
**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 8 - 2 0 1 9**

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 (1st ed.) – 1950 (3rd ed.)

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 (4th ed.) – 1980 (18th ed.)

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 (19th ed.)

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels). Published jointly with the International Chamber of Commerce (Paris)

- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1981 (19th ed.)

1983 (20th ed.) – 2010 (47th ed.)

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels). Published, with four supplementary volumes, by K.G. Saur Verlag (Munich)

– *Yearbook of International Organizations*

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

2011 (48th ed.) – 2017 (54th ed.)

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels). Published by Brill / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (Leiden/Boston)

– *Yearbook of International Organizations: Guide to Global Civil Society Networks*

- Volume 1: Organization Descriptions and Cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)
- Volume 2: Geographical Index: country directory of secretariats and memberships
- Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index
- Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources
- Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns
- Volume 6: Who's Who in International Organizations

2018 (55th ed.) –

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels).

Published by Brill / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (Leiden/Boston)

– *Yearbook of International Organizations: Guide to Global Civil Society Networks*

- Volume 1: Organization Descriptions and Cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)
- Volume 2: Geographical Index: country directory of secretariats and memberships
- Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index
- Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources
- Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns
- Volume 6: Global Civil Society and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

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

The editors

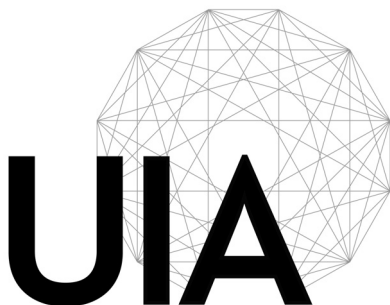
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**Y E A R B O O K O F
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2 0 1 8 - 2 0 1 9**

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS
EDITION 55

**VOLUME 3
GLOBAL ACTION NETWORKS
A SUBJECT DIRECTORY AND INDEX**



BRILL

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1938-2017

President of UAI from 24 October 1998 to 16 June 2017

and

Romuald Covaescu

1934-2017

Editor-in-Chief of the Yearbook from 14 June 1976
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Requiescat in Pace

Information researched and edited by

Union of International Associations
Rue Washington 40
B-1050 Brussels, Belgium

Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands.
Koninklijke Brill NV incorporates the imprints Brill, Brill
Hes & De Graaf, Brill Nijhoff, Brill Rodopi, Brill Sense
and Hoteli Publishing.

Typeset by

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

Printed on acid free paper.

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Union of International Associations.

Library of Congress Card Number: 49-22132
ISSN: 2211-3010
ISBN: Yearbook Volume 3: 978-90-04-36564-3
Yearbook Volumes 1-6 Set: 978-90-04-36560-5
UIA Publication Number: 473

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Contents

This Volume

Subject Directory

International organizations classified by:

- subjects
- regions
- organizational types

Index

- to subject keywords
- to titles of organizations

Appendices

1. Contents of organization descriptions
2. Types of organization
3. Statistics
4. About the editors

Other Volumes

Volume 1: Organization Descriptions and Cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)

Volume 2: Geographical Index: country directory of secretariats and memberships

Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources

Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns

Volume 6: Global Civil Society and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Further information can be found at www.uia.org

Table des matières

Ce volume

Section thématique

Organisations internationales classées par:

- sujets
- régions
- catégories d'organisation

Index

- mot-clés des catégories sujets
- mots-clés des titres des organisations

Appendices

1. Contents of organization descriptions
2. Types of organization
3. Statistics
4. About the editors

Autres volumes

Volume 1: Organization Descriptions and Cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)

Volume 2: Geographical Index: country directory of secretariats and memberships

Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources

Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns

Volume 6: Global Civil Society and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Informations complémentaires sur le web www.uia.org

The YEARBOOK series

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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: 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: SUBJECT DIRECTORY AND INDEX

- Organizations classified by subject concerns
- Organizations classified by regional concerns
- Organizations classified by type
- Statistics by subject
- Index (with introductory comments):
 - subject keywords in all available languages
 - keywords from organization names in English and French

Groups organizations into general and detailed subject categories. Can be used as an index to descriptions in Volume 1. Each organization is listed with its complete address.

VOLUME 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

- Bibliography of studies on international non-profit organizations
- Organization publications
- Indexes

Includes major and periodical publications of international organizations, together with bibliographic information on research on NGOs.

VOLUME 5: STATISTICS, VISUALIZATIONS AND PATTERNS

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

VOLUME 6: GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2015 the United Nations adopted a set of seventeen goals "to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all", with specific targets for each goal to be achieved by 2030. These are the Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs] of the United Nations, or "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The UN calls on governments, the private sector, individuals and civil society bodies to join together to achieve these goals.

This volume groups international organizations by the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals, indicating which organizations are – or could be – concerned with which SDGs. It can also be used as an index to descriptions in Volume 1. Each organization is listed with its complete address.

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

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

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

Contenu des descriptions: titres de l'organisation; adresses principale et secondaires; activités et programmes; personnel et finances; commissions; 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 et les abréviations en toutes langues de travail.

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, par région, et par catégorie
- Statistiques par sujet.
- Index des mots clés

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: LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE MONDIALE ET LES OBJECTIFS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

En 2015, les Nations Unies ont adopté un ensemble de dix-sept objectifs «pour mettre fin à la pauvreté, protéger la planète et assurer la prospérité pour tous», avec des cibles spécifiques pour chaque objectif à atteindre d'ici 2030. Ce sont les objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations Unies, ou «Transformer notre monde: l'Agenda 2030 pour le développement durable. L'ONU appelle les gouvernements, le secteur privé, les individus et les organismes de la société civile à se regrouper pour atteindre ces objectifs.

Ce volume regroupe les organisations internationales selon les dix-sept objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies, indiquant quelles organisations sont - ou pourraient être - concernées par les ODD. Il peut également être utilisé comme répertoire pour les descriptions du volume 1. Chaque organisation y figure avec son adresse complète.

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 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:**
Consultez l'index dans le volume 3 qui renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive dans le volume 1.
- **A partir d'un sujet ou d'une matière spécifique:**
Consultez la liste classifiée par sujet dans le volume 3. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.
- **A partir d'un pays:**
Consultez la liste par pays de secrétariat et de membrariat dans le volume 2. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.
- **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.

How to use this volume

The intention of Volume 3 is to group organizations with common aims or activities. If the title is known, it is often simpler to refer directly to the Volume 1, where a full description can be found. However, where an exact title is not known, an organization may be traced by a keyword in its title or via the group of organizations listed under a relevant subject heading.

In the first part of this volume, the Subject Directory, classified entries are grouped alphabetically by subject within major subject groupings which themselves appear in alphabetic order. It is therefore possible to turn directly to a subject without recourse to the second part of this volume, the Index. If the term sought does not appear as a subject heading, the index can be used to locate the heading under which it is classified.

