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**Y E A R B O O K   O F  
I N T E R N A T I O N A L  
O R G A N I Z A T I O N S  
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## Publication history

### 1905–1907

Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

- *Annuaire de la Vie internationale*: 1905–1906–1907 (1<sup>ère</sup> série).

### 1908–1911

Union of International Associations / Central Office of International Associations

- *Annuaire de la Vie internationale* (with the collaboration of the Institut International de Bibliographie and the Institut International de la Paix) 1908–1909 (2<sup>ème</sup> série)
- *Annuaire de la Vie internationale* (with the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) 1910–1911 (2<sup>ème</sup> série)

### 1921–1939

Continuation by the League of Nations (Geneva) of the initiative of the Union of International Associations

- *Répertoire des Organisations internationales*: 1925, 1936 (French ed.)
- *Handbook of International Organizations*: 1926, 1929, 1938 (English ed.)
- *Répertoire des Organisations internationales / Handbook of International Organizations*: 1921, 1923 (bi-lingual ed.)

### 1948–1950

Editions de l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales S.A. (Geneva)

- *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales / Yearbook of International Organizations*. 1948 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.), 1949 (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.), 1950 (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.) (with the collaboration of the Union of International Associations)

### 1951–1980

Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations resulting from a resolution of the Economic and Social Council

- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1951/52 (4<sup>th</sup> ed.), 1954/55 (5<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1956/57 (6<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1958/59 (7<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1960/61 (8<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1962/63 (9<sup>th</sup> ed.), 1964/65 (10<sup>th</sup> ed.), 1966/67 (11<sup>th</sup> ed.), 1968/69 (12<sup>th</sup> ed.), 1970/71 (13<sup>th</sup> ed.), 1972/73 (14<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations / Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1974 (15<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1976/77 (16<sup>th</sup> ed.), 1978/79 (17<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1980 (16/18<sup>th</sup> ed.)

### 1981

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published jointly with the International Chamber of Commerce (Paris)

- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1981 (19<sup>th</sup> ed.)

### 1983–2010

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published, with four supplementary volumes, by K.G. Saur Verlag (Munich)

– *Yearbook of International Organizations*

- Vol 1: Organization descriptions, from 1983 (20<sup>th</sup> ed.) to 1998 (35<sup>th</sup> ed.) and in 2 parts (1A and 1B) since 1999 (36<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- Vol 2: Geographic Volume: International Organization Participation; Country directory of secretariats and membership, since 1983 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- Vol 3: Subject volume: Global Action Networks; Classified directory by subject and region, since 1983 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- Vol 4: Bibliographic volume: International Organization Bibliography and Resources, since 1996 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- Vol 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns, since 2001 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- Vol 6: Who's Who in International Organizations, since 2007 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- CD-ROM version: *Yearbook / Annuaire Plus*, 1995 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.) – 2008 (15<sup>th</sup> ed.)

### 2011–

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published by Brill / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (Leiden/Boston)

– *Yearbook of International Organizations*

- Vol 1: Organization descriptions and cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)
- Vol 2: Geographical Index – A Country Directory of Secretariats and Memberships
- Vol 3: Global Action Networks – A Subject Directory and Index
- Vol 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources
- Vol 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns
- Vol 6: Who's Who in International Organizations

The *Yearbook of International Organizations* is also available online. See <http://www.uia.org/>

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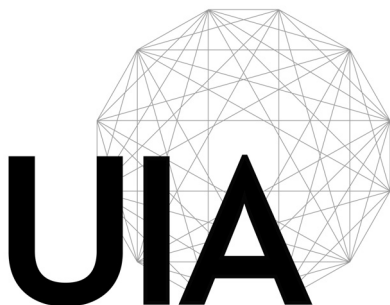
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EDITED BY THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

**Y E A R B O O K   O F  
I N T E R N A T I O N A L  
O R G A N I Z A T I O N S  
2 0 1 7   -   2 0 1 8**

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS  
EDITION 54

**VOLUME 1A (A TO *Ins*)  
ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTIONS  
AND CROSS-REFERENCES**



BRILL

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Rue Washington 40  
B-1050 Brussels, Belgium

Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands.  
Koninklijke Brill NV incorporates the imprints Brill, Hotei  
Publishing, IDC Publishers, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

**Typeset by**

bsix information exchange GmbH  
Sophienstraße 40  
D-38118 Braunschweig, Germany

Printed on acid free paper.

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Library of Congress Card Number: 49-22132

ISSN: 2211-3010

ISBN: Yearbook Volume 1 (A and B): 9789004344761

Yearbook Volumes 1-6 Set: 9789004344822

UIA Publication Number: 465

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#### Volume 3:

Global Action Networks – A Subject Directory and Index

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#### Volume 6:

Who's Who in International Organizations

Further information can be found at [www.uia.org](http://www.uia.org)

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### Ce volume:

#### Descriptions des organisations

Classées par ordre alphabétique du nom en anglais, ou du sigle, si celui-ci est plus connu, dans une séquence unique qui contient également: les sigles, les noms dans d'autres langues que l'anglais, les noms et abréviations alternatifs et du passé, les noms et abréviations secondaires.

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#### Volume 3:

Réseaux d'action globale – répertoire thématique et index

#### Volume 4:

Bibliographie et ressources des organisations internationales

#### Volume 5:

Statistiques, visualizations et représentations

#### Volume 6:

Who's Who in International Organizations

Informations complémentaires sur le web [www.uia.org](http://www.uia.org)

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## The YEARBOOK series

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All these publications are also available online. For further information please see <http://www.uia.org/>

### VOLUME 1 (Parts 1A and 1B): ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTIONS AND CROSS-REFERENCES

Descriptions of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, covering every field of human activity. Listed in alphabetic order of title.

**Contents of descriptions:** Descriptions, varying in length from several lines to several pages, include: organization names in all relevant languages; principal and secondary addresses; main activities and programmes; personnel and finances; technical and regional commissions; history, goals, structure; inter-organizational links; languages used; membership by country.

**Cross-references:** Integrated into the alphabetic sequence of descriptions are cross-references to related organizations. Access is possible via organization names in English, French and other working languages and via all initials or abbreviations in various languages.

### VOLUME 2: GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX – A COUNTRY DIRECTORY OF SECRETARIATS AND MEMBERSHIPS

- Organizations classified by country of secretariat(s)
- Organizations classified by countries of location of membership
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Can be used to locate international organizations by country of secretariat or membership. Each organization is listed with its complete address under the country or countries in which it has established a main secretariat.

### VOLUME 3: GLOBAL ACTION NETWORKS – A SUBJECT DIRECTORY AND INDEX

- Organizations classified by subject concerns
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    - subject keywords in all available languages
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- Groups organizations into general and detailed subject categories. Can be used as an index to descriptions in Volume 1. Each organization is listed with its complete address.

### VOLUME 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

- Bibliography of studies on international non-profit organizations
  - Organization publications
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- Includes major and periodical publications of international organizations, together with bibliographic information on research on NGOs.

### VOLUME 5: STATISTICS, VISUALIZATIONS AND PATTERNS

- Detailed statistical tables of information in Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.
- Historical statistical summaries and analyses
- Visual representations of statistical data and networks
- Statistical data on the meetings of international organizations

### VOLUME 6: WHO'S WHO IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Biographies of leading individuals in international organizations.

### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

Lists future international meetings with details of place, date, subject and organizer, including complete address, and cross-referencing the Yearbook where possible. Geographical and chronological listings. Index by subject.

### HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

- *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*. Editions 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908-9, 1910-11, totalling 4,741 pages
- *Code des Voeux Internationaux* (Classification of resolutions of international organizations) Edition 1923, 940 pages

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## La série YEARBOOK

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Tous ces publications sont également disponible en ligne. Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter <http://www.uia.org/>

### VOLUME 1 (Parties 1A et 1B): DESCRIPTIONS DES ORGANISATIONS ET LEURS LIENS

Descriptions des organisations intergouvernementales et non-gouvernementales qui couvrent tous les domaines d'activités. Présentation par ordre alphabétique des titres.

**Contenu des descriptions:** Les descriptions contiennent les éléments suivants: titres de l'organisation dans toutes les langues appropriées; adresse principale et adresses secondaires; principales activités et programmes; personnel et finances; commissions régionales et techniques; historique, buts, structure; liens avec d'autres organisations; langues utilisées; membrariat par pays.

**Références croisées:** Des références croisées à des organisations apparentées sont intégrées dans la séquence alphabétique des descriptions. L'accès à ces organisations est possible via les titres d'organisations en anglais, français et autres langues de travail, ainsi que via leurs initiales ou abréviations dans diverses langues.

### VOLUME 2: INDEX GEOGRAPHIQUE – REPERTOIRE DES SECRETARIATS ET MEMBRARIATS PAR PAYS

- Organisations classées selon le pays siège de leur secrétariat
- Organisations classées selon les pays de leurs membres
- Statistiques: par pays et par ville

Peut-être utilisé pour localiser des organisations internationales par pays de secrétariat ou de membrariat. Chaque organisation est reprise avec son adresse complète.

### VOLUME 3: RESEAUX D'ACTION GLOBALE – REPERTOIRE THEMATIQUE ET INDEX

- Organisations classées par sujet
- Organisations classées par région
- Organisations classées par catégorie
- Statistiques par sujet
- Index (avec commentaires introductifs):
  - mots clés (dans toutes les langues de travail)
  - mots clés dans le nom des organisations (français et anglais)

Regroupe les organisations internationales en catégories de sujets. Ces catégories, générales ou spécifiques, peuvent être utilisées comme index aux notices du Volume 1. Chaque organisation est reprise avec son adresse complète.

### VOLUME 4: BIBLIOGRAPHIE ET RESSOURCES DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

- Bibliographie des études sur les organisations internationales sans but lucratif
- Publications des organisations
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Regroupe les publications principales et périodiques des organisations internationales, de même qu'une information bibliographique sur des études réalisées sur les ONG.

### VOLUME 5: STATISTIQUES, VISUALIZATIONS ET REPRESENTATIONS

- Tableaux statistiques détaillés des informations incorporés dans les volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 et 6.
- Résumés statistiques historiques et analyses
- Présentation visuelle des données statistiques et des réseaux.
- Données statistiques sur les réunions des organisations.

### VOLUME 6: WHO'S WHO DANS LES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Les biographies de personnalités au sein d'organisations internationales.

### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

Recense les futures réunions internationales, mentionnant le lieu, la date, le sujet, l'organisateur, l'adresse complète et, dans la mesure du possible, le renvoi à l'Annuaire. Listes géographique et chronologique. Index thématique.

### HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

- *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*. Editions 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908-9, 1910-11, totalling 4,741 pages
- *Code des Voeux Internationaux* (Classification of resolutions of international organizations) Edition 1923, 940 pages

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## Notes to the user

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To find the description of an organization in the Yearbook:

- **If you know the name or abbreviation of the organization:**  
Locate the organization in the alphabetic sequence in Volume 1. All names in all official languages and abbreviations are included in the alphabetic sequence. Note that the alphabetic sequence does not take account of prepositions or articles. You may find the name in the form of a cross-reference to the sequence number where the description is given. The sequence number follows the alphabetic order.
- **If you know keywords in the name of the organization:**  
Consult the index in Volume 3. It will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.
- **If you know the field in which the organization is active (eg its aims or activities):**  
Consult the classified list of organizations by subject in Volume 3. It will refer you to the the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.
- **If you know where the organization is located, or where it has members:**  
Consult the listing of organizations by country in Volume 2. This will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.
- **If you know the name of the principal officer of the organization:**  
Consult the officer's biographical description in Volume 6. This will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.
- **If you know the name of another organization that has a formal relationship with the one you want:**  
The description of the other organization in Volume 1 will refer you to the sequence number of the description of the organization you want in Volume 1.

Note that, due to the limitations of printing and binding, this volume does not include full descriptions of all organizations. All descriptions can be found in the on-line version.

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## Notes pour l'utilisateur

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Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation:

- **A partir du nom (ou de son abréviation):**  
Consultez d'abord la séquence alphabétique du volume 1. Les noms et abréviations y sont repris dans toutes les langues officielles. Vous constaterez que la séquence alphabétique ne tient pas compte des prépositions et articles. Le nom que vous recherchez peut vous renvoyer à un numéro de séquence sous lequel est reprise la notice descriptive de l'organisation. La numérotation suit l'ordre alphabétique.
- **A partir d'un mot clé:**  
Consultez l'index dans le volume 3 qui renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive dans le volume 1.
- **A partir d'un sujet ou d'une matière spécifique:**  
Consultez la liste classifiée par sujet dans le volume 3. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.
- **A partir d'un pays:**  
Consultez la liste par pays de secrétariat et de membrariat dans le volume 2. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.
- **Si vous connaissez le nom du responsable principal de l'organisation:**  
Consultez la description biographique du responsable dans le Volume 6. Celle-ci vous dirigera vers le numéro de séquence de la description dans le Volume 1.
- **A partir d'une organisation en relations officielles avec celle que vous cherchez:**  
La description de la première dans le volume 1 vous donnera le numéro de notice de la deuxième dans ce même volume 1.

A noter qu'à la suite de limitations d'impression et de reliure ce volume ne comprendra pas toutes les descriptions détaillées de toutes les organisations. Toutes les descriptions sont reprises dans la version on-line.

## Codes used

### Number codes

Organization descriptions are numbered sequentially (e.g. •00023) following the alphabetical order. It is this number that is used in any cross-reference or index referring to the entry (e.g. •00023). Organizations are renumbered sequentially for each edition. The number is therefore not a permanent reference point from one edition to the next. The permanent number (e.g. B2345) by which organizations were ordered prior to the 29th edition now appears (for information only) at the end of the description. It continues to be used for computer-based editorial purposes.

