

Most policy research institutes in Poland focus on international affairs and economic issues, but some major centers also concentrate on domestic matters. Most Polish think tanks have relatively few researchers, and, with the exception of government-funded institutes, they suffer from a lack of funding. Even though their political influence is limited, a number of think tank experts have been appointed to senior government positions. Think tanks dealing with economic issues are most visible in the media.

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## Overview

Poland has relatively few nongovernmental foundations or associations that provide comprehensive analyses of issues that are of national interest, observed the Political Thought Center (OMP), a website dedicated to the philosophy of politics. OMP also noted that demand for analyses dealing with international relations or the domestic political scene is scant in Poland ([www.omp.org.pl](http://www.omp.org.pl)).

With the exception of a few government-funded institutes, most Polish think tanks lack sufficient funds, the same source noted. Even the biggest think tanks have fewer experts and researchers than their Western counterparts, OMP stated. Institutes concerned with economic analyses are in a slightly better position because they can sell their expertise to the business community. Donations from private sponsors are rare ([www.omp.org.pl](http://www.omp.org.pl)).

According to OMP, a major weakness of think tanks in Poland is that the roots of Polish political science date back to the communist era, when appointments of international affairs researchers were completely controlled by the Communist Party. Thus, the main figures in many political science institutes are experts on Marxism and Leninism whose work is characterized by an "archaic methodology" and "shallow thought," according to OMP ([www.omp.org.pl](http://www.omp.org.pl)).

Most think tanks focus on organizing debates and seminars on foreign and security policies, but all those meetings are confined to providing information and producing reviews, OMP observed. They do not develop or create policy-relevant ideas, and, with the exception of very few institutes, they do not influence the process of developing and implementing Poland's foreign and security policy, asserted the Central European Review, a publication focusing on domestic Polish and Central European affairs. According to OMP, many young analysts are completely uncritical of the EU, which prevents them from producing objective analyses of EU issues ([www.centraleuropeanreview.pl](http://www.centraleuropeanreview.pl), [www.omp.org.pl](http://www.omp.org.pl)).

While Polish politicians do not draw on think tank analyses as readily as their Western counterparts, they do use their analysts and experts. For example, the previous

government led by the Law and Justice (PiS) party appointed Pawel Szalamacha of the Sobieski Institute as a deputy treasury minister. Maria Wagrowska of the Center for International Relations (CSM) held, albeit very briefly, the post of a deputy defense minister in the present government of the Civic Platform and the Polish Peasant Party (PSL). In early 2008, former Center for Eastern Studies (OSW) Director Jacek Cichocki was appointed secretary of state in the Prime Minister's Chancellery, where he is responsible for supervising the intelligence services, according to website of the Prime Minister's Chancellery ([www.kprm.gov.pl](http://www.kprm.gov.pl), 22 January)

The most influential Polish think tanks, in terms of access to government policymakers, are the publicly financed ones, including OSW and the Polish Institute for International Issues (PISM). Research carried out by some economic institutes, such as the Adam Smith Center (CAS) and the Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE), is frequently quoted in the media. The same holds true for some think tanks focusing on domestic issues, development of democratic institutions, and human rights: the Institute of Public Affairs (ISP) and the Batory Foundation.

#### Political Think Tanks

##### 1. Center for Eastern Studies (CES)/Osrodek Studiow Wschodnich (OSW )

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OSW is sometimes described as "the best Polish analytic center concerned with foreign affairs." According to a former ambassador to Russia, the center is a "breeding ground of new cadres for institutions focusing on foreign policy and diplomacy." A Polish foreign affairs expert commented that the think tank is "one of the best institutes in the world" conducting research on former Soviet Union countries. Only German institutes can match it in terms of databases, he added (*Gazeta Wyborcza*, 11 September 2007; *Rzeczpospolita*, 2 July 2003).

**Mission** According to its website, OSW's task is to monitor and analyze the political, economic, and social situation in Central and East European countries, in the Balkans, in the Caucasus, and in Central Asia. The main objects of research are the internal situation and the stability of the monitored countries, the systems of power, relations between

political centers, foreign policies, issues related to NATO and EU enlargement, the way the states in the region aspire to integrate into Western structures, energy supply security, as well as existing and potential conflicts ([www.osw.waw.pl](http://www.osw.waw.pl)).

OSW operates formally under the Ministry of Economy, but is relatively free of political influence. According to its website, Poland's eastern policy is largely the work of this think tank. In the early 1990s, for instance, it persuaded the Polish Government to recognize the independence of former Soviet republics. Its expert reports are also believed to have contributed to Poland's decision to be first to recognize Ukraine, a gesture still appreciated in Kiev, its website noted. It writes analyses commissioned by the Central Administration: officials mostly want brief and simple documents, for example before the president's or prime minister's foreign trips. An OSW representative said that the center receives "relatively many requests for analyses" ([www.demoseuropa.eu](http://www.demoseuropa.eu)).

**Staff** One of the founders and the first head of OSW was Marek Karp. The main analysts in charge of research on specific geographic areas in the East are Marek Menkiszak, Pawel Wolowski, Krzysztof Strachota, and Rafal Sadowski, as well as Anna Kwiatkowska-Drozd (German section), Andrzej Wilk (security and defense), and Piotr Bajda, responsible for OSW external contacts. ([www.osw.waw.pl](http://www.osw.waw.pl)).

