervised the final stages of the publication process; Timothy Nelson of the Pacific Council's staff; and Linda C. Lowenthal, who edited most of the profiles.

Paul Irwin and his colleagues at the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada took the leading role in preparing the profiles on Canadian institutions, and Manfred Wilhelmy and Marcela Ugalde of the Fundación Chilena del Pacífico in Chile played a similar role in developing profiles for institutes in that country.

A large number of colleagues in many countries were consulted in the process of identifying the organizations that should be included. I will not list them all here, but we thank all who helped us prepare the directory.

Special mention should be made of the important role of the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), led by Mr. Tadashi Yamamoto, in building Asian networks of policy institutions and compiling useful background information on many centers. We are grateful to JCIE, and to Mr. Yamamoto and Mr. Makito Noda personally, for sharing important materials with us and providing useful advice and encouragement.

Finally, we express our appreciation to those who have contributed the resources necessary to prepare and distribute this directory. We received specific grants for this project from the Ford Foundation and from the Freeman Foundation, and we also drew upon general support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York; for distribution costs, we rely on support made available especially for this purpose by the Bank of Montreal, Coutts & Co., The Japan Times, and Payden & Rygel.

I have personally enjoyed and learned a great deal from this project, which should enable the Pacific Council to facilitate transnational communication around the Pacific Rim. I hope and believe that it will be immensely helpful to others.

## Acknowledgments

---

The Pacific Council on International Policy thanks the following organizations for their support provided to assure distribution of this publication:



**The Japan Times**

Payden & Rygel

# Introduction: The Rise of International Policy Institutions

*Charles E. Morrison*

---

This directory of *International Policy Institutions Around the Pacific Rim* has been developed in the belief that there is a significant need for a guide to the rich nongovernmental organizational resources on both sides of the Pacific Ocean on issues of international economics, politics, and society. Two important assumptions underlie this effort. First, the organizations we call international policy institutions already have a vital impact on the region's international relations, and this impact will continue to grow, with global implications. Second, the highly dynamic and private sector-led integrative processes around the Pacific Rim will continue to throw up new challenges and opportunities for the societies of the region. Effective collaboration among the international policy institutions of this region is essential in order to identify these trends, challenges, and opportunities; analyze them well; and suggest practical public policy responses.

## THE EXPANDING ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY INSTITUTIONS

International policy institutions are a new phenomenon in international relations. They are a very diverse group, but have some common features. All are concerned with issues of policy import in the region's international relations; all seek to promote greater international understanding and awareness of the issues they deal with; all are open to various forms of international collaboration; and all stand outside the administrative structure of governments. Collectively they embody a gold mine of intellectual resources that can be addressed to the principal international challenges facing the region.

As individual institutions, however, they vary widely. Some have large in-house research or educational programs, while others are brokers or network organizations, drawing upon talent from many other institutions. Some emphasize advanced research, while others mainly promote policy dialogue or public understanding of policy issues. Some specialize in a region, a part of a region, or on a topical area such as the environment, and others are broadly focused. Some are engaged in public advocacy, while others seek to be neutral brokers, fostering debate without taking an institutional position. Some are associated with larger organizations, such as universities, while others are independent.

Despite or because of this diversity, international policy institutions are increasingly significant and dynamic actors in the international relations of the Pacific Rim. The growth in the number of such institutions is associated with the great forces reshaping international society in general, but especially that of the Pacific. These include the rapid economic growth rates; the dramatically increased international movements of goods, capital, and people; the globalization of business organization and activity; the democratization and pluralization of domestic societies; and the revolution in transport and communications.

These forces are creating a more complex, robust international civil society. In the process they are establishing new and indispensable roles for nongovern-

mental policy institutions. Many governments traditionally regarded foreign policy as the special and almost exclusive province of the bureaucracy and a small elite closely connected with but formally outside the government. Today's new issues, however, require a breadth and flexibility that is all but impossible for bureaucracies to achieve. Moreover, as local communities are intimately connected with and affected by international society, the multiple forms of engagement cannot possibly be carried out through governmental mechanisms alone, much less through foreign ministries.