### Letter codes in upper case

Organizations are coded by type, indicated by a single upper case letter printed in bold at the end of the description. In brief, these type codes have the following significance:

- A = federations of international organizations
- B = universal membership organizations
- C = intercontinental membership organizations
- D = limited or regionally defined membership organizations
- E = organizations emanating from places, persons or other bodies
- F = organizations having a special form, including foundations, funds
- G = internationally-oriented national organizations
- H = inactive or dissolved international organizations
- J = recently reported or proposed international organizations
- K = subsidiary and internal bodies
- N = national organizations
- R = religious orders, fraternities and secular institutes
- S = autonomous conference series
- T = multilateral treaties and agreements
- U = currently inactive non-conventional bodies

For further information, see the Appendix: "Types of organization".

### Letter codes in lower case

The type code may be preceded by a letter code printed in lower case. These codes have the following significance:

- b = bilateral
- c = conference series
- d = dissolved, dormant
- e = commercial enterprise
- f = foundation, fund
- j = research institute
- n = has become national
- p = proposed body
- s = information suspect
- v = individual membership only
- x = no recent information received
- y = international organization membership

### Asterisks

- *Intergovernmental organizations*: An asterisk as the final code in the description indicates the organization is intergovernmental.
- *Translated organization names*: An asterisk following the name of an organization indicates a title that has been translated by the editors for the purposes of multi-lingual indexing.

## Codes utilisés

### Codes numériques

Les notices descriptives sont numérotées dans l'ordre séquentiel qui suit l'ordre alphabétique. Le numéro apparaît à la droite du titre de chaque notice (p.ex. •00023). Toute référence donnée renvoie exclusivement à ce numéro (p.ex. •00023). Cela a pour conséquence que chaque édition de l'Annuaire a sa numérotation propre. Le numéro n'est donc plus permanent, faisant un lien entre les différentes éditions. Le numéro permanent de référence (p.ex. B2345) qui était propre à chaque organisation jusqu'à la 29<sup>ème</sup> édition apparaît désormais (à titre d'information) à la fin de la description. Il continue à être utilisé pour des raisons de facilité d'ordre interne.

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres majuscules

Les organisations sont codifiées par catégorie à l'aide d'une lettre majuscule en caractère gras, apparaissant à la fin de la notice descriptive. Voici leur signification:

- A = fédérations d'organisations internationales
- B = organisations à membrariat universel
- C = organisations à membrariat intercontinental
- D = organisations à membrariat limité ou régional
- E = organisations émanantes de lieux, de personnes ou d'autres organes
- F = organisations ayant une forme particulière, y compris fondations, fonds
- G = organisations nationales à orientation internationale
- H = organisations internationales dissoutes et inactives
- J = organisations internationales récemment rapportées ou proposées
- K = organes subsidiaires et internes
- N = organisations nationales
- R = ordres religieux, fraternités et instituts séculaires
- S = séries de conférences autonomes
- T = traités et accords multilatéraux
- U = organes non-conventionnels momentanément inactifs

Voir aussi l'Annexe: "Types d'organisation".

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres minuscules

Le code de la catégorie peut être précédé par une ou deux lettres minuscules. Voici leur signification:

- b = bilatérale
- c = série de conférences
- d = inactive, dissoute
- e = entreprise commerciale
- f = fondation
- j = institut de recherche
- n = devenue nationale
- p = organisation en projet
- s = information suspecte
- v = membres individuels seulement
- x = aucune information récente
- y = ayant comme membres des organisations internationales

### Astérisques

- *Organisations intergouvernementales*: Un astérisque à la fin de la description indique la nature intergouvernementale de l'organisation.
- *Traduction du nom d'organisation*: Le titre d'une organisation suivi d'un astérisque indique que la traduction de ce titre a été faite par la rédaction pour l'indexation multi-lingue.



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## Abbreviations used

### Function names

Title of organization officers may be abbreviated as follows:

Admin	Administrator
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
Dir	Director
Dir Gen	Director General
Exec Dir	Executive Director
Exec Sec	Executive Secretary
Gen Sec	General Secretary
Hon Sec	Honorary Secretary
Pres	President
Sec	Secretary
Sec-Treas	Secretary-Treasurer
SG	Secretary-General
Vice-Pres	Vice-President

### Organization forms

NGO	non-governmental organization
IGO	intergovernmental organization

### Names of countries

The names of countries given in each entry or in the index may not be the complete official names of those countries as abridged names are used to simplify consultation. In a few cases, such as in the description of an organization's history, it has been considered appropriate to leave the old form of a country's name.

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### Note

It is not the intention of the editors to take a position with regard to the political or diplomatic implications of geographical names or continental groupings used.

The geographical names used in this publication are chosen for the sake of brevity and common usage. Wherever possible, the country (or territory) name preferred by the organization concerned is used, providing this is possible within the limits of standardization required for mailing or statistical purposes. It is important to note that some organizations insist on the inclusion of territories on the same basis as countries, or on the inclusion of countries or territories that are not recognized by other organizations.

Political changes over the years may lead to some questions in an organization's description. Briefly: countries referred to in an organization's description retain their old form when referring to a date prior to the change – for example, towns referred to in events prior to 1991 still retain their country as German DR (Democratic Republic) or Germany FR (Federal Republic), while subsequent dates refer simply to Germany.

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## Abréviations utilisées

### Fonctions et titres

Les fonction ou les titres des directeurs peuvent être abrégés de la façon suivante:

Admin	administrateur
CEO	Chef de l'exécutif
Dir	directeur
Dir Gen	directeur général
Exec Dir	directeur exécutif
Exec Sec	secrétaire exécutif
Gen Sec	secrétaire général
Hon Sec	secrétaire honoraire
Pres	président
Sec	secrétaire
Sec Treas	secrétaire-trésorier
SG	secrétaire général
Vice-Pres	vice-président

### Formes d'organisation

NGO	Organisation non-gouvernementale
IGO	Organisation intergouvernementale

### Noms de pays

Les noms des pays apparaissant dans chaque notice ou dans l'index ne correspondent pas toujours exactement à l'appellation officielle de ces pays. Des abréviations ont été utilisées pour faciliter la lecture. Dans quelques cas, par exemple dans la partie historique, il a été jugé préférable de conserver l'ancien nom du pays cité.

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### Note

Il n'entre pas dans les intentions des éditeurs de prendre position au regard des implications politiques ou diplomatiques résultant du choix et de l'utilisation des noms géographiques ou de groupements continentaux.

Le choix des noms géographiques – pays ou territoires – dans cet ouvrage est fait en fonction de leur brièveté et de l'usage commun. Dans la mesure du possible, c'est le nom tel qu'adopté par l'organisation qui est retenu, mais seulement dans les limites d'une normalisation nécessaire pour les services postaux ou les statistiques. Il est important de rappeler que certaines organisations insistent sur l'inclusion de territoires au même titre que les pays ou sur l'inclusion de pays et de territoires qui ne sont pas reconnus comme tels par d'autres organisations.

Les changements politiques au cours des années peuvent poser de questions pour la description des organisations. En résumé: les pays mentionnés dans la description d'une organisation ont gardé leur ancienne appellation dans le cas où l'on se réfère à une date antérieure au changement – par exemple, la section "Events", qui concerne le passé, conserve la vérité historique de la division de l'Allemagne d'avant 1991. Dans les adresses, les pays sont mentionnés sous leur nouveau nom.

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## Warning

### Coverage

The Yearbook attempts to cover all "international organizations", according to a broad range of criteria. It therefore includes many bodies that may be perceived as not being fully international, or as not being organizations as such, or as not being of sufficient significance to merit inclusion. Such bodies are nevertheless included, so as to enable users to make their own evaluation in the light of their own criteria. See the Appendix "Types of organization" for further information.

### Sources

The descriptions of organizations in this Yearbook are based on information received from a variety of sources. Priority is normally given to information received from the organizations themselves, and every effort is made by the editors to check this information against other sources (periodicals, official documents, media, etc.). Organizations may over time change their purpose or characteristics. The editors therefore use information from a variety of sources to present the most appropriate static picture of what is essentially a dynamic situation. See the Appendix "Editorial problems" for further information.

### Reliability of sources

Because an organization's view of itself has been given priority, and because secondary sources confirming this view are not always available or reliable, the editors cannot take responsibility for any resulting inaccuracies in the information presented. The editors apologize for any inconvenience this might cause the user. See the Appendix "Editorial problems" for further information.

### Censorship

Users should be aware that the editors are subject to pressure from some international bodies to suppress certain categories of information. In most cases, the editors resist these pressures; in some cases, the entry is reworded to respect the concern of the body in question. No entries have been eliminated as a result of such pressure. See the Appendix "Editorial problems" for further information.

### Evaluation

The final evaluation of the information presented here must be left to the users of this volume. See the Appendices "Contents of organization descriptions", "Types of organization" and "Editorial problems and policies" for further information.

## Avertissement

### Contenu

L'objectif du *Yearbook of International Organizations* est de couvrir tous les types d'organisations internationales, à partir d'un large éventail de critères. On peut donc y trouver des organismes qui, selon certaines définitions plus étroites, n'y auraient pas place – pas assez "internationaux" par exemple, ou pas une "vrai" organisation, ou d'importance trop réduite. Voir aussi Annexe: "Types of organization".

### Sources

La description des organisations telle qu'elle est présentée dans ce Yearbook est basée sur un ensemble de sources différentes. Priorité est normalement donnée à l'information reçue des organisations elles-mêmes, et en même temps tous les efforts sont faits par la rédaction pour contrôler cette information à l'aide d'autres sources (périodiques, documents officiels, médias, etc). Il peut arriver, qu'au cours des années, des organisations modifient leurs objectifs ou changent leurs caractéristiques. Les rédacteurs du *Yearbook* recueillent des informations auprès de multiples sources afin de présenter de façon appropriée, mais inévitablement statique, la physionomie d'une situation essentiellement dynamique. Voir aussi Annexe: "Editorial problems".

### Fiabilité des sources

Quoiqu'il en soit, l'évaluation finale de l'information présentée incombe à l'utilisateur qui l'établira à la lumière de ses critères personnels. La rédaction décline toute responsabilité pour les inexactitudes qui se glisseraient dans l'information présentée et s'excuse des inconvénients qui pourraient en découler pour l'utilisateur. Voir aussi Annexe: "Editorial problems".

### Censure

Peut-être est-ce le lieu de rappeler ici que, en ce qui concerne certaines catégories d'information, la rédaction du Yearbook est l'objet de pressions de la part d'organisations qui en demandent la suppression. Dans la plupart des cas, la rédaction du Yearbook résiste à de telles pressions. Sinon, mention est faite de la préoccupation de l'organisation concernée. Aucune notice n'a été éliminée du fait d'une quelconque pression. Voir aussi Annexe: "Editorial problems".

### Evaluation

L'évaluation finale de l'information présentée dans ce volume est laissée aux utilisateurs. Voir aussi les Annexes "Contenu des notices descriptives", "Types d'organisation" et "Politique rédactionnelle".

- ◆ **A2IP** Association internationale interactions de la psychanalyse (#10446)
- ◆ **A3P** – Association pour les produits propres et stériles (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAA** – Airlines for America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAI** Alliance for Affordable Internet (#00555)
- ◆ **AAHP** Alliance for Health Promotion (#00583)
- ◆ **A4I** – Agriculture for Impact (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4ID** – Advocates for International Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAA** Alps-Adria Acoustics Association (#00633)
- ◆ **AAAA** / see Asian Athletics Association (#01152)
- ◆ **AAAA** Association for Applied Animal Andrology (#01999)
- ◆ **AAA** African Acarology Association (#00152)
- ◆ **AAA** – African Action on AIDS (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAA** – ASEAN Airlines Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAA** ASEAN International Airports Association (#01036)
- ◆ **AAA** / see Asian Anti-Counterfeit Association (#01121)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Anti-Counterfeit Association (#01121)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Apicultural Association (#01122)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Athletics Association (#01152)
- ◆ **AAA** – Asociación Andina de Armadores (inactive)
- ◆ **AAA** Association of Attenders and Alumni of The Hague Academy of International Law (#02015)
- ◆ **AAA** Association des auditeurs et anciens auditeurs de l'Académie de droit international de La Haye (#02015)
- ◆ **AAAC** Association of Asian Athletics Coaches (#02003)
- ◆ **AAAC** / see Confederation of African Athletics (#03906)
- ◆ **AAACU** Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and Universities (#01124)
- ◆ **AAAEA** / see African Association for Literacy and Adult Education
- ◆ **AAAE** African Association of Agricultural Economists (#00160)
- ◆ **AAAE** Asian Association for Agricultural Engineering (#01125)
- ◆ **AAAE** Association of Accountants and Auditors in Europe (#01975)
- ◆ **AAAF** – Asian Allergy and Asthma Foundation (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAH** Asia Pacific Action Alliance on Human Resources for Health (#01559)
- ◆ **AAAI** – Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAI** – Association africaine des administrateurs africains des impôts (inactive)
- ◆ **AAAI** Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (#00760)
- ◆ **AAALAC** International – Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAALC** All Africa Anglican-Lutheran Commission (#00544)
- ◆ **AAAM** – Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAP** / see Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies (#01153)
- ◆ **AAAP** Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies (#01153)
- ◆ **AAAPM** Association africaine pour l'administration publique et le management (#00169)
- ◆ **AAAPS** / see Australian Association for Pacific Studies
- ◆ **AAAPT** – Asian African Association for Plasma Training (inactive)
- ◆ **A-AARNET** – ASARECA Animal Agriculture Research Network (see: #02530)
- ◆ **AAASA** – Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (inactive)
- ◆ **A-AASA** / see Association for the Study of Australasia in Asia (#02534)
- ◆ **AAAS** – American Association for the Advancement of Science (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAASS** / see Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies
- ◆ **AAAST** – African Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology (inactive)
- ◆ **AAATE** Association for the Advancement of Assistive Technology in Europe (#01977)
- ◆ **AAATP** / see Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners (#01120)
- ◆ **AAA** Vereniging van Toehoorders en Oud-Toehoorders van de Haagse Academie voor Internationaal Recht (#02015)
- ◆ **AAB** / see Coordination for Southern Africa
- ◆ **AABA** / see African Boxing Confederation (#00181)
- ◆ **AAB** – Association of Applied Biologists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABB** (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABB** – Advancing Transfusion and Cellular Therapies Worldwide / see AABB
- ◆ **AABC** / see Association for Biblical Higher Education
- ◆ **AABC** Afro-Asian Book Council (#00461)
- ◆ **AABE** Asian Association for Biology Education (#01126)
- ◆ **AABF** All Africa Baptist Fellowship (#00545)
- ◆ **AABFS** – Arab Academy of Banking and Financial Sciences (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABNF** African Association for Biological Nitrogen Fixation (#00161)
- ◆ **AABS** – Anglican Association of Biblical Scholars (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABS** Association of African Business Schools (#01981)
- ◆ **AABT** / see Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies
- ◆ **AAC** – African Accounting Council (inactive)
- ◆ **AAC** – Arctic Athabaskan Council (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACB** Association of African Central Banks (#01982)
- ◆ **AACB** – Australasian Association of Clinical Biochemists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACC** / see AACC International
- ◆ **AACC** – Airport Associations Coordinating Council (inactive)
- ◆ **AACC** All Africa Conference of Churches (#00546)
- ◆ **AACC** EUROPE / see AACC International
- ◆ **AACC** EUROPE SECTION / see Cereals & Europe (#03322)
- ◆ **AACC** International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACCLA** – Association of American Chambers of Commerce in Latin America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACE** / see African Association for Distance Education
- ◆ **AACE** / see AACE International (#00001)
- ◆ **AACE** – Africa Annual Congress Europe (meeting series)
- ◆ **AACE** – Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACED** Association Africaine des Centres d'Enseignement à Distance (#01984)

◆ **AACE International** ..... **00001**  
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URL: <http://www.aacei.org/>.