OSW was established in 1990 and is funded by the government. It employs 54 analysts and is headed by Jolanta Darczynska and her deputy Katarzyna Pelczynska-Nalecz.

**Activities** OSW uses open-source information, primarily the Internet, press (it subscribes to over 100 foreign titles), and television. Its analysts also travel to the countries of their interest to meet with local analysts and representatives of the media and administration. Information is stored in databases that form one of Central Europe's largest collections of information on political events taking place in countries that belong to OSW's area of interest, the center's website notes ([www.osw.waw.pl](http://www.osw.waw.pl)).

OSW issues a number of publications on trends in its area of interest, mostly available on its website, which offers a search engine and an archive of posted documents.

# News (in Polish) is a daily set of brief information. It is divided into three sections: news from Russia, from East Europe, and from the Caucasus and Central Asia.

# Eastweek (in Polish and English) is a special newsletter prepared for Poland's Central Administration containing short analyses of major events in the preceding week.

# Policy Briefs (in Polish and English) consists of short analytical papers presenting opinions by OSW experts.

# CES Studies (in Polish and English) presents large analytical studies on important events, published in Polish and English approximately six times a year.

# BEST OSW (in Polish) is a weekly publication briefly analyzing a selected important issue in Central Europe or the Balkans.

# CES report (in English) is an annual study synthesizing the most important events, such as an in-depth analysis of the situation in Turkey in the context of its EU entry efforts, domestic problems, as well as relations with neighbors and the United States.

According to its website, the center's partners in Poland include the Prime Minister's Chancellery, the President's Chancellery, as well as the Foreign and Economics Ministries. Apart from these state institutions, OSW also cooperates with domestic and foreign analytic and scientific centers dealing with Eastern issues. Aside from providing analytic documents, in 2003 the think tank received a special request from the government, Rzeczpospolita reported. OSW experts provided information to Polish soldiers before their Iraq mission about the cultural, ethnic, and religious situation in the Polish zone of responsibility ([www.osw.waw.pl](http://www.osw.waw.pl); Rzeczpospolita, 2 July 2003).

## 2. Polish Institute of International Affairs (Polski Instytut Spraw Miedzynarodowych - PISM)

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**Mission** PISM's tasks include carrying out scientific research regarding international affairs, preparing expert reports, analyses, and studies forecasting political processes; providing professional training for government officials; spreading knowledge in society about international relations; staying in touch with similar institutes in Poland and abroad; collecting specialist publications, and publishing periodicals and books concerned with international affairs. The law also provides that the institute's director is appointed and dismissed by the prime minister, and that it receives subsidies from the state budget, payments for specific tasks, as well as donations ([www.pism.pl](http://www.pism.pl)).

The think tank further specifies on its website that it is supposed to carry out interdisciplinary and comparative studies in the area of international relations, with

special focus on the following issues: Poland and globalization, Poland's foreign policy, Poland in the EU, Poland in NATO, Poland and neighboring countries, Poland's bilateral relations, and the image of Poland abroad. The other important area of interest includes institutions that shape or implement foreign policy, central offices, the central bank, police, special services, armed forces; international institutions, companies, and conferences; media, and multinational corporations ([www.pism.pl](http://www.pism.pl)).

Activities PISM prepares analyses, expert reports, and forecasts, primarily for organs that draft Poland's foreign policy. Most of those documents are posted on its website in the PISM Bulletin, Study Material, Recommendations, as well as in periodicals issued by the institute and in its conference materials. All publications are in Polish.

# PISM Bulletin offers succinct analyses of selected international-affairs issues.

# Study Material presents longer, more academic overviews such as the problem of making and spreading international law or the current state of the Constitutional Treaty debate in EU countries.

# Recommendations, a recent PISM project, primarily presents proposals for policymakers regarding important issues, but also attempts to educate the public about those issues by posting the reports on its website, albeit with some delay. The documents posted so far include analyses of Poland's US policy and the growing need for nuclear energy in Poland.

# Special Studies are documents either prepared by PISM experts at their own initiative, or commissioned by state organs specified in the PISM statute and, time permitting, by other entities. Some are commissioned by the Foreign Ministry and concern issues such as the ending of the EU mission in Bosnia.

Since January 2008 the institute has been posting on its website "PISM Strategic Files," in Polish and English, to provide a long-term strategic overview of crucial international issues. The two latest publications concerned Poland's Eastern Partnership initiative within the EU and the ISAF operation in Afghanistan.

PISM frequently organizes conferences devoted to specific international-affairs issues, some of which are joint efforts with foreign partners. In November and December 2007 it organized a conference on Polish-Chilean relations, together with the Chilean embassy in Warsaw, and a conference on a possible new chapter in Polish-German relations, jointly with the Berlin-based German Institute for International and Security Affairs ([www.pism.pl](http://www.pism.pl)).

The institute also runs the Diplomatic Academy, a school training cadres for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The academy was established in November 2005 and took over the tasks of the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Academy, which had been closed (Rzeczpospolita, 10 February 2007; [www.pism.pl](http://www.pism.pl)).

History, Staff A law providing for the establishment of PISM was passed in 1996. The actual work to set up the institute began in 1999, and the first employees were hired in 2000. The institute's acting director is Slawomir Debski. His deputy is Jacek Foks. The PISM Council includes Deputy Foreign Minister Witold Waszczykowski and Member of

European Parliament Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, both representing the ruling Civic Platform, and Karol Karski, a parliamentary deputy of the opposition PiS ([www.pism.pl](http://www.pism.pl)).

