Publication history

1905–1907
Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

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 (2ème série)
– Annuaire de la Vie internationale (with the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) 1910–1911 (2ème série)

The above publications are now available online in Historical International Organization Documents, with fully searchable text and hyperlinks from historical profiles to current organization profiles. See http://www.uia.org/archives/pub.php

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 (1st ed.), 1949 (2nd ed.), 1950 (3rd 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
– Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, 1956/57 (6th ed.)
– Yearbook of International Organizations, 1958/59 (7th ed.)
– Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, 1960/61 (8th ed.)
– Yearbook of International Organizations / Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, 1974 (15th ed.)
– Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, 1980 (16/18th 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)

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 (20th ed.) to 1998 (35th ed.) and in 2 parts (1A and 1B) since 1999 (36th ed.)
  – Vol 2: Geographic Volume: International Organization Participation; Country directory of secretariats and membership, since 1983 (1st ed.)
  – Vol 3: Subject volume: Global Action Networks; Classified directory by subject and region, since 1983 (1st ed.)
  – Vol 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns, since 2001 (1st ed.)
  – Vol 6: Who’s Who in International Organizations, since 2007 (1st 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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EDITED BY THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
2016 - 2017
GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS
EDITION 53

VOLUME 6
WHO’S WHO IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
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Sophienstraße 40
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Printed on acid free paper.

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Library of Congress Card Number: 49-22132
ISSN: 2211-3010
Yearbook Volumes 1-6 Set: 9789004317307
UIA Publication Number: 463

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| **VOLUME 6: WHO’S WHO IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS** |
| Biographies of over 24,000 leading individuals in international organizations. |

| **INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR** |
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| **VOLUME 1 (Parts 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. |

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| Les biographies de plus de 24,000 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. |

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Introduction

Who’s Who in International Organizations has been a standard biographical reference work since the first edition appeared in 1992.

As of the 2007 edition, Who’s Who in International Organizations is incorporated, as Volume 6, into the Yearbook of International Organizations, and is consequently now published annually.

Volume 6: Who’s Who in International Organizations continues to serve the same purposes as the previous, stand-alone editions:

− to provide information on the principal personalities involved in the development, operation and coordination of international organizations, associations, institutes, networks, programmes and other bodies described in Volume 1 of the Yearbook of International Organizations;
− to provide an easy means of checking biographical details of significant individuals on the multinational and global levels;
− to provide a resource for the development of interorganizational relationships;
− to improve access to information on international organizations.

There are many biographical reference books available today. Volume 6: Who’s Who in International Organizations is unique in that it concentrates on the human role in the international organizational network. It provides answers to such questions as:

− who are the people making and carrying out decisions in international organizations;
− what other responsibilities do they have;
− what is their background;
− what have they in common;
− how can they be contacted.

The sole criteria for inclusion in Volume 6: Who’s Who in International Organizations is holding or having held a significant position in an international organization listed in Volume 1 of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

This edition lists 15,123 individuals who hold or who have held key positions in 13,877 international organizations which themselves represent every field of human endeavour. The organizations whose officers are included range from United Nations agencies to trade associations, from scientific institutes to development networks, from sports federations to financial institutions. Virtually every form of organization described in Volume 1 is represented in this Volume 6.

This collection should be seen as a still photograph of an ever-changing landscape. People do not stand still, nor do organizations. Given the dynamic rate of change in international organization life no static picture can ever be wholly accurate. The information given here as to positions held in international organizations is valid at the time of editing; by the time of publishing this information may already be out-dated. This collection is nonetheless valuable in that it gives an indication of the kind of people who work with and for international organizations.

Method of presentation

For several years now the editors have followed a policy of requesting biographical material from the organizations with which it is in regular contact. For some of the larger organizations the editors also searched for further information on the internet, generally starting with the homepages of the organizations concerned. The information thus collected was used to up-date or create the biographical entries included here. In addition, the database of the Yearbook of International Organizations was consulted and the names of new officers were extracted for inclusion in this edition.

Biographical information included

Every biographical entry contains at least:

− the biographee’s surname;
− his or her position in an international organization included in Volume 1 of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

Biographical entries may also contain all of some of the following items of information:

Name

The following information is printed in bold on the first line of the entry.