**History** Founded 1956, as *American Association of Cost Engineers (AACE)*. Present name adopted 1992. Also referred to as *AACE International* — Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering. Constitution and bylaws adopted 2 June 1956; amended 7 Mar 1998; 5 Apr 2002; 19 Apr 2008. **Aims** Advocate use of the principles of *Total Cost Management (TCM)*, an integrated package for managing the cost, *planning*, and *control* activities that take a product or project from the concept stage through development into implementation. **Structure** Annual Meeting, Board of Directors, comprising Officers, 8 Directors-Regions and Executive Director. Officers: President; President-Elect; Vice President-Regions; Vice President-Finance; Vice President-Administration; Vice President-TEC (Technical, Education, Certification); immediate Past President. Education Board. Certification Board. Technical Board, comprising 3 divisions: Product Division (including 7 Project Teams); Technical Committee Divisions, (including 11 Technical Committees); Special Interest Groups (SIG) Teams (including 14 SIGs). Standing Committees (3): Awards; Constitution and Bylaws; Nominating. Other Committees (3): Inter-Organizational Liaison; Marketing Advisory; Government Liaison. African Chapter:

*Southern African Project Controls Institute (SAPCA)*. **Languages** English. **Staff** 15. **Finance** Members' dues. **Activities** Organizes: Annual Meeting; International Cost Engineering Congress; periodically hosts World Cost Congress; seminars; training courses. *'Programmes'* (2); Scholarship; Certification. *'Project Teams'* (7): Recommended Practices and Standards; Professional Practice Guides; Terminology; Books and Publications; Internet and Electronic Media; External Liaison; Cost Engineers' Notebook. *'Technical Committees'* (12): Business and Program Planning; Contract Management; Cost Estimating; Decision and Risk Management; Economic and Financial Analysis; Enabling Technologies; Materials Management; Planning and Scheduling; Productivity; Program and Project Management; Project and Control; Value Engineering and Constructability. *'Special Interest Groups (SIGs)'* (11): Aerospace; Appraisals; Claims and Dispute Resolution; Construction; Environmental; Forest Products; Government and Public Works; International Projects; Manufacturing; Oil/Gas/Chemicals; Utilities/Energy.

**Events** Annual Meeting Orlando FL (USA) 2017, Annual Meeting San Diego CA (USA) 2018, Annual Meeting New Orleans LA (USA) 2019, Annual Meeting Toronto ON (Canada) 2016, Annual Meeting Las Vegas NV (USA) 2015, Annual Meeting New Orleans LA (USA) 2014, International Total Cost Management Conference / International Conference Bangkok (Thailand) 2014, Annual Meeting Washington DC (USA) 2013.

**Publications** *Cost Engineering* – technical journal (12 a year); *AACE Transactions*. *Certification Study Guide*; *Professional Practice Guide*; *Recommended Practices and Standards*. Guides; skills and knowledge of cost engineering. **Information Services** – virtual library available to members.

**Members** Categories: Member (Fellows, Emeritus Members, Life Members); Associate Member; Student Member. Cost managers and engineers, project managers, planners, schedulers, estimators, bidders, value engineers, students and others (over 7,500) mostly in North America but in a total of 92 countries and territories: **Al**geria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Libyan AJ, Madagascar, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania UR, Uganda, Zimbabwe. **Am** Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Is, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Rep, Ecuador, Grenada, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, St Lucia, Trinidad-Tobago, USA, Venezuela. **As** Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea Rep, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen. **Au** Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea. **Eu** Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine.

**NGO Relations** *International Cost Engineering Council (ICEC, #11396)*; national organizations.

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- ◆ **AACE** International / see AACE International (#00001)
- ◆ **AACG** – Australasian Association of Clinical Geneticists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACI** Afro-Arab Institute for Culture and Strategic Studies (#00460)
- ◆ **AACI** / see Airports Council International (#00525)
- ◆ **AAC** Internationale / see Africa Culture Internationale Human Rights
- ◆ **AACL** – Arab Association for Comparative Literature (inactive)
- ◆ **AACLS** ASEAN Association for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (#00978)
- ◆ **AACMA** – All Africa Church Music Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AACM** – Asian-Australian Association for Composite Materials (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AACMD** Asian Academy of Craniomandibular Disorders (#01109)
- ◆ **AAC/MIS** / see International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation / Regional Association for The Americas (#11369)
- ◆ **AACMP** Asian Association of Career Management Professionals (#01128)
- ◆ **AACO** Afro-Asian Council of Ophthalmology (#00462)
- ◆ **AACO** Arab Air Carriers Organization (#00754)
- ◆ **AA** – Congregatio Augustinianorum ab Assumptione (religious order)
- ◆ **AACP** / see Asian Association of Christian Philosophers (#01129)
- ◆ **AACP** Asian Association of Christian Philosophers (#01129)
- ◆ **AACP** – Association of African Church Planters (inactive)
- ◆ **AACPCS** – Australasian Association for Communist and Post-Communist Studies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACS** Asia Association of Coaching Science (#01076)
- ◆ **AACSB** International – Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAC** / see Starch Europe (#17528)
- ◆ **AACT** / see Association européenne des chasses traditionnelles (#02180)
- ◆ **AACTS** – Arab Association of Cardiothoracic Surgery (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AACVB** Asian Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus (#01130)
- ◆ **AACW** Association for the Advancement of Consumerism in the World (#01978)
- ◆ **AAD** – African Artists for Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAD** – Arab Association for Democracy (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAD** Association des anciens députés au Parlement européen (#07173)
- ◆ **AADC** – Association pour l'action de développement communautaire (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AADE** – African Association for Distance Education (inactive)
- ◆ **AADFI** Association of African Development Finance Institutions (#01983)
- ◆ **aaDH** – Australasian Association for Digital Humanities (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAADI** Association africaine de droit international (#00163)
- ◆ **AADL** Association des agences de la démocratie locale (#02389)
- ◆ **AADLC** Association of African Distance Learning Centres (#01984)
- ◆ **AADMER** – ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (2005 treaty)
- ◆ **AADO** Asian Association for Dynamic Osteosynthesis (#01131)
- ◆ **AADRTI** / see Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific
- ◆ **AADV** – Asian Academy of Dermatology and Venerology (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAEA** – African Adult Education Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEA** Arab Atomic Energy Agency (#00759)
- ◆ **AAEA** Association of African Election Authorities (#01985)
- ◆ **AAEA** Association of Asian Election Authorities (#02006)
- ◆ **AAE** Actuarial Association of Europe (#00084)
- ◆ **AAE** – Archery Association of Europe (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAE** Association africaine de l'eau (#00427)
- ◆ **AAE** – Association of African Entrepreneurs (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAE** – Association des astronautes européens (inactive)
- ◆ **AAE** Associazione Archivistica Ecclesiastica (#04580)
- ◆ **AAEDC** – Association africaine pour l'environnement et le développement communautaire (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEE** – Australasian Association for Engineering Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAEEN** African Agricultural Economics Education Network (#00155)
- ◆ **AAE** / see European Food Safety Authority (#06383)
- ◆ **AAEFA** – Association africaine des éducateurs et formateurs à l'assurance (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEN** – Associação de Ambientalistas a Favor da Energia Nuclear (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAESC** – Association pour l'avancement des études scandinaves au Canada (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAESEE** – Association of Agricultural Engineering of South Eastern Europe (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEET** ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (#00974)
- ◆ **AAEU** Arab Agricultural Engineers Union (#00753)
- ◆ **AAFA** African Accounting and Finance Association (#00153)
- ◆ **AAFA** Association africaine du fer et de l'acier (#00291)
- ◆ **AAF** Animals Asia Foundation (#00717)
- ◆ **AAF** ASEAN Automotive Federation (#00980)
- ◆ **AAF** Asian Aerosol Federation (#01115)
- ◆ **AAFDF** – Arabic Alliance for Freedom and Democracy (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAFI-AFICS** Geneva Association of Former International Civil Servants – Geneva (#02217)

