
**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**

Publication history

1905–1907

Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

- *Annuaire de la Vie internationale*: 1905–1906–1907 (1^{ère} 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^{ème} série)
- *Annuaire de la Vie internationale* (with the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) 1910–1911 (2^{ème} 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 (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

- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1951/52 (4th ed.), 1954/55 (5th ed.)
- *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*, 1962/63 (9th ed.), 1964/65 (10th ed.), 1966/67 (11th ed.), 1968/69 (12th ed.), 1970/71 (13th ed.), 1972/73 (14th ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations / Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1974 (15th ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1976/77 (16th ed.), 1978/79 (17th 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)

- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1981 (19th 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 (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 4: Bibliographic volume: International Organization Bibliography and Resources, since 1996 (1st ed.)
- Vol 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns, since 2001 (1st ed.)
- Vol 6: Who's Who in International Organizations, since 2007 (1st ed.)
- CD-ROM version: *Yearbook / Annuaire Plus*, 1995 (1st ed.) – 2008 (15th ed.)

2011–

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– *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/>

The editors

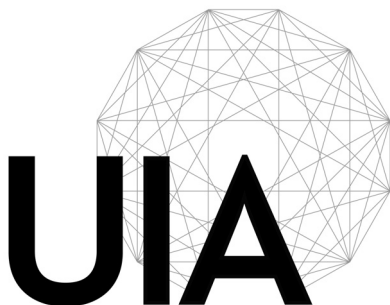
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**Y E A R B O O K O F
I N T E R N A T I O N A L
O R G A N I Z A T I O N S
2 0 1 7 - 2 0 1 8**

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS
EDITION 54

**VOLUME 4
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES**



BRILL

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Informations complémentaires sur le web www.uia.org

The YEARBOOK series

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
- Statistics by country and city

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

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- 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

La série YEARBOOK

Tous ces publications sont également disponibles 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
- Indexes

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

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. 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.

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 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:**
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- **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:**
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- **Si vous connaissez le nom du responsable principal de l'organisation:**
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- **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.

Comments on this edition

This edition of Volume 4 contains 57,970 citations.

As editor of this volume, the Union of International Associations (UIA) has been associated with bibliographical initiatives since its creation in 1910. One of its founders, Paul Otlet, was at that time Secretary-General of the International Institute of Bibliography (founded in 1895), through which the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), was first developed. The institute later became the International Federation for Documentation (FID), and, in 1986, the International Federation for Information and Documentation.

The bibliographical work of the UIA has taken several distinct approaches as discussed below, in addition to references collected in the UIA periodical *Transnational Associations* (since 1949).

A. Publications produced by international organizations

Since the earliest form of the Yearbook published in 1910, the profiles of international organizations which appear in Volume 1 of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* have included bibliographical information on the periodical and other publications produced by such organizations. For example a *Catalogue des publications d'associations internationales* was published by the UIA in *La Vie Internationale* (1921, novembre, 1, pp 197-202, fascicule 26). Between 1983 and 1995, such information was also presented in an appendix in Volume 1 of this Yearbook, as a special title index to the publications information in organization profiles. Space constraints on Volume 1 increased the justification for this separate Volume 4, into which publications information could be transferred in a new format with an index.

Information on the publications of international organizations first appeared in a separate volume produced by the UIA in 1953 under the title *Directory of Periodicals Published by International Non-Governmental Organizations*. This contained a total of 699 entries. A revised edition was published in 1959, containing 1,340 entries; another revision was published in 1969 containing 1,734 entries.

The UIA was represented in a number of discussions relating to the challenges of bibliographical control of intergovernmental, and especially United Nations, documentation and produced commissioned reports for two such events.

Part A.1 of this Volume 4 contains the bibliographical information also presented in Volume 1 of the Yearbook. It contains 29,101 items. Note that if an international organization has considerable publishing activity then only its major or more recent publications are included here. Space and time constraints do not currently permit comprehensive coverage.

Commentaires relatifs à cette édition

Cette édition du Volume 4 contient 57.970 citations.

En tant que rédacteur du présent volume, l'Union des associations internationales (UAI) a été associée à des initiatives dans le domaine bibliographique depuis sa création en 1910. L'un de ses fondateurs, Paul Otlet, était à l'époque secrétaire général de l'Institut international de bibliographie (fondé en 1895), par lequel a été développée la classification décimale universelle. L'institut s'est transformé par la suite en Fédération internationale de documentation (FID) et, en 1986, en Fédération internationale d'information et de documentation.

Le travail de l'UAI en matière de bibliographie a pris plusieurs orientations distinctes, présentées ci-dessous, en plus des références rassemblées dans la revue de l'UAI *Associations transnationales* (depuis 1949).

A. Publications produites par les organisations internationales

Les notices descriptives des organisations internationales qui apparaissent dans *ce Yearbook of International Organizations* (Volume 1) contiennent une information bibliographique sur les publications périodiques et autres produites par ces organisations, et ce dès les débuts de l'annuaire en 1910. Par exemple, un *Catalogue des publications d'associations internationales* a été publié par l'UAI dans *La Vie Internationale* (1921, novembre, 1, pp 197-202, fascicule 26). De 1983 à 1995, ces informations ont été complétées par un index des titres des publications (citées dans les descriptions des organisations), paraissant en annexe de ce volume 1 du Yearbook. Les contraintes d'espace disponible du Volume 1 ont finalement justifié la nécessité d'un Volume 4 séparé dans lequel l'information pourrait être transférée, répertoriée sous une nouvelle forme et indexée.

Des informations sur les publications des organisations internationales sont publiées pour la première fois dans un volume séparé produit par l'UAI en 1953 sous le titre *Répertoire des périodiques publiés par les organisations internationales non gouvernementales*. Celui-ci contenait un total de 699 éléments répertoriés. Une édition révisée a été publiée en 1959, contenant celle-ci 1.340 éléments répertoriés; une nouvelle édition révisée a été publiée en 1969 avec 1.734 éléments répertoriés.

L'UAI a été représentée au cours de nombreuses discussions sur les défis du contrôle bibliographique de la documentation d'organisations intergouvernementales, et plus particulièrement des Nations Unies, et a également été désignée pour élaborer des rapports concernant deux de ces événements.

La partie "A.1" de ce Volume 4 contient l'information bibliographique autrefois présentée dans le Volume 1 de cet annuaire. Elle contient 29.101 éléments répertoriés. Veuillez noter que si une organisation internationale a un volume important de publications, seules les plus importantes ou les plus récentes sont mentionnées ici. Les contraintes d'espace et de temps ne permettent pas une recension exhaustive.

Part A.2 reflects the increasing emphasis on information technology both among nongovernmental organizations and among intergovernmental organizations. The information resources mentioned here are derived from the organization descriptions in Volume 1. Currently there are 1,337 databases and other resources named in the "Information Services" paragraphs of the organizations concerned. Please note that web addresses (URLs) are not listed here but are included at the end of the organizations' addresses in Volumes 1, 2 and 3 of this Yearbook.

Note: If the organization has a description in Volume 1, then its sequence number (eg. #01234), indicating the location of the description in Volume 1, is included here after the title^(*). Titles of organizations without descriptions in Volume 1 but whose addresses are included in Volume 2 are followed by "see: Vol 2, " and then the country of main secretariat. Titles of subsidiary bodies without full descriptions are followed by the sequence number of the parent body - "see: #12345. And titles of organizations from which no information has been received for a number of years are followed by "no recent information".

B. Reports of world problems and the actions taken by international organizations in response to them

Bibliographical work by the UIA on the problems and issues to which international organizations respond dates back to its origins in 1910. It was, for a time, continued through the work on conference proceedings, terminated in 1970 (see below).

The work continued in a different form in the bibliography included in the 1991 edition of the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*, and extended in the 1994/95 edition with a bibliography on the strategies and initiatives taken by international organizations. The Encyclopedia is now published online; bibliographic references continue to be added as part of the overall development of the project.

Part B of this Volume 4 has been removed. As from the 40th edition, the editors have decided to cease publishing a selection of the Encyclopedia's bibliographic references in the print and cdrom edition of the Yearbook. The entirety of the Encyclopedia, including its bibliographic references, is now available online at no charge. The online environment enables the user to reference all materials compiled in the Encyclopedia. For further information, please see: <http://www.uia.org/encyclopedia/home.php>

(*) Note that organizations are renumbered sequentially for each edition. This 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 and which is still used for computer-based editorial purposes, can be found in Volume 1.