− Complete name, including titles: The titles which precede the name are given first, then the given names or initials, then the surname, and finally the titles which come after the name. It is the surname which determines the alphabetical order of the entries. Because the surname is not always obvious from the entry itself (see further comments on this difficulty below), it is printed in bolder type.
− Alphabetical order: In general, surname prefixes (eg ‘de’, ‘van’) are considered a part of the surname and as such are taken into account in determining the alphabetical order. Users should remember, though, that some surnames are composed of several names, and it is not always obvious where the given names stop and the surname starts. For this reason, the several parts of multiple-part surnames are listed separately in the alphabetical sequence, with a reference to the name under which the actual entry can be found. When in doubt, the editors preferred to err on the side of including too many names as part of the surname, rather than too few, so as to ensure a trace in the alphabetical sequence.
− Aliases: Names by which the biographee is also known, such as aliases or pen names, are given on the second line of the entry. Aliases are also listed separately in the alphabetical sequence. They are followed by the name under which the actual entry can be found.

Personal information

The following information, where available, is printed in italics at the beginning of the entry:

− Date and place of birth: The place of birth is generally given in the form which the biographee used in his or
her reply. Where relevant, the date and place of death are also given here.

- Country or countries of citizenship. In a few cases, nationality, as distinct from citizenship, has been included at the biographee’s request.
- Languages spoken, written, or read. The order in which the languages are listed may be presumed, in most cases, to indicate a descending degree of proficiency. In general, the order used by the biographee in his or her reply has been maintained.
- Marital status, spouse’s name, and date of marriage.
- Number of children.
- Religious affiliation.

Career information

- “Organizations (Yearbook)”: previous and current positions in organizations included in the Yearbook of International Organizations, with the dates of service where known.
- “Organizations (Other)”: previous and current positions in organizations not included in the Yearbook, such as local or national bodies.
- Career: previous and current positions in commercial enterprises, civil service, educational or research institutions, or other employment. Generally, only those positions not directly related to (functions in) international organizations are included here.
- Publications: titles and dates of recent or significant published works. This information is not intended to be exhaustive or bibliographic but rather given to give an idea of the biographee’s field and interests.
- Conferences: participation at recent significant conferences. Note that, in general, the conferences of the organization(s) of which the biographee is an officer are not included, it being assumed that the officers of an organization attend, and take an active part in the preparation of, its meetings.
- Field of work: as described by the biographee.

Educational background

- Academic degrees, the dates they were obtained, and the names of educational institutions attended.

Addresses

- Complete mailing address, including, where known, telephone, fax and e-mail addresses. This address is generally the office of the first organization listed under “Organizations (Yearbook)” in which the biographee currently holds a position. In some cases no address is given. Reasons for this omission include: the biographee no longer serves as an officer of an international organization; the international organization itself has no known address; the biographee is deceased.
- URL / Website: In general, this is the URL address of the first organization listed under “Organizations (Yearbook)” in which the biographee currently holds a position.

Other information

- Honours: awards, honorary degrees, and civic or military honours conferred upon the biographee.
- Interests: non-professional interests and hobbies.
- Date: the year in which information was last received.
- Gender: This information, abbreviated as “f” for female and “m” for male, is given on the last line of the entry, following the date if a date is given. Note that this information is usually given only when:
  - the biographee has included it in his or her reply;
  - the biographee has used a gender-related title such as “Mr” or “Mme”;
  - other information was available to the editors, such as a gender-specific pronoun or a photograph.

While the inclusion of some of these items of information can be questioned, the editors maintain that, in some circumstances, all of this information can be useful to users. In addition, as one of the intentions of this collection is to produce a picture of the kind of people serving in significant positions in international organizations, statistics based on personal information serve a particular purpose. If a biographee requested that certain information be excluded then the editors made every effort to respect this request.

The use of abbreviations in the biographical entries has been kept to a minimum to facilitate reading. Abbreviations used are either commonly known, self-explanatory in the context of the entry, or else unknown to – and therefore not to be clarified by – the editors.