In February 2007 Jaroslaw Kaczynski, at that time prime minister, dismissed then PISM head Roman Kuzniar, the "intellectual base of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs." Although the government's spokesman explained that the change had to do with a new idea for PISM operations, diplomats speculated that Kuzniar fell into disfavor with the government when he produced a study arguing that the establishment of a US missile defense in Poland would violate Poland's sovereignty and undermine its security (Rzeczpospolita, 10 February 2007).

### 3. Center for International Relations (Centrum Stosunków Międzynarodowych - CSM)

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**Mission** According to its website, CSM, established in 1996, is an independent, nongovernmental think tank dedicated to the study of international relations and foreign policy issues of crucial importance to Poland, European issues, and transatlantic relations.

Besides carrying out its own studies, it takes part in international projects in collaboration with similar institutions in several countries. It has also founded the Foreign Policy Club, according to its website an influential forum for foreign policy analysis and debate, involving hundreds of leading politicians, diplomats, civil servants, academics, journalists, and representatives of other NGOs ([www.csm.org.pl](http://www.csm.org.pl)).

Among its goals, CSM lists the creation of a "foreign policy community" of politicians, civil servants, diplomats, scholars, business people, and journalists to influence the thinking about foreign affairs in Poland and abroad. Aside from educating the Polish public about international relations, CSM wants to influence the understanding of Polish foreign policy goals among political and diplomatic elites in other countries, and make Polish leaders aware of foreign policy objectives in other countries ([www.csm.org.pl](http://www.csm.org.pl)).

Staff The rightwing weekly Tygodnik Solidarnosc noted the institute's program board includes activists associated with the ruling Civic Platform, and with the Democratic Party [demokracyi.pl](http://demokracyi.pl). The paper specifically mentioned Henryka Bochniarz, the head of the Polish Confederation of Private Employers and the [demokracyi.pl](http://demokracyi.pl)'s candidate for president in the latest election; former Civic Platform leader Andrzej Olechowski, and former Foreign Minister Dariusz Rosati, associated with the Left. According to the weekly, this "does not guarantee impartial assessment of foreign policy carried out by the present government." CSM itself "proudly" announced on its website that Maria Wagrowska, head of the International Security Program at CSM, has been appointed secretary of state in the Ministry of National Defense. However, shortly afterward she resigned from the ministerial post, officially for personal reasons, but speculation abounded that the decision had to do with documents about her past, Rzeczpospolita reported (Tygodnik Solidarnosc, 2 February 2007; [www.csm.org.pl](http://www.csm.org.pl); Rzeczpospolita, 14 December 2007).

On its website, CSM also acknowledged gratitude that a number of projects implemented there have been sponsored by the Foreign and Defense Ministries, the Ford Foundation, the German Marshall Fund, the Robert Bosch Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Poland, and the Stefan Batory Foundation ([www.csm.org.pl](http://www.csm.org.pl)).

CSM pointed out that its former director Janusz Reiter, who headed the center for 10 years after its establishment, was appointed ambassador to the United States in 2005. Eugeniusz Smolar was nominated as his replacement in the institute in October 2005. The CSM deputy directors are Janusz Onyszkiewicz, former defense minister and former vice president of the European Parliament, now Deputy Chairman of its Foreign Relations Committee, and Jerzy Kranz, former ambassador to Germany ([www.csm.org.pl](http://www.csm.org.pl)).

Activities The think tank operates several research programs.

# International Security is concerned with common European security and defense policies, Euro-Atlantic relations, NATO, and Poland's foreign policy in the context of changes taking place in the transatlantic community.

# European Program analyzes five main subject areas: Poland's place in the EU, the future of the EU (institutional and legal reforms, enlargement), the EU's role in global policy (common foreign and security policies, eastern policy, neighborhood policy, relations with non-European countries), energy security, and regional cooperation (particularly within the Visegrad Group, consisting of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia, and the Weimar Triangle, including France, Germany, and Poland).

# Migration and Internal Security focuses on international migration processes, the impact of migration on European labor markets, the phenomenon of "brain drain" in East European countries, and Polish and European migration policies.

4. DemosEUROPA - Center for European Strategy (DemosEUROPA - Centrum Strategii Europejskiej)

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**Mission** DemosEUROPA's mission of is to initiate debates on the biggest challenges faced by the EU, its website states. The think tank wants to help make Poland a confident EU member state that believes in common European efforts. The center promotes a proactive and unequivocally pro-European approach by Poland as an EU member state, combines analysis of processes taking place in and outside the EU, and strives to present forward-leaning recommendations and proposals. It is convinced that it is necessary to open the European integration process up to an increasingly broad public debate, initiated by workshops, seminars, and conferences. DemosEUROPA also publishes reports, opinions, and commentaries based on events it organizes ([www.demoseuropa.eu](http://www.demoseuropa.eu)).

**Activities** Its analytic work includes the following subject areas: the future of the EU, the EU and its citizens (gradual transformation of the EU from a project of the elites into a project of societies), the EU economy, enlargement, the EU in the world (relations with the United States, China, Russia, and India), European Neighborhood Policy, justice administration and internal affairs, and identity in the globalization era. The center's commentaries, opinions, and reports are available in both English and Polish ([www.demoseuropa.eu](http://www.demoseuropa.eu)).