Governments increasingly recognize the value of nongovernmental policy organizations as sources of analysis and innovative policy ideas, as well as links with the private sector, local communities, and intellectual talent abroad. Even those East Asian governments most reluctant to engage genuinely private institutions in matters of public policy concern have established government-sponsored policy institutions outside the formal ambit of the government administrative bureaucracy, expressly to promote more flexible thinking and to engage in the collaborative exploration of international policy issues with counterparts from abroad.

The main functions of international policy institutes can be summed up as follows:

- They provide venues away from the day-to-day working environment for the development of more creative and long-term policy strategies. International policy institutes may do contract work for government agencies. More often, however, they may engage in "track two" projects that seek to establish new policy directions.
- They serve as avenues in which private citizens can influence public policy-making through the development of policy ideas or through policy advocacy. Policy institutes are frequently a bridge between local communities and national governments or international agencies.
- Virtually all policy institutes are engaged in public education of one form or another. Their efforts frequently take a different form than the foreign policy statements provided by government, in that many policy institutes encourage debate among competing perspectives rather than disseminate information on policies that have been already decided upon by government.

There is no more striking example of the increased role of nongovernmental institutions in the Pacific Rim than the notion of a "Pacific Community" and the establishment of intergovernmental institutions to promote that community. The idea that the nations around the Pacific Rim might have common interests and could derive benefit from international cooperation was first suggested only about thirty years ago. It continued to percolate among committed individuals in nongovernmental networks for years before becoming acceptable to governments. Thus, both the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) process and its counterpart security dialogue, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), owe their genesis to proposals emerging from networks of international policy institutions. Several institutions, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, the Pacific Basin Economic Council, and the PAFTAD (Pacific Free Trade and Development) group of economists share credit for APEC, while the ASEAN Institutes for Strategic and International Studies originated the ARF proposal. Not coincidentally, APEC and ARF discussions are mirrored by parallel "track two" processes sponsored by networks of private, nonprofit organizations and designed to filter ideas into government or intergovernmental tracks. As a result, a close and relatively symbiotic relationship has developed between gov-



ernmental and nongovernmental processes in the development of multilateral political and economic cooperation in the Pacific.

## THE WESTWARD EXPANSION OF POLICY INSTITUTIONS

Had we mapped international policy institutions sixty years ago, we would have found a few isolated dots mainly placed in the great political and commercial capitals of the Western industrial world. The first wave of private institution-building took place in the early part of the twentieth century in anticipation of or following World War I. The Council on Foreign Relations, the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, and the Foreign Policy Association, all in the United States, as well as the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) belong to this generation. It was natural that these institutions, mainly although not exclusively focused on issues of war and peace, should be located in the major cities of the Western world and concerned primarily with intra-European and transatlantic relations.

A map of thirty years ago would show many more institutions. The Great Depression, World War II, the Cold War, and the development challenges in the newly independent countries of the "South" provided the stimuli for a second, more robust wave of institution-building. These new institutions, however, were still clustered in the major capitals of the Western world. The networks among them connected these capitals with a stray line or two going off in the direction of Japan or perhaps Brazil. By the 1970s, Japan had emerged as the second largest economy in the noncommunist world, but nonprofit, private, policy-oriented institutions remained remarkably underdeveloped there.

In the past ten to fifteen years, the empty areas of the map have been rapidly filled in. Institution-building is occurring at a dramatic pace outside Western Europe and North America. As this directory shows, virtually every country in the Pacific Rim region has established at least one major center focused on international economic policy and another on politics and security. The larger institutions usually have governmental or university affiliations. Moreover, in many countries dozens of other organizations have been created, often to deal with more specialized topics and frequently with precarious financial and limited human resources. Although the growth of international policy institutes outside the Western world is impressive compared with the past, truly independent institutions find their resources stretched very thinly indeed, sharply limiting their ability to engage in meaningful collaborative activities with developed country counterparts. In many countries, truly independent policy institutions remain chronically underfunded or precariously dependent upon a single, talented individual.