Indexes

The biographical entries are listed alphabetically by surname. To facilitate access, either where a user does not know a biographee’s name or where the user wishes to obtain information according to particular criteria, three indexes are included at the back of this volume.

By organization

- In this index all the organizations mentioned in the paragraph “Organizations (Yearbook)” are listed alphabetically by their names in English, or by the name by which they are most commonly known if they have no approved title in English. The large intergovernmental organizations that are more commonly referred to by their initials than their full titles – for example, NATO and UNESCO – are located under these initials rather than the full titles.
- The names of biographees are listed alphabetically under the names of the organizations in which they are or have been active.
- More information, including all variations of the name, both past and present, on all these organizations can be found in Volume 1.

By area of concern

In this index the names of biographees are listed alphabetically under 1,980 subject headings according to the areas of concern of the organizations in which they are or have been active. All the organizations mentioned in the paragraph “Organizations (Yearbook)” are used for this index. Note that it is a biographee’s involvement in international organizations, and not his or her profession or field of work, which determines the subjects under which he or she is listed.

The classification system used for this index is derived from Volume 3. A brief explanation of the classification system, and the matrix on which it is based, is included in
the Appendices. A detailed discussion can be found in the essay "Functional Classification" in Volume 5 or at www UIA.org.

By country of citizenship
In this index the names of biographees are listed alphabetically under the country or countries of which he or she is a citizen if that information is included in this edition. In a few cases it is the biographee's nationality, as distinct from citizenship, that is included in this index.

Note: The information in this index is derived from information provided by the biographees themselves; according to general policy, the editors took people at their word and made no effort to check the accuracy of the claims. The geographical names and continental groupings used here are chosen for the sake of brevity and common usage. Wherever possible, the country (or territory) name preferred by the biographee concerned is used, providing this is possible within the limits of standardization required for statistical purposes. 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.

Appendices
Statistical tables are included to complement the biographical information given on individuals.

Area of concern gives the total number of biographees listed under the subject headings included in the index by area of concern.

Country of citizenship gives the total number of biographees listed under the countries included in the index by country of citizenship. Only those biographees whose citizenship is known are counted here.

Year of birth gives the total number of biographees born in a given year. Only those biographees whose year of birth is known, and who are – so far as the editors are aware – still alive, are counted here.

Other statistical tables can be found in Volume 5 of this Yearbook.

Caution
The most serious flaw in every edition of Who’s Who in International Organizations, in the opinion of the editors, is the limited amount of information included in most of the biographical entries. There are several reasons for this.

The structure of many organizations works against the collection and establishment of a list of its officers for a publication of this sort. Many organizations elect or appoint new officers annually, others bi-annually, still others at irregular and sometimes unannounced intervals. This makes it difficult, if not impossible, to be sure of including the right person at the right time in a publication with a fixed date such as this one. In many cases, therefore, there was time only to attempt to include the names of those whom the editors believe to be the current officers, and no time to collect any biographical information.

It is because of the impossibility to claim to be totally up-to-date that the editors have chosen, as of the 3rd edition, to deliberately include people who have held but who no longer hold a significant position in an international organization, providing there is some additional information available.

Some organizations are publicly represented by individuals who do not hold the most significant positions in terms of the development or operation of the organization. Even in the case of such organizations being known as such to the editors, it is not always possible to gather information on anyone other than the publicly known representative.

While the sole criteria for inclusion in Who’s Who in International Organizations is holding or having held a significant position in an international organization listed in the Yearbook of International Organizations, the current officers of some organizations listed in the Yearbook are nonetheless not included here. There are several reasons for this:

- up-to-date information on the organization’s officers has not been received recently, whether directly from the organization itself or from other reliable sources;
- new officers have been appointed since the last information was received;
- new officers have been appointed, and the information received since this edition went to press;
- the organization does not give out information on its officers.

Editorial constraints may have given rise to a number of other limitations in this edition.