**History, Funding** DemosEUROPA - Center for European Strategy was established in July 2006. The center was founded and is now headed by Pawel Swieboda, a former expert in the President's Chancellery and head of the European Union Department in the Foreign Ministry between 2001 and 2006 ([www.demoseuropa.eu](http://www.demoseuropa.eu)).

The center notes that it is financed with grants from companies, European institutions, international foundations, as well as governments and local-governments of EU member states ([www.demoseuropa.eu](http://www.demoseuropa.eu)).

5. Natolin European Center (Centrum Europejskie Natolin - CEN)

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**Mission, Staff** The statutory goals of the Natolin European Center (CEN), which was registered in September 1993, include the promotion of knowledge of European integration (undertaking research, scientific, technological, and educational efforts to develop European studies, conducting training and research) and cooperation with international organizations, its website says. CEN also strives to bring together lecturers, artists, researchers, and practitioners of European integration from both domestic and foreign scientific communities ([www.natolin.edu.pl](http://www.natolin.edu.pl)).

The center's experts include Olaf Osica and Marek A. Cichocki, who publish their opinions in influential print media, such as the daily Rzeczpospolita.

**Activities, Publications** CEN posts on its website Natolin Analyses and Natolin Forum, devoted to current political affairs. It publishes one analysis per month, some are available in English. Topics include European migration policies, prospects for a European defense union, the missile defense shield in the German political debate, and the reform of the EU from a Polish perspective. The center also posts on its website shorter commentaries (Natolin Commentaries) on important EU affairs ([www.natolin.edu.pl](http://www.natolin.edu.pl)).

The center publishes the quarterly New Europe and Natolin Review, which can be purchased either in electronic form or in hardcopy. The periodical offers articles by both Polish and foreign experts on issues such as the European constitution, Europe's identity, and transformation of the European nation state ([www.natolin.edu.pl](http://www.natolin.edu.pl)).

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**Mission** The Sobieski Institute is an independent, nongovernmental organization, and a multidisciplinary center for analysis focusing on current political issues as well as matters of significance for Poland's socioeconomic development, according to its website. The institute formulates political and economic strategies, initiates public debate, and provides a forum for academics, professionals, politicians, journalists, and others who wish to contribute to public life, according to its website ([www.sobieski.org.pl](http://www.sobieski.org.pl)).

The institute identifies the following areas of activity: defense and security policy, education, energy policy, international relations and foreign policy, law, public finance and monetary policies, technology, telecommunications, as well as political systems and political discourse. It draws up and publishes reports and expert opinions, cooperates with think tanks at home and abroad, and organizes conferences and seminars and prepares expert opinions for public institutions and businesses. The Sobieski Institute also publishes the *International Political Review*, whose goal is to transfer the latest developments in political thought from major political centers in Europe and the United States ([www.sobieski.org.pl](http://www.sobieski.org.pl)).

**Funding, Staff** The institute stresses that it is a nonprofit organization, and if it does turn a profit, the funds are allocated to activities stipulated in its statute. The institute lists the following sources of its income: payments from sponsors, donations for statutory activity from individuals and legal entities, paid expert reports and consulting, organization of training, conferences, and seminars, as well as grants for research and analysis from the EU and from state institutions and the private sector ([www.sobieski.org.pl](http://www.sobieski.org.pl)).

The IS is headed by a two-person board comprising Chairman Sergiusz Trzeciak and Ryszard Sowinski. It was established in 2004 ([www.sobieski.org.pl](http://www.sobieski.org.pl)).

The right-wing monthly *Racja Polska* noted that the Sobieski Institute puts emphasis on a strong yet limited state, freedom and responsibility of individuals, economic liberties, and a social order based on the natural law. The paper pointed out that ideas proposed by the think tank often contradicted the social solidarity program proposed by PiS, as a result of which "not everyone in the party was satisfied with the expansion of the Sobieski Institute." The [www.lewica.pl](http://www.lewica.pl) portal, operated by a group of young people with left-wing views, noted that the institute, "regarded as the intellectual base of PiS," is a member of the Stockholm Network, a group of European free-market think tanks (23 November 2007; 2 February 2007; 23 November 2007).

Political leaning Tygodnik Solidarnosc described the institute as a think tank "tied more closely to the right side of the political scene," adding that Pawel Szalamacha, one of the institute's founders, was a deputy treasury minister in the conservative, PiS-led government, while tax expert Mirosław Barszcz was a deputy finance minister there. Many young economists and lawyers with ties to the Sobieski Institute took posts in supervisory boards of treasury-owned enterprises. The portal [www.lewica.pl](http://www.lewica.pl) observes that Marian Moszora, an expert associated with this institute, was a deputy finance minister in 2005-2006 (2 February 2007; 23 November 2007).

Tygodnik Powszechny, a Catholic weekly targeting a highly intellectual audience, cited Bartłomiej Sienkiewicz, one of the founders of the OSW think tank, as saying that the Sobieski Institute was helping the Kaczyńskis' PiS ([www.tygodnik.onet.pl](http://www.tygodnik.onet.pl)).