La partie "A.2" reflète l'importance croissante accordée à la technologie de l'information, aussi bien par les organisations non gouvernementales que par les organismes intergouvernementaux. Les ressources d'information mentionnées ici sont extraites des notices descriptives dans le volume 1 de ce Yearbook. Actuellement il y a 1.337 bases de données et d'autres ressources citées dans les paragraphes "Information Services" des organisations concernées. Veuillez noter que les sites web (URLs) ne sont pas cités ici, mais sont repris après les adresses des organisations dans les volumes 1, 2 et 3 de ce Yearbook.

Note: Si une description de l'organisation est reprise dans le volume 1, son numéro de séquence (p ex: #01234), indiquant son emplacement dans le volume 1, sera repris dans ce volume-ci après le titre^(*). Les titres des organisations qui n'ont pas de description dans le volume 1, mais dont les adresses sont reprises dans le volume 2 sont suivis de la mention "voir Vol 2", ainsi que du pays du secrétariat principal. Les titres des organisations subsidiaires sans description complète, sont suivis par le numéro de séquence de l'organisation mère - "voir #12345. Les titres des organisations pour lesquelles aucune information récente ne nous est parvenue, sont suivis de la mention " pas d'information récente".

B. Rapports concernant les problèmes mondiaux et les actions entreprises par les organisations internationales pour les résoudre

Le travail de recherche bibliographique entrepris par l'UAI sur les problèmes que traitent les organisations internationales remonte à ses origines en 1910. Il s'est poursuivi au moyen du travail réalisé sur les actes des conférences, travail qui a pris fin en 1970.

Ce travail a toutefois connu un nouvel essor par le biais d'une bibliographie incluse dans l'édition de 1991 de *l'Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*, et enrichie dans l'édition de 1994/95 par l'apport d'une bibliographie sur les stratégies et initiatives entreprises par ces organisations internationales. L'Encyclopédie est désormais publiée 'online'; les références bibliographiques sont continuellement mises à jour, en tant que partie intégrante du développement d'ensemble du projet.

La partie B de ce volume a été enlevée. A partir de la 40e édition, la rédaction a décidé de ne plus publier dans l'édition papier ni dans l'édition CD-Rom du Yearbook, la sélection des références bibliographiques de l'Encyclopédie. La totalité de l'Encyclopédie, y compris ses références bibliographiques sont désormais disponibles 'online' et gratuitement. Le contexte 'online' permet à l'utilisateur de trouver référence à toute la matière contenue dans l'Encyclopédie. Pour plus d'information: <http://www.uia.org/encyclopedia/home.php>

(*) Veuillez noter que ces organisations change de numéro de séquence à chaque édition. Ce numéro n'est donc pas une référence fixe d'une édition à l'autre. Le numéro permanent (par ex B2345), d'après lequel les organisations étaient classées avant la 29ème édition, et qui est encore utilisé uniquement en machine, est repris dans le volume 1.

C. Studies of international organizations

In addition to bibliographical information appearing in *Transnational Associations*, the former Secretary-General of the UIA, George Patrick Speeckaert produced *International Institutions and International Organization: a select bibliography* in 1956, containing 783 entries. A revised edition was produced under the title *Select Bibliography on International Organization* in 1965 containing 1,080 entries. A cumulative index to articles that had appeared in *Transnational Associations* under its earlier names was produced by Eyvind S Tew in 1962 under the title *The First Ten Years of International Associations*.

A comprehensive bibliography of studies of international NGOs was produced by Anthony Judge and Kjell Skjelsbaek under the title *Bibliography of Documents on Transnational Association Networks* and published in the 1972 edition of this Yearbook. A revised version appeared in the 1974 French edition of this Yearbook. It contained approximately 854 entries.

Part C of this Volume 4 is the result of extensive bibliographical research building on initiatives of the past and incorporating references to the most recent studies and information in *Transnational Associations*. It contains 27,532 items; this figure includes the 5,448 entries whose presence was duplicated under multiple subject headings.

D. General index

This index contains 113,376 entries covering all the publications mentioned in Parts A, B and C. Citations use the spelling of the original entry. Thus the index includes English words in both USA and UK spelling. For example, entries concerning "trades unions" may be found under either "labor" or "labour" in the index, depending on the original source. Since index items include keywords from titles, users are encouraged to employ synonyms when searching the index. As in the example above, materials concerning "trades unions" might be found under the letter "T" for "trade unions", the letter "L" for "labour" and "labor", the letter "U" for "unions", and so on.

Conference proceedings

In its concern to document the activities of international organizations, much effort was first devoted by the UIA to bibliographical work on proceedings of international conferences. This initiative developed naturally from the long-term documentation of scheduled future international meetings into the *International Congress Calendar* (produced by the UIA quarterly).

The bibliographies took a number of forms, notably the *Bibliographical current list of papers, reports and proceedings of international meetings* (1961-68). Cumulative editions by conference year were undertaken in the form of a *Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings* (for the conference years 1957, 1958, 1959), published in the period 1963-1966. These

C. Etudes sur les organisations internationales

En plus de l'information bibliographique présentée dans la revue *Associations transnationales*, l'ancien Secrétaire-Général de l'UIA, George Patrick Speeckaert, a produit un ouvrage intitulé *Les organismes internationaux et l'organisation internationale: bibliographie sélective*, en 1956, contenant 783 éléments. Une édition révisée a été produite en 1965 sous le titre *Bibliographie sélective sur l'organisation internationale*, comprenant quelque 1.080 éléments. Un index cumulatif des articles parus dans la revue *Associations transnationales* sous ses précédentes appellations a été réalisé par Eyvind S Tew en 1962 sous le titre *The First Ten Years of International Associations*.

Une bibliographie complète des études produites sur les ONG internationales a été compilée par Anthony Judge et Kjell Skjelsbaek sous le titre *Bibliographie des documents sur les réseaux d'associations transnationales: l'organisation internationale non gouvernementale comme sujet d'étude* et publiée dans l'édition de 1972 de l'annuaire. Une version révisée est apparue en 1974 dans l'édition en langue française de cet annuaire. Elle comprenait environ 854 éléments répertoriés.

La partie "C" de ce Volume 4 est le résultat d'un important travail de recherches bibliographiques, fruit des initiatives entrepri-ses par le passé, et enrichi des références aux études et informations les plus récentes parues dans *Associations transnationales*. Elle contient 27.532 éléments répertoriés; ce chiffre inclut les 5.448 éléments aux références multiples, ceux-ci étant répertoriés sous plusieurs catégories.

D. Index général

Cet index contient 113.376 entrées couvrant toutes les publications mentionnées dans les parties A, B et C. On retrouve dans les citations l'orthographe de l'entrée de départ. L'index comprend donc des mots anglais avec à la fois une orthographe anglaise et américaine. Par exemple, les entrées concernant les "trade unions" (syndicats) peuvent se retrouver soit sous "labor", ou encore "labour" dans l'index en fonction de la source de départ. Etant donné que les rubriques de l'index comprennent des mots-clés de titres, il est conseillé aux utilisateurs d'avoir recours à des synonymes pour leurs recherches dans l'index. Dans l'exemple ci-dessus, des références concernant les "trade unions" peuvent être trouvées sous la lettre "T" pour "trade unions", la lettre "L" pour "labour" ou "labor", la lettre "U" pour "unions", etc.

Actes de conférences

Motivé par un souci de documentation des activités des organisations internationales, l'UIA s'est dans un premier temps consacrée à un travail bibliographique portant sur les actes des conférences internationales. Cette initiative découle tout naturellement du travail de documentation réalisé de longue date sur les réunions internationales à venir présenté dans *l'International Congress Calendar* (publication trimestrielle par l'UIA).

Ces bibliographies ont pris un certain nombre de formes, notamment celle de *la Bibliographie courante des*

initiatives were funded by the National Science Foundation of the USA. The bibliographies included abstracts and UDC classification.

A more compact presentation, without abstracts, was then adopted for the publication of a *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings: bibliography of reports arising out of meetings held by international organizations* (for the conference years 1960-1967) containing 8,500 entries. A second volume was published in 1971 (for the conference years 1962-1969) containing approximately 8,500 entries. With the increasing importance and commercialization of bibliographic information, the justification for this initiative by the UIA diminished and this work was terminated in 1970.

