



## **The Global Trade and Innovation Policy Alliance**

There are constructive ways for countries to participate in the global economy; and there are destructive ways. The constructive path leads toward broad horizons by promoting innovation, opening borders to robust trade, and building on national strengths. The destructive path fields “innovation mercantilist” policies that use a “compulsion” as opposed to an “attraction” strategy to entice innovators to produce in their nations. The **Global Trade and Innovation Policy Alliance** (GTIPA) exists to promote the virtues of the first path and to help promote policies that can maximize innovation-based economic growth across all nations.

The Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF)—a Washington, DC-based technology and economic policy think tank—has built a **global network of over 40 independent think tanks** that are like-minded in their support for the enclosed [GTIPA Shared Statement of Principles](#), because we believe a chorus of many voices can be more effective than any one by itself in advocating for greater levels of global innovation, trade, integration, and economic development.

Since there are many who ardently support greater global trade liberalization, deplore trade-distorting “innovation mercantilist” practices, and believe governments can and should play important and proactive roles in spurring greater levels of innovation and productivity, the GTIPA [website](#) highlights and cross-pollinates partner organizations’ research and publications. Broadly, the Global Trade and Innovation Policy Alliance represents a network of world-class think tanks, from every corner of the globe, whose members gain a new channel of communication they can use to disseminate their publications and reports and identify opportunities to collaborate on events, research, and policy analysis in areas like “innovation policy,” “trade and innovation,” and “digital trade.” GTIPA members include:

[Austrian Economics Center](#) (Austria)  
[Bay Area Council Economic Institute](#) (U.S.)  
[The Bertelsmann Foundation](#) (North America)  
[C.D. Howe Institute](#) (Canada)  
[The Center for Global Enterprise](#) (U.S.)  
[Center for Social and Economic Research](#) (Poland)  
[Chung-Hua Inst. for Economic Research](#) (Taiwan)  
[Competere](#) (Italy)  
[DigitalES](#) (Spain)  
[Foundation for Economic & Industrial Research](#) (Greece)  
[The Free Market Foundation](#) (South Africa)  
[Fundación Eléutera](#) (Honduras)  
[Fundación IDEA](#) (Mexico)  
[Fundación Internacional Bases](#) (Argentina)  
[Geneva Network](#) (UK)  
[German Economic Institute](#) (Germany)  
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[I-Com](#) (Italy)  
[ICRIER](#) (India)  
[IMANI Africa](#) (Ghana)  
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[The Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance](#) (Bangladesh)  
[The Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance](#) (Australia)  
[Jordan Strategy Forum](#) (Jordan)  
[Korea Institute for Industrial Economics & Trade](#) (Korea)  
[The Legatum Institute](#) (UK)  
[Libertad y Desarrollo](#) (Chile)  
[Libertad y Progreso](#) (Argentina)  
[The Lisbon Council](#) (Belgium)  
[The Macdonald-Laurier Institute](#) (Canada)  
[Paramadina Public Policy Institute](#) (Indonesia)  
[Philippine Institute for Development Studies](#) (The Philippines)  
[The Prime Institute](#) (Pakistan)  
[Property Rights Alliance](#) (U.S.)  
[SISTP](#) (China)  
[STUNS](#) (Sweden)  
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