A parallel process is the growing density of policy-oriented institutions outside the capital cities. Increasing lines of collaboration connect them, moreover, with other national and international institutions. The western parts of the United States and Canada are leading the way. Some important international policy research and educational institutions have flourished in the North American West for decades, such as RAND, the Hoover Institution, and the area studies and foreign policy centers associated with the great public and private universities along the Pacific Coast from Vancouver to San Diego. Western North America was also the natural host for U.S. and Canadian government programs devoted to developing their links with Asia. These have included the Asia Foundation and the East-West Center, both created by the U.S. government, and the newer Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada.

In recent years, there has been a proliferation of new institutions in the North American West, some engaged in advanced research at university institutes or think-tanks, others principally devoted to public education, and still others working with particular communities or specialized issue areas. This explosion reflects the region's awareness that global issues are vital to its economy and society, and the desire for the region's people to play a more effective role in their governments' foreign policies.

#### THE NEED FOR A SURVEY

Both these trends—the institutional explosion in developing Pacific Rim countries and its counterpart in the North American West—underscore the tremendous potential for increasing networking and collaboration among the new international policy networks. This is particularly true of the contacts among institutions in developing Latin America and developing Asia.

The directory's origins lie in the desire of the newly created Pacific Council on International Policy to identify counterparts and potential collaborators. The Pacific Council discovered that, despite the many policy institutes and policy-oriented projects and activities existing in the region, no one had attempted to map them. The Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) had probably done the most extensive survey work, initially collaborating with Japan's National Institute for Research Advancement to monitor think-tank activities in Europe and North America. More recently JCIE prepared an extensive overview of emerging civil society in Asia and the Pacific, including the development of international policy institutions, and it is now expanding upon its previous institutional surveys to include developing Asia and Oceania. This directory has drawn extensively on JCIE's work.

The Pacific Council has also benefited from a number of other pioneering efforts to monitor the intellectual resources of the region. The Seattle-based National Bureau of Asian Research publishes *AccessAsia*, which includes profiles of many individual scholars working on Asia and the Pacific. The London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies provides a listing of security-oriented organizations in the region and the world.

Other more specialized directories exist. But there is no other general survey of the international policy institutes of Asia, Australasia, North America, and Latin America. Identifying these institutions, making judgments about which to include, and acquiring the needed information is no simple task. We can only regard the directory as a work in progress, and surely it will always be a work in progress as civil society continues to grow more robust and more globalized. We hope, however, that the directory will be an indispensable first point of reference for individuals and organizations seeking to tap into the vast knowledge base of the Pacific Rim.

# Contents

---

Detailed Table of Contents	vii
Preface, <i>Abraham F. Lowenthal</i>	xv
Acknowledgments	xvii
Introduction, <i>Charles E. Morrison</i>	xix
 The Directory	
Asia	1
Australia and New Zealand	115
Canada	135
Latin America	167
Western United States	221
 Index by Institution	307
Index by Head of Institution	313

# Detailed Table of Contents

---

Preface, *Abraham F. Lowenthal*, xv  
Acknowledgments, xvii  
Introduction, *Charles E. Morrison*, xix

## ASIA

### *China*

Academy of Macroeconomic Research of the State Planning Commission, 3  
Asia Institute, 4  
China Center for International Studies, 5  
China Institute for International Strategic Studies, 6  
China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, 7  
China Institute of International Studies, 8  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
    Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, 9  
    Institute of Finance and Trade Economics, 10  
    Institute of Industrial Economics, 11  
    Institute of Japanese Studies, 12  
    Institute of Latin American Studies, 13  
    Institute of World Economics and Politics, 14  
Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, 15  
Development Research Center of the State Council, 16  
Foundation for International and Strategic Studies, 17  
Fudan University  
    Center for American Studies, 18  
    Center for Japanese Studies, 19  
    Department of International Politics, 20  
Peking University, School of International Relations, 21  
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences  
    Institute of Asia and Pacific Studies, 22  
    Institute of European and Asian Studies, 23  
Shanghai Center of International Studies, 24  
Shanghai Institute for International Studies, 25