The UIA also published a *Bibliography on Congress Theory and Practice* by G C Fighiera in 1982 as part of its Congress Science series.

documents, compte rendus et actes des réunions internationales (1961-1968). Des éditions cumulées par année de conférences ont été entreprises sous la forme d'une *Bibliographie des comptes rendus des réunions internationales* (pour les années de conférences 1957, 1958, 1959), publiées au cours de la période 1963 à 1966. Ces initiatives ont été financées par la National Science Foundation of the USA. Ces bibliographies comprenaient des résumés et la classification décimale universelle.

Une présentation plus concise, sans résumés, a été ensuite adoptée pour la publication d'un *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings: bibliography of reports arising out of meetings held by international organizations* (pour les années de conférences 1960 à 1967), comprenant 8.500 éléments répertoriés. Un second volume a été publié en 1971 (pour les années de conférences 1962 à 1969), comprenant environ 8.500 éléments répertoriés également. En raison de l'importance croissante et de la commercialisation de l'information bibliographique, la raison d'être d'une telle initiative de l'UAI ne s'est progressivement plus justifiée et le travail entrepris a cessé en 1970.

L'UAI a également publié une *Bibliographie sur la théorie et pratique des congrès* par G C Fighiera en 1982 dans le cadre de sa collection Science des Congrès.

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^{ème} 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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".

A.1

Publications of International Organizations

This part lists publications of international organizations drawn from organization descriptions in Volume 1 of the Yearbook. The publications are listed in alphabetical order of publishing organization, the publications of each organization being listed in alphabetical order of title.

Please see Part D (index) to retrieve publications by title / keyword / individual author.

References in brackets following the publication description indicate where further details of the publishing organization may be found in other Volumes of the Yearbook. Note that Part A.2, which immediately follows this part, covers Information Resources of International Organizations

A Rocha International (#16334)	00001	– A Rocha International News – 2 a year.	00001	– ACA Papers on International Cooperation in Education – Series.	00052	– AED Update	00089	ACET International (See: Vol2, UK)	00134
A SPIRE (#17132)	00002	– SPIRE Newsletter	00002	Academic Council on the United Nations System (#00017)	00053	– Eating Disorders Review	00090	ACET Newsletter	
AABB (See: Vol2, USA)	00003	– AAB News – Magazine (12 a year).	00003	– ACUNS Membership Directory (1998)		– International Journal of Eating Disorders	00091	ACI – The Financial Markets Association	00135
– TRANSFUSION Journal – 12 a year.	00004	– Beyond UN Subcontracting: Task-Sharing with Regional Security Arrangements and Service-Providing NGOs (1997) – By Thomas G Weiss (1997).	00005	– ACUNS Quarterly Newsletter – 4 a year.	00054	Academy of European Law, Florence (see: #07845)	00092	ACI Briefing – 5 a year.	
AACC International (See: Vol2, USA)	00005	– The Ethics of Globalism (1995) – By Donald J Puchala (1995).	00006	– The EU and Human Rights (1999)	00055	Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law – In 4 vols (annual) in English.		Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (#00051)	00136
– Cereal Chemistry – Journal (6 a year).		– The Founding of the United Nations: International Cooperation as an Evolutionary Process – By Jean Krasno (2001).	00007	– European Journal of International Law – 5 a year, in English.		– Financing the United Nations – By Jeffrey Laurenti (2001).	00093	Periodic Report on the State of Acid Deposition in East Asia	
– Cereal Foods World – 6 a year.	00006	– Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations – Journal, jointly with UNU.	00008	Academy of European Private Lawyers (#00032)	00056	– Informal Ad Hoc Groupings of States and the Workings of the United Nations – By Jochen Prantl and Jean Krasno (2002).	00094	ACMP – The Chamber Music Network (#00054)	00137
– The Eagen Press Handbook Series	00007	– Global Governance and the Changing Face of International Law – By Charlotte Ku (2001).	00009	– Human Resource Development Review – Journal.	00057	– Human Development: The World After Copenhagen (1996) – By Richard Joly (1996).	00095	ACMP Newsletter – 3 a year.	
– New Titles in Food Science	00008	– Informal Ad Hoc Groupings of States and the Workings of the United Nations – By Jochen Prantl and Jean Krasno (2002).	00010	– Human Resource Development Quarterly – Journal.	00058	– The Imperative of Idealism (1997) – By James S Sutterlin (1997).	00096	ACORATA (#00055)	00138
AACE International (#00001)	00009	– Letting the People Decide: The Evolution of United Nations Electoral Assistance – By Robin Ludwig (2001).	00011	– International Business Curricula: Internationalizing the Business School – Global Survey of Institutions of Higher Learning in the Year 2000 – 2000.	00059	– The Quiet Revolutionary: A Biographical Sketch of James S Sutterlin (1998) – By Jean E Krasno (1998).	00097	Immunanalyse et biologie spécialisée (IBS) – 6 a year, in English, French.	
– AACE Transactions		– Mirror, Tool or Linchpin for Change? The UN and Development – By Jacques Fomerand (2003).	00012	– Journal of International Business Studies – 9 a year.	00060	– Putting ACUNS Together (1999) – By Gene M Lyons (1999).	00098	– reuters Indexation	00139
– Certification Study Guide	00010	– Reforming the United Nations: Lessons from a History in Progress – By Edward Luck (2003).	00013	Academy of Human Resource Development (#00033)	00061	– The Quiet Revolutionary: A Biographical Sketch of James S Sutterlin (1998) – By Jean E Krasno (1998).	00099	– Science Direct	00140
– Cost Engineering – Technical journal (12 a year).	00011	– Ten Years After Esquipula: Looking Toward the Future – By Oscar Arias Sánchez.	00014	Advances in Developing Human Resources – Journal.	00062	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).		ACORD – Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (#00056)	00141
– Professional Practice Guide	00012	– Toward Understanding Global Governance: The International Law and International Relations Toolbox (1998) – By Charlotte Ku and Thomas G Weiss (1998).	00015	– Human Resource Development Quarterly – Journal.	00063	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00100	ACORD's Transformation, Overcoming Uncertainty 1976-2010 – By Prof Alan Fowler (2012) in English, French.	
– Recommended Practices and Standards	00013	Académie diplomatique internationale (#00021)	00016	– American Leadership (1997)	00064	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00101	– African Women and Girls At the Grassroots – Their Say on Their World Post 2015 – 2014.	00142
AACSB International – Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (See: Vol2, USA) BizEd – Magazine.	00014	– Les Cahiers de la diplomatie – 4 a year.	00017	– American Leadership (1997)	00065	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00102	– Community Social Peace and Recovery Model – Handbook (2009).	00143
eNEWSLINE	00015	Académie internationale des arts et des lettres, Paris (See: Vol2, France)	00018	– Ethnic Conflict (1997)	00066	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00103	– Putting Small-Scale Farming First – 2014.	00144
AARP Global Network (#00002)	00016	Académie internationale des sciences d'outre-mer (See: Vol2, France)	00019	– New American Interventionism (1999)	00067	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00104	Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy (See: Vol2, UK)	00145
– Around the Network Newsletter		– Dictionnaire diplomatique – 1933-	00020	– New World Politics (1997)	00068	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00105	Disarmament Diplomacy – 12 a year.	
AARP International (See: Vol2, USA)	00017	Académie internationale des sciences d'outre-mer (See: Vol2, France)	00021	– Political Science Quarterly	00069	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00106	ACT Alliance (#00065)	00146
– AARP Bulletin		– Etre – 3 a year.	00022	– Promise and Problems of Old and New Democracies – 2000.	00070	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00107	ACT Update	
– AARP Magazine	00018	Académie internationale de droit comparé (#00024)	00023	– Pereginations – Acta et Documenta	00071	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00108	Acta Odontologica Scandinavica Society (#00066)	00147
ABANTU for Development (#00003)	00019	Annuaire de l'Académie / Directory of the Academy – In English/French.	00024	– Access Exchange International (See: Vol2, USA) Accessible Transportation Around the World – Newsletter (4 a year) in English.	00072	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00109	Acta Odontologica Scandinavica – 6 a year.	
ABANTU for Development's Training Brochure – GAP Matters – Magazine (4 a year)	00020	Académie internationale des sciences d'outre-mer (See: Vol2, France)	00025	– Acta Exchange International (See: Vol2, USA) Accessible Transportation Around the World – Newsletter (4 a year) in English, Portuguese, Spanish, Japanese.	00073	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00110	– World Murmurs (1998)	00148
Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (#00004)	00021	Académie internationale des sciences d'outre-mer (See: Vol2, France)	00026	– Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (#00046)	00074	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00111	– Urban Misery, Hidden Hunger – 2006.	00149
ICTP and Africa – 2006.		– Mondes et cultures – 4 a year.	00027	– Accounting Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions – 2002.	00075	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00112	– Visions of the World of the Faces of Hunger – 2004.	00150
– The ICTP Experience: Diploma and STEP Students – 2007.	00022	Academy of Accounting Historians (#00029)	00028	– Accounting Historians Journal – 6 a year.	00076	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00113	– Action biblique internationale (See: Vol2, Switzerland)	00151
– The ICTP Experience: the TRIL Programme – 2007.	00023	Academy of Accounting Historians (#00029)	00029	– Accounting Historians Journal – 6 a year.	00077	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00114	– Le témoin – 12 a year.	00152
– ICTP and Latin America – 2007.	00024	Academy of Accounting Historians (#00029)	00030	– Accounting Historians Journal – 6 a year.	00078	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00115	Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (#00071)	00153
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Aetherius Society (#00111) The Aetherius Society e-Newsletter - 12 a year.	00233	Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00300	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00367	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00432
Affiliation of Rotational Moulding Organisations (#00113) ARMO News	00234	Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00301	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00368	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00433
AFILIATYS (#00114) AFILIATYS News - 5 a year.	00235	Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00302	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00369	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00434
- AFILIATYS Review - Online.	00236	Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00303	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00370	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00435
Africa Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (#00116) Africa Alliance Youth Newsletter - 4 a year.	00237	Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00304	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00371	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00436
Africa Asia Scholars Global Network akada - Electronic newsletter.	00238	Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00305	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00372	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00437
		Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00306	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00373	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00438
		Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00307	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00374	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00439
		Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00308	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00375	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00440
		Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00309	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00376	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00441
		Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00310	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00377	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00442
		Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00311	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00378	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series	00443
		Africa South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z - Every 2 years.	00312	African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (#00172) AAZA Bulletin - 2 a year.	00379	African Council of Communication Education (#00219) Africa Media Monograph Series</	