#### 7. Kosciuszko Institute (Instytut Kosciuszki - IK)

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**Mission** The IK's mission is to promote the socioeconomic development and security of Poland as a proactive EU member and NATO partner, its website says. It seeks to be a leader in "positive transformations," create and share best solutions, also for neighboring countries that are working to create a civil society and a market economy. It is an independent, nongovernmental, and nonprofit think tank. The IK offers solutions in the form of recommendations and expert reports for the EU, the government, and local-government institutions, as well as for parliament members, media, NGOs, and entrepreneurs ([www.ik.org.pl](http://www.ik.org.pl)).

The IK seeks to remove barriers to growth, and therefore supports "proactivity," competitiveness, and creative actions. It is an advocate of a strong government, a limited role of the state that creates the best possible conditions for using the talent of its citizens, and favors a streamlined tax system. It collaborates with partner research institutes in Europe, including three institutes in Ukraine: the Institute of Euro-Atlantic Cooperation, the NATO-Ukraine Civic League, and the Legislative Initiatives Laboratory. It has its headquarters in Krakow and an office in Brussels ([www.ik.org.pl](http://www.ik.org.pl)).

Activities Its research is divided into four fields: EU institutions and reforms, EU regional policy, EU Eastern dimension, and economic policy. The IK reports on conferences and seminars that deal with relevant policy issues, and posts publications discussing topics such as Poland's position in the EU, the effectiveness of Poland's members of the European Parliament, implications of a rejection of the EU treaty, the removal of barriers to growth in Ukraine, Poland's experience in NATO, and elections in Russia. In 2006 it posted two reports on Iran, one discussing the internal and external situation of the country, the other analyzing Iran as a factor destabilizing the situation in the Middle East. All publications are available only in Polish ([www.ik.org.pl](http://www.ik.org.pl)).

History, Staff The institute was established in 1999 as the European Integration Institute by a group of people tied to the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and the Main School of Commerce in Warsaw. It changed its name after Poland's EU accession in 2004. It has attracted scholars and employees of Polish and EU administrations. It is headed by Mariusz Badura and Izabela Albrycht. Tomasz Mlynarski, Tomasz Sanecki, and Rafal Kesek supervise specific research fields ([www.ik.org.pl](http://www.ik.org.pl)).

#### 8. Institute for Strategic Studies (Instytut Studiow Strategicznych - ISS)

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Mission, Staff The institute was founded in 1993 by the Jagiellonian University and the Economic Academy in Krakow. It is a nongovernmental, nonprofit organization that conducts interdisciplinary studies on the most significant issues facing Poland and the world, its website states. It focuses on international affairs, paying special attention to Poland's integration into the EU, European security, Poland's eastern policy, and regional policy in Central Europe. It closely cooperates with the Foreign Ministry, the Council of Europe, NATO headquarters, the European Commission, and the European Parliament, as well as with the German Marshall Fund, and other American foundations. Its sponsors include the German Marshall Fund, as well as the German Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Batory Foundation, the Bank BPH, and Bank Millennium. It is headed by a board consisting of Anna Szymanska-Klich, Jacek Klich, Zdzislaw Mach, Stanislaw Miklaszewski, Antoni Potocki, Pawel Rey, Grazyna Skapka, and Jacek Michalski ([www.iss.krakow.pl](http://www.iss.krakow.pl)).

**Activities** The institute conducts research programs that include organizing international conferences, expert seminars, and public debates. The programs are split into the following topics: Poland in the European Union, a new shape of Euro-Atlantic security, Poland's eastern policy, Poles murdered by the Nazis for helping Jews, and Poland's armed forces. It publishes materials on conferences and seminars, as well as reports concerning the most important political, economic, and social issues in Poland and abroad. The publications, available only in Polish, include books and briefings, such as *Democracy in Central Europe 1989-1999*, *Globalization*, *Liberalism at the End of the 20th Century*, and *European Integration*. None of these publications is available on the institute's website ([www.iss.krakow.pl](http://www.iss.krakow.pl)).

### Economic Think Tanks

#### 1. Center for Social and Economic Research (Centrum Analiz Społeczno-Ekonomicznych - CASE)

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**Mission** CASE, established in 1991, is an independent, nonprofit organization founded on the idea that research-based policy-making is vital for the economic welfare of societies, its website states. At the beginning it turned its attention to EU accession processes, while today the institute is interested in macroeconomic and monetary policy, relations between the EU and its eastern neighbors, labor markets and social policy, innovation and competitiveness, as well as institution-building and poverty reduction. It is active in over 30 countries ([www.case.com.pl](http://www.case.com.pl)).

**Staff** The think tank is headed by the economist Ewa Balcerowicz, the wife of former finance minister and former central bank head Leszek Balcerowicz, who is also a member of the institute. Other members include Rafal Antczak, an expert frequently cited in the media, as well as former Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar and the US economist Jeffrey Sachs. The CASE researchers include Marek Gora, the main author of Poland's social security system reform, and Jacek Rostowski, the present finance minister ([www.case.com.pl](http://www.case.com.pl)).

Activities CASE relies on its internationally recognized economic experts and Warsaw-based staff to carry out the following activities: conduct independent research and analysis, spread economic knowledge and research results; advise governments, international organizations, and NGOs; inform and encourage public debate through conferences, seminars, academic internships, and study visits; and support the growth and independence of the NGO sector in post-communist countries.. ([www.case.com.pl](http://www.case.com.pl)).