Subject directory

Inclusion: This volume lists, for each subject category, the international organizations having keywords in their names corresponding to that subject. In the case of some international organizations, although such a keyword is not present in the name, the organization is nevertheless listed under the subject because of keywords indicated in the description of the body in Volume 1.

Continental regions and sub-regions are included among the subject categories. Organizations are subdivided within each region according to major subject category. Note that organizations are included only if their title or description refers to that region, not because of their geographical location.

Organizational types are also included as subject categories. Examples are: banks; clubs; foundations; conference series.

Order: Each specific subject category is listed alphabetically under a major subject category, which is itself also listed alphabetically. If you are unable to locate the subject in which you are interested, the category may be determined via keywords listed in the index in the second part of this volume. Within each category, organizations are listed alphabetically.

Organizations: The name of the organization is normally given in English, followed by initials, if these exist. If there is no official English title, or if the organization is particularly concerned with another language, then another language title is used. The name corresponds to that of the organization description in Volume 1.

For each organization listed, the international secretariat address is given. When the address is preceded by the name of a person, it is that of the principal executive officer (Director, Secretary-General, etc.), as detailed in Volume 1. The address corresponds to that of the organization description in Volume 1.

Comment utiliser ce volume

Le but du Volume 3 est de regrouper les organisations ayant des préoccupations ou des activités communes. Si le titre est connu, il est souvent plus aisé de se référer directement au Volume 1, où une description complète est reprise. Cependant, si le titre n'est pas précisément connu, on le retrouvera par les mots-clés ou par l'intermédiaire des groupes d'organisations indexées sous le sujet en question.

Dans la première partie de ce volume, la Section thématique, les notices sont groupées par ordre alphabétique du sujet au sein de catégories-sujets générales elles-mêmes classées par ordre alphabétique. Il est donc maintenant possible de se référer directement à un sujet donné sans avoir recours à la deuxième partie de ce volume, l'Index. Si le terme cherché n'est pas répertorié parmi les titres de catégorie-sujet, l'index peut être utilisé afin de trouver le titre sous lequel le terme est classifié.

Section thématique

Incluant : Ce volume reprend, pour chaque sujet visé, les organisations internationales dont le nom contient des mots-clés renvoyant à ce sujet. Il peut cependant se faire que, malgré l'absence de tels mots-clés du nom de l'organisation, celle-ci soit incluse dans le domaine concerné du fait des mots-clés repris dans le corps de la notice descriptive du Volume 1.

Au sein des catégories-sujets sont incluses des régions et sous-régions continentales. Les organisations sont réparties, pour chaque région, par catégorie-sujet principale. Notons que ces organisations sont sélectionnées uniquement si leur titre ou un mot-clé dans leur description fait référence à cette région et non en fonction de leur situation géographique.

Sont également incluses des catégories spécifiques d'organisations internationales. Par exemple: banques; clubs; fondations; ...

Classement: Chaque sujet est incorporé, par ordre alphabétique, dans une catégorie-sujet principale, qui est aussi classé par ordre alphabétique. Toutefois, si l'utilisateur ne parvient pas à localiser le sujet qui l'intéresse, la catégorie concernée peut-être déterminée par le biais des mots-clés qui figurent dans l'index dans la deuxième partie de ce volume. A l'intérieur de chaque catégorie, les organisations sont classées alphabétiquement.

Organisations: Le nom est généralement donné en anglais, suivi du sigle. S'il n'existe pas de titre officiel anglais, ou encore si les activités d'une organisation concernent plus particulièrement une autre langue, on utilisera le titre en cette langue. Le nom est repris de la notice descriptive parue dans le Volume 1.

Chaque organisation sélectionnée est reprise avec l'adresse du secrétariat international. Lorsque l'adresse est précédée d'un nom de personne, il s'agit du responsable principal (Directeur, Secrétaire général,

Following the organization's address is its sequence number. This number can be used to locate the organization's description in Volume 1.

The following distinctions are made:

- *Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)*: The title and organization type are printed in bold characters. If the keyword is in the title of the organization, then the sequence number is also printed in bold characters.
- *Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)*: The title (but not the organization type) of the organization is printed in bold characters. If the keyword is in the title of the organization, then the sequence number is also printed in bold characters.

Overlap: The same entry may appear under more than one subject entry. This will arise when the title of the international organization, or keywords in the description in Volume 1, indicate a preoccupation with several subjects.

Index

This index includes in a single alphabetic sequence subject categories and direct links to organizations described or listed in Volume 1.

Organization names: Organizations are listed in this index under each significant word in their titles. Only organizations of types A, B, C, D, E, and F are included here.

Organizations with descriptions in Volume 1 have their sequence number listed following the title (e.g. "#01234"). An organization with no description in Volume 1 is followed by either a reference to the organization in whose description further information can be found, or by an explanatory text.

Non-significant or frequently occurring words do not appear as keywords, the latter in particular if they are the same as a subject category.

Abbreviations of organizations, former names and abbreviations, and alternative names and abbreviations are not included in this index, but in the alphabetic order in Volume 1. Names of executive officers of organizations can be found in Volume 6.

Subject keywords: Keywords appearing in titles and descriptions of organizations are assigned to a specific subject heading, which itself is grouped under one of the major subject categories. Keywords in this index are referred to the relevant subject heading.

The major categories for classification purposes are indicated in the matrix on page xi; and specific subjects appear within these categories. For example, "schools" is grouped within "Education/Schools". The major subjects are listed alphabetically at the beginning of the volume, specific subjects within the classification also being shown. The organization of the table is discussed in detail in the essay "Functional classification" which can be consulted at www.uia.org.

etc.) tel qu'indiqué dans le Volume 1. L'adresse correspond à celle parue dans le Volume 1.

Le numéro de séquence suit l'adresse de l'organisation. Ce numéro peut être utilisé pour trouver la description de l'organisation dans le Volume 1.

On distingue:

- *Les organisations intergouvernementales (IGOs)*: Le nom et type d'organisation sont imprimés en caractères gras. Si le mot-clé se trouve dans le nom de l'organisation, le numéro de séquence est aussi imprimé en caractères gras.
- *Les organisations non-gouvernementales (NGOs)*: Le nom (mais pas le type d'organisation) est imprimé en caractères gras. Si le mot-clé se trouve dans le nom de l'organisation, le numéro de séquence est aussi imprimé en caractères gras.

Interférences: La même notice est susceptible de figurer à la fois dans plusieurs catégories sujets. Ce genre de répétition se produit lorsque le nom de l'organisation, ou les mots-clés dans la notice descriptive, révèlent des buts eux-mêmes multiples.

Index

L'index comprend, en une seule séquence alphabétique, les catégories-sujets et les liens directs aux organisations décrites ou indexées dans le Volume 1.

Noms des organisations : Les organisations sont reprises dans l'index sous chaque mot significatif de leurs titres. Seule les organisations du type A, B, C, D, E, et F sont reprises dans cet index.