Appendix 1:

Comments on contents and research methodology of Part C: Bibliography on transnational organization

Purpose

Following previous initiatives, the purpose of this bibliography is to provide further stimulation for the international community involved in the study of international nongovernmental organization in its various forms (NGOs, civil society, etc.). As a unique and much needed resource, it provides easy access to a broad and detailed body of research and documentation. Additionally, the size and manner of its presentation seeks to stimulate interest in specific research areas and to generate investigation into new domains of international associational life and activity.

Bibliography contents and research methodology

The present bibliography includes much material from previous UIA bibliographic efforts to identify materials relevant to the study of intergovernmental organizations and transnational association networks / international nongovernmental organization:

- *International Institutions and International Organization: a select bibliography* (1956; 783 entries)
- *Select Bibliography on International Organization* (1965; 1,080 entries)
- *Bibliography of Documents on Transnational Association Networks* (1972 edition of this Yearbook; revised version in the 1974 French edition of this Yearbook)

Where evident, duplicate citations have been removed. Entries are grouped into rough subject categories based on categories used in the 1974 bibliography. Subject headings will continue to increase in number and detail as the project develops.

This section contains 19,650 entries – 17,371 unique citations with 2,279 citations reproduced under other subject headings as appropriate; cited materials include items in several languages, although the majority refer to items published in English or French. When available, information is included to indicate editions available in other languages.

Note: Inclusion of data from previous UIA bibliographic initiatives has somewhat broadened the focus of the current presentation. This is due, in part, to the fact that earlier initiatives included “international organization” as part of their research mandate. The present research initiatives, as hopefully reflected in the content of the bibliography, focus primarily on “**international nongovernmental organization**” and especially on “**transnational association networks**”.

In addition to the three base bibliographic sources above, a number of additional sources were used to identify appropriate materials for inclusion here:

1. Back-indexing of the review *Transnational*

Associations: This was undertaken because the UIA’s periodical publication (under different titles) has been a natural focal point for materials relevant to the study of INGOs – either through original contributions from researchers and organizations or through the UIA’s function as a collator and re-publisher of materials of import to the international associational community.

Comprehensive back indexing from the present through 1949 has, for the most part, been completed. Materials from the index not relevant to the present bibliography are excluded.

Future activity: It is expected that comprehensive back-indexing will continue in order to have a complete record of articles in database format for consultation and other use. Relevant citations will then be included in future editions of this bibliography.

2. UIA publications: UIA publications, in and of themselves, and the bibliographic material they contain, are a valuable source of entries for the bibliography. Multiple editions of the same publication (e.g. the UIA’s *Yearbook of International Organizations*) are listed under one single entry so as to reduce the number of entries for a single title.

Future activity: Where appropriate, archival materials will be checked for relevant citations. Of particular note are the materials published by the UIA prior to 1940, which may not be catalogued or cited in easily accessible sources.

3. Reports and other materials in the UIA’s

possession: UIA and its staff have collected a vast quantity of material submitted by individuals, members and organizations. These materials include both published documents and “grey literature”. The items themselves are cited here and are frequently a valuable source of bibliographic information on other materials.

Future activity: Processing continues and citations will appear in future editions of this volume.

4. Materials from international organizations and

researchers: A number of international governmental and non-governmental organizations and university professors / researchers responded to our requests for information on relevant publications. Their replies are responsible for providing some of the most detailed citations on current topics.

Approximately 210 entries of have been added to this section from his data. Citations in his bibliography which are also identified in this section may actually be higher than this as several of his articles contained large reference sections and also because of the

complementary interests of his compilation and this project

Future activity: We will continue to contact relevant individuals and organizations for their suggestions/assistance. See <http://www.uia.org/> for information about this and other UIA databases on-line.

5. Traditional Research Methods: Several libraries in the Brussels region provided resources for identifying materials for the bibliography through traditional research methods.

Future activity: We will continue to use available resources to further develop the bibliography.

6. Electronic Research Methodology: The Internet provides access to a large amount of information. Direct access to publishers' catalogues and the catalogues of libraries around the world, as well as the on-line publication/presentation of materials and resources from researchers and organizations, facilitated the identification of appropriate materials and also facilitated contact between the UIA and other researchers. URLs are now included in citations.

Errors and corrections

Errors in the bibliography may stem from three sources:

- human errors during keyboarding which were not corrected by electronic processing;
- errors inherent in the source materials;
- errors due to electronic processes – including the scanning and character recognition of the three previous UIA bibliographic publications.

We welcome all additional materials for consideration in this bibliography as well as comments on content, structure and presentation. Corrections for materials cited here are greatly appreciated as this will facilitate the access of other users to the documents.

In Thanks

The editors would like to express their gratitude to the individuals, librarians, professors, archivists and organizations who shared information with us and provided much appreciated assistance in the development of this section.

In particular, we would like to thank: the former KG Saur Verlag; Dr Alan Fowler and Dr Peter Waterman for sharing bibliographic information with this project; Oceana Publications for their contribution; the family of Lyman C White for the donation of archival materials in support of this project and the work of the UIA; the staff of the United Nations Library in Geneva for their continuing assistance from afar and during visits to Geneva.

Appendix 2:

Select list of research topics on international non-governmental organization

*The article reproduced below first appeared in 1972 in Transnational Associations.*¹

In a further effort to stimulate academic study of "international nongovernmental nonprofit organizations", it seemed useful to bring together into one list many of the areas which have not been researched or which merit further attention.² This is done below. It is hoped that even if the topics selected do not cover the major areas of interest, they will at least serve to highlight any lacunas. Comments would be welcomed.

As a complement to this initiative, the authors have prepared a bibliography of about 1000 articles and documents which represent as much of the literature that could be located in the time available.³

The term "transnational association networks" was chosen in order to provoke comment on the adequacy of the current term "international non-governmental organization". "International" is not applicable to many INGOs; and the current increasing use of "transnational" seems more appropriate. "Association" is used because international "organization", in the literature and in practice, is nearly always associated implicitly with IGOs.

"Networks" is added in the plural because most bodies are embedded in several inter-organizational networks – this is usually ignored and INGOs are analyzed as isolated entities. The properties of the network and the nature of an organization's involvement in it, may be more significant than that of the sum of the "isolated" entities or an aggregation of their transactions.

"Non-governmental" is dropped because there are many mixed, "intersect", organizations particularly in the developing and socialist countries – also in some cultures "non-" may mean something very close to "anti-". To define "X" as "non-governmental" is a plain confession of inability to conceptualize "X", and in practice means that "X" can only be conceived of in relation to government – and, in practice, as the "handmaiden" of government. For this reason, at the national level, terms with a positive connotation are mainly used as appropriate (e.g. "voluntary", "professional", etc.)