- In the case of those biographees who sent an extensive curriculum vitae or other biographical material, the editors were obliged to be selective in extracting information.
- In some cases, material was available only in a language unfamiliar to the editors. While every effort was made to extract the maximum amount of information, the degree of selectivity here was undeniably greater.
- Occasionally the material received included acronyms and abbreviations or hand-written messages which the editors were unable to decipher.
- Due to the restrictions of time it was not possible to send final proofs to any but a very few biographees for editorial errors to be detected and corrected by the biographees concerned.
- In some cases two people may be listed as holding the same position at the same time in the same organization. While this may be occasionally accurate – some organizations have, for example, two secretaries-general – it is usually due to conflicting information received from the people or organization concerned.
- While great effort has been made to avoid duplication, some is, unfortunately, unavoidable. Even the most careful checking does not pick up every variation (or inadvertent typing error) in names.

In general, the editors took people at their word. Information contained in a biographee’s curriculum vitae
or other biographical material was assumed correct. This means that positions and affiliations with organizations in particular are described in the terms the biographee uses. This may have led, in some cases, to vague or misleading statements.

A further caution is due regarding the inclusion of organizations in the *Yearbook of International Organizations* with which this publication is closely bound. 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. Further notes on this are included below under the heading “How to use the *Yearbook*”.

The final evaluation of the information presented here must be left to the users of this volume.

**Apologies and thanks**

The editors wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who replied to their requests for information. Without this assistance this publication could not exist. The quality and quantity of information received, and almost always with an exemplary promptitude, made the editing of this volume a lively and inter-active activity.
Notes to the user

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. This will refer you to 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.

Notes pour l’utilisateur

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 ou 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 membres 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 = intergovernmental 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 multilingual 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 29ème 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 membre international
C = organisations à membre intercontinental
D = organisations à membre international ou régional
E = organisations émanant de lieux, de personnes ou d’autres organismes
F = organisations ayant une forme particulière, y compris fondations, fonds
G = organisations internationales 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.
Abbreviations used

Function names
Title of organization officers may be abbreviated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dir</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dir Gen</td>
<td>Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exec Dir</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exec Sec</td>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen Sec</td>
<td>General Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon Sec</td>
<td>Honorary Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec-Treas</td>
<td>Secretary-Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>Secretary-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Pres</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organization forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGO</td>
<td>intergovernmental organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

Abbreviations utilisées

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>administrateur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Chef de l’exécutif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dir</td>
<td>directeur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dir Gen</td>
<td>directeur général</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exec Dir</td>
<td>directeur exécutif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exec Sec</td>
<td>secrétaire exécutif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen Sec</td>
<td>secrétaire général</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon Sec</td>
<td>secrétaire honoraire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres</td>
<td>président</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec</td>
<td>secrétaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec-Treas</td>
<td>secrétaire-trésorier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>secrétaire général</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Pres</td>
<td>vice-président</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formes d’organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Organisation non-gouvernementale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGO</td>
<td>Organisation intergouvernementale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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 àl'aide d’autres sources (périodiques, documents officiels, médias, etc). Il peut arriver, qu'au coura 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".

Reliabilité 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”. 
Appendix 1

Classification of organizations by area of concern

In Volume 3 of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* international organizations and their preoccupations are classified by subjects, regions, and organizational types on the basis of keywords appearing in their titles or descriptions (as they appear in Volume 1 of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*) and following the structure of the subject matrix printed below. Because the same classification system has been used to produce the index by area of concern for Volume 6: *Who’s Who in International Organizations* the following notes on the development of this system are provided here. Further information can be found in the essay "Functional Classification" at www.uia.org.

Development of subject categories

The classification system follows the structure of the subject matrix printed below.

The thesaurus on which the subject classification is based contains almost 150,000 words (including about 13,000 word pairs). In languages other than English there are about 50,000 words (including about 2,500 word pairs).

Organizations are assigned to subject categories on the basis of keywords appearing in their titles or descriptions by word-based computer programmes. When faced with the choice between enriching the diversity of information and generating a challenging range of categories, or generating "standardized", well-defined, and error-free categories, the editors choose the former. As a result, and also due to new terms arising each year, there is always a certain percentage of misallocation, particularly in the case of polysemes, as is normal in computer generated retrieval systems. These are eliminated, insofar as time permits. In addition, each year code allocations are refined to further reduce the incidence of such misallocations. Those remaining are very obvious and easily ignored. We regret their presence, but trust users will appreciate the light relief they occasionally provide. A classic example from the early days of machine translation is the tendency to interpret "hydraulic ram" as "water goat". Some of our own less fortunate computer efforts in the past include the codification of "urinary calculus" under "mathematics", "enteric phage typing" under "secretarial services", and "Rolling Stones" under geology.