CASE is the cofounder of a regional network of think tanks in countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Belarus, and Ukraine. It also participates in six international networks: the European Network of Economic Policy Research Institutes (ENEPRI), the Association of Russian Economic Think Tanks (ARETT), the Economic Policy Institutes Network (EPIN), the European Forecasting Research Association for the Macro-Economy (EUROFRAME), the European Forecasting Network (EFN), the ERAWATCH (European Research Area) Network, and Euro-Mediterranean Forum of Economic Institutes (FEMISE) ([www.case.com.pl](http://www.case.com.pl)).

Recent CASE publications include economic analyses in Polish, English, and Russian. They dealt with issues such as using energy resources to diversify Kazakhstan's economy, global repercussions of changes in US monetary policy, risks in the property market, and Polish economic outlook ([www.case.com.pl](http://www.case.com.pl)).

Funding In 2006 over 55 percent of its funds came from the EU, over 19 percent from the public sector (Polish Government, public sources in Poland and abroad), almost 14 percent from the private sector and private foundations, and over 11 percent from international organizations, including the United Nations Development Program and other UN agencies, the World Bank, and the OECD ([www.case.com.pl](http://www.case.com.pl)).

In 2006 a parliamentary commission investigated whether the foundation benefited from the fact that CASE President Ewa Balcerowicz's husband Leszek Balcerowicz was head of the central bank. Rzeczpospolita announced that the deputies failed to prove that CASE had indeed benefited, adding that some banks that donated funds pledged money to the foundation before Balcerowicz was appointed central bank head (13 September 2006).

## 2. Adam Smith Center (Centrum im. Adama Smitha - CAS)

ul. Bednarska 16

00-321 Warsaw

tel. (+48 22) 828 47 07

website: [www.smith.pl](http://www.smith.pl) (deactivated)

**Mission** According to a 2003 Estymator poll, CAS, established in 1989, is the most widely known economic think tank in Poland: approximately 23 percent of people are familiar with the name, the poll revealed. According to [www.ustawa.info](http://www.ustawa.info), a website cofounded by the Adam Smith Center, it is the first independent research-and-development institute in Poland and East Europe. It researches and promotes the principles and ethics of the free market, and supports the development of the market economy. CAS focuses on conducting research, education, publishing leaflets and books, and producing television broadcasts ([www.ustawa.info](http://www.ustawa.info)).

**Activities** CAS conducts research on the economic transition in Poland, and analyzes similar processes in other Central and East European countries. Its area of interest includes the macroeconomic situation, privatization, private sector growth, reforms of the tax and pension systems, institutional and legal barriers, and internal and external security. Since 1996 it has been part of the Economic Freedom Network, an organization devoted to promoting economic freedom around the world, and since 1997 it has acted as a copublisher of Economic Freedom of the World - Annual Report ([www.ustawa.info](http://www.ustawa.info)).

The center also attempts to change socialist habits and ideas about the economy, which have not waned despite the transformation that has taken place since 1989, [www.ustawa.pl](http://www.ustawa.pl) noted. According to [www.lewica.pl](http://www.lewica.pl), CAS launched the press education campaign "Myths in the Economy" in 1992, which by 1994 involved a total of 18 daily and weekly publications. This was supplemented by television and radio interviews with CAS experts. In 2001 CAS received an award in the prestigious Pro Publico Bono contest for its draft legislation on access to public information.

Since 1993 CAS has been publishing the semiannual bulletin Poland's Economic Outlook. It has published a total of 20 books, also in cooperation with the US International Center for Economic Growth, and economic textbooks for high-school students. In 1995 the center launched a new series of publications, the Adam Smith Center Booklets, which present results of some of the research conducted by the think tank and discuss proposed systemic solutions ([www.ustawa.info](http://www.ustawa.info)).

The rightwing monthly *Racja Polska* observed that the Left is a harsh critic of the activities of the Adam Smith Center ([www.racjapolska.pl](http://www.racjapolska.pl)).

**Staff** The think tank is headed by Robert Gwiazdowski and Andrzej Sadowski, economic experts who often appear in the media. Other well known experts linked to CAS are Cezary Jozefiak, a former member of the Monetary Policy Council, and Włodzimierz Siwinski, former president of the Warsaw University ([www.ustawa.info](http://www.ustawa.info)).

3. Foreign Trade Research Institute (Instytut Badan Rynku, Konsumpcji i Koniunktur - IBRKK)

Al. Jerozolimskie 87

02-001 Warsaw

tel. (+48 22) 628 55 85, 621 33 43, 621 33 42)

fax. (+48 22) 628 24 79

e-mail: [koniunkt@ibrkk.pl](mailto:koniunkt@ibrkk.pl)

website: [www.ibrkk.pl](http://www.ibrkk.pl)

**Mission** The primary mission of the institute is to analyze and forecast foreign economic relations. Much of this effort is focused on the economic transition and the accompanying increase in Poland's commitment to international economic relations. Research includes areas such as the implications of global economic trends for Poland's economy, development of integration processes in the EU, the course of transition in Poland and in other Central European countries (including privatization and inflow of foreign direct investment), issues related to zloty convertibility, research on domestic and foreign economic trends, regular monitoring of the situation of Poland's exporters, and analysis of the position of small and mid-sized businesses in Poland's foreign trade ([www.ibrkk.pl](http://www.ibrkk.pl)).