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- Subsections of the list:**
1. Political and general aspects
 2. Sociological aspects
 3. Psychological aspects
 4. Consultative Status and relations with intergovernmental organizations
 5. Inter-organization relations
 6. National / transnational dimension
 7. Legal, fiscal and personnel questions
 8. Transnational associations and special issues
 9. Operational questions
 10. Data collection needs

1. Political and general aspects

- 1.1. Changing aims and programmes of international associations consequent upon the evolution of world problems and the setting up of other international bodies, governmental and nongovernmental.
- 1.2. The work of transnational associations as an element in mitigating or exacerbating members' intransigence in the unilateral defense of their own sectional interests.
- 1.3. The development of the concept of "international" and "transnational" association.
- 1.4. The part played by transnational associations in the establishment of intergovernmental bodies.

- 1.5. The degree to which transnational associations can reflect public opinion.
- 1.6. Reasons why transnational associations may be unsuccessful in attaining their objectives.
- 1.7. The effective powers given to organs in transnational associations.
- 1.8. Voting systems within transnational associations.
- 1.9. Role of association networks in the democratic process.
- 1.10. Transnational association networks and the open or pluralistic society.
- 1.11. Transnational association networks and the integration of the world system.

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- 1.12. TANs and issue formulation in the democratic process.
- 1.13. TANs and the generation of political will.
- 1.14. TANs as an underdeveloped "Third World" of the social system from which political will and support is extracted for the governmental and economic sectors.
- 1.15. TANs, feudal systems, and the structural theory of revolution
- 1.16. Contribution of TANs to the adoption of intergovernmental conventions.
- 2. Sociological aspects**
- 2.1. Analysis of the structure of transnational associations and their networks, as compared with their aims.
- 2.2. Classification and typology of organization in a transnational setting.
- 2.3. Functional substitution between styles of organization in different settings and over time.
- 2.4. Association networks as an institutionalization and in some cases, a "reification" of informal interaction.
- 2.5. Forms of association which minimize structural asymmetry and dominance of membership by ingroup elites.
- 2.6. Factors leading up to and affecting creation of new associations in particular parts of the network, and influencing the style of organization chosen.
- 2.7. Ageing and ossification of particular parts of the association network, and strategies used to combat this.
- 2.8. Factors affecting the detection and selection of problems for which new associations or programs are required.
- 2.9. Means of catalyzing increases in association networks activity, particularly in developing countries.
- 2.10. Association networks as a channel for individual participation in the social process.
- 2.11. TANs as a vehicle for value generation and expression.
- 2.12. The "lookout" institution function of associations in the network.
- 2.13. Systematic data collection on association networks and the national, subnational, and community level as an indication of social development.
- 2.14. Lag in the development of association networks compared to government, economic, and mass-media structures, and the consequences for ongoing feedback from the people, their progressive alienation, and the current weakness of the democratic processes.
- 2.15. Impact of the concept of "peoples' organizations" in the Peoples' Republic of China, on the United Nations; consequences for the concept of "nongovernmental organization" and possibilities of convergence towards a new concept of organization.
- 2.16. Voluntary organization in different cultures and political systems, and the continuum between association networks and tribal and kinship groupings.
- 2.17. TANs as a means of maximizing point-of-crisis response in a fragmented society in which resources allocation mechanisms are cumbersome.
- 2.18. Evaluation of the positive and negative consequences of the "proliferation" of associations, and the determination of the social systemic features contributing to it or benefitting from it.
- 2.19. Development of evaluational tools to determine at what stage in the evolution of its activities a given configuration of associations could benefit from a, possibly ad hoc, coordinating body or some equivalent mechanism, and at what stage it is premature.
- 2.20. Future trends in association networks, styles of organization, and modes of action – the concept of a "network action strategy".
- 2.21. Means of determining which bodies are "irrelevant" in a rapidly-evolving democratic society.
- 2.22. Problems created for association networks by the fragmentation of bureaucracies (particularly with respect to interdisciplinary programs).
- 2.23. Speed of response of network components to new needs.
- 2.24. Nongovernmental bureaucracies.
- 2.25. Association secretariats as personal fiefdoms, and the implications for functions of the organization.
- 2.26. Parallels between geographical and functional "territory" and examination of possibility that historical processes and empire building in connection with geographical territory (culminating in the nation-state or the UN) may be repeated in connection with the functional territories claimed by different non-territorial actors.
- 2.27. Weighted voting techniques as a means of making more fragile and unstable associations possible and viable.
- 2.28. Mechanisms of sub-committee formation in academic association networks as the
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institutionalization of the proportions of invisible colleges.

- 2.29. Methods of communication between international secretariats and their members.
- 2.30. Transdisciplinary and crossmodal communication via TANs.
- 2.31. Ecological advantages of particular styles of organization.

3. Psychological aspects

- 3.1. Psycho-linguistic problems in non-Western cultures of using negative descriptors such as "nongovernmental" and "nonprofit" for the elements of transnational associations networks.
- 3.2. Psychological factors affecting mutual "recognition" of one organization by another, particularly when the one is classed as the negative of the other.
- 3.3. Psychological factors affecting mutual "recognition" and possible interaction of associations in different parts of the network.
- 3.4. Compartmentalization of public, interest, and private life on the part of each individual, and its consequences for interaction between government and business bodies, and interest, socializing, or value-elaborating groups in the democratic society.
- 3.5. Governmental activity as corresponding to super-ego activity, economic enterprise to ego activity, and association networks to id activity.
- 3.6. Psychology of government bureaucrat perception of TANs.
- 3.7. Psychological factors which favor perception of the isolated organization as opposed to the network of organizations in which it is embedded.
- 3.8. Public and governmental images of transnational association networks, particularly in non-Western cultures.
- 3.9. History and incidence of misconceptions about the role of association networks.
- 3.10. Psychology of participation in transnational association networks, as members, HQ executives, field staff, or on the governing board.
- 3.11. Association networks activity as a vehicle for personal development.
- 3.12. Personality types attracted to association network activity, in an international setting.

4. Consultative status and relations with intergovernmental organizations.

- 4.1. Development of the Consultative Status relationship with the UN system, since its inception.
- 4.2. Comparative analysis of the equivalents to the UN Consultative Status arrangement at the national level, particularly in non-Western countries.
- 4.3. Working relations between transnational associations and intergovernmental institutions which go beyond official consultative status.
- 4.4. The UN Consultative Status mechanism as a "badge" and, through threat of revocation, a means of blocking strong opposition.
- 4.5. Advantages to government of procedures resulting effectively in a "divide and rule" relationship with association networks.
- 4.6. Procedural devices adopted by UN agencies to provide facilities to, and control over, their respective conferences of Consultative Status NGOs, while depriving such conferences of any recognition.
- 4.7. Polarization and fragmentation of the transnational association network by intergovernmental policies of "recognition".
- 4.8. Methods by which transnational associations arrive at the position adopted in their written or oral statements to intergovernmental institutions.
- 4.9. Development of the UN administrative distinctions between nongovernmental organizations, youth movements, liberation movements, volunteers, and bodies of experts, and its implications for TANs.
- 4.10. Effectiveness of interaction between UN officials responsible for NGO liaison, and their interaction with national delegations.
- 4.11. The status and action possibilities of the administrative office responsible for NGO liaison in each UN agency, and its interaction within the administration with those offices responsible for youth organizations and volunteer liaison.
- 4.12. Feasibility of creating a UN Ombudsman to function as a clearinghouse for interaction, suggestions and proposals between TANs and many components of the UN system.
- 4.13. Evaluation of different possible mechanisms for multilateral interaction between TANs, multinational enterprises, and intergovernmental agencies, particularly with regard to the rapid allocation of funds in response to crisis and the rapid processing of suggestions for new action.

5. Inter-Organization relations

- 5.1. History of inter-association relationships, conditions under which particular forms have become accepted, and nature of forms likely to emerge in the future.
- 5.2. Comparative analysis of arguments used in different settings to propose and oppose the creation of inter-association relationships or membership of a coordinating body.
- 5.3. Relations between transnational associations in theory and in practice, particularly in the light of experience with equivalent organizations at the national and subnational level.
- 5.4. Multi-level structuring of transnational association activity to give several layers of organizations with members which coordinate other organizations.
- 5.5. Coordinative features of transnational network activity.
- 5.6. Incidence and causes of the creation of several associations concerned with the same programme area, and competing for the same resources, and the problems or desirability of facilitating a merger.
- 5.7. Incidence and role of bodies at the national level attempting to coordinate association network activity; their possible relationships to national governments and to any assembly of transnational associations.
- 5.8. Feasibility and utility of a general assembly of TANs and possible models of interaction with the UN system, and multinational enterprises.
- 5.9. Analysis of any imitative relationship between transnational associations and the UN, which may tend to cause transnational associations to adopt structures and procedures inappropriate to their resources and special advantages.