- ◆ AAFIB – Associação de Antigos Funcionários Internacionais no Brasil (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ AAFICCS – Australian Association of Former International Civil Servants (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAFI New York** Association des anciens fonctionnaires internationaux – New York (#02218)
  - ◆ **AAFITN** Asian-Australasian Federation of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology (#01154)
  - ◆ **AAFNU-BF** – Association des anciens fonctionnaires des Nations Unies au Burkina Faso (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAFPS** Asian Australasian Federation of Pain Societies (#01155)
  - ◆ **AAFPS** – Australasian Academy of Facial Plastic Surgery (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAFRA** / see African Airlines Association (#00157)
  - ◆ **AAFRC** / see Giving Institute: Leading Consultants to Non-Profits
  - ◆ **AAFS** Asian Association for Foundation of Software (#01133)
  - ◆ **AAFSRET** – African Association of Farming Systems for Research, Extension and Training (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAF** / see Starch Europe (#17523)
  - ◆ **AAFU** – All African Farmers' Union (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAFU Paris** Association des anciens fonctionnaires de l'UNESCO (#02219)
  - ◆ **AAF** / see World Archery Asia (#18512)
  - ◆ **AAG** – Association of American Geographers (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAG** Association of Applied Geochemists (#02000)
  - ◆ **AAGL** – Advancing Minimally Invasive Gynecology Worldwide (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAGRA** – Australasian Association of Genealogists and Record Agents (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAGS** Asia Association for Global Studies (#01077)
  - ◆ **AAGS** – Association of African Geological Surveys (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAGSC** Australasian Aviation Ground Safety Council (#02615)
  - ◆ **AAGT-AIC** / see Association for the Advancement of Gestalt Therapy
  - ◆ **AAGT** – Association for the Advancement of Gestalt Therapy (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAH** Academy of Accounting Historians (#00028)
  - ◆ **AAH** – Aktion Afrika Hilfe (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAHC** International – Association of Academic Health Centers International (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAHM** Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (#00557)
  - ◆ **AAHM** Asian Academy for Heritage Management (#01110)
  - ◆ **AAHO** – Afro-Asian Housing Organization (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAHPRID** – African Association for Human and Peoples' Rights in Development (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAHRA** – Asia and Australasia Hotel and Restaurant Association (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAHRS** Asian Association of Hair Restoration Surgeons (#01134)
  - ◆ **AAHSA** ASEAN Alliance of Health Supplement Associations (#00976)
  - ◆ **AAI** / see Africa-America Institute
  - ◆ **AAI** Académie des affaires internationales (#00035)
  - ◆ **AAI** / see Academy of International Business (#00035)
  - ◆ **AAI** – Access Aid International (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAI** / see ActionAid (#00071)
  - ◆ **AAI** – Africa-America Institute (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAI** – Afro-Asiatisches Institut (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAI** AIDS Accountability International (#00505)
  - ◆ **AAI** AIESEC Alumni International (#00511)
  - ◆ **AAI** – Airline Ambassadors International (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAI** – Anti-Atom-International (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAI** Association actuarielle internationale (#10083)
  - ◆ **AAI** Atheist Alliance International (#02598)
  - ◆ **AAIB** Association of African Insurance Brokers (#01987)
  - ◆ **AAIBBA** / see Association of African Insurance Brokers (#01987)
  - ◆ **AAIBC** / see Association of African Insurance Brokers (#01987)
  - ◆ **AAIBS** Association of Australasian IB Schools (#02016)
  - ◆ **AAIC** – Association of Asian Insurance Commissioners (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAICU** – Association of American International Colleges and Universities (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAID** – African Agency For Integrated Development (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAIE** – Association for the Advancement of International Education (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAIET** – Association of African Insurance Educators and Trainers (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAII** Animal Assisted Intervention International (#00713)
  - ◆ **AAIL** African Association of International Law (#00163)
  - ◆ **AAIO** – Afro-Asian Islamic Organization (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAIR** – Australasian Association for Institutional Research (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAISA** – Association of African Insurance Supervisory Authorities (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAIS** African Association of Insect Scientists (#00162)
  - ◆ **AAIS** – Australasian Association for Information Systems (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAITO** – Association of African Industrial Technology Organizations (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAITS** – Arab Association for Information and Technology Systems (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAI** – World Water Institute (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAJ** American Association of Jurists (#00660)
  - ◆ **AAJ** Asociación Americana de Juristas (#00660)
  - ◆ **AAJ** Associação Americana de Juristas (#00660)
  - ◆ **AAJWA** – Asian Agricultural Journalists and Writers Association (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAKF** – Asian Amateur Kabaddi Federation (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAKKL** – Aasian ja Afrikan kielten ja kulttuurien laitos (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAKNet** – Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (unconfirmed)
  - ◆ **AAAL** – Asociación de Abogados Latinoamericanos por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAAL** – Asociación Andina de Líneas Aéreas (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAALAE** – African Association for Literacy and Adult Education (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAAL** **Association** Ambient Assisted Living Association (#00655)
  - ◆ **AAALCC** / see Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (#01117)
  - ◆ **AAALCO** Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (#01117)
  - ◆ **AALE** / see Association des Loteries d'Afrique (#02392)
  - ◆ **AAALMA** – Association africaine pour la liturgie, la musique et les arts (inactive)
  - ◆ **Aalmoezeners van de Arbeid** (religious order)
  - ◆ **AALS** – Association of Arid Lands Studies (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAAMA** – Asian American Multitechnology Association (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAM** – African Association for Management (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAM** Arab Academy of Music (#00749)
  - ◆ **AAM** Asia Academy of Management (#01073)
  - ◆ **AAM** – Association africaine pour le management (inactive)
  - ◆ **AA&MDSIF** – Aplastic Anemia and MDS International Foundation (unconfirmed)
  - ◆ **AAMETI** – ASEAN Association of Maritime Education and Training Institutions (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAMHA** Association africaine de microbiologie et d'hygiène alimentaire (#01980)
  - ◆ **AAMISS** Asian Academy of Minimally Invasive Spinal Surgery (#01111)
  - ◆ **AAMLS** Asia Association of Medical Laboratory Scientists (#01078)
  - ◆ **AAMLT** / see ASEAN Association for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (#00978)
  - ◆ **AAMO** Asian Association of Management Organizations (#01137)
  - ◆ **AAMOCIOS** / see Asian Association of Management Organizations (#01137)
  - ◆ **AAMPS** – Association for African Medicinal Plants Standards (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAM** / see Starch Europe (#17523)
  - ◆ **AAMT** / see Arab Federation of Shipping (#00808)
  - ◆ **AAMT** Asia-Pacific Association for Machine Translation (#01581)
  - ◆ **AAMTI** – Association of African Maritime Training Institutes (inactive)
  - ◆ **AANA** – Arthroscopy Association of North America (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAN** Asia Arsenic Network (#01075)
  - ◆ **AAN** – Australasian Association of Nematologists (see: #02621)
  - ◆ **AANM** African Association of Nuclear Medicine (#00165)
  - ◆ **AANOA** ASEAN Academy of Neurology Otolaryngology and Audiology (#00975)
  - ◆ **Aansteeklike Siektesvereniging van Suider Afrika** (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AANZUPJ** / see Union for Progressive Judaism
  - ◆ **AAOAA** – Afro-Asia-Oceania Association of Anatomists (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAO** Asian Academy of Osseointegration (#01112)
  - ◆ **AAOE** – Association of African Optometric Educators (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAOEH** Asian Association of Occupational and Environmental Health (#01138)
  - ◆ **AAOH** / see Asian Association of Occupational and Environmental Health (#01138)
  - ◆ **AAOIFI** Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (#00048)
  - ◆ **AAOMFS** / see Asian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (#01140)
  - ◆ **AAONMS** / see Shriners International
  - ◆ **AAOU** Asian Association of Open Universities (#01139)
  - ◆ **AAPA** Afro-Asian Philosophy Association (#00464)
  - ◆ **AAPA** – Afro-Asian Psychological Association (unconfirmed)
  - ◆ **AAPA** All Africa Pool Association (#00549)
  - ◆ **AAPA** American Association of Port Authorities (#00662)
  - ◆ **AAPA** Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (#02011)
  - ◆ **AAPA** – Association of Authorized Public Accountants (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAPA** Audiovisual Anti-Piracy Alliance (#02609)
  - ◆ **AAPAC** – African Association of Pure and Applied Chemistry (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAPAF** Association of Asian and Pacific Arts Festivals (#02007)
  - ◆ **AAPAF** / see Association of Asian and Pacific Arts Festivals (#02007)
  - ◆ **AAPAM** African Association for Public Administration and Management (#00169)
  - ◆ **AAPAM** Association of Asia Pacific Advertising Media (#02010)
  - ◆ **AAPAP** African Association of Psychiatrists and Allied Professions (#00168)
  - ◆ **AAP** – Arab Academy of Pharmacy (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAP** Asian Academy of Prosthodontics (#01114)
  - ◆ **AAP** – Australasian Association of Philosophy (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAPBS** Association of Asia-Pacific Business Schools (#02012)
  - ◆ **AAPC** – All African Peoples' Conference (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAPD** Asian Academy of Preventive Dentistry (#01113)
  - ◆ **AAPDMAC** – Action d'appui pour la protection des droits des minorités en Afrique centrale (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAPG** – American Association of Petroleum Geologists (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAPM** / see Asian Pacific Federation of Human Resource Management (#01386)
  - ◆ **AAPN** – Asian Animal Protection Network (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAPN** – Associazione Ambientalisti per il Nucleare (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAPO** – All-African People's Organization (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAPODAC** Association des agents pensionnés des organisations coordonnées et de leurs ayants droit (#01992)
  - ◆ **AAPPAC** Association of Asia Pacific Performing Arts Centres (#02013)
  - ◆ **AAPP** / see Asian Parliamentary Assembly (#01429)
  - ◆ **AAPPS** Association of Asia Pacific Physical Societies (#02014)
  - ◆ **AAPRD** – Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAPRDWTW** / see Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World
  - ◆ **AAPS** African Association of Physics Students (#00166)
  - ◆ **AAPS** – African Association of Political Science (inactive)
  - ◆ **AAPS** Asian Association of Pediatric Surgeons (#01141)
  - ◆ **AAPS** Association of African Planning Schools (#01988)
  - ◆ **AAPS** – Australian Association for Pacific Studies (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAPSO** Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (#00463)
  - ◆ **AAPW** – Academic Associates Peace Works (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAQG** – Americas Aerospace Quality Group (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AAQS** Africa Association of Quantity Surveyors (#00120)
  - ◆ **AAR** / see Association for Aid and Relief – Japan
  - ◆ **AARA** Asian Aerosol Research Assembly (#01116)
  - ◆ **AAR** Artists Against Racism (#00964)
  - ◆ **AAR** ASEAN Association of Radiology (#00979)
  - ◆ **AAR** – Association for Aid and Relief – Japan (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AARC** – Arab and African Research Centre (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AARC** Rectors' Conference of the Universities of the Adriatic Universities (#16421)
  - ◆ **AARDO** Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (#00159)
  - ◆ **AARL** – Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AARINENA** Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (#01993)
  - ◆ **Ark** Amphibian Ark (#00684)
  - ◆ **AARNET** ASEAN-AVRDC Regional Network on Vegetable Research and Development (#00981)
  - ◆ **AARO** – Association of Americans Resident Overseas (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AARON** Groep / see TRIAS
  - ◆ **AARP** / see AARP International
- ◆ **AARP Global Network** . . . . . **00002**  
**Main Office:** 601 E St NW, Washington DC 20049, USA. T. (1 202) 434 2450.  
**URL:** <http://www.aarpglobalnetwork.org/>  
**History** 2006, by **AARP International**. **Languages** English. **Activities** Organizes: annual workshop; monthly peer group meeting. **Events** Seminar on affordability and safety of livable communities Washington DC (USA) 2010, Annual workshop / Workshop Washington DC (USA) 2008, Annual workshop / Workshop Utrecht (Netherlands) 2007.  
**Publications** *Around the Network Newsletter*.  
**Members** National associations in 7 countries:  
 Am Canada, Chile, USA, As India, Eu Denmark, Italy, Netherlands. [2010.08.11/M8212/E]
- ◆ **AARP** International (internationally oriented national body)
  - ◆ **AARR** Asian Association for Radiation Research (#01142)
  - ◆ **AARRO** / see African-Asian Rural Development Organization (#00159)
  - ◆ **AARS** Asian Association on Remote Sensing (#01143)
  - ◆ **AARSE** African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment (#00170)
  - ◆ **AARU** Association of Arab Universities (#02002)
  - ◆ **ASAA** Airlines Association of Southern Africa (#00521)
  - ◆ **AASA** – Association of Academies of Science for Asia (inactive)
  - ◆ **AASA** / see Association for the Study of Australasia in Asia (#02534)
  - ◆ **AAS** African Academy of Sciences (#00151)
  - ◆ **AAS** Asian Allelopathy Society (#01119)
  - ◆ **AAS** – Association arabe de sociologie (inactive)

- ◆ AAS – Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASA – Vereniging vir Antropologie in Suider-Afrika / see Anthropology Southern Africa (#00724)
- ◆ AASCA – Association of American Schools of Central America (see: #01996)
- ◆ AASCA – Australasian Specialty Coffee Association (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASC Association of African Sports Confederations (#01989)
- ◆ AASD – Andean Alliance for Sustainable Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASD Asian Association for the Study of Diabetes (#01147)
- ◆ AASD Australasian Association of Schools of Dentistry (#02614)
- ◆ AASE – African Association of Science Editors (inactive)
- ◆ AASF – African Asian Studies Association (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASF – Afrikanisch-Asiatische Studienförderung (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASF Asia Swimming Federation (#01789)
- ◆ AASG – American Anti-Slavery Group (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASGON – Africa Asia Scholars Global Network (unconfirmed)
- ◆ Aasian ja Afrikan kielten ja kulttuurien laitos (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASLD – American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASM Asian-African Society of Mycobacteriology (#01118)
- ◆ AASM Asian Association for Sport Management (#01146)
- ◆ AASNS Asian-Australasian Society of Neurological Surgeons (#01156)
- ◆ AASP Asian Association of Social Psychology (#01144)
- ◆ AASP – Association of African Studies Programs (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASP – Association arabe de science politique (inactive)
- ◆ AASPAN Asian-Australasian Society for Pediatric Neurosurgery (#01157)
- ◆ AASPP Asian Association of Societies for Plant Pathology (#01145)
- ◆ AASR African Association for the Study of Religions (#00171)
- ◆ AASSA Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (#01973)
- ◆ AASSA – Association for American Schools in South America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASS Association africaine de la science du sol (#00447)
- ◆ AASSC / see Australasian Association for Communist and Post-Communist Studies
- ◆ AASSC – Association for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies in Canada (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASSE Athletic Association of the Small States of Europe (#02602)
- ◆ AASSFN Asian-Australasian Society for Stereotactic & Functional Neurosurgery (#01158)
- ◆ AASSREC Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (#02009)
- ◆ AAST Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport (#00750)
- ◆ AASU All-Africa Students Union (#00550)
- ◆ AASU / see All-Africa Students Union (#00550)
- ◆ AASVET – Asian Academic Society for Vocational Education and Training (unconfirmed)
- ◆ AATA – All African Travel Agents Association (inactive)
- ◆ AATA / see Animal Transportation Association (#00719)
- ◆ AATA – Association of African Tax Administrators (inactive)
- ◆ AATAP / see Asia Pacific Association of Threat Assessment Professionals
- ◆ AATE Association africaine de la télédétection et de l'environnement (#00170)
- ◆ AATF African Agricultural Technology Foundation (#00156)
- ◆ AATFS – Asian Association of Track and Field Statisticians (inactive)
- ◆ AATO – All Africa Teachers' Organization (inactive)
- ◆ AATPO – Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (inactive)
- ◆ AATUF – All African Trade Union Federation (inactive)
- ◆ AAU Arab Association of Urology (#00757)
- ◆ AAU Association of African Universities (#01990)
- ◆ AAUCS / see IDP Education
- ◆ AAUS Asian Association of UTI and STI (#01149)
- ◆ AAUS / see Asian Association of UTI and STI (#01149)
- ◆ AAV Association of Avian Veterinarians (#02017)
- ◆ AAVDI – Australasian Association of Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AAVMF Arab Association of Veterinary Medical Faculties (#00758)
- ◆ AAVP – African AIDS Vaccine Partnership (unconfirmed)
- ◆ AAVS Asian Association of Veterinary Schools (#01150)
- ◆ AAWA – Afro-Asian Writers' Association (inactive)
- ◆ AAW Alliance for Arab Women (#00559)
- ◆ AAWC Asian Associated Wrestling Committee (#01123)
- ◆ AAWC / see Asian Associated Wrestling Committee (#01123)
- ◆ AAWC / see Pan African Women's Organization (#15936)
- ◆ AAWG African Association of Women in Geosciences (#00173)
- ◆ AAWG / see African Association of Women in Geosciences (#00173)
- ◆ AAWH Asian Association for World Historians (#01151)
- ◆ AAWRD Association of African Women for Research and Development (#01991)
- ◆ AAWS Alcoholics Anonymous World Services (#00534)
- ◆ AAYC Arab African Youth Council (#00752)
- ◆ ABA / see African Bar Association (#00174)
- ◆ ABA Arab Beverage Association (#00766)
- ◆ ABA ASEAN Bankers Association (#00982)
- ◆ ABA Asian Bankers Association (#01159)
- ◆ ABA Asian Biophysics Association (#01162)
- ◆ ABA Asian Buffalo Association (#01169)
- ◆ ABA – Association belge des africanistes (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABA CEELI / see Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (#03184)
- ◆ ABAECA Association of Psychological and Educational Counsellors of Africa (#02479)
- ◆ ABAI Association for Behavior Analysis International (#02023)
- ◆ ABA International / see Association for Behavior Analysis International (#02023)
- ◆ AB – Alliance balkanique (inactive)

◆ **ABANTU for Development** ..... 00003  
Office: HNo A30, Adjacent Belfort School, Spintex Road, Baatsoona, PO Box KD 4, Kanda, Accra, Ghana. T. (233 21) 816 113. Fax 816 114. E-mail: abanturowa@yahoo.com.  
Nigeria Country Office: PO Box 2604, Kaduna, Nigeria. T. (234 62) 233 066. Fax 233 066.  
Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa: Mbaaze Ave, PO Box 56241, 00200 City Square, Nairobi, Kenya. T. (254 2) 570 343. Fax 570 668. E-mail: roesa@abantu.org.  
URL: http://www.abantu-rowsa.org/

**History** 1991, by African women. **Aims** Increase participation of African, especially women in the political and economic structures of African countries; eradicate the cultural, legal and political obstacles to women attaining *economic independence* and equality before the law; ensure the advancement of women's interests, benefits the entire community. **Structure** Board of Directors. **Languages** English. **Staff** 11. **Finance** Funded by individuals and by the following bodies: *Christian Aid; Commonwealth Secretariat (#03784); Department for International Development (DFID); Ford Foundation (#08717); Humanistisches Institut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (Hivos); National Lottery (UK) Charities Board; Oxfam Novib; Oxfam United Kingdom (Oxfam UK); DANIDA.*

**Activities** Contributing to the institutional development and capacity building of NGOs working for women's advancement. Developing strategies for women's organizations in peace-building and conflict resolution. Supporting for African trainers and consultants. Providing information and training services to various NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs). **Events** *Policy seminar on the gender dimension of international and regional peacekeeping in Africa New York NY (USA) 1999, Policy forum on gender and poverty alleviation Accra (Ghana) 1999, Policy seminar on good governance and poverty alleviation in Nigeria Brussels (Belgium) 1999, Forum Nairobi (Kenya) 1998, Forum Nairobi (Kenya) 1998, Forum Lusaka (Zambia) 1998.*

**Publications** *GAP Matters* – magazine (4 a year); *ABANTU for Development's Training Brochure*. Annual Report. Books; pamphlets; training materials; papers; brochures; fact sheets.