The institute's task is to develop scientific research for both the state administration and the business sector to help improve the competitiveness of the Polish economy, maintain a fast rate of economic growth, and fully integrate into the EU ([www.ibrkk.pl](http://www.ibrkk.pl)).

The IBRKK does not post any of its publications in the Internet, but offers the option of buying them online. The publications are mostly in Polish and tend to examine Poland's economy in the context of EU accession and integration.

**Staff** The institute is a government-funded research center that has operated under different names since 1969. The IBRKK is headed by Ryszard Michalski and two deputies: Krzysztof Marczewski and Ludwik Palys ([www.ibrkk.pl](http://www.ibrkk.pl)).

4. Gdansk Institute for Market Economics (GIME)/ Instytut Badan nad Gospodarka Rynkowa (IBNGR)

ul. Do Studzienki 63

80-227 Gdansk

tel. (+48 58) 524 49 00

fax. (+48 58) 524 49 08

e-mail: [ibngr@ibngr.edu.pl](mailto:ibngr@ibngr.edu.pl)

website: [www.ibngr.edu.pl](http://www.ibngr.edu.pl)

Established in 1989 as a nonprofit foundation, GIME is a nongovernmental, independent scientific research institution dealing with the economy and government policy, its website states. Its mission is to conduct research and draft useful recommendations for the government's policy, and to provide independent assessments of the economy for the business sector and public opinion ([www.ibngr.edu.pl](http://www.ibngr.edu.pl)).

The institute is run by Jan Szomburg, Maciej H. Grabowski, Leszek Pawlowicz, and Bohdan Wyznikiewicz. Its research areas include regional studies and European integration, companies and innovation, public finances, banking and financial markets, and macroeconomic forecasts. Publications issued up until 2005 are available at the institute's website, but more recent reports and analyses must be ordered ([www.ibngr.edu.pl](http://www.ibngr.edu.pl)).

#### Other Think Tanks

##### 1. Institute of Public Affairs (IPA) Instytut Spraw Publicznych (ISP)

ul. Szpitalna 5 lok. 22

00-031 Warsaw

tel. (+48 22) 556 42 60

fax (+48 22) 556 42 62

e-mail: [isp@isp.org.pl](mailto:isp@isp.org.pl)

website: [www.isp.org.pl](http://www.isp.org.pl)

**Mission** According to its website, the Institute is an independent, nonpartisan public policy think tank. It was established in 1995 to support modernization reforms and to provide a forum for informed debate on social and political issues. It conducts research as well as societal analysis and presents policy recommendations ([www.isp.org.pl](http://www.isp.org.pl))

According to Rzeczpospolita, the institute has been set up to provide a research base for reforms implemented in Poland. Scholars that cooperate with the IPA prepare analyses on the most important issues for the country - they participated in, among others, the drafting of the Constitution, passed in 1997, and in work on the local-government reform (, 15 December 2005).

Activities The institute operates four research programs:

1. The European Program focuses on challenges related to European integration, including the future and shape of EU borders, reform of EU policies, efficient use of assistance funds, public opinion and attitudes toward the EU, and public perception of Poland and other EU states. Current projects are as follows: Mutual Perception Studies, New EU Member States' Policy Towards the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, New Modes of Governance, and Poland-Germany - Press Survey, and New Modes of Governance.
2. The Social Policy Program monitors social consequences of the transition in Poland and other East and Central European countries, dealing with strategies to prevent unemployment and social marginalization, healthcare and social security reforms, the status and needs of social groups, trade unions and social dialog, and the role of NGOs in social policy. Current projects are concerned with social dialog at the regional level, the potential for social dialog, building an NGO-friendly environment in Poland, the welfare system and labor market flexibility.
3. Migration and Eastern Policy Program looks at Poland's relations with neighboring states and the EU's eastern policy. The main fields of activity are the consequences of the Schengen Agreement implementation, migration and repatriation in Central Europe, free movement of labor and the globalization of labor markets, and Poland's role in the EU's eastern policy.
4. Citizen and Law Program operates in support of the active participation of citizens in public life, the transparent functioning of state institutions, and their accessibility for citizens ([www.isp.org.pl](http://www.isp.org.pl)).

Funding It is a nonprofit and nongovernmental organization, whose individual projects are carried out thanks to support from and cooperation with institutions and organizations such as ComputerLand SA, the European Commission Delegation to Poland, the European Foundation for the Improvement of Working and Living Conditions, the European Social Fund, the Robert Bosch Foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the Embassy of France, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Poland, the National Endowment for Democracy, the Open Society Institute, the Polish-American Freedom Foundation, and the Polish German Cooperation Foundation ([www.isp.org.pl](http://www.isp.org.pl)).

Staff The IPA is headed by Lena Kolarska-Bobinska, Jacek Kucharczyk, and Jacek Wojnarowski. The Supervisory Board includes Krzysztof Michalski, Jerzy Baczynski, Marcin Krol, Helena Luczywo, and Wiktor Osiatynski. Members of the Program Board include Bronislaw Geremek, Ewa Letowska, Bronislaw Komorowski, Jerzy Kropiwnicki,

Andrzej Olechowski, Marek Safjan, Aleksander Smolar, Lech Walesa, and Andrzej Zoll  
([www.isp.org.pl](http://www.isp.org.pl)).