6. National / transnational dimension

- 6.1. Relationship between transnational, national and grassroots associations.
- 6.2. Relevance of transnational association networks as perceived from the national and subnational levels.
- 6.3. The extent to which national members participate in the activities and decisions of transnational associations.
- 6.4. Trend towards universality in transnational associations.
- 6.5. Problems of regionalization of TAN activity, as it affects association programmes, administration, and policy making.

7. Legal, fiscal, and personnel questions

- 7.1. History of efforts to introduce a form of legal status for nongovernmental organizations, with particular reference to the reasons for their failure.
- 7.2. Examination of different mechanisms which could be developed to facilitate transnational association activity.
- 7.3. Legal instruments required to facilitate the types of transnational association network activity likely to emerge in the foreseeable future.
- 7.4. Fiscal and fund transfer problems of transnational associations.
- 7.5. TAN activity as a career opportunity and the possible means of increasing job security in it.
- 7.6. Problems created by current "international" pension and life insurance scheme procedures for TAN personnel.

8. Transnational associations and special issues

- 8.1. Contribution and problems of transnational associations networks, in particular issue areas (e.g. peace, development, youth, environment, etc.).
- 8.2. Transnational association activity in response to natural disasters.
- 8.3. Effects on development projects of ignoring the presence of association networks, and the effects on those networks of development projects which are "successful" according to economic criteria.

9. Operational questions

- 9.1. Financing of transnational associations.
- 9.2. Methods of holding and allocating funds (while retaining accountability) that permit them to be moved rapidly to appropriate point of the association network, which must be developed to respond adequately to a particular emerging crisis.
- 9.3. Means of reducing overhead costs and increasing organizational effectiveness by use of shared administrative facilities and office space.
- 9.4. Evaluation of different possibilities for facilitating TAN operations and personnel problems through a network of "international centers" offering shared facilities and run as cooperatives.
- 9.5. Systematic study of operational, administrative, and information problems of transnational associations.
- 9.6. Methods of evaluating TAN programmes.
- 9.7. Use of financial ratios techniques to evaluate aspects of non-profit associations' performance, by

the balance sheet; comparison between associations in the light of experience with business enterprise balance sheet analysis.

- 9.8. Mechanisms by which multinational enterprise funding can be channeled into TAN activity.
- 9.9. Substitution of information systems for permanent organization to facilitate crystallization of appropriate and ad hoc organizations from the network in response to any given network need.
- 9.10. Mechanisms to facilitate interaction between TAN and intergovernmental networks, by common information systems.
- 9.11. Possibility of facilitating association network activity by conducting all member-association transactions via data networks, holding all organization files on computer, and obviating the need for office space at physical locations.
- 9.12. Use of computer interaction graphics to track and display the evolution of association network activity.

10. Data collection needs

- 10.1. National and local organization foundation in each country on which membership in transnational associations is based.
- 10.2. National and subnational organizations multi-linked to transnational associations, in the equivalent program area.
- 10.3. Links of national government agency departments to transnational associations.
- 10.4. Links of intergovernmental agency departments to one another, and to transnational associations.
- 10.5. Intra- and inter-organizational structures for intergovernmental and transnational associations, particularly with inclusion of program, projects, and meetings.
- 10.6. Patterning of organizations with respect to topics in terms of the specialization-multidisciplinary dimension.
- 10.7. IGO/TAN links and links within the transnational associations network.
- 10.8. World problems, and the manner in which they are interrelated and the concern of clusters of transnational associations.
- 10.9. Detailed budgets and fund source data for transnational associations, and their members.

NOTES

- 1 Appeared in: *Transnational Associations*, 24, 10, pp 481-485, 1972 as "Transnational Association Networks (TANs): Selected list of research topics on international nongovernmental organization" by Anthony J N Judge and Kjell Skjelsbaek.
- 2 An earlier effort at listing study topics in this domain is that of: G.P. Speeckaert. *Theses on International Non-Governmental Relations. International Associations*, 12, 2, 1960, p. 93. (Sixteen of the 20 topics listed there have been included in the list.)
- 3 AJN Judge and Kjell Skjelsbaek. *Bibliography of Documents on Transnational Association Networks*. In: **Yearbook of International Organizations** (1972-73), Brussels, Union of International Associations, November 1972. Last appeared in revised form in *Yearbook of International Organizations* 15th edition, French, **Annuaire des Organisations Internationales** (1974). Now superseded by Volume 4 of the Yearbook.

Note also: G. P. Speeckaert. *Select Bibliography on International Organizations (1885-1984)*. Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1965, 150 p.

Appendix 3: Types of organization

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
A	Federations of international organizations	includes at least 3 international organizations	Management and policy-making organs reflect a well-balanced geographical distribution (cf membership)
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)
C	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)
D	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)
E	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
F	Organizations having a special form	No criteria	Non-formal, unconventional or unusual
G	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
H	Inactive or dissolved international organizations	No criteria	While active, classified as Types A, B, C or D
J	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.	
K	Subsidiary and internal bodies	No criteria	Substantive unit with a degree of autonomy within another organization
N	National organizations	No criteria	Management and policy-making organs reflect participation of only one country; no formal links with other international organizations
R	Religious orders, fraternities, and secular institutes	No criteria	Based on charismatic leadership or a commitment to a set of (religious) practices
S	Autonomous conference series	No criteria	No continuing structure
T	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.)
U	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

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).

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;

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>Aims 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>Members 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>Structure 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>Officers 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>Finance 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>Relations with other organizations 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>Activities 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>Other criteria 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>Aims 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>Members 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>Structure 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>Officers No account is taken of the nationality of the elected or appointed officers of the organization.</p> <p>Finance 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>Relations with other organizations 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>Activities 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>

**Appendix 4 – Table 1:
Number of international organizations by type
Edition 54, 2017/2018 (data collected in 2016)**

Presented in this table is the number of international organizations currently listed in the database of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. The organizations are totalled by type (see the Appendix "Types of organization") and by whether they are intergovernmental or not. In addition, totals are given for certain groupings of types ("conventional", "other" and "special"). For other groupings of types, see Table 2.

This table suggests different answers to the question "How many international organizations are there?"

1. Conventional intergovernmental organizations, when attaching importance to the non-recognition of international non-governmental organizations in terms of international law. (Multilateral treaties, Type T, might be added as closely related international "instruments".)
2. Conventional international bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, when attaching importance to the existence of autonomous international bodies as a social reality.
3. Conventional bodies (Types A to D) plus special forms (Type F), when recognizing the importance of organizational substitutes and unconventional form. (To the latter might be added conference series, Type S, and multilateral treaties, Type T, as forms of organization substitute.)
4. Conventional bodies (Types A to D), special forms (Type F) and religious orders (Type R), when attaching importance to the social reality of the latter as independent actors.
 5. Conventional bodies (Types A to D), other international bodies (Types E to G), religious orders (Type R), and multilateral treaties (Type T), when recognizing the international impact of semi-autonomous and nationally tied organizations. (Documentalists might also include inactive bodies, Type H, which figure in the "authority lists" of international organizations.)

For further statistical summaries and other presentations of this data see Volume 5: *Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns*.