Les organisations avec notice descriptive dans le Volume 1 sont suivies du numéro de référence de la notice (par ex. "#01234"). Une organisation sans notice descriptive dans le Volume 1 est suivie par une référence à une autre organisation où l'information peut être trouvée, ou bien par un texte explicatif.

Les mots non-signifiants (p ex association, bureau) sont rejetés, en particulier s'ils sont aussi répertorié parmi les catégories-sujets générales.

Les initiales des organisations, les anciens noms et initiales, et les noms et initiales alternatifs des organisations ne sont pas repris dans cet index, mais dans l'ordre alphabétique du Volume 1. Les noms des principaux responsables des organisations peut être trouvés dans le Volume 6.

Mots-clés : Les mots-clés qui apparaissent dans les noms et descriptions d'organisations sont repris sous un terme générique spécifique qui, à son tour, est intégré dans une des catégories-sujets principales. Les mots-clés de l'index renvoient à la sous-catégorie spécifique concernée.

Les catégories-sujets principales ont été regroupées et classées dans le tableau "matrix" (voir page xi). Les sujets spécifiques apparaissent dans ce classement. Par exemple, "schools" est indiqué dans la catégorie-sujet "Education/Schools". Les catégories-sujets principales

If an organization's title or description mentions a geographical region it will also appear, sub-classified by major subject category, under a regional heading. For example, an organization mentioning "Caribbean", "schools" and "economics" will be listed under "Caribbean/Education" and "Caribbean/Economics".

Note that the list of subjects was established not only by using the titles and activities of international organizations and multilateral treaties, but also by using the world problems, human values, strategies, and human development concepts and modes of awareness identified in the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*.

The subject index also includes non-English words which, in this edition, do not appear in any entries included in this volume. Most English words not appearing in any entry are, however, excluded. To avoid needless repetition, adjacent words with similar coding have also been eliminated from the index.

Note:

To assist clarity and reduce repetition in the index, frequent keywords in titles are mentioned once, their repetition being indicated by a dash (–).

sont reprises par ordre alphabétique au début de ce volume et les sujets spécifiques relatifs à cette classification sont également indiqués. L'organisation de ce tableau est expliquée en détail dans le texte "Functional classification" qui peut être consulté à www.uia.org.

S'il est fait mention d'une région géographique dans le nom ou la description d'une organisation, celle-ci apparaîtra également dans une sous-catégorie régionale intégrée dans une catégorie-sujet principale. Par exemple, une organisation qui mentionne "Caribbean", "schools" et "economics" sera indiquée sous "Caribbean/Education" et "Caribbean/Economics".

Il faut noter que l'ensemble des sujets indiqués a été défini en tenant compte des noms des organisations internationales, des traités multilatéraux, ainsi que des problèmes mondiaux, valeurs humaines, stratégies, concepts de développement humain et modes de prise de conscience répertoriés dans *l'Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*.

L'index thématique comprend aussi des termes autres qu'en anglais qui, dans la présente édition, ne sont repris nulle part ailleurs. Par contre, la plupart des mots anglais qui n'apparaissent dans aucune notice ont été exclus de l'index. Afin d'éviter des répétitions inutiles, les mots qui y sont apparentés ont également été supprimé de l'index.

Note:

A des fins de clarification et en vue d'éviter les répétitions dans l'index, les mots-clés qui reviennent souvent dans les noms sont mentionnés une seule fois, et leurs répétitions sont indiquées par un trait d'union (–).

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 29ème édition apparaît désormais (à titre d'information) à la fin de la description. Il continue à être utilisé pour des raisons de facilité d'ordre interne.

Codes alphabétiques: lettres majuscules

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

- A = fédérations d'organisations internationales
- B = organisations à 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 fonctions 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".

Matrix of subjects used for this volume

A detailed discussion of this matrix can be found in the essay "Functional Classification" at www.uia.org.

General headings

Matrix levels:

- 0 Cosmosphere/Geosphere
- 1 Biosphere
- 2 Social action (structure)
- 3 Social action (context)
- 4 Concept formation (structure)
- 5 Concept formation (context)
- 6 Innovative change (structure)
- 7 Innovative change (context)
- 8 Experiential (values)
- 9 Experiential (modes of awareness)

Matrix columns:

- 0 Formal preconditions
- 1 Domain definition
- 2 Organized relations
- 3 Differentiated order
- 4 Contextual renewal
- 5 Controlled movement
- 6 Communication reinforcement
- 7 Resource redistribution
- 8 Environmental manipulation
- 9 Condition of the whole

Formal concepts	Pattern establishment and consolidation		Pattern maintenance and appreciation		Pattern adaptation and propagation		Pattern innovation and exploitation		Pattern (im)balance
Precondition	Domain definition	Organized relations	Differentiated order	Contextual renewal	Controlled movement	Communication reinforcement	Resource redistribution	Environmental manipulation	Condition of the whole

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Consciousness 90	Leadership (Authenticity) 91	Love (Compassion) 92	Comprehension 93	Creative expression 94	Vigilance (Courage) 95	Transcendence (Detachment) 96	Freedom (Liberation) 97	Perseverance 98	Oneness (Universality) 99
8	Principles 80	Purpose 81	Solidarity (Cooperation) 82	Idealism 83	Harmony 84	Integration 85	Meaning 86	Sharing 87	Resourcefulness (Inventiveness) 88	Equanimity 89
7	Innovative change 70	Logics 71	Emotional fulfilment 72	Philosophy 73	Aesthetics 74	Security 75	Morals, ethics 76	Community 77	Coevolution 78	Peace (Justice) 79
6	Development 60	Policy making (Futurology) 61		Language 63	Design 64	Inter-disciplinarity 65	Individuation, psycho-analysis 66	Co-operative 67	Invention 68	Conservation 69
5	Noosphere 50	Science 51	Experiential activities 52	History 53	Culture 54	Strategy, logistics 55	Theology 56	Metapolitics 57	Agroscience 58	International relations 59
4		Sociology 41	Management 42	Informatics, classification 43	Ekistics (Architecture) 44	Cybernetics (Systems) 45	Psychology (Behaviour) 46	Economics 47	Technology 48	Environment 49
3		Research, standards 31	Health care 32	Education 33	Recreation (Arts, sports) 34	Defence (Police) 35	Religious practice 36	Government, politics 37	Agriculture, fisheries 38	Law 39
2	Action 20	Society 21	Social activity (Employment) 22	Information (Documentation) 23	Amenities (Necessities) 24	Transportation, telecommun. 25	Communication (Media) 26	Commerce (Finance) 27	Industry (Production) 28	Societal problems 29
1	Life 10	Biosciences 11	Plant Life 12	Zoology 13	Invertebrates 14	Fish, reptiles 15	Birds, mammals 16	Mankind 17	Medicine 18	Geography (Ecology) 19
0	Fundamental sciences 00	Astronomy 01	Earth 02	Meteorology 03	Climatology 04	Oceanography 05	Hydrology 06	Geophysics 07	Geology 08	Resources (Energy) 09

Subject categories

The following are categories under which organizations are listed in this edition. The numbers in brackets refer to cells of the matrix (see preceding page). The user may consult the index in the preceding part of this volume for more specific information.