### *Hong Kong*

The Better Hong Kong Foundation, 26  
Chinese University of Hong Kong  
    Centre for Environmental Studies, 27  
    Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, 28  
City University of Hong Kong, Contemporary China Research Centre, 29  
The Hong Kong Centre for Economic Research, 30  
Lingnan College, Hong Kong Institute of Business Studies, 31  
University of Hong Kong  
    Centre of Asian Studies, 32  
    Centre of Urban Planning and Environmental Management, 33  
Vision 2047 Foundation, 34

### *Indonesia*

Center for Information and Development Studies, 35  
Center for Policy and Implementation Studies, 36  
Center for Strategic and International Studies, 37  
Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Center for Political and Regional Studies, 38  
Institute for Economic and Social Research, Education and Information, 39

### *Japan*

Asia Pacific Association of Japan (*Asia Taiheiyo Kenkyukai*), 40  
Association for Promotion of International Cooperation (*Kokusai Kyoryoku Suishin Kyokai*), 41  
Foundation for Advanced Information and Research (*Kenkyu Joho Kikin*), 42  
Institute for International Policy Studies (*Sekai Heiwa Kenkyujo*), 43  
Institute of Developing Economies (*Ajia Keizai Kenkyusho*), 44  
The International Center for the Study of East Asian Development, Kitakyushu (*Kokusai Higashi-Asia Kenkyu Center*), 45  
International Development Center of Japan (*Kokusai Kaihatsu Center*), 46  
International House of Japan (*Kokusai Bunka Kaikan*), 47  
International University of Japan, Center for Japan-United States Relations (*Kokusai Daigaku Nichibei Kankei Kenkyujo*), 48  
Japan Center for Economic Research (*Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Center*), 49  
Japan Center for International Exchange (*Nihon Kokusai Koryu Center*), 50  
Japan Economic Foundation (*Kokusai Keizai Koryu Zaidan*), 51  
The Japan Forum on International Relations (*Nihon Kokusai Forum*), 52  
Japan Institute of International Affairs (*Nihon Kokusai Mondai Kenkyujo*), 53  
Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations), 54  
Kyoto University, Center for Southeast Asian Studies (*Kyoto Daigaku Tonan-Asia Kenkyu Center*), 55  
National Institute for Defense Studies (*Bouei Kenkyujo*), 56  
National Institute for Research Advancement (*Sohgo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kikoh*), 57  
Nomura Research Institute (*Nomura Sohgo Kenkyujo*), 58  
Research Institute for Peace and Security (*Heiwa Anzen Hosho Kenkyujo*), 59  
Seikei University, Center for Asian and Pacific Studies (*Seikei Daigaku Asia Taiheiyo Kenkyu Center*), 60  
Sophia University, Institute of International Relations for Advanced Studies on Peace and Development in Asia (*Johchi Daigaku Kokusai Kankei Kenkyujo*), 61  
Tokyo Club Foundation for Global Studies (*Tokyo Kokusai Kenkyu Club*), 62  
The United Nations University (*Kokusai Rengoh Daigaku*), 63  
University of Tokyo, Institute of Oriental Culture (*Tokyo Daigaku Toyo Bunka Kenkyujo*), 64

### *Malaysia*

Asian Institute for Development Communication, 65  
Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute, 66  
Institute of Strategic and International Studies, 67  
Malaysian Institute of Economic Research, 68  
Malaysian Strategic Research Centre, 69

### *Philippines*

Center for Research and Communication Foundation, 70  
Institute for Strategic and Development Studies, 71  
Philippine Institute for Development Studies, 72  
Washington SyCip Policy Forum, Asian Institute of Management, 73

### *Singapore*

Institute of East Asian Political Economy, 74  
The Institute of Policy Studies, 75

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 76  
Singapore Institute of International Affairs, 77