## 2. Stefan Batory Foundation (Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego)

ul. Sapiezynska 10a

00-215 Warsaw

tel. (+48 22) 53 60 200

fax (+48 22) 53 60 220

e-mail: [batory@batory.org.pl](mailto:batory@batory.org.pl)

website: [www.batory.org.pl](http://www.batory.org.pl)

**Mission** Named after a 16th century Polish king of Hungarian extraction, the Foundation's mission is to support the development of an open, democratic society in Poland and other Central and East European countries, its website states ([www.batory.org.pl](http://www.batory.org.pl)).

The Foundation's priorities are to enhance the role and involvement of civil society, promote civil liberties and the rule of law, and develop international cooperation and solidarity. The foundation encourages partnership between the public and private sectors, innovative approaches, and coalition building in addressing social problems. The Foundation also serves as a forum for activity, organizing conferences, debates, and training seminars, publishing policy papers and reports, and initiating awareness campaigns ([www.batory.org.pl](http://www.batory.org.pl)).

**Funding** Its activities are financed by the Open Society Institute, Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe, the Ford Foundation, the Robert Bosch Foundation, and by other institutional and individual donors. The Stefan Batory Foundation is an independent private Polish foundation established by George Soros and registered in Poland in May 1988 ([www.batory.org.pl](http://www.batory.org.pl)).

**Activities** The Foundation's reports are posted on its website and available free of charge. The three main topics under which most publications are grouped are as follows: Debates and Conferences, Against Corruption, and International Cooperation. The publications deal with topics such as the EU's relations with Russia, Poland's foreign policy, corruption and its perceptions, as well as EU-related issues: visa policies, the Schengen area, and publications on Ukraine and Belarus. Some publications are also available in English ([www.batory.org.pl](http://www.batory.org.pl))

## 3. Globalization Institute (Instytut Globalizacji)

Fundacja Instytut Globalizacji

ul. Opawska 1/4

44-100 Gliwice

tel./fax (+48 32) 23 26 554

website: [www.globalizacja.org](http://www.globalizacja.org)

**Mission** The Globalization Institute was established in 2005 by economic expert and publicist Tomasz Teluk, and journalist and publisher Tomasz Sommer. Their goal was to set up an independent, free-market center that could wield real influence on public affairs in Poland and take part in international programs for broadening individual liberties, defending traditional property rights and free-market values. The institute collaborates with the CATO Institute, the Heritage Foundation, the Lord Acton Institute, the Centre for the New Europe in Brussels, the Molinari Institute, and the Bruno Leoni Institute ([www.globalizacja.org](http://www.globalizacja.org)).

The institute promotes voluntary processes conducive to resolving social problems and leading to welfare, without abandoning traditional values. It believes that private institutions are more efficient than state bureaucracies, and therefore advocates the privatization of most state functions. The free market should only be confined by the moral tenets of the Ten Commandments, the institute believes ([www.globalizacja.org](http://www.globalizacja.org)).

**Activities** The Globalization Institute pursues a number of projects in various domains of public life: health care, competitiveness of businesses, environment protection, intellectual property, and globalization processes. It publishes books, analyses, and reports, and organizes press meetings, conferences, and lectures, and commissions public opinion polls. On its website the institute comments on the aforementioned topics, and post reports. These include reports on digital television in Poland and the EU and on competition in the house loan market ([www.globalizacja.org](http://www.globalizacja.org)).

#### 4. Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Helsinki Fundacja Praw Człowieka)

ul. Zgoda 11

00-018 Warsaw

tel. (+48 22) 828 10 08, 556 44 40

fax (+48 22) 556 44 50

e-mail: [hfhr@hfhrpol.waw.pl](mailto:hfhr@hfhrpol.waw.pl)

website: [www.hfhrpol.waw.pl](http://www.hfhrpol.waw.pl)

**History, Mission, Management** The foundation, based in Warsaw, was set up in 1989. Its establishment was preceded by seven years of activity of the Helsinki Committee in Poland, which had operated underground in communist Poland since 1982. Following the transition in 1989, the committee's members decided to establish an independent foundation to carry out educational and research-related activities in the field of human rights. People at the helm of the institute include Halina Bortnowska-Dabrowska, Jerzy Ciemniewski, Janusz Grzelak, Marek Antoni Nowicki, Marek Safjan, Stefan Starczewski, Danuta Przywara, and Zbigniew Holda ([www.hfhrpol.waw.pl](http://www.hfhrpol.waw.pl)).

**Funding, Activities** According to its website, it operates on the basis of grants from large foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, the Open Society Institute, the Charles Steward MOTT Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. McArthur Foundation, the Stefan Batory Foundation, the German Marshall Fund, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, and Freedom House. It also receives funds from NGOs that cooperate with it, such as the Dutch Helsinki Committee, as well as from international institutes, including the Council of Europe, OSCE/ODHIR, the EU and United Nations, as well as from private sponsors ([www.hfhrpol.waw.pl](http://www.hfhrpol.waw.pl)).

The foundation carries out educational programs and organizes seminars concerning human rights. It publishes reports and books, mostly in Polish, on issues such as conditions in prisons, the anti-abortion law, children's rights, refusal to serve in armed forces, and refugees' rights. It also posts on its website annual reports on human rights violations in Poland ([www.hfhrpol.waw.pl](http://www.hfhrpol.waw.pl)).

The rightwing monthly *Racja Polska* observed that the Right is unfavorably disposed toward the think tank ([www.racjapolska.pl](http://www.racjapolska.pl)).