Action (20)
/ Application
Aesthetics (74)
/ Civilization
/ Heritage
/ Monuments
AFRICA
/ Action (20)
/ Aesthetics (74)
/ Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
/ Agrosciences (58)
/ Amenities (24)
/ Astronomy (01)
/ Authenticity (91)
/ Biosciences (11)
/ Birds, Mammals (16)
/ Climatology (04)
/ Co-evolution (78)
/ Commerce (27)
/ Communication (26)
/ Community (77)
/ Comprehension (93)
/ Consciousness (90)
/ Conservation (69)
/ Culture (54)
/ Cybernetics (45)
/ Defence (35)
/ Design (64)
/ Development (60)
/ Earth (02)
/ Economics (47)
/ Education (33)
/ Ekistics (44)
/ Emotional fulfilment (72)
/ Environment (49)
/ Equanimity (89)
/ Fish, Reptiles (15)
/ Freedom (97)
/ Fundamental Sciences (00)
/ Geography (19)
/ Geology (08)
/ Geophysics (07)
/ Government (37)
/ Harmony (84)
/ Health Care (32)
/ History (53)
/ Hydrology (06)
/ Idealism (83)
/ Industry (28)
/ Informatics, Classification (43)
/ Information (23)
/ Innovative change (70)
/ Integration (85)
/ Interdisciplinarity (65)
/ International Relations (59)
/ Invention (68)
/ Invertebrates (14)
/ Language (63)
/ Law (39)
/ Love (92)
/ Management (42)
/ Mankind (17)
/ Meaning (86)
/ Medicine (18)
/ Metapolitics (57)
/ Meteorology (03)
/ Morals (76)
/ Oceanography (05)
/ Peace (79)
/ Philosophy (73)
/ Plant Life (12)
/ Policy-making (61)

/ Principles (80)
/ Psychology (46)
/ Purpose (81)
/ Recreation (34)
/ Religious Practice (36)
/ Research, Standards (31)
/ Resourcefulness (88)
/ Resources (09)
/ Science (51)
/ Security (75)
/ Sharing (87)
/ Social Activity (22)
/ Societal Problems (29)
/ Society (21)
/ Sociology (41)
/ Solidarity (82)
/ Strategy (55)
/ Technology (48)
/ Theology (56)
/ Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
/ Value Redistribution (67)
/ Vigilance (95)
/ Zoology (13)
Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
/ Agriculture
/ Animal Feedstuffs
/ Animal Husbandry
/ Aviculture
/ Breeding
/ Crops
/ Cultivation
/ Dairy Farming
/ FAO Bodies
/ Farming
/ Fisheries
/ Forestry
/ Horticulture
/ Invertebrate Culture
/ Plantations
/ Viniculture
/ Whaling
Agrosciences (58)
ALUMNI AND VETERANS
Amenities (24)
/ Attendants, Servants
/ Buildings
/ Catering
/ Cleaning
/ Clothing
/ Consumers
/ Consumption
/ Equipment
/ Food
/ Food Security
/ Footwear
/ Hairstylists
/ Homes
/ Households
/ Housing, Tenants
/ Instruments
/ Living Conditions
/ Maintenance
/ Neighbourhoods
/ Parks
/ Restaurants
/ Rural
/ Settlements
/ Slums, Encampments
/ Towns
/ Undernourishment
/ Urban
/ Villages

Catégories sujet

Ci-dessous sont indiquées les catégories sujet suivant lesquelles sont classifiés les organisations dans cette édition. Les numéros entre parenthèses se réfèrent aux cellules de la matrice (voir page précédente). L'utilisateur peut consulter l'index dans la deuxième partie de ce volume pour de plus amples informations.

AMERICA
/ Action (20)
/ Aesthetics (74)
/ Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
/ Agrosciences (58)
/ Amenities (24)
/ Astronomy (01)
/ Authenticity (91)
/ Biosciences (11)
/ Birds, Mammals (16)
/ Climatology (04)
/ Commerce (27)
/ Communication (26)
/ Comprehension (93)
/ Conservation (69)
/ Creative expression (94)
/ Culture (54)
/ Cybernetics (45)
/ Defence (35)
/ Development (60)
/ Economics (47)
/ Education (33)
/ Ekistics (44)
/ Emotional fulfilment (72)
/ Environment (49)
/ Equanimity (89)
/ Fish, Reptiles (15)
/ Freedom (97)
/ Fundamental Sciences (00)
/ Geography (19)
/ Geology (08)
/ Geophysics (07)
/ Government (37)
/ Harmony (84)
/ Health Care (32)
/ History (53)
/ Hydrology (06)
/ Idealism (83)
/ Industry (28)
/ Informatics, Classification (43)
/ Information (23)
/ Innovative change (70)
/ Integration (85)
/ International Relations (59)
/ Invertebrates (14)
/ Language (63)
/ Law (39)
/ Life (10)
/ Management (42)
/ Mankind (17)
/ Meaning (86)
/ Medicine (18)
/ Metapolitics (57)
/ Morals (76)
/ Oceanography (05)
/ Peace (79)
/ Philosophy (73)
/ Plant Life (12)
/ Policy-making (61)
/ Principles (80)
/ Psychology (46)
/ Purpose (81)
/ Recreation (34)
/ Religious Practice (36)
/ Research, Standards (31)
/ Resources (09)
/ Science (51)
/ Security (75)
/ Sharing (87)
/ Social Activity (22)
/ Societal Problems (29)
/ Society (21)