### *South Korea*

Institute for Global Economics, 78  
The Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, 79  
Kim Dae-jung Peace Foundation for the Asia-Pacific Region, 80  
Korea Development Institute, 81  
Korea Economic Research Institute, 82  
Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade, 83  
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, 84  
Korea Institute for National Unification, 85  
Korea University  
    Asiatic Research Center, 86  
    Ilmin International Relations Institute, 87  
Kyung Hee University, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, 88  
Kyungnam University, Institute for Far Eastern Studies, 89  
Pacific Asia Society, 90  
The Research Institute for International Affairs, 91  
The Sejong Institute, 92  
Seoul Forum for International Affairs, 93  
Yonsei University, Institute of East and West Studies, 94

### *Taiwan*

Academia Sinica  
    Institute of Economics, 95  
    Institute of European and American Studies, 96  
    Sun Yat-Sen Institute for Social Sciences and Philosophy, 97  
Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies, 98  
Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, 99  
Institute for National Policy Research, 100  
National Chengchi University, Institute of International Relations, 101  
Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, 102

### *Thailand*

Chulalongkorn University  
    Center for International Economics, 103  
    Institute of Asian Studies, 104  
    Institute of Security and International Studies, 105  
Thailand Development Research Institute, 106

### *Vietnam*

Center for Environmental Research, Education, and Development, 107  
Institute for Economic Research of Ho Chi Minh City, 108  
Institute for International Relations, 109  
National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities  
    Center for Japanese Studies, 110  
    Center for North America Studies, 111  
    Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, 112  
Vietnam Asia-Pacific Economic Center, 113

## **AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**

### *Australia*

Australian Institute of International Affairs, 117

Australian National University, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies  
Australia-Japan Research Centre, 118  
Contemporary China Centre, 119  
Department of International Relations, 120  
National Centre for Development Studies, 121  
Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, 122  
Griffith University, Centre for the Study of Australia-Asia Relations, 123  
Macquarie University, Asia-Pacific Research Institute, 124  
Murdoch University, Asia Research Centre on Social, Political and Economic Change, 125  
University of Adelaide, Centre for Asian Studies, 126  
University of Sydney, Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific, 127  
University of Wollongong, Centre for Research Policy, 128

### *New Zealand*

Asia 2000 Foundation of New Zealand, 129  
Massey University, New Zealand Centre for Japanese Studies, 130  
New Zealand Institute of Economic Research, 131  
Victoria University of Wellington  
Centre for Strategic Studies, 132  
Institute of Policy Studies, 133  
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs, 134

### **CANADA**

Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, 137  
British Columbia Chamber of Commerce, 138  
Business Council on National Issues, 139  
C.D. Howe Institute, 140  
Canada-ASEAN Centre, 141  
The Canadian Consortium on Asia Pacific Security, 142  
Canadian Council for International Co-operation, 143  
Canadian Council for International Peace and Security, 144  
Canadian Foundation for the Americas/Fondation Canadienne pour les Amériques, 145  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 146  
Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, 147  
Carleton University, Centre for Trade Policy and Law, 148  
Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives, 149  
The Conference Board of Canada, 150  
The Fraser Institute, 151  
Joint Centre for Asia Pacific Studies, 152  
Laval University, Groupe d'études et de recherche sur l'Asie contemporaine, 153  
Niagara Institute of International Affairs (A Division of The Conference Board of Canada), 154  
North-South Institute, 155  
Queen's University, The Centre for Canada-Asia Business Relations, 156  
Simon Fraser University  
Centre for Policy Research on Science & Technology, 157  
David Lam Centre for International Communication, 158  
Université de Montréal, Centre d'études de l'Asie de l'Est, 159  
Université du Québec à Montréal and Concordia University, Joint Centre for Asia-Pacific Communication Research/Centre conjoint de Recherche en Communication sur l'Asie Pacifique, 160  
University of British Columbia  
Centre for Asian Legal Studies, 161  
Institute for Asian Research, 162  
Institute for International Relations, 163  
York University  
Centre for Research on Latin America & the Caribbean, 164  
York Centre for International and Security Studies, 165