Types by group	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this group
GROUP: CONVENTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2.56	0.36	38	97.44	0.41	39	0.41
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.39	13.41	542	93.61	5.91	579	6.13
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	35	2.00	12.68	1715	98.00	18.69	1750	18.51
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	203	2.87	73.55	6881	97.13	74.99	7084	74.95
TOTAL: CONVENTIONAL BODIES	276	2.92	100.00	9176	97.08	100.00	9452	100.00
GROUP: OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	901	21.61	50.93	3269	78.39	19.40	4170	22.40
F. Organizations of special form	715	12.52	40.42	4995	87.48	29.65	5710	30.67
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	153	1.75	8.65	8585	98.25	50.95	8738	46.93
TOTAL: OTHER BODIES	1769	9.50	100.00	16849	90.50	100.00	18618	100.00
TOTAL Types E + F	1616	16.36		8264	83.64		9880	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F	1892	9.79		17440	90.21		19332	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F G	2045	7.29		26025	92.71		28070	
GROUP: SPECIAL TYPES								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	859	14.23	15.30	5179	85.77	14.52	6038	14.63
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	48	4.12	0.86	1116	95.88	3.13	1164	2.82
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	226	26.28	4.03	634	73.72	1.78	860	2.08
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.02	3329	99.97	9.34	3330	8.07
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	907	100.00	2.54	907	2.20
S. Autonomous conference series	88	11.41	1.57	683	88.59	1.92	771	1.87
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2446	100.00	43.58	0	0.00	0.00	2446	5.93
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1945	7.55	34.65	23809	92.45	66.77	25754	62.40
TOTAL: SPECIAL TYPES	5613	13.60	100.00	35657	86.40	100.00	41270	100.00
TOTAL Types H + U	2804	8.82		28988	91.18		31792	
TOTAL ALL TYPES	7658	11.04		61682	88.96		69340	

Appendix 4 – Table 2:
Number of international organizations by cluster
Edition 54, 2017/2018 (data collected in 2016)

This table gives the same data as Table 1 but groups the types of organizations according to the “clusters” defined for and used in the Volume 5. As in Table 1, the organizations are also totalled by type (see the Appendix “Types of organization”) and by whether they are intergovernmental or not. The notes for Table 1 also apply here.

For further statistical summaries and other presentations of this data see Volume 5: *Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns*.

Types by cluster	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this cluster
CLUSTER I: INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2.56	0.10	38	97.44	0.27	39	0.26
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.39	3.73	542	93.61	3.82	579	3.82
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	35	2.00	3.53	1715	98.00	12.10	1750	11.54
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	203	2.87	20.48	6881	97.13	48.56	7084	46.72
F. Organizations of special form	715	12.52	72.15	4995	87.48	35.25	5710	37.66
TOTAL: CLUSTER I	991	6.54	100.00	14171	93.46	100.00	15162	100.00
CLUSTER II: DEPENDENT BODIES								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	901	21.61	79.95	3269	78.39	67.96	4170	70.24
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	226	26.28	20.05	634	73.72	13.18	860	14.49
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	907	100.00	18.86	907	15.28
TOTAL: CLUSTER II	1127	18.98	100.00	4810	81.02	100.00	5937	100.00
CLUSTER III: ORGANIZATIONAL SUBSTITUTES								
S. Autonomous conference series	88	11.41	3.47	683	88.59	100.00	771	23.97
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2446	100.00	96.53	0	0.00	0.00	2446	76.03
TOTAL: CLUSTER III	2534	78.77	100.00	683	21.23	100.00	3217	100.00
CLUSTER IV: NATIONAL BODIES								
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	153	1.75	99.35	8585	98.25	72.06	8738	72.41
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.65	3329	99.97	27.94	3330	27.59
TOTAL: CLUSTER IV	154	1.28	100.00	11914	98.72	100.00	12068	100.00
CLUSTER V: DEAD, INACTIVE AND UNCONFIRMED BODIES								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	859	14.23	30.12	5179	85.77	17.20	6038	18.32
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	48	4.12	1.68	1116	95.88	3.71	1164	3.53
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1945	7.55	68.20	23809	92.45	79.09	25754	78.15
TOTAL: CLUSTER V	2852	8.65	100.00	30104	91.35	100.00	32956	100.00
TOTAL ALL TYPES	7658	11.04		61682	88.96		69340	

Appendix 4 – Table 3:
Number of publications of international organizations in this edition by type
Edition 54, 2017/2018 (data collected in 2016)

This table gives the number of publications of international organizations by type of organization (see Appendix "Types of organization" for more information). The information in this table is extracted from the organization descriptions included in Volume 1 of this Yearbook. If an organization's description includes no mention of publications, that organization is not counted in this table.

	Intergovernmental organizations with publications		Non-governmental organizations with publications		Total organizations with publications		Average publications per organization
	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n/Org'n
A. Federations of international organizations	15	1	162	33	177	34	5.2
B. Universal membership organizations	263	36	1483	499	1746	535	3.3
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	158	28	2497	1256	2655	1284	2.1
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	386	138	5802	3843	6188	3981	1.6
E. Organizations emanating from places or persons or other bodies	1470	569	2777	1801	4247	2370	1.8
F. Organizations of special form	924	405	5056	2959	5980	3364	1.8
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	75	53	5530	3407	5605	3460	1.6
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	541	237	1941	1214	2482	1451	1.7
J. Recently reported organizations	8	8	189	178	197	186	1.1
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	125	59	321	231	446	290	1.5
N. National organizations	0	0	1761	1222	1761	1222	1.4
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0	452	208	452	208	2.2
S. Autonomous conference series	5	3	5	14	10	17	0.6
T. Multilateral treaties and intergovernmental agreements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	793	369	4935	3472	5728	3841	1.5
TOTALS	4763	1906	32911	20337	37674	22243	1.7

	Intergovernmental organizations with publications		Non-governmental organizations with publications		Total organizations with publications		Average publications per organization
	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n/Org'n
Totals by Clusters of Types							
Cluster I (types A B C D F)	1746	608	15000	8590	16746	9198	1.8
Cluster II (types E K R)	1595	628	3550	2240	5145	2868	1.8
Cluster III (types S T)	5	3	5	14	10	17	0.6
Cluster IV (types G N)	75	53	7291	4629	7366	4682	1.6
Cluster V (types H J U)	1342	614	7065	4864	8407	5478	1.5
Total (types A-U)	4763	1906	32911	20337	37674	22243	1.7

Appendix 5: Editorial problems and policies

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, according to narrower definitions, as not being fully international 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. For some users, these bodies may even be of greater interest.

The editors are sensitive to the existence of forms of social organization that may substitute for the creation of a more formal conventional organization. A conference series with no continuing committee is one example. Such “organizations” are generally included in one of the Special Types (see the Appendix “Types of Organization”).

The definition of profit-making, and the extent to which any non-profit organization may incidentally or deliberately make a profit as defined by particular tax regimes, cannot be unambiguously resolved. This grey area has been treated in a variety of ways with the sensitivity it merits. The editors are attentive to the non-profit objectives of an organization registered under for-profit legal status. Especially problematic are the professional and trade organizations whose existence is in part justified, in their members’ eyes, by the extent to which they defend or improve the members’ income.

The editors acknowledge that some types of organization may be totally absent or under-reported within the database, for example virtual organizations associated with the internet (including those of otherwise conventional structure, but also “usenets”, web discussion groups, “listserv” communities etc), criminal networks, cartels and price-fixing rings, mercenary-groups, spy and undercover organizations, terrorist organizations, secret societies, religious sects, family and fraternity groups, bodies with no formal structure or fixed address or associations essentially constituted by a journal subscribership.

The editors have always given priority to bodies that are not focused on, or deriving from, a particular country. This may be construed as under-reporting of certain forms of aid, missionary activity, language and cultural activities, etc.

The editors have traditionally stressed the importance of involvement of three countries on a more-or-less equal footing, to the exclusion of bilateral international bodies and those in which a particular country is dominant. Indications of “internationality” are distribution of board members, location of meetings, rotation of secretariat, source of finance in addition to membership and other such relevant information.

Although in many ways under-reported, and not included in the categories of conventional international bodies, some level of recognition is given to these organization forms in the types clustered under “Other International Bodies” and “Special Types”.

The central concern of the Yearbook has always been that of maintaining comprehensive coverage of international bodies that correspond to its criteria of Types A to D (see the Appendix: Types of organization). The coverage of types E to G is not comprehensive for the following reasons:

- Type E: commissions of international bodies. Only those cited by other bodies, or which appear to have some degree of independent “outer-directed” action are included. A deliberate search for them is not usually made. Less independent bodies are classified as Type K; the least independent are cited only in the “mother” organization’s entry.
- Type F: new forms of organization, organizational experiments and organizational substitutes. Forms most frequently arising in recent years have been networks and, currently, bodies existing only on internet. The emergence of such “bodies” is a constant and useful challenge to any selection criteria. Type F has also been used as a transitional category: it previously contained religious orders (now Type R), and meeting series (now Type S). It currently holds many financing and funding organizations and others with a self-styled structure.
- Type G: national bodies perceived as “internationally active” by international organizations. Clearly it is difficult to define the limits in such a case. In practice, only those which appear international (due to their name or preoccupations), or which are cited with other international bodies, are included. A deliberate search for them is not made.