- / Sociology (41)
 - / Solidarity (82)
 - / Strategy (55)
 - / Technology (48)
 - / Theology (56)
 - / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 - / Value Redistribution (67)
 - / Zoology (13)
- ANDES**
- / Action (20)
 - / Aesthetics (74)
 - / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 - / Agrosciences (58)
 - / Amenities (24)
 - / Biosciences (11)
 - / Birds, Mammals (16)
 - / Commerce (27)
 - / Communication (26)
 - / Conservation (69)
 - / Culture (54)
 - / Cybernetics (45)
 - / Defence (35)
 - / Development (60)
 - / Earth (02)
 - / Economics (47)
 - / Education (33)
 - / Ekistics (44)
 - / Environment (49)
 - / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 - / Geography (19)
 - / Geology (08)
 - / Government (37)
 - / Health Care (32)
 - / History (53)
 - / Hydrology (06)
 - / Industry (28)
 - / Informatics, Classification (43)
 - / Information (23)
 - / Innovative change (70)
 - / Integration (85)
 - / International Relations (59)
 - / Language (63)
 - / Law (39)
 - / Management (42)
 - / Medicine (18)
 - / Metapolitics (57)
 - / Meteorology (03)
 - / Morals (76)
 - / Oceanography (05)
 - / Peace (79)
 - / Philosophy (73)
 - / Plant Life (12)
 - / Policy-making (61)
 - / Recreation (34)
 - / Religious Practice (36)
 - / Research, Standards (31)
 - / Resources (09)
 - / Science (51)
 - / Security (75)
 - / Sharing (87)
 - / Social Activity (22)
 - / Societal Problems (29)
 - / Society (21)
 - / Sociology (41)
 - / Solidarity (82)
 - / Strategy (55)
 - / Technology (48)
 - / Theology (56)
 - / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 - / Value Redistribution (67)
- ASIA**
- / Action (20)
 - / Aesthetics (74)
 - / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 - / Agrosciences (58)
 - / Amenities (24)
 - / Astronomy (01)
 - / Authenticity (91)
 - / Biosciences (11)
 - / Birds, Mammals (16)
 - / Climatology (04)
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 - / Cybernetics (45)
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 - / Equanimity (89)
 - / Experiential Activity (52)
 - / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 - / Freedom (97)
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 - / Geography (19)
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 - / Geophysics (07)
 - / Government (37)
 - / Harmony (84)
 - / Health Care (32)
 - / History (53)
 - / Hydrology (06)
 - / Idealism (83)
 - / Industry (28)
 - / Informatics, Classification (43)
 - / Information (23)
 - / Innovative change (70)
 - / Integration (85)
 - / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 - / International Relations (59)
 - / Invertebrates (14)
 - / Language (63)
 - / Law (39)
- ASEAN**
- / Action (20)
 - / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 - / Agrosciences (58)
 - / Amenities (24)
 - / Astronomy (01)
 - / Authenticity (91)
 - / Biosciences (11)
 - / Birds, Mammals (16)
 - / Climatology (04)
 - / Commerce (27)
 - / Communication (26)
 - / Conservation (69)
 - / Culture (54)
 - / Cybernetics (45)
 - / Defence (35)
 - / Development (60)
 - / Earth (02)
 - / Economics (47)
 - / Education (33)
 - / Environment (49)
 - / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 - / Freedom (97)
 - / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 - / Geography (19)
 - / Geology (08)
 - / Geophysics (07)
 - / Government (37)
 - / Harmony (84)
 - / Health Care (32)
 - / History (53)
- ARAB**
- / Action (20)
 - / Aesthetics (74)
 - / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 - / Agrosciences (58)
 - / Amenities (24)
 - / Astronomy (01)
 - / Authenticity (91)
 - / Biosciences (11)
 - / Birds, Mammals (16)
 - / Climatology (04)
 - / Commerce (27)
 - / Communication (26)
 - / Comprehension (93)
 - / Conservation (69)
 - / Culture (54)
 - / Cybernetics (45)
 - / Defence (35)
 - / Development (60)
 - / Earth (02)
 - / Economics (47)
 - / Education (33)

/ Life (10)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Meaning (86)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Perseverance (98)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Purpose (81)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Zoology (13)

Astronomy (01)
 / Geodesy
 Authenticity (91)
 / Leadership

BANKS

Biosciences (11)
 / Bacteriology
 / Biochemicals
 / Biochemistry
 / Biology
 / Biophysics
 / Biotechnology
 / Cytology
 / Evolution and Species
 / Genetics
 / Growth
 / Microbiology
 / Morphology
 / Paleontology
 / Parasitology
 / Proteins

Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Birds
 / Carnivores
 / Cattle, Ungulates
 / Herbivores
 / Horses
 / Insectivores
 / Mammals
 / Marine Mammals
 / Marsupials
 / Poultry
 / Primates
 / Rodents, Rabbits
 / Vertebrates: Warm-blooded
 / Whales, Dolphins

CARIBBEAN

/ Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Community (77)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Creative expression (94)
 / Culture (54)

/ Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Geophysics (07)
 / Government (37)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Zoology (13)

CENTRAL AMERICA

/ Action (20)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Community (77)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Development (60)
 / Earth (02)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Individuation (66)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)

/ Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Law (39)
 / Management (42)
 / Meaning (86)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Vigilance (95)

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

/ Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Consciousness (90)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Individuation (66)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)

/ Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)

Climatology (04)
 / Arctic Zones
 / Arid Zones
 / Tropical Zones

CLUBS
Co-evolution (78)
 / Coexistence

Commerce (27)
 / Accounting
 / Agencies, Dealers
 / Assessment
 / Assurance, Reinsurance
 / Banking
 / Business Enterprises
 / Chambers
 / Commercial Exchange
 / Conditions of Trade
 / Credit
 / Currency
 / Customs
 / Finance
 / Funds
 / Import, Export
 / Insurance
 / Investment
 / Land Ownership
 / Market
 / Merchandise
 / Merchants
 / Money
 / Multinationals
 / Property
 / Purchasing, Supplying
 / Savings
 / Taxation
 / Trade

COMMON MARKETS & FREE TRADE ZONES
COMMONWEALTH
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Government (37)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)

/ Innovative change (70)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Peace (79)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Purpose (81)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Zoology (13)

Communication (26)
 / Advertising
 / Audio, Visual
 / Broadcasting
 / Censorship
 / Cinema
 / Communicators
 / Documentary
 / Editing
 / Exchanges
 / Exhibitions
 / Film
 / Influencing
 / Journalism
 / Media
 / News
 / Newspapers, Newsreels
 / Photography
 / Press
 / Printing
 / Promotion
 / Public Opinion
 / Publishing
 / Unpublished

Community (77)
Comprehension (93)
CONFERENCE SERIES
Consciousness (90)
 / Creative Expression
 / Perseverance

Conservation (69)
 / Restoration

CORPORATIONS, COMPANIES
Creative expression (94)
Culture (54)
 / Cultural Activity
 / Literature
 / Museums
 / Musicology
 / UNESCO Bodies

Cybernetics (45)
 / Automation
 / Control
 / Modelling
 / Systems

Defence (35)
 / Arms
 / Cease-Fire, Surrender
 / Command
 / Conflict
 / Espionage, Subversion
 / Military
 / Military Forces
 / NATO Bodies
 / Police
 / Private Armies
 / Resistance

/ Secrecy
 / Veterans
 / War

Design (64)
 / Fashion
 / Patterns

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 / Action (20)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Consciousness (90)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Design (64)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Geophysics (07)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Individuation (66)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Love (92)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Purpose (81)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resourcefulness (88)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Sharing (87)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Zoology (13)