## LATIN AMERICA

### *Argentina*

Centro de Investigaciones Europeo-Latinoamericanas, 169  
 Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales, 170  
 Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Área de Relaciones Internacionales, 171  
 Fundación de Investigaciones Económicas Latinoamericanas, 172  
 Instituto de Relaciones Internacionales de Asia-Pacífico, 173  
 Instituto para la Integración de América Latina y el Caribe, 174  
 Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, 175

### *Brazil*

Centro de Estudos Estratégicos, 176  
 Instituto de Estudos Econômicos, Sociais e Políticos de São Paulo, 177  
 Instituto de Estudos Políticos e Sociais, 178  
 Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro, 179  
 Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo, 180  
 Fundação Getúlio Vargas, 181  
 Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, Instituto de Relações Internacionais, 182  
 Universidade de São Paulo, Núcleo de Pesquisa em Relações Internacionais, 183  
 University of Brasília, Instituto de Ciência Política e Relações Internacionais, Departamento do Relações Internacionais, 184

### *Chile*

Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo, 185  
 Centro de Estudios Públicos, 186  
 Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 187  
 Comisión Sudamericana de Paz, 188  
 Corporación de Investigaciones Económicas para Latinoamérica, 189  
 Fundación Chilena del Pacífico, 190  
 Libertad y Desarrollo, 191  
 Universidad de Chile  
     Centro de Economía Internacional y Desarrollo, 192  
     Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, 193  
 Universidad Gabriela Mistral, Instituto de Estudios del Pacífico, 194

### *Colombia*

Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo, 195  
 Universidad de los Andes  
     Centro de Estudios Asiáticos, 196  
     Centro de Estudios Internacionales, 197  
 Universidad Externado de Colombia, Facultad de Finanzas, Gobierno y Relaciones Internacionales, 198  
 Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Relaciones Internacionales, 199

### *Ecuador*

Corporación de Estudios para el Desarrollo, 200

### *Mexico*

Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, 201  
 Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo, 202



Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, 203  
Centro de Investigaciones sobre América del Norte, 204  
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, 205  
El Colegio de México, 206  
Universidad de Colima, Centro Universitario de Estudios e Investigaciones sobre la  
Cuenca del Pacífico, 207  
Universidad de Guadalajara, Departamento de Estudios del Pacífico, 208  
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Centro de Relaciones Internacionales, 209

### *Peru*

Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo, 210  
Centro de Investigación de la Universidad del Pacífico, 211  
Centro Peruano de Estudios Internacionales, 212  
Comisión Andina de Juristas, 213  
Grupo APOYO, 214  
Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo, 215  
Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 216  
Instituto Libertad y Democracia, 217

### *Venezuela*

Instituto Venezolano de Estudios Sociales y Políticos, 218  
Sistema Económico Latinoamericano, 219

## **WESTERN UNITED STATES**

American Graduate School of International Management/Thunderbird, Center for  
International Business Education and Research, 223  
The Asia Foundation, 224  
The Asia Society/California Center, 225  
Brigham Young University/University of Utah, Center for International Business  
Education and Research, 226  
Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy, 227  
Center for the New West, 228  
Claremont Graduate School, Program in Politics and Policy, 229  
Claremont McKenna College, Keck Center for International and Strategic Studies, 230  
The Commonwealth Club of California, 231  
Discovery Institute, 232  
East-West Center, 233  
Economic Development Corporation of Los Angeles County, 234  
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Center for Pacific Basin Monetary and Economic  
Studies, 235  
The Hoover Institution, 236  
Human Rights Watch/California, 237  
Institute for Contemporary Studies, 238  
Institute of the Americas, 239  
Japan Policy Research Institute, 240  
Japanese American Citizens League, 241  
Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics, Inc., 242  
Los Angeles Urban League, 243  
The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, 244  
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 245  
Monterey Institute of International Studies, 246  
National Association of Japan-America Societies, Japan-America Society of Southern  
California, 247  
The National Bureau of Asian Research, 248  
National Center for APEC, 249  
Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainable Development, 250  
The North America Institute, 251