Information on world problems, strategies, human values and human development concepts from the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential* have also been used to stimulate development of the subject categories so as to order such information in a manner appropriate to its significance for the international community. The Encyclopedia makes a deliberate effort to identify alternative perspectives. The consequent exploratory development of subject categories applies particularly to strategies and values, which are not normally treated as such in classification schemes. The experimental nature of this classification should not impede access to information under the majority of conventional categories. It is believed that, despite the inadequacies of the more experimental categories, users seeking alternative approaches will nonetheless appreciate the benefits of this method.

The top three matrix rows are used for less easily definable concepts which are difficult to handle adequately in conventional thesauri. In each edition, new approaches to the classification of these concepts are explored. The results presented in this volume must therefore be considered as experimental and not definitive.

Warning: While the editors take responsibility for selecting the words in the descriptions of organizations which trigger the classification procedure, they cannot guarantee that an organization claiming activities in a particular field (for example, "malnutrition") is recognized by other organizations active in that field. Another hazard is the tendency for organizations to consider a geographical region as broader than it is. A frequent example is the use of "Europe" where the region actually covered is "European Union". This is difficult to identify and leads to some inaccuracy. The editors apologize for any inconvenience this might cause the user.

For more information, please contact the editors:

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Rue Washington 40, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: (32 2) 640 18 08 – Fax: (32 2) 643 61 99
Email: uia@uiia.org – Website: http://www.uia.org/
Experimental matrix of subjects used for this volume

This matrix gives the major categories for classification purposes used for this Yearbook. Specific subjects are subdivisions within these major categories. The organization of the matrix is discussed in detail in 10.4. "Functional Classification". In brief, the matrix is a network of 10 rows (or levels) by 10 columns, giving 100 possible major subject categories. Both levels and columns are numbered from 0 to 9, starting at the bottom left and moving up and right. The more concrete the subject the lower the row, the more intangible, the higher. Thus, row 0 holds the physical sciences ("Cosmosphere/Geosphere"), row 1 the biological sciences ("Biosphere") and so on up to row 9, the least tangible ("modes of awareness"). In the same way, the columns move from the most concrete ("Formal preconditions") to the least concrete ("Condition of the whole"). Each of these 100 major categories has a code number determined by its position in the matrix. Thus "Health Care", in row 3 and column 2, is coded 32. A further 2 digits are added to allow the subdivision of major categories. "Health Care" itself is 3200; subdivisions include "mental health" (3203), "hospitals and clinics" (3210), "nursing" (3224), etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General headings</th>
<th>Matrix levels:</th>
<th>Matrix columns:</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Cosmosphere/Geosphere</td>
<td>0 Formal preconditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Biosphere</td>
<td>1 Domain definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Social action (structure)</td>
<td>2 Organized relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Social action (context)</td>
<td>3 Differentiated order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Concept formation (structure)</td>
<td>4 Contextual renewal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Concept formation (context)</td>
<td>5 Controlled movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Innovative change (structure)</td>
<td>6 Communication reinforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Innovative change (context)</td>
<td>7 Resource redistribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 Experiential (values)</td>
<td>8 Environmental manipulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 Experiential (modes of awareness)</td>
<td>9 Condition of the whole</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
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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.

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 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 Repertoire Bibliographique Universel, a master bibliography of the world’s accumulated knowledge.

Early years

In the early years of the 20th 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 20th 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 an 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.
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 full members – currently 101 individuals from 24 countries – elects a Council of 15 to 21 members. The Council appoints a Bureau to oversee the work of the Secretariat.

Full members are individuals who demonstrate 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 €620,000.

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. Since 2007 the UIA manages the database of the NGO Section of UNESCO.

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 35 to 40 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 over 390,000 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. In 2014 the UIA Associations Round Table will be held in Seoul, South Korea, in October, and in Dublin, Ireland, in November. For more information, visit roundtable.uia.org.

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