Development (60)
 / Aid
 / Assistance

/ Help
 / Potential
 / Progress
 / Reform
 / Sustainable
 Earth (02)
 Economics (47)
 / Economic
 / Economists
 / Economy
 / Productivity
 / Resource Utilization
 Education (33)
 / Academies
 / Colleges
 / Distance
 / Educational Content
 / Educational Level
 / Educators
 / Further
 / Graduates
 / Physical
 / Preschooling
 / Primary Schooling
 / Rectors
 / Schools
 / Secondary and Higher
 / Students
 / Training
 / Universities
 / Vocational Guidance
 Ekistics (44)
 / Architecture
 Emotional fulfilment (72)
 / Emotional Fulfilment
 Environment (49)
 Equanimity (89)
 EUROPE
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosiences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Co-evolution (78)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Community (77)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Consciousness (90)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Creative expression (94)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Design (64)
 / Development (60)
 / Earth (02)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Emotional fulfilment (72)
 / Environment (49)
 / Equanimity (89)
 / Experiential Activity (52)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Geophysics (07)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Individuation (66)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invention (68)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Love (92)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Meaning (86)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Oneness (99)
 / Peace (79)
 / Perseverance (98)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Purpose (81)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resourcefulness (88)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Sharing (87)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transcendence (96)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Vigilance (95)
 / Zoology (13)
 EUROPEAN (OTHERS)
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Community (77)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Design (64)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Geophysics (07)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Love (92)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Love (92)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Society (21)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Vigilance (95)
 / Zoology (13)
 EUROPEAN UNION
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosiences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Community (77)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Creative expression (94)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Design (64)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)

/ Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Purpose (81)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Sharing (87)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Zoology (13)

EUROPEAN UNION BODIES
 Experiential Activity (52)

FAO BODIES
 Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Amphibia
 / Fish
 / Reptiles

FOUNDATIONS
 Freedom (97)

Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Analytics
 / Atomic Physics
 / Chemicals
 / Chemistry
 / Crystallography
 / Electromagnetism
 / Electrophysics
 / Form
 / Gaseous State
 / Heat
 / Inorganic Chemical Compounds
 / Light
 / Liquid State
 / Material
 / Mathematics
 / Mechanics
 / Metallic Elements and Alloys
 / Non-Metallic Chemical Elements
 / Organic Chemical Compounds
 / Physics
 / Radiation
 / Solid State
 / Sound
 / Statistics

Geography (19)
 / Conservation Zones
 / Ecology
 / Land Type/Use
 / Nature
 / Wild

Geology (08)
 / Islands
 / Land and Coastal Forms
 / Mountains
 / Seismology
 / Soil

Geophysics (07)

Government (37)
 / Authorities
 / Citizenship
 / Civil
 / Diplomacy
 / Frontiers
 / Intergovernmental
 / Ministers, Deputies
 / Municipalities
 / Nation State
 / Officials
 / Parliament
 / Political
 / Political Parties
 / Politics
 / Private
 / Public
 / Revolution

 / Sanctions
 Harmony (84)

Health Care (32)
 / Birth Control
 / Blind, Visually Impaired
 / Care
 / Clinical
 / Concern
 / Deaf
 / Exercise, Rest
 / Handicapped
 / Health
 / Health Workers
 / Hospitals
 / Medical Supplies
 / Mental Health
 / Naturopathy, Holistic Medicine
 / Nursing
 / Nutrition
 / Obstetrics
 / Paediatrics
 / Pharmacy
 / Physicians
 / Psychiatry
 / Psychotherapy
 / Rehabilitation
 / Surgery
 / Therapy
 / Treatment
 / Veterinary
 / WHO Bodies

History (53)
 / Archaeology
 / Epigraphy
 / Genealogy, Heraldry
 / Historical Periods

HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

Hydrology (06)
 / Rivers and Lakes
 / Water

Idealism (83)
 / Ideologies
 / Secularism

IGOS
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Community (77)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Consciousness (90)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Creative expression (94)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Design (64)
 / Development (60)
 / Earth (02)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Emotional fulfillment (72)
 / Environment (49)
 / Equanimity (89)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Geophysics (07)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Individuation (66)

 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invention (68)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Love (92)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Meaning (86)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Perseverance (98)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Purpose (81)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resourcefulness (88)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Sharing (87)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Vigilance (95)
 / Zoology (13)

ILO BODIES
 Individuation (66)
 / Parapsychology
 / Psychoanalysis
 / Symbols, Myths

Industry (28)
 / Animal Products
 / Baked Foodstuffs
 / Beverages
 / Ceramics, Earthenware
 / Chemical Products
 / Coke
 / Commodities
 / Condiments, Preserves
 / Construction
 / Cosmetics, Soaps, Additives
 / Dairy Products
 / Fish Products
 / Foodstuffs
 / Fruit Products
 / Glass
 / Human Body Products
 / Industrial Plant
 / Industrial Premises
 / Invertebrate Products
 / Iron, Steel
 / Leather, Hides, Fur
 / Machinery
 / Manufacture
 / Manufacturing Processes
 / Meat
 / Metal Products
 / Mining
 / Paints, Varnishes
 / Paper
 / Pipework, Cables
 / Plastics
 / Precision Products

/ Production
 / Products
 / Reconstruction
 / Refrigeration, Heating, Ventilation
 / Rubber
 / Seaweed Products
 / Service Sector
 / Slaughterhouse Products
 / Textiles, Cordage
 / Timber
 / Tobacco
 / Toys
 / Trades and Crafts
 / Utilities
 / Vegetable/Cereal Products
 / Wood Products
 / Wool
 Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Classification
 / Informatics
 Information (23)
 / Advisory
 / Alphabet, Transliteration
 / Archives
 / Bibliography
 / Books
 / Collections
 / Data, Codes
 / Documentation
 / Expertise
 / Interpretation, Translation
 / Librarians
 / Libraries
 / Periodicals
 / Publications
 / Reference
 / Secretariat Services
 Innovative change (70)
 / Alternatives
 / Appropriateness
 / Change
 / Innovation
 / Logic
 INSTITUTES
 Integration (85)
 / Courage
 Interdisciplinarity (65)
 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS
 International Relations (59)
 / Disarmament
 / Peacekeeping
 / Peace Studies
 / Planetary Initiatives
 / Regional Studies
 / United Nations
 / World Order
 Invention (68)
 Invertebrates (14)
 / Arachnida, Myriapoda
 / Crustacea
 / Helminthes, Annelida
 / Insects
 / Locusts
 / Molluscs
 / Protozoa, Parazoa, Coelenterata
 Language (63)
 / Artificial Intelligence
 / Classical Languages
 / English
 / Esperanto
 / French
 / Germanic Languages
 / Italian
 / Languages
 / Language Speaking
 / Linguistics
 / Romance Languages
 / Slavic Languages
 / Spanish
 LATIN AMERICA
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Co-evolution (78)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Community (77)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Consciousness (90)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Creative expression (94)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Design (64)
 / Development (60)
 / Earth (02)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Emotional fulfilment (72)
 / Environment (49)
 / Equanimity (89)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Geophysics (07)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Individuation (66)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Oneness (99)
 / Peace (79)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Sharing (87)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Vigilance (95)
 / Zoology (13)
 Law (39)
 / Agreements
 / Arbitration
 / Constitution
 / Judiciary
 / Enforcement
 / Lawyers
 / Legality
 / Prohibition
 / Regulation
 / Tribunals, Courts
 Life (10)
 / Death
 Love (92)
 Management (42)
 / Administration
 / Planning
 Mankind (17)
 / Anthropology
 / Human
 Meaning (86)
 Medicine (18)
 / Anatomy
 / Blood
 / Blood Vessels
 / Cancer
 / Cardiology
 / Circulatory System
 / Diabetes
 / Diagnosis
 / Digestive System
 / Ear
 / Eyesight
 / Gerontology
 / Glandular System
 / Hearing, Speech
 / Intestinal Tract
 / Leprosy
 / Liver, Pancreas
 / Locomotive, Integumentary System
 / Lungs, Throat
 / Malformations
 / Muscular System
 / Nervous System
 / Nose
 / Pathology
 / Physiology
 / Reproductive System
 / Respiratory System
 / Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 / Skeletal System
 / Skin
 / Specific Diseases
 / Teeth, Mouth
 / Urogenital System
 MEDITERRANEAN
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Equanimity (89)
 / Experiential Activity (52)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)