**Members** Not a membership organization.

**Consultative Status** ECOSOC (#04627) (Special). **IGO Relations** *African Center for Gender and Social Development (ACGS, #00191)*. Associated with DPI of the United Nations. **NGO Relations** Member of: *EarthAction Network (#04479); Think Global – Development Education Association (DEA).*

[2011.08.11/E2924/E]

- ◆ ABAO – Association des banquiers de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (inactive)
- ◆ ABAO – Association des botanistes de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (inactive)
- ◆ ABASU Asociación del Béisbol Sudamericano (#01798)
- ◆ ABA-UNDP International Legal Resource Centre (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABB – Association Belgique – Bolivie – Amérique latine (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABBF / see Asian Federation of Bodybuilding and Fitness (#01243)
- ◆ ABBS Association of BRICS Business Schools (#02026)
- ◆ ABCA Association des banques centrales africaines (#01982)
- ◆ ABC African Bird Club (#00178)
- ◆ ABC African Books Collective (#00179)
- ◆ ABC African Boxing Confederation (#00181)
- ◆ ABC – Asian Billiards Confederation (inactive)
- ◆ ABC Association of the Balkan Chambers (#02020)
- ◆ ABC / see Badminton Asia Confederation (#02646)
- ◆ ABCC / see Radiation Effects Research Foundation
- ◆ ABCDEF – Association des responsables des bibliothèques et centres de documentation universitaires et de recherche d'expression française (inactive)
- ◆ ABC / see FIBA-Asia (#08624)
- ◆ abc Foundation (unconfirmed)
- ◆ ABCG – Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABC Group (inactive)
- ◆ ABCIC – African Biodiversity Conservation and Innovations Centre (unconfirmed)
- ◆ ABCS – Associazione Bertoni Cooperazione Sviluppo Terzo Mondo (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABCSR – Arab Bank Centre for Scientific Research (see: #00761)
- ◆ ABCT – Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABCW Asian Brotherhood of Clerical Workers (#01168)
- ◆ ABDA Asian Breast Diseases Association (#01167)
- ◆ Abd al-Salāmiya / see Salāmiya
- ◆ Abd al-Salāmiya / see Sa'diyah
- ◆ Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (see: #00761)

◆ **Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)** .. 00004  
**Centre international Abdus Salam de physique théorique (CIPT)**

**Public Information Office:** Strada Costiera 11, I-34151 Trieste, Italy. T. (39 040) 2240111. Fax 224163. E-mail: pio@ictp.it – sci\_info@ictp.it.  
URL: http://www.ictp.it/.

**History** 1964, Trieste (Italy), as *International Centre for Theoretical Physics*, by *International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA, #10757)*, with the support of the Italian Government. Operated jointly by IAEA and UNESCO (#17806), with major financial assistance from the Government of Italy, from 1970 to 1 Jan 1996, when administrative management transferred from IAEA to UNESCO. Present name adopted 21 Nov 1997, to honour the memory of the founder and inspirational leader. **Aims** Foster growth of advanced studies and research in physical and *mathematical* sciences, especially in support of excellence in developing countries; develop high-level scientific programmes, minding the needs of developing countries; provide an international forum of scientific contact for scientists worldwide; conduct research at the highest international standards; maintain conducive environment of scientific inquiry for the entire ICTP community.

**Structure** Scientific Council; Steering Committee. **Languages** English. **Staff** Small permanent staff including resident scientists plus visiting and guest scientists, staff associates and senior and junior research scientists (by invitation, one month to one year). Over 100 general service staff; part-time consultants. **Finance** Regular budget: contributions from Italian Government, IAEA and UNESCO. Programme funding from various scientific institutions and international organizations. Grants for fellowships. Annual budget: about US\$ 27,000,000.

**Activities** Research/documentation; training/education; events/meetings; awards/prizes/competitions. **Events** *Workshop on the Use of Ionospheric GNSS-Derived TEC Data for Navigation, Ionospheric and Space Weather Research Trieste (Italy) 2016, Workshop on Ionospheric Effects on Satellite and Ground-Based Augmentation System Applications at Low Latitudes Trieste (Italy) 2015, Special Session on Ionospheric Effects on GNSS Systems at Low Latitudes Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain) 2015, Workshop on the Latest Developments and Advanced Uses of NeQuick Trieste (Italy) 2015, African Light Source Conference and Workshop Grenoble (France) 2015, Workshop on the Use of Global Navigation Satellite Systems for Scientific Applications Trieste (Italy) 2014, Joint Conference on Models and Data for Plasma-Material Interaction in Fusion Devices Trieste (Italy) 2014, International Conference on Plasma Science and Applications Singapore (Singapore) 2013, Joint Conference on Quantum Transport through Nanostructures Pohang (Korea Rep) 2012.* **Publications** *News from ICTP* – newsletter. Annual Report; brochures.

[2017.03.09/F2724/y/E\*]

- ◆ ABE Assemblée des bibliothèques de l'Eurasie (#14565)
- ◆ ABE Association bancaire pour l'Euro (#04874)
- ◆ ABEGS Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States (#00768)
- ◆ ABE-LOS / see Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (#10001)
- ◆ ABF ASEAN Business Forum (#00984)
- ◆ ABF Asian Bowling Federation (#01164)
- ◆ ABF / see Asia Pacific Baptist Federation (#01589)
- ◆ ABFA – Wellbeing Foundation Africa (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABF / see Badminton Confederation of Africa (#02647)
- ◆ ABFER Asian Bureau of Finance and Economic Research (#01171)
- ◆ ABFM / see Global Interaction
- ◆ ABFMS / see American Baptist International Ministries
- ◆ ABF i Norden / see Nordic Organization of Workers' Educational Associations (#15343)
- ◆ ABG Advertisers Business Group (#00105)
- ◆ ABGTS Asia Baptist Graduate Theological Seminary (#01079)
- ◆ ABHE – Association for Biblical Higher Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABI – Action biblique internationale (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABI – Arnold Bergstraesser Institut für Kulturwissenschaftliche Forschung (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABIC Foundation Agricultural Biotechnology International Conference Foundation (#00491)
- ◆ Abidjan Charter / see Maritime Organization of West and Central Africa (#14673)
- ◆ Abidjan convention – Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (1981 treaty)
- ◆ Abidjan Regional Maritime Academy / see Regional Academy of Maritime Science and Technology (#16510)
- ◆ ABINIA / see Association of Ibero-American States for the Development of National Libraries (#02253)
- ◆ ABINIA Association of Ibero-American States for the Development of National Libraries (#02253)
- ◆ ABioNET / see African Society for Bioinformatics and Computational Biology (#00388)
- ◆ ABIPALC – Asociación de Bibliotecas Públicas de América Latina y el Caribe (inactive)
- ◆ Abkommen über den Austausch von kriegsbeschädigten zwischen den mitgliedsländern des Europarats zum zwecke der ärztlichen behandlung (1955 treaty)
- ◆ Abkommen über die zusammenarbeit auf dem gebiet der seeffscherei (1962 treaty)
- ◆ Abkommen zur erhaltung der fledermause in Europa (1991 treaty)

- ◆ Abkommen zur Erhaltung der Kleinwale in der Nord- und Ostsee (1991 treaty)
- ◆ **ABLA** – Association of Binational Centers in Latin America (inactive)
- ◆ **ABLLC** Arab-Belgian-Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce (#00765)
- ◆ **ABLD** – Academic Business Library Directors (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AbleChildAfrica** (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABLE International** – Association for Better Living and Education (see: #03404)
- ◆ **ABLH** – Association for Better Land Husbandry (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABMA** Asian Building Maintenance Association (#01170)
- ◆ **ABM** – Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABM** AgroBioMediterraneo (#00500)
- ◆ **ABMISS** / see Asian Academy of Minimally Invasive Spinal Surgery (#01111)
- ◆ **ABMS** / see Global Interaction
- ◆ **ABMTRR** – Australasian Bone Marrow Transplant Recipient Registry (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABMU** / see American Baptist International Ministries
- ◆ **ABNA** Association of the Balkan News Agencies (#02021)
- ◆ **ABN** African Biodiversity Network (#00176)
- ◆ **ABN** Arbetarrörelsens Barnorganisationer i Norden (#14275)
- ◆ **ABN** Association of Baltic Numismatists (#02022)
- ◆ **ABN** Autorité du bassin du Niger (#15140)
- ◆ **ABNP** – Association of Baltic National Parks (inactive)
- ◆ **ABO** Alliance of Blood Operators (#00562)
- ◆ **Abogados Europeos Democráticos** (#02639)
- ◆ **Abogados Sin Fronteras** (#02640)

◆ **Abolition 2000 – Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons . . . 00005**

**Contact:** c/o Western States Legal Foundation, 655 13th Street, Suite 201, Preservation Park, Oakland CA 94612, USA. T. (1 510) 839 5877. E-mail: wsflf@earthlink.net.  
**URL:** <http://www.abolition2000.org/>.

**History** Apr 1995, New York NY (USA), as 'The Abolition Caucus', during the *Conference to Review and Extend the Non-Proliferation Treaty*. Has also been referred to as *NGO Abolition Caucus*. Current title adopted, Nov 1995, The Hague (Netherlands). Absorbed activities of *Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance (GANA, inactive)* and *International Coalition for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (inactive)*. **Aims** Achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and redress the *environmental degradation* and human suffering arising from 50 years of nuclear weapons testing and production. **Structure** International Coordinating Committee of 9 members. Global Council. Regions (7): North America; Central and South America; Europe; Pacific; Asia; Africa; Middle East. Working Groups. **Activities** Working Groups (16): Abolition Days; Communications; CTBT; Depleted Uranium; European Security; Finance; Fissile Materials; Grassroots; NATO; Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); Nuclearization of Space; Nuclear Threats/Legal Issues; Nuclear Weapons Convention; Radiation Effects; Religious Organizations; Sustainable Energy. **Events** *Annual General Meeting / Meeting New York NY (USA) 2015, Annual General Meeting / Meeting New York NY (USA) 2014, Annual General Meeting / Meeting Edinburgh (UK) 2013, Annual General Meeting / Meeting Vienna (Austria) 2012, Annual General Meeting / Meeting Geneva (Switzerland) 2011, Annual General Meeting / Meeting New York NY (USA) 2010, Annual General Meeting / Meeting New York NY (USA) 2009, Annual General Meeting / Meeting Geneva (Switzerland) 2008, Annual General Meeting / Meeting Vienna (Austria) 2007.*

**Publications** *Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter.*

**Members** Network of organizations endorsing the Abolition Statement (currently over 2,000). Signatories in 109 countries and territories:

**Af** Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep, Congo Brazzaville, Congo DR, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. **Am** Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, USA. **As** Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea Rep, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand. **Au** Australia, Fiji, Marshall Is, Micronesia FS, New Zealand, Palau, Vanuatu. **Eu** Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine.