Change in editorial policy and practice

While every effort is made to maintain continuity of types of organization, over the period of production of the Yearbook series some new types have been added to the classification system in order to complete the coverage and evolution of the range of organizational forms. This is relevant to understanding the international community of organizations. The editors usually prefer to add a new type to the classification system, rather than modify the definitions of pre-existing types, in order to minimize disruption to the core statistical series.

New types of international organization are usually one of two forms: new kinds of organization (networks, virtual organizations, etc) which have no implications for historical statistics; or an acknowledgement of previously neglected types with a long historical record (e.g. religious orders).

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. Questionnaires are sent out between May of any given year and February of the following year (the reporting year). The replies received may neglect to mention significant events (e.g. relocation of the secretariat) that will take place later in the reporting year. Such gaps in information will be corrected only in the following reporting year.

Every effort is made by the editors to check this primary source information against other sources (periodicals, official documents, media, etc.). Equally, and especially when no primary source information is received, the profile of the organization may be updated by consulting secondary sources (print media, websites, documents of collaborating organizations, etc). This information is submitted to the organizations concerned for verification in the following reporting year.

Organizations may over time change their purpose or characteristics. Some changes will have an effect on classification and on statistical reporting. The editors therefore use information from a variety of sources to present the most appropriate static picture of what is essentially a dynamic situation.

Reliability of sources

Because an organization's view of itself has been given priority, and because secondary sources 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.

The information received, even if from a primary source, does not always originate from the person most competent to provide it. From year to year, different people, of different competence or experience within an organization, may be responsible for replying to Yearbook questionnaires. They may be inadequately informed of the complexities of their organization, or unwilling to take responsibility for more than generalities, or lacking the authority or confidence to give information on an evolving, politically sensitive structure. As a result, the information received may be of inconsistent quality.

Organizations in a process of restructuring may be reluctant to provide information or announce anticipated changes. Organizations that have a radical change of policy may evidence some embarrassment at the reality of their own history and may seek to modify this information. Some organizations, or some people within organizations, will deliberately deliver false information. Some organizations report incompletely and/or infrequently because of lack of administrative resources and/or motivation.

It may take a second reporting year, or more, to remedy misleading reporting. A more detailed update of inadequate information initially obtained may necessitate a reclassification of organizational type, thus affecting statistical reporting.

Information collection

The number and variety of organizations in this Yearbook are sufficient indication of the information collection problem. Documenting many organizations is difficult for reasons such as the following.

- Regional proliferation and functional specialization is such that, frequently, organizational "neighbours" do not know of each other's existence.
- The "creation" of an organization is often the subject of widely-reported resolutions of an international conference, but such resolutions are not always acted upon very effectively – the intent being of greater significance (or practicability) than later implementation.
- Many organizations are ephemeral creations or are only "activated" for infrequent meetings, events or projects.
- A significant number of bodies have secretariats rotated among annually elected officers, making continuing contact somewhat problematic.
- The differing (mis)translations of the name of a body (further complicated by name changes) make it difficult to determine whether one or more bodies exist.
- Many bodies are reluctant to publicise their activities.
- Many active "international" bodies do not perceive themselves as "international" or as sufficiently formalized to be mentioned in the same context those that are legally established.
- Information on the existence, or change in status, of an organization may take time to filter through communication networks and be registered by the editors.
- Organizations may not respond to questionnaires, or may omit significant information from their replies, in which case outdated information from previous periods will be treated as current.
- Information on the creation, existence or formal dissolution of an organization may only be received after the current reporting year, thus affecting reporting by year.

In such a dynamic environment, the time required for information collection may even be greater than the effective life of organization.

Dating information

Organizations may form gradually. A formal organization that evolves from a network or series of meetings may not have a clear date of foundation. There may be several dates that could be considered as the date of founding (e.g. first statutes, first officers, first address, first members). Representatives of the organization may have differing views on when the

organization started. Similarly the dissolution of an organization may be progressive, rather than formally indicated at a particular date. It is therefore not always evident, even with hindsight, in which reporting year its dissolution should be correctly indicated.

Description length

How much space can be devoted to a particular organization? As a general guide, more information is desirable for organizations in Type B than in Type C; an absolute minimum is the rule for most of those in Type G. However, large, active or structurally complex organizations of any type generally warrant longer descriptions, while relatively inactive or simple bodies merit less space, especially when the aims are evident from the title. This obviously gives rise to difficulties due to the tendency of organizations to inflate their importance according to normal public relations practice. In the case of exaggerated claims, however, when they are briefly stated they can effectively be used to define the organization. This is not the case when organizations claim large membership in many countries. Some supporting evidence is therefore sought although there is a limit to what can be usefully demanded. Normally, however, exaggerated claims are easy to detect and can be handled by limiting the amount of information given and allocating the organization to the appropriate type.

Since it is difficult to obtain information from organizations that do not wish to supply it, some elements of a description may remain incomplete (e.g. budget and staff). The organization may even request that information, such as the country list of membership, should be suppressed because of its political or other significance.

When no information is available, the problem is one of how long to allow entries to remain un-updated before considering the organization inactive. Generally, there is a delay of several years before it is assumed that the body is no longer functioning.

Censorship

Users should be aware that the editors are subject to pressure from some international bodies to suppress certain categories of information. Reasons given include: (a) the body does not belong with "international organizations", possibly because it is an informal network (personal not public) or because it is in some way transcendental to the mundane organization of the international community (as is the case of certain religious bodies); (b) the body is of "no possible interest" to anyone else (as is the case of some staff associations of major intergovernmental organizations); (c) mention of the body, or of its normal relationships, attracts unwelcome attention (as in the case of some military bodies in countries where terrorism is a problem); (d) mention of membership of the body may subject members to victimization (as is the case of trade unions with members in countries with severe human rights problems); (e) organizations wish to avoid unsolicited mail (especially "junk mail"). 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.

Evaluation

It has never been the intention of the editors to evaluate the significance of the organizations described or to provide interpretation of the information supplied by an organization. The guiding principle has been to portray the organization as it sees itself usually in words from its own documents, as far as this is possible. The editors cannot verify the claims made in documents received.

The final evaluation of the information presented here must be left to the users of this volume. Users may be assisted in this assessment by whether a full description is included, by the amount of information it has been considered useful to include in the description, by the last date on which information has been received, and by the organization type. See the Appendices "Contents of organization descriptions" and "Types of organization" for further information.

Some organizations included are perceived as highly suspect by other bodies, whether because of dubious academic standing, questionable values, or as a threat to public order. The editors do not act on such judgements, which may be contradicted by others. However, in the case of the very small minority of bodies that seek to mislead through false claims, to defraud or to engage in covert operations, the editors endeavour to juxtapose items of information that draw attention to the questionable aspects of these organizations. The final assessment is left to the user.

Error control policy

It would be unrealistic to expect a Yearbook of this size to be error free. There are various kinds of possible error.

- Errors in information supplied: As noted above, the entries attempt to describe the organizations as they wish themselves to be perceived. Whilst it is possible to detect exaggeration in some claims, it is not always possible to detect errors in information such as budgets, date of foundation, etc.
- Errors due to out-of-date information: Portions of organization descriptions can quickly become out-of-date (especially when the secretariat address rotates among members). Every effort is made to include the most recent information and to date entries accordingly.
- Errors in editorial treatment: Since the editorial treatment of an organization may involve weighing alternative possibilities in documents from different sources, this can result in errors of judgement, which can only be corrected when the organization next receives its entry for updating or other information is received from other sources.
- Errors in keyboarding/proof-reading: Whilst every effort is made to reduce the number of such errors, it

is not cost-effective to do this beyond a certain point when there is a print deadline to be met.

- Duplicate entries: Tracing organizations whose names may be (mis)reported in a variety of languages can result in duplicates being detected too late to be eliminated.

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 in this Yearbook.

The names of countries used may not be the complete official names of those countries. The geographical names used 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 geographical areas that are not recognized – whether under the specified name or indeed as a definable area at all – by other organizations.

Giving precedence as much as possible to the organization's preferences may lead to what appears to be duplication, as one geographical area may, according to some parties, have more than one possible name.

Some geographical names used in this publication may not, strictly speaking, even refer to geographical areas. An example is groups "in exile", namely a group identifying itself by the name of a sovereign State but not actually present in that State.

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.

Appendix 6: About the Editors

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 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 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 2nd World Congress of International Associations, Ghent, 1913

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.

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