/ International Relations (59)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Purpose (81)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Zoology (13)

Metapolitics (57)
 / Democracy
 / Political Theories

Meteorology (03)

Morals (76)
 / Faith
 / Mysticism

NATO BODIES

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
 / Action (20)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Environment (49)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Government (37)
 / Health Care (32)
 / Industry (28)
 / Information (23)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Management (42)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Peace (79)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)

Noosphere (50)

NORDIC
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)

/ Communication (26)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Consciousness (90)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Design (64)
 / Development (60)
 / Earth (02)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Emotional fulfilment (72)
 / Environment (49)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Geophysics (07)
 / Government (37)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Individuation (66)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invention (68)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Life (10)
 / Love (92)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Vigilance (95)
 / Zoology (13)

Oceanography (05)
 / Marine
 / Seas

Oneness (99)

PACIFIC
 / Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Agrosociences (58)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)

/ Comprehension (93)
 / Consciousness (90)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Design (64)
 / Development (60)
 / Earth (02)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Environment (49)
 / Equanimity (89)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Freedom (97)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Geophysics (07)
 / Government (37)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Idealism (83)
 / Industry (28)
 / Informatics, Classification (43)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Management (42)
 / Mankind (17)
 / Meaning (86)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Zoology (13)

PARLIAMENTS
Peace (79)
 / Discrimination
 / Equality
 / Humanity
 / Justice
 / Neutrality
 / Responsibility
 / Rights

Perserverance (98)
Philosophy (73)
 / Knowledge
 / Thought

PLANS
Plant Life (12)
 / Botany
 / Carnivorous Plants
 / Cereals
 / Plants
 / Plants Yielding Fibres
 / Plants Yielding Flowers
 / Plants Yielding Fruits

/ Plants Yielding Oil-Related Products
 / Plants Yielding Stimulants
 / Plants Yielding Sugar, Starch
 / Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta
 / Trees
 / Vegetables
 Policy-making (61)
 / Future
 / Policy
 POLITICAL PARTIES
 Principles (80)
 / Values
 PROGRAMMES
 PROJECTS
 Psychology (46)
 / Behaviour
 / Imagery
 / Sensory
 / Stress
 Purpose (81)
 Recreation (34)
 / Air, Water Sports
 / Amateur
 / Animal Pets
 / Animal Sports
 / Arts
 / Athletics
 / Ball Games
 / Celebration
 / Combative Sports
 / Competitions
 / Dancing
 / Folk Traditions
 / Gambling
 / Gastronomy
 / Handicrafts
 / Holidays
 / Indoor Activities
 / Interests
 / Mechanical Sports
 / Meetings Industry
 / Music
 / Musical Instruments
 / Orchestras
 / Outdoor Activities
 / Painting, Drawing
 / Performing Arts
 / Sculpture
 / Shows
 / Singing
 / Sport
 / Theatre
 / Winter Sports
 / Writing
 REGIONAL GROUPINGS (OTHER)
 / Action (20)
 / Agriculture, Fisheries (38)
 / Amenities (24)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Birds, Mammals (16)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Community (77)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Culture (54)
 / Cybernetics (45)
 / Defence (35)
 / Development (60)
 / Economics (47)
 / Education (33)
 / Ekistics (44)
 / Environment (49)
 / Fish, Reptiles (15)
 / Fundamental Sciences (00)
 / Geography (19)
 / Geology (08)
 / Government (37)
 / Health Care (32)
 / History (53)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Industry (28)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / Interdisciplinarity (65)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Invention (68)
 / Invertebrates (14)
 / Language (63)
 / Law (39)
 / Management (42)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Metapolitics (57)
 / Meteorology (03)
 / Morals (76)
 / Oceanography (05)
 / Peace (79)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy-making (61)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religious Practice (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation, Telecommunications (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Vigilance (95)
 RELIGIOUS ORDERS
 Religious Practice (36)
 / Bishops
 / Ceremonial
 / Churches
 / Divination
 / Ecumenism
 / Evangelism
 / Laity
 / Meditation, Contemplation
 / Missions
 / Monasteries
 / Non-Religious Orders
 / Orders, Secular Institutes
 / Orthodox
 / Patriarchate
 / Places of Worship
 / Pontifical Bodies
 / Prayer and Worship
 / Priesthood
 / Religion
 / Rituals
 / Scriptures
 / Yoga
 Research, Standards (31)
 / Awards
 / Cartography
 / Certification
 / Drafting, Graphics
 / Evaluation
 / Examinations
 / Experimental
 / Exploration
 / Inspection, Tests
 / Investigations
 / Laboratories
 / Measurement
 / Navigation
 / Nomenclature
 / Observatories
 / Patents, Copyright
 / Qualifications
 / Quality Unification
 / Recognition
 / Registry
 / Research
 / Signs and Labels
 / Standards
 / Study
 / Surveying
 / Trademarks
 Resourcefulness (88)
 Resources (09)
 / Coal
 / Energy
 / Minerals
 / Petroleum
 / Precious Stones
 Science (51)
 / Methodologies
 / Theoretical
 Security (75)
 Sharing (87)
 Social Activity (22)
 / Agency
 / Alliance
 / Debate
 / Employees
 / Employers
 / Employment
 / Employment Conditions
 / Executives, Supervisors
 / Fellowship
 / Friendship
 / Friendship Groups
 / Human Resources
 / ILO Bodies
 / Income
 / Intellectual Work
 / Networks
 / Nongovernmental
 / Occupation
 / Operators
 / Organization
 / Participation
 / Personnel
 / Practitioners
 / Professions
 / Retirement
 / Self Employed
 / Services
 / Social Services
 / Staff
 / Unemployment
 / Voluntary
 / Welfare
 / Work
 / Workers
 Societal Problems (29)
 / Abolition
 / Accidents
 / Addiction, Drug Abuse
 / Corrosion
 / Corruption
 / Crime
 / Delay
 / Dependence
 / Deprivation
 / Destruction
 / Detention
 / Disposables
 / Disposal of Bodies
 / Effluent
 / Emergencies
 / Endangered Species
 / Epidemics
 / Failure
 / Fire
 / Hazards
 / Hygiene
 / Imbalances
 / Impediments
 / Inadequacy
 / Instability
 / Isolation
 / Maltreatment
 / Obsolescence
 / Pests
 / Poison
 / Pollution
 / Prevention
 / Proliferation
 / Protection
 / Punishment
 / Restrictions
 / Safety
 / Scarcity
 / Victims
 / Vulnerability
 / Waste
 / Wreckage