Included in the above, 91 organizations listed in this Yearbook:

*Anti-Atom-International (AAI); Arab Coordination Center for NGOs (ACCN, no recent information); Arab Office for Youth and Environment (AOYE); Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR, #00872); Association internationale des villes messagères de la paix (AIVMP, #02357); Association of Women of the Mediterranean Region (AWMR); Campaign for International Cooperation and Disarmament (CICD); Campaign for a More Democratic United Nations (CAMDUN, inactive); Canadian Peace Alliance (CPA); Canadian Voice of Women for Peace (VOW); Centre for International Peacebuilding (no recent information); Center for Science and International Security (CENSIS); Church Women United (CWU); Citizens for a United Earth (CUE); Deutscher Friedensrat (DFR); Development Center International, Dhaka (DCI); Economists for Peace and Security (EPS, #04621); Forest Movement Europe (FME, #08725); Foundation for Universal Responsibility – of His Holiness The Dalai Lama; Friends of the Earth International (FoE, #08838); Fundación para la Aplicación y Enseñanza de las Ciencias (FUNDAEC); Geneva International Peace Research Institute (GIPRI); Global Justice Now; Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE); Graduate Women International (GWI, #09304); Grandmothers for Peace International; Greenpeace International (#09342); Hague Appeal for Peace (HAP, #09452); Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation (HPCF); Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament and Environmental Protection (IIPDEP); Institute for Cultural Conflict and Peace Research and Inter-Cultural Cooperation, Hannover (no recent information); Institute for Resource and Security Studies (IRSS, no recent information); International Alliance of Atomic Veterans (no recent information); International Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility (ARC-PEACE, #10155); International Association of Educators for World Peace (IAEWP); International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA, #10469); International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (INESAP, see: #12591); International Peace Bureau (IPB, #12830); International Peace Research Association (IPRA, #12832); International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW, #12868); International Secretariat Committee of Nuclear Free Zone Local Authorities (#13084); Labour Action for Peace (LAP); Latin American Circle for International Studies (LACIS); Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS); Lutheran Peace Fellowship (LPF); Mayors for Peace (#14687); Medact; Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa (White Sisters); Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace; Nagasaki Peace Institute; New Global Freedom Movement (no recent information); Norwegian Peace Alliance; Norwegian Peace Association (NPA); Nuclear-Free and Independent Pacific Movement (NFIP Movement, #15532); The Other Economic Summit (TOES, no recent information);*

*Pacific Concerns Resource Centre (PCRC); Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (PIANGO, #15838); Pan-African Reconciliation Council (PARC, #15926); Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA, #16057); Pax Christi – International Catholic Peace Movement (#16112); Pax World Service (PWS); Peace Farm; Peace Pledge Union (PPU); Physicians for Global Survival, Canada (PGS); Quaker Peace and Social Witness (QPSW, see: #08842); Radio for Peace International (RFPi); Ribbon International; Science for Peace (SFP); Scientists for Global Responsibility (SGR); SERVAS International (#16918); Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary (SHJM); Soka Gakkai International (SGI, #17265); Swedish Peace Council (no recent information); UNESCO (#17806); Unitarian Universalist Association (UUA, #18002); United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY, #18140); Veterans for Peace (VFP); War and Peace Foundation; War Resisters' International (WRI, #18270); War Resisters League (WRL); Women for Peace, Switzerland; Women Strike for Peace (WSP, no recent information); Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO, #18437); Women's Environmental Network (WEN); Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF, #18443); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF, #18445); World Court Project (WCP, inactive); World Federalist Movement (WFM, #18781); World Information Service on Energy (WISE, #18943); World Peace Prayer Society; World Young Women's Christian Association (World YWCA, #19252).*

**NGO Relations** Represented on the Organizing Committee of: Hague Appeal for Peace (HAP). Member of: EarthAction Network (#04479); International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN, #10885).

[2015/F4131/y/F]

- ◆ Abolition des armes nucléaires – Stop Essais (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ Abolition of Nuclear Weapons – Stop Essais (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ D'abord ne pas nuire (#09475)
- ◆ Aborigines Protection Society / see Anti-Slavery International (#00731)
- ◆ **ABORNE** The African Borderlands Research Network (#00180)
- ◆ **ABOS** / see Directorate-General for Development Cooperation
- ◆ **ABPA** ASEAN Book Publishers Association (#00983)
- ◆ **ABPCD** – Association des banques populaires pour la coopération et le développement (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABPMP** International – Association of Business Process Management Professionals International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABPN** / see AME World Ecology Foundation
- ◆ **ABPTOE** Association of Bookseller and Publisher Training Organizations in Europe (#02024)
- ◆ **ABPVD** / see Association des banques populaires pour la coopération et le développement
- ◆ **ABRA** – Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **ABR** African Business Round Table (#00183)
- ◆ **Abri Fellowship** / see L'Abri Fellowship International (#00006)

◆ **L'Abri Fellowship International . . . . . 00006**

**Swiss Contact:** c/o Swiss L'Abri, Chalet Bellevue, CH-1884 Huémoz, Switzerland. T. (41 24) 495 2139. Fax 495 7647. E-mail: [swiss@labri.org](mailto:swiss@labri.org).  
**URL:** <http://www.labri.org/> – <http://livingspirituality.org/>.

**History** 1955, Switzerland, by Francis August Schaeffer (30 Jan 1912 – 15 May 1984). Also referred to as *Abri Fellowship*. **Aims** Function as a *Protestant fundamentalist religious fellowship*. **Finance** Donations. **Events** *Annual Conference Rochester MN (USA) 2013, Annual Conference Huémoz (Switzerland) 2012, Annual Conference Rochester MN (USA) 2012, Annual Conference Rochester MN (USA) 2009, Annual Conference Midrand (South Africa) 2008, Conference / Annual Conference Rochester MN (USA) 2007, Conference Rochester MN (USA) 2003, Annual Conference Hamilton ON (Canada) 2002.*

**Publications** *International Newsletter* (2-3 a year).

**Members** Branches in 7 countries:

**Am** Canada, USA. **As** Korea Rep. **Eu** Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK. [2012.07.24/F5854/F]

- ◆ **Abri international** (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABRN** – Asian Borderlands Research Network (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **ABRW** – African Bureau for the Defence of the Rights of Writers (inactive)
- ◆ **ABSA** – Advisory Board on Statistics in Africa (inactive)
- ◆ **ABSA** Africa Baseball and Softball Association (#00122)
- ◆ **ABS** Association for Bahá'í Studies (#02019)
- ◆ **ABS** Association for Borderlands Studies (#02025)
- ◆ **ABSF** African Billiards and Snooker Federation (#00175)
- ◆ **ABSTD** – Association of Basic Science Teachers in Dentistry (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **Abteilung für Tropenhygiene und Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen, Heidelberg** / see Institute of Public Health, Heidelberg
- ◆ **Abteilung Internationale Beziehungen/Friedens- und Konfliktforschung** (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABTTF** – Federation of West Thrace Turks in Europe (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABU** African Boxing Union (#00182)
- ◆ **ABU** Alliance biblique universelle (#18006)
- ◆ **ABU** Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (#01594)
- ◆ **Abu Derbala** / see Darkwá
- ◆ **Abu Dhabi Fund** – Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development** / see Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
- ◆ **Abu Dhabi Fund for Development** (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development** / see Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
- ◆ **Abu Dhabi Global Environmental Data Initiative** (internationally oriented national body)

◆ **Abu Hafis al-Masri Brigade . . . . . 00007**

Address not obtainable.

**History** 2001, after Abu Hafis al-Masri aka Muhammad Atef, a training commander of *Al-Qa'ida* (#00635). An Islamic terrorist organization. [2008/M0474/s/F]

- ◆ **Abuja MOU** – Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control in West and Central Africa (1999 treaty)
- ◆ **Abuja treaty** – Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991 treaty)
- ◆ **Abu'l-Wafá'íya** / see Sa'diyah
- ◆ **ABV** – Australian Business Volunteers (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **ABV** Autorité du Bassin de la Volta (#18262)
- ◆ **ABVMI** – Suore Ancelle di Beata Vergine Maria Immacolata (religious order)
- ◆ **ABWA** Asia Middle East Bottled Water Association (#01106)
- ◆ **ABWA** Association of Accountancy Bodies in West Africa (#01974)
- ◆ **ABWAid** / see Baptist World Aid Australia

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This alphabetical listing is continued in Volume 1B.

La suite de cette séquence alphabétique se trouve dans le Volume 1B.

**DISCLAIMER.** The organizations described in this Yearbook are invited annually to update their profiles. By updating or approving a profile, the organization gives its fully informed permission to the Union of International Associations (UIA) to collect, save and use the data the organization thus submits, in order to execute UIA's core activities as set out in <http://www.uia.org/core-activities>. At any time an organization described in this Yearbook may ask UIA to remove, free of charge, its contact details by writing to [uia@uia.org](mailto:uia@uia.org). UIA is responsible for processing the data it receives in accordance with the Belgian Privacy Act. UIA will take all reasonable measures to ensure the protection of the data it holds. Those who submit data acknowledge and agree that the transmission of data is never without risk and therefore potential damage due to the unlawful use of information by third parties cannot be claimed from UIA.

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## Appendix 1: Contents of organization descriptions

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### Order of descriptions

The descriptions of organizations in this volume appear in alphabetic order of the first title. In the case of a few intergovernmental organizations known more usually by their initials (eg WHO, UNESCO), the abbreviation is used instead of the title.

Listed in the one alphabetic sequence are all titles and abbreviations of the organizations in this edition, their former titles and abbreviations, and titles and abbreviations of subsidiary bodies mentioned in their descriptions. The index in Volume 3 also lists keywords in titles.

Each description is identified by a sequence number assigned for this edition. The sequence number follows the alphabetic sequence.

For some types of organization no description is included in this edition due to limitations imposed by printing and binding. In such cases, no sequence number is assigned and an explanatory comment is given instead of the description (for example: "no longer active"; "meeting series"; "treaty"). All descriptions can be found in the Yearbook Online.

A description may be abridged when sufficient information has not yet been obtained, or when the organization is classified as one of the types for which extensive information is either not collected or not included in the book version due to limitations imposed by printing and binding; see below under "Codes", or the Appendix "Types of organization" for further information.

Descriptions always include the following information.

### Organization name

The organization's name is given in all languages in which it is available. Normally the names are given in the order:

- European languages (starting with English, French, Spanish, German)
- transliterated languages (Arabic, Russian, Japanese, etc)
- artificial languages (Esperanto, Ido, Occidental, etc)
- historical languages (Latin, etc)

The order may be changed to reflect the organization's concern with a particular language. For example, an organization promoting the use of Latin may have its Latin name in the first position.

Abbreviations follow the appropriate name.

When an organization does not have an official name in English or French, the editors may provide translated versions. An asterisk then follows the unofficially translated name.

### Organization number

The number to the right of each title (eg •00123) is a sequence number with no significance other than as a

fixed point of reference in the sequence of organizations in this edition of the Yearbook. Cross-references in organization descriptions, other volumes in this series and indexes refer to this number. The order and numbering of the organizations is of no significance other than alphabetical access.

Descriptions may include the following information.

### Addresses

The main address for correspondence is inset beneath the organization names. Telephone, fax, e-mail and other media addresses are also given when available.

Secondary addresses are inset in smaller type below the main address. Included here are registered offices, continental regional offices, information offices and addresses for secondary correspondence.

The address of the organization's home page is given, if known, with an indication as to which aspect of the organization it refers where appropriate.

Address locations are indexed by country in Volume 2.

For various reasons no address is given for some organizations. In such cases, the reason for this absence is given.

### History

The date and location of founding or of establishment are indicated under this heading. In the absence of a precise legal date, the date of the first General Meeting is given. Other information on the history and changes in structure or name of the organization is also given.

Where another organization is cited, if it has a description included in this edition, its first title is given, followed by its abbreviation and the sequence number allotted to it for this edition. If it has no description included in this edition (eg former names, subsidiary bodies), all its titles and abbreviations are given, but no sequence number; these titles are included in the overall alphabetical sequence with a reference to this description.

### Aims

Principal objectives are summarized, wherever possible on the basis of the organization's statutes. In some cases keywords are given in italics. These are then used to determine classification of the organization in Volume 3.

### Structure

The key organs and commissions of the organization are enumerated, together with some indication of the frequency of their meetings and of composition of the executive body.

Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "History" above.



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## Languages

Official and working languages used by the organization are listed.

## Staff

The number of paid and voluntary staff are given.

## Finance

Sources of funding and the annual budget figure are given.

Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "History" above.

## Activities

Under this heading appears a summary of the main activities and programme concerns of each organization. Special emphasis is placed on developmental activities, where relevant.

Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "History" above.

## Events

Listed here are the dates and locations of previous and future periodic meetings or other events. For a fuller list of events, for more details on the events listed here, and for full indexes to them, users are directed to the *International Congress Calendar*.

## Publications

Listed here are the titles of major periodical and non-periodical publications of the organization. Titles in italics are indexed and classified in Volume 4.

## Information Services

Listed here are the names of libraries, databanks and library and publications consultancy services operated by the organization. Websites of these services are listed with the organization's address (see above). Titles in italics are indexed and classified in Volume 4.

## Members

Listed here are the types of membership and numbers of members. This may include the list of countries represented or in which members are located. These countries are indexed and cross-referenced in Volume 2.

Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "History" above.

## Note on country names

It is not the intention of the editors to take a position with regard to the political or diplomatic implications of geographical names or continental groupings used.

The geographical names used in this publication are chosen for the sake of brevity and common usage. Wherever possible, the country (or territory) name preferred by the organization concerned is used, providing this is possible within the limits of standardization required for mailing or statistical purposes. It is important to note that some organizations insist on the inclusion of territories on the same basis as

countries, or on the inclusion of countries or territories that are not recognized by other organizations.

Political changes over the years may lead to some questions in an organization's description. Briefly: countries referred to in an organization's description retain their old form when referring to a date prior to the change – for example, towns referred to in events prior to 1991 still retain their country as German DR (Democratic Republic) or Germany FR (Federal Republic), while subsequent dates refer simply to Germany.

## Consultative Status

Where the organization has an officially recognized relationship to a major intergovernmental organization, this is indicated. Cited organization are treated as explained under "History" above.

## IGO Relations

Where the organization has a special relationship to an intergovernmental organization, this is indicated. Cited organization are treated as explained under "History" above. It should be noted that tenuous links, or links that have not been confirmed by both parties, have been omitted from the printed descriptions, although they are available in the Yearbook Online and are included in the statistics.

## NGO Relations

Where the organization has a special relationship with international non-governmental organizations, this is indicated. Cited organization are treated as explained under "History" above. It should be noted that tenuous links, or links that have not been confirmed by both parties, have been omitted from the printed descriptions, although they are available in the Yearbook Online and are included in the statistics.

## Date

The last line of the description includes the date on which the most recent information has been received. Two forms are used:

- 2017.02.16: the organization checked the description and returned it on that date;
- 2015: the organization has not checked the description since that date, but information has been received in the given year from another reliable source (which may be the organization's own website).

Old dates, or no date, may be an indication that an organization is becoming inactive.

## Codes

Organizations are coded by type, indicated by a single upper case letter printed in bold at the end of the description. The upper case type code may be preceded by a letter code printed in lower case. The type code of Intergovernmental organizations is followed by an asterisk, '\*'. For further information, see the Appendix: "Types of organization".

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## Appendix 2: Types of organization

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The Yearbook attempts to cover all “international organizations”, according to a broad range of criteria. It therefore includes many bodies that may be perceived as not being fully international, or as not being organizations as such, or as not being of sufficient significance to merit inclusion. Such bodies are nevertheless included, so as to enable users to make their own evaluation in the light of their own criteria.

**Type 1:** To assist this evaluation, the editors have developed a hierarchical typology, assigning each organization to one of 15 types. All of these types include both intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations. (See below for a discussion of the terms “intergovernmental” and “non-governmental”.) The 15 types are designated by an upper case letter.

**Type 2:** A qualifying typology is used to add a second level of structure to the hierarchical typology. There are 13 such qualifiers and an organization may be assigned up to three qualifiers. The 13 qualifiers are designated by an lower case letter.

**Type 3:** A third type is used to group organizations of a particular structure. There are 42 such types and an organization may be assigned to one or more of them.

In addition, every organization is classified under one or more subject headings (848 headings), regionally-defined headings (22), and, where appropriate, a combination of the two.

Further information on the three types is given on the following pages.

### INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (IGOS) AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

The approach to the selection of organizations for inclusion in this Yearbook was first developed by the Union of International Associations for the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* (1908-1909, 1910-1911). It was further developed after 1945 for the early editions of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. The approach was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) in 1950 and in 1953.

The Economic and Social Council, in considering these matters in 1950, itself clarified the distinction between intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations as follows:

#### *Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)*

The view of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations concerning intergovernmental organizations is implicit in its Resolution 288 (X) of 27 February 1950: “Any international organization which is not established by intergovernmental agreement shall be considered as a non-governmental organization for the purpose of these arrangements.” The resolution was concerned with the implementation of Article 71 of the United Nations Charter on consultative status of non-governmental organizations, and it was amplified by Resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 25 June 1968: “...including organizations which accept members designated by government authorities, provided that such membership does not interfere with the free expression of views of the organizations.”

The matter is complicated by the fact that, pursuant to Article 12 of the regulations of the General Assembly of the United Nations (giving effect to Article 102 of the Charter), the Secretariat publishes, in the UN Treaty Series, every instrument submitted to it by a Member State, when “so far as that party is concerned, the instrument is a treaty or an international agreement within the meaning of Article 102” (Note in UN Treaty Series, Vol. 748). The terms “treaty” and “international agreement” have not been defined either in the Charter or in the regulations. Furthermore: “It is the understanding of the Secretariat that its action does not confer on the instrument the status of a treaty or an international agreement if it does not already have that status ...”

Further complications arise from:

- the increasing number of “international agreements” in which one or more of the parties is a constituent state of a federal state system (e.g. Quebec); this matter was not resolved by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Vienna, 1969);
- bilateralization of treaties when several states act together to aid another state under a “multilateral” treaty signed by all of them;
- agreements in which one of the parties is itself an intergovernmental organization (thus “multilateralizing” the agreement) acting to establish an intergovernmental institute in a particular country (thus “bilateralizing” the agreement), of which the government is one of the parties to that agreement (e.g. many UNESCO agreements with individual developing countries to establish regional research centres);
- agreements signed on behalf of national government agencies or departments which, in the case of purely technical matters, may not fully engage the state; the resulting organizations may then define themselves as “non-governmental”.

In practice therefore, the editors assume that an organization is intergovernmental if it is established by signature of an agreement engendering obligations between governments, whether or not that agreement is eventually published. If any organization declares itself to be non-governmental, it is accepted as such by the editors.

#### *Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)*

The problem of identifying eligible non-governmental organizations is more difficult. Resolution 288 (X) makes no attempt to explain what is meant by the term “international organization”. Editorial experience has shown that it is useful to take seven aspects of organizational life as indicators of the eligibility of an organization: aims; membership; structure; officers; finance; relations with other organizations; and activities. These aspects are discussed below for different types of organization.

## TYPE 1

The 15 upper case letters used for Type 1, their significance, and their chief characteristics (as determined by information regarding membership and structure) are the following. More information is given on the following pages under the headings “Detailed comments” and “Comparative characteristics”.

Type	Description	Membership	Structure
<b>A</b>	Federations of international organizations	includes at least 3 international organizations	Management and policy-making organs reflect a well-balanced geographical distribution (cf membership)
<b>B</b>	Universal membership organizations	From either at least 60 countries or at least 30 countries in at least 2 continents and with a well-balanced geographical distribution	Management and policy-making organs reflect a well-balanced geographical distribution (cf membership)
<b>C</b>	Intercontinental membership organizations	From at least 10 countries in at least 2 continents with a well-balanced geographical distribution	Management and policy-making organs reflect a well-balanced geographical distribution (cf membership)
<b>D</b>	Regionally defined membership organizations	From at least 3 countries within one continental or sub-continental region	Management and policy-making organs reflect a well-balanced geographical distribution (cf membership)
<b>E</b>	Organizations emanating from places, persons or other bodies	No criteria	Reference to, and to some degree limited by, another international organization, or a person, or a place
<b>F</b>	Organizations having a special form	No criteria	Non-formal, unconventional or unusual
<b>G</b>	Internationally-oriented national organizations	No criteria	Management and policy-making organs reflect participation of only one or two countries; formal links with at least one other international organization
<b>H</b>	Inactive or dissolved international organizations	No criteria	While active, classified as Types A, B, C or D
<b>J</b>	Recently reported or proposed international organizations	Type J is a temporary allocation. Organizations of Type J are reallocated to the appropriate Type whenever sufficient information is obtained.	
<b>K</b>	Subsidiary and internal bodies	No criteria	Substantive unit with a degree of autonomy within another organization
<b>N</b>	National organizations	No criteria	Management and policy-making organs reflect participation of only one country; no formal links with other international organizations
<b>R</b>	Religious orders, fraternities, and secular institutes	No criteria	Based on charismatic leadership or a commitment to a set of (religious) practices
<b>S</b>	Autonomous conference series	No criteria	No continuing structure
<b>T</b>	Multilateral treaties and agreements	At least 3 signatories	No structure. (If an organization is established to implement or otherwise take responsibility for the treaty, that organization is normally classified as Type E.)
<b>U</b>	Currently inactive non-conventional organizations	No criteria	While active, classified as Types other than A, B, C or D

## TYPE 2

The 13 lower case letters used for Type 2 and their significance are the following:

- b = bilateral intergovernmental organization (normally but not always assigned to Type G)
- c = conference series (normally but not always assigned to Type S)
- d = dissolved, dormant (normally but not always assigned to Type H or Type U)
- e = commercial enterprise
- f = foundation, fund (normally but not always assigned to Type F)
- g = intergovernmental
- j = research institute
- n = has become national (normally but not always assigned to Type N)
- p = proposed body (normally but not always assigned to Type J)
- s = information suspect
- v = individual membership only
- x = no recent information received
- y = international organization membership

## TYPE 3

The 42 headings are the following:

Academies  
Agencies  
Alumni and Veterans  
Banks  
Charismatic Bodies  
Clubs  
Colleges  
Common Markets and Free Trade Zones  
Conference Series  
Corporations, Companies  
Courts, Tribunals  
European Union Bodies  
Exile Bodies  
FAO Bodies  
Foundations  
Funds  
Human Rights Organizations  
Humanitarian Organizations  
ILO Bodies  
Individual Membership Bodies  
Influential Policy Groups  
Institutes  
Intergovernmental Communities  
International Federations  
Multinational Company Councils  
NATO Bodies  
Networks  
Parliaments  
Plans Political Parties  
Professional Bodies  
Programmes  
Projects  
Proper Names  
Religious Orders  
Staff Associations  
Systems  
Trade and Labour Unions  
Treaties  
UNESCO Bodies  
United Nations Bodies  
WHO Bodies

### CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

In statistical tables in the Yearbook, totals are usually given for each category of Type 1. In addition to these totals, or sometimes instead of them, totals are given by cluster of Type 1 categories.

There are 5 clusters and the Types allocated to each are as follows:

Cluster I (International organizations):  
Types A B C D F

Cluster II (Dependent organizations):  
Types E K R

Cluster III (Organizational substitutes):  
Types S T

Cluster IV (National organizations):  
Types G N

Cluster V (Dead, inactive and unconfirmed bodies):  
Types H J U

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## TYPE 1: DETAILED COMMENTS

The complexity of the hierarchical typology warrants further explanation.

### Type A: Federations of international organizations

An organization is classified as Type A if:  
its membership includes at least three autonomous international bodies.

An organization is **not** classified as Type A if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
its membership includes only regional organizations;  
its membership is limited to international organizations linked to a particular place or organization or people;  
its membership is limited to non-autonomous commissions or sections of one or more international organizations;  
its international organizational membership is of secondary importance (e.g. “associate members”).  
its preoccupation or field of activity is limited to one region or continent;  
it is in some way a “joint committee”, created to liaise between international organizations;  
it has been created by one or more international organizations which then themselves become members of it.

The United Nations is included in Type A because of its focal role in relation to the specialized agencies; these can be seen as “members” of the UN system.

“Umbrella” organizations which have national organizations as an *additional* membership category may also be included here.

### Type B: Universal membership organizations

An organization is classified as Type B if:  
its membership covers at least 60 countries regardless of distribution, or if its membership covers at least 30 countries and is equitably distributed over several continents (the fewer the number of countries represented, the greater must be the number of continents represented);  
its management structure and its activities reflect its membership in terms of geographical distribution and balance.

An organization is **not** classified as Type B if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
its title mentions any term effectively restricting its membership or activities to a particular group of countries or particular group of people (e.g. Commonwealth, French-speaking);  
it is universal in aims or activities only.

## Type C: Intercontinental membership organizations

An organization is classified as Type C if:  
its membership and preoccupations exceed that of a particular continental region though not to the degree of justifying its inclusion in Type B;  
its membership covers at least 10 countries and is equitably distributed over at least two continents;  
its management structure and its activities reflect its membership in terms of geographical distribution and balance.

An organization is **not** classified as Type C if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
its title mentions any term effectively restricting its membership or activities to a single continental region or contiguous group of countries (e.g. European, Inter-American, Mediterranean).

### Type D: Regionally defined membership organizations

An organization is classified as Type D if:  
its membership and preoccupations are restricted to a particular continental or sub-continental region or contiguous group of countries;  
its membership covers at least three countries or includes at least three autonomous international bodies;  
its title mentions a single continental region or contiguous group of countries (e.g. European, Inter-American, Mediterranean) regardless of membership;

An organization is **not** classified as Type D if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
its title mentions another organization or a particular place or person.

### Type E: Organizations emanating from places, persons or other bodies

An organization is classified as Type E if:  
it can be considered as an “emanation” of another organization or of a place, person or proprietary product, regardless of membership;  
its title incorporates, in any way, the name of another organization (excepting intergovernmental organizations that are the subject of a special multi-lateral treaty, e.g. the FAO);  
provision is made for its creation in the statutes of another organization though it nonetheless functions autonomously (non-autonomous bodies being included in Type K);  
it is in some way a “joint committee”, created to liaise between international organizations, functioning autonomously;  
it is a centre or institute created by intergovernmental bodies, possibly by agreement with a particular government;  
it is especially identified with a particular physical location and its activities are largely determined by that location (e.g. training courses, experimental stations);  
it is specifically concerned with a single country (NB an organization specifically concerned with a single language, though it may be spoken in a single country, is not necessarily classified as Type E).

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An organization is **not** classified as Type E if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
it does not function at least semi-autonomously.

#### **Type F: Organizations having a special form**

An organization is classified as Type F if:  
its formal characteristics would cause fundamental questions to be raised were it included in one of the preceding Types;  
it has international dimensions which make it equivalent to a more conventional international organization;  
its special nature is implied by the presence of certain terms in its title, whether or not the use of such terms is in effect a misnomer; such terms include:

- Activities: campaign, programme, project, service, survey
- Arbitration and legislation: court, parliament, tribunal
- Buildings: laboratory, library, museum, observatory
- Collections: cultures, gene bank, organ bank, reserve
- Education: college, school, training institute, university
- Financing: bank, clearing house, foundation, fund, trust
- Information: data network, information system, inventory, registry
- Media and entertainment: news agency, orchestra, radio
- Military: army, brigade, corps, force
- Politics: international party or group, international movement
- Semi-formal groupings: club, community, governmental grouping, movement, network
- Treaty-oriented: agreement, intellectual property unions, treaty
- Trade: common market, free trade zone, monetary zone

it is a patronage body, e.g. under pontifical or royal charter, or is headed by a charismatic leader (unless more appropriate to classify it as Type R);  
it includes a significant membership of exiled groups from named countries;  
it is a “quasi” organization, possibly without a well-defined secretariat or structure (e.g. Group of 8), sometimes even a non-existent organization nonetheless recognized in common usage (e.g. World Bank Group);  
it is an unusual, possibly illegal or questionable, body.

An organization is **not** classified as Type F if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
it does not function at least semi-autonomously.

#### **Type G: Internationally-oriented national organizations**

An organization is classified as Type G if:  
it is a bilateral governmental body;  
its membership or management structure is limited to a single country, yet its name or activities indicate an international character;  
it has been granted consultative status by a body of the UN system;  
it is formally linked to an international organization included in one of the preceding Types (e.g. as a member, a funder, a partner).

An organization is **not** classified as Type G if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
it has no links with an organization included in one of the preceding Types and is not a bilateral governmental body.

#### **Type H: Inactive or dissolved international organizations**

An organization is classified as Type H if:  
it has been dissolved, has been inactive for several years (that is, there has been no indication of activity for several years), or is dormant for a period of years; as an active body it was or would have been classified as Type A, B, C or D, or if it was or would have been intergovernmental.

An organization is **not** classified as Type H if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;

#### **Type J: Recently reported or proposed international organizations**

An organization is classified as Type J if:  
the information available is insufficient to enable classification as another Type, usually because its creation has only recently been reported, or because its creation has been proposed but has not yet taken place.

An organization is **not** classified as Type J if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;

#### **Type K: Subsidiary and internal bodies**

An organization is classified as Type K if:  
it is a substantive unit with a complex international organization;  
it has a degree of autonomy which, if it had more independent activities, would allow it to be classified as another Type (usually Type E or F).

An organization is **not** classified as Type K if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;

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### **Type N: National organizations**

An organization is classified as Type N if:  
its membership or management structure is essentially limited to a single country, yet its title or activities make it appear to be international;  
it appears on public information lists of a body of the UN system.

An organization is **not** classified as Type N if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
it has links with an organization included in another Type.

### **Type R: Religious orders, fraternities and secular institutes**

An organization is classified as Type R if:  
it is a religious, military or fraternal order, or is a similar body based on charismatic leadership or commitment to a set of religious practices;  
its membership covers at least three countries;  
though not widely active now, it has a historical significance (the older the body, the more relaxed the criteria).

An organization is **not** classified as Type R if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;

### **Type S: Autonomous conference series**

A conference series is classified as Type S if:  
while not being an organization as such, it represents a continuing series of international meetings;  
the series has a name which could be assumed to refer to an international body.

A conference series is **not** classified as Type S if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
a more conventional or formal organization, whether national or international, is responsible for the series.

### **Type T: Multilateral treaties and agreements**

A treaty is classified as Type T if:  
while not being an organization as such, it is a multilateral treaty, convention, agreement, pact, protocol or covenant signed by at least three parties, whether States or intergovernmental organizations.

A treaty is **not** classified as Type T if:  
it is a peace treaty for a specific war or for the consequences of a specific war;  
it pertains to the relations between two countries under the auspices of an intergovernmental agency (e.g. the transfer of uranium, the resolution of border issues) regardless of the number of signatories, its articles pertain to one country or one event.

### **Type U: Inactive or dissolved non-conventional bodies**

An organization is classified as Type U if:  
it has been dissolved, has been inactive for several years (that is, there has been no indication of activity for several years), or is dormant for a period of years; as an active body it was or would have been classified as a Type other than Type A, B, C or D.

An organization is **not** classified as Type U if:  
it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;  
as an active body it was or would have been intergovernmental.

## TYPE 1: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

Types A to D are generally “conventional” organizations.	Types E, F, G, H and N have less predictable characteristics.
<p><b>Aims</b> The aims must be genuinely international in character, with the intention to cover operations in at least three countries. Hence such bodies as the International Action Committee for Safeguarding the Nubian Monuments or the Anglo-Swedish Society are generally excluded. Societies devoted solely to commemorating particular individuals are therefore likewise ineligible, even if they have made major contributions to the international community.</p> <p><b>Members</b> There must be individual or collective participation, with full voting rights, from at least three countries. Membership must be open to any appropriately qualified individual or entity in the organization’s area of operations. Closed groups are therefore excluded, although the situation becomes ambiguous when only one member is allowed per country by the organization, thus effectively closing the organization to other qualified groups in that country. Voting power must be such that no one national group can control the organization. National organizations which accept foreigners as members are therefore usually excluded, as are religious orders or communities governed on a hierarchical basis, and also informal social movements.</p> <p><b>Structure</b> The Constitution must provide for a formal structure giving members the right periodically to elect a governing body and officers. There must be permanent headquarters and provision made for continuity of operation.</p> <p><b>Officers</b> The fact that for a period the officers are all of the same nationality, to facilitate management operations, does not necessarily disqualify the organization, but in this case there should be rotation at designated intervals of headquarters and officers among the various member countries.</p> <p><b>Finance</b> Substantial contributions to the budget must come from at least three countries. There must be no attempt to make profits for distribution to members. This does not exclude organizations which exist in order to help members themselves to make more profits or better their economic situation (e.g. trade unions or trade associations); but it does exclude international business enterprises, investment houses or cartels. The distinction between a trade association and a cartel is often unclear; in practice the external relations of the body are used as a guideline.</p> <p><b>Relations with other organizations</b> Entities formally connected with another organization are included if there is evidence that they lead an independent life and elect their own officers. Internal or subsidiary committees, appointed by and reporting to one of the structural units of a given organization, are excluded.</p> <p><b>Activities</b> Evidence of current activity must be available; organizations which appear to have been inactive for over four years are eventually treated as “dissolved” or “dormant” (and transferred to Type H).</p> <p><b>Other criteria</b> For all types, no stipulations are made as to size or “importance”, whether in terms of number of members, degree of activity or financial strength. No organization is excluded on political or ideological grounds, nor are fields of interest or activity taken into consideration. The geographical location of the headquarters and the terminology used in the organization’s name (whether “committee”, “council”, etc.) have likewise been held to be irrelevant in the determination of eligibility.</p>	<p><b>Aims</b> If the title of the organization suggests that the aims may be international in character, it is included. This applies whether or not the activities are concerned with a particular sub-national geographical area or with the link between a particular country and one or more other countries. Organizations which are obviously bilateral are excluded (except in the case of intergovernmental bodies), although national or bilateral organizations with international programmes (e.g. aid programmes) may be included.</p> <p><b>Members</b> If the title of an organization suggests that its membership may be international in character, it is included. Bodies which are clearly national in character are however excluded even if they have foreign members (except bodies which are recognized by an intergovernmental organization for purposes of consultation). No account is taken of the manner in which members participate in the control of the organization, if at all. Non-membership organizations may therefore be included.</p> <p><b>Structure</b> No account is taken of the formal structure, if any. Informal social movements and ad hoc bodies are, however, excluded unless there is a permanent office and continuity over a period of more than a year.</p> <p><b>Officers</b> No account is taken of the nationality of the elected or appointed officers of the organization.</p> <p><b>Finance</b> No account is taken of the source of the organization’s finance. National foundations distributing funds internationally may therefore be included. Profit-making organizations may be included but only when they appear (from the title) to be non-profit-making (and international) in character; multinational governmental enterprises are included. Liner/shipping/freight conferences are only included when the name could be confused with a conventional organization.</p> <p><b>Relations with other organizations</b> Bodies which have some special organic or legal connection to another organization (by which they may have been created) are included here rather than in Types A to D. This applies particularly to functional and regional bodies of large organizations, but normally only when the title would appear to imply that they are independent, or where the degree of autonomy is unclear.</p> <p><b>Activities</b> Evidence of current activity must be available. Organizations which have been in Types A to D at some stage but have since become inactive or have ceased to exist are however included. Organizations in process of formation may also be included.</p>



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## Appendix 3: About the Editors

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The Union of International Associations (UIA) is a non-profit, independent, apolitical, and non-governmental institution in the service of international associations.

Since its foundation in 1907 the UIA has focused on documenting the nature and evolution of international civil society: international non-governmental organizations (NGO) and inter-governmental organizations (IGO).

The approach is scientific, the result is quality. The information presented by the UIA is structured, comprehensive and concise. A standard framework makes comparison possible.

### The Founders

The UIA was founded in 1907 by two Belgians, Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet.

*The peoples are not awake...[There are dangers] which will render a world organization impossible. I foresee the renewal of...the secret bargaining behind closed doors. Peoples will be as before, the sheep sent to the slaughterhouses or to the meadows as it pleases the shepherds. International institutions ought to be, as the national ones in democratic countries, established by the peoples and for the peoples.*  
– Henri La Fontaine

La Fontaine was an international lawyer, professor of international law, and a member of the Belgian Senate for 36 years. He was a socialist, a renowned bibliographer, and a devoted internationalist. In 1913 he won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Paul Otlet was a lawyer, bibliographer, political activist and a Utopian with an internationalist agenda. His seminal work in documentation included the creation of

the Universal Decimal Classification system.

Otlet envisioned an *International Network for Universal Documentation*: a moving desk in the shape of a wheel, powered by a network of spokes beneath a series of moving surfaces. This machine would allow users to search, read and write to a database stored on millions of 3X5 index cards. Otlet imagined users accessing this database from great distances by means of an "electric telescope" connected through a telephone line, retrieving an image to be projected remotely on a flat screen. In his time, this idea of networked documents was still so novel

*Everything in the universe, and everything of man, would be registered at a distance as it was produced. In this way a moving image of the world will be established, a true mirror of his memory. From a distance, everyone will be able to read text, enlarged and limited to the desired subject, projected on an individual screen. In this way, everyone from his armchair will be able to contemplate creation, as a whole or in certain of its parts.*  
– Paul Otlet

that no one had a word to describe these relationships, until he invented one: "links".

Together La Fontaine and Otlet established the International Institute of Bibliography (later the International Federation for Information and Documentation - FID) and the Répertoire Bibliographique Universel, a master bibliography of the world's accumulated knowledge.

### Early years

In the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century La Fontaine and Otlet turned their efforts to the emerging civil society transnational associations. They wanted to "assess and describe the degree of internationalism prevailing throughout the world". (It is worth noting that the word "internationalism" did not exist before the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.) They wanted to bring together all international associations in a concerted effort. There were, at the time, about 350 such civil society bodies, two-thirds of them headquartered in Brussels.

Through their efforts, the *Central Office of International Associations* was founded in 1907 in Brussels. At the First World Congress of International Organizations in 1910 in Brussels, the participating civil society bodies formally agreed to transform the *Central Office* into the *Union of International Associations*.

The UIA's work contributed to the creation of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (the predecessor of UNESCO). During the 1920s, the UIA created an International University, the first of its kind.

Since 1951 the UIA has been officially recognized by the United Nations system as a research institute whose programmes focus on facilitating the work of the community of international associations.

The UIA is the world's oldest, largest and most comprehensive source of information on global civil society. To this day, it carries out the sophisticated and visionary concepts of its founders. In developing beyond its initial bibliographical and organizational focus, the UIA seeks ways to recognize, honour and represent the full spectrum of human initiatives and preoccupations.

*It is through increasingly close contacts between nations, the pooling of their experience and achievements, that internationalism will achieve its greatness and strength. Thus, from all the reconciled, united national civilizations, a universal civilization will gradually develop. The effort must first be directed towards the development of the International Associations as these constitute the social structure which best responds to the organizational needs of the universal society. To accomplish these tasks, a central body is necessary. This body is the Union of International Associations...*  
– Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Congress of International Associations, Ghent, 1913

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## Location

The UIA was founded in Brussels and is still headquartered in that city. It contributed to the adoption by the Belgian government, in 1919, of a legally recognized status for international non-governmental organizations, and is itself registered as such.

## Structure

The UIA consists of its full members, a secretariat, and a host of partners (associate members, corresponding and collaborating organizations). The General Assembly of Active Members elects a Council of 15 to 21 members. The Council appoints a Bureau to oversee the work of the Secretariat.

Active Members are individuals who have demonstrated sustained activity in international organizations. They come from every continent and include association executives, international civil servants, and academics.

Organizations or individuals wishing to associate themselves with the UIA's work may become Associate Members. Associate Members include a wide range of organizations, foundations, government agencies and commercial enterprises, and are entitled to preferential use of UIA services.

The UIA is entirely self-financed through the sale of publications and services. The annual budget is approximately €550,000.

## Collaboration with other organizations

The UIA has Consultative Relations with UNESCO, UN/ECOSOC, and ILO. It collaborates with the Council of Europe and the European Commission.

A special ECOSOC resolution of 1950 establishes cooperation between the United Nations and the UIA for the preparation of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

The UIA is in regular contact with the 32,000 international non-governmental organizations included in the *Yearbook*. Its annual mailing is marked by a response rate of about 30 per cent.

*The UIA's aims as stated in its statutes are to:*

- *Facilitate the evolution of the world-wide network of non-profit organizations.*
- *Promote understanding of how such bodies represent valid interests in every field of human activity – scientific, religious, artistic, educational, trade, labour.*
- *Collect and disseminate information on these bodies and their interrelationships.*
- *Present such information in experimental ways, as a catalyst for the emergence of innovative bodies.*
- *Promote research on the legal, administrative and other problems common to these bodies.*

## Purpose

The UIA aims to promote and facilitate the work of international associations. It seeks to achieve these goals primarily in three ways:

### 1. By documenting global civil society activity.

The UIA's associations database – the basis of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* both online and in print – attempts to cover all "international organizations", according to a broad range of criteria. It therefore includes many bodies that may be perceived as not being fully international, or as not being organizations as such, or as not being of sufficient significance to merit inclusion. Such bodies are nevertheless included, so as to enable users to make their own evaluation in the light of their own criteria. In preparing and updating the organization profiles, the UIA gives priority to information received from the organizations themselves, then checks this information against other sources (periodicals, official documents, media, etc.) to present a reliable picture of a dynamic situation. The information presented by the UIA is structured, comprehensive and concise. A standard framework makes comparison possible.

### 2. By publishing research reports

The UIA's associations database – the basis of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* both online and in print – is continuously updated and includes descriptions of over 66,000 international organizations – NGOs and IGOs – active in all fields of human endeavour, in all corners of the world, and throughout centuries of history.

Its meetings database – the basis of the *International Congress Calendar* both online and in print – currently includes about half a million international meetings of these bodies, from 1850 to far into the future.

The organization profiles and meetings profiles are complemented by bibliographies, biographies, statistical reports, and descriptions of problems perceived and strategies adopted by international associations as well as the values and approaches that animate them. Over 500,000 hyperlinks facilitate navigation through this data. The UIA also produces customized reports on demand for a variety of governmental, non-governmental, and commercial bodies.

### 3. By providing training and networking opportunities for international association staff.

Since 2006 the UIA hosts an annual Associations Round Table, bringing together representatives of international associations to learn practical skills and share experience. For more information, visit [roundtable.uia.org](http://roundtable.uia.org).

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