Society (21)	STAFF ASSOCIATIONS	/ Maritime
/ Adolescents	Strategy (55)	/ Motor Vehicles
/ Adults	/ Coordination	/ Packaging
/ Class, Caste, Elites	/ Feasibility	/ Pedestrians
/ Communities	Technology (48)	/ Pilots
/ Countries	/ Electricity	/ Pipelines
/ Disadvantaged	/ Electronics	/ Ports: Sea, Air
/ Elderly	/ Engineering	/ Post
/ Exiles	/ Engineers	/ Radio
/ Family	/ Metallurgy	/ Railways
/ Foreign	/ Technical	/ Roads
/ Foreigners	/ Technicians	/ Satellites
/ Homosexual Relationships	Theology (56)	/ Seamen
/ Individuals	/ Bahá'í	/ Shipowning
/ Infants	/ Baptist	/ Shipping
/ Local	/ Buddhism, Hinduism	/ Storage
/ Marriage	/ Catholicism	/ Telecommunications
/ Maternity, Paternity	/ Charismatic Religions	/ Telegraphs
/ Men	/ Christianity	/ Telephone, Telex, Telefax
/ Migrants	/ Islam	/ Television
/ Minority, Indigenous Groups	/ Judaism	/ Tourism
/ Overseas	/ Lutheran	/ Traffic
/ Parish	/ Methodist	/ Transportation
/ People	/ Occultism	/ Travel
/ Peoples	/ Protestant	/ Travellers
/ Racial, Ethnic Groups	TRADE AND LABOUR UNIONS	/ Underwater
/ Refugees	Transcendence (96)	/ Vehicles
/ Segregation	Transportation, Telecommunications (25)	/ Vessels
/ Semitism	/ Aerospace, Space	/ Waterways
/ Sex-Related Questions	/ Aviation	UNESCO BODIES
/ Social	/ Communications	UNITED NATIONS BODIES
/ Women	/ Containers	Value Redistribution (67)
/ Youth	/ Cycling	/ Cooperative
Sociology (41)	/ Distribution	Vigilance (95)
/ Demography	/ Drivers	/ Unity
/ Ethnology	/ Forwarders, Distributors	WHO BODIES
/ Population	/ Handling	Zoology (13)
Solidarity (82)	/ Hotel	/ Animals
/ Cooperation	/ Internet	

Appendix 1

Contents of organization descriptions

Order of descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptions always include the following information.

Organization name

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

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

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

Abbreviations follow the appropriate name.

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

Organization number

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

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

Descriptions may include the following information.

Addresses

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

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

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

Address locations are indexed by country in Volume 2.

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

History

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

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

Aims

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

Structure

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

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

Languages

Official and working languages used by the organization are listed.

Staff

The number of paid and voluntary staff are given.

Finance

Sources of funding and the annual budget figure are given.

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

Activities

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

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

Events

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

Publications

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

Information Services

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

Members

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

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

Note on country names

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

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

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

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

Consultative Status

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

IGO Relations

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

NGO Relations

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

Date

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

- 2018.02.16: the organization checked the description and returned it on that date;
- 2016: the organization has not checked the description since that date, but information has been received in the given year from another reliable source (which may be the organization's own website).

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

Codes

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

Appendix 2

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 26 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 26 headings are the following:

- Alumni and Veterans
- Banks
- Clubs
- Common Markets and Free Trade Zones
- Conference Series
- Corporations, Companies
- European Union Bodies
- FAO Bodies
- Foundations
- Funds
- Human Rights Organizations
- Humanitarian Organizations
- ILO Bodies
- Institutes
- Intergovernmental Communities
- International Federations
- NATO Bodies
- Parliaments
- Political Parties
- Professional Bodies
- Religious Orders
- 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>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>
<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>	

Appendix 3 – Table 1

Number of international organizations by type

Edition 55, 2018/2019 (data collected in 2017)

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	0.35	38	97.44	0.40	39	0.40
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.32	12.98	548	93.68	5.83	585	6.04
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	37	2.01	12.98	1806	97.99	19.20	1843	19.02
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	210	2.91	73.68	7012	97.09	74.56	7222	74.54
TOTAL: CONVENTIONAL BODIES	285	2.94	100.00	9404	97.06	100.00	9689	100.00
GROUP: OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	930	21.62	51.27	3372	78.38	19.40	4302	22.41
F. Organizations of special form	725	12.35	39.97	5145	87.65	29.60	5870	30.58
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	159	1.76	8.77	8865	98.24	51.00	9024	47.01
TOTAL: OTHER BODIES	1814	9.45	100.00	17382	90.55	100.00	19196	100.00
TOTAL Types E + F	1655	16.27		8517	83.73		10172	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F	1940	9.77		17921	90.23		19861	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F G	2099	7.27		26786	92.73		28885	
GROUP: SPECIAL TYPES								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	879	14.46	15.62	5199	85.54	14.51	6078	14.66
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	55	4.50	0.98	1168	95.50	3.26	1223	2.95
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	204	25.82	3.63	586	74.18	1.64	790	1.91
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.02	3312	99.97	9.24	3313	7.99
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	906	100.00	2.53	906	2.19
S. Autonomous conference series	88	10.68	1.56	736	89.32	2.05	824	1.99
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2454	100.00	43.61	0	0.00	0.00	2454	5.92
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1946	7.52	34.58	23928	92.48	66.77	25874	62.40
TOTAL: SPECIAL TYPES	5627	13.57	100.00	35835	86.43	100.00	41462	100.00
TOTAL Types H + U	2825	8.84		29127	91.16		31952	
TOTAL ALL TYPES	7726	10.98		62621	89.02		70347	

Appendix 3 – Table 2
Number of international organizations by cluster
Edition 55, 2018/2019 (data collected in 2017)

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	0.26	39	0.25
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.32	3.66	548	93.68	3.77	585	3.76
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	37	2.01	3.66	1806	97.99	12.41	1843	11.85
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	210	2.91	20.79	7012	97.09	48.20	7222	46.42
F. Organizations of special form	725	12.35	71.78	5145	87.65	35.36	5870	37.73
TOTAL: CLUSTER I	1010	6.49	100.00	14549	93.51	100.00	15559	100.00
CLUSTER II: DEPENDENT BODIES								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	930	21.62	82.01	3372	78.38	69.33	4302	71.72
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	204	25.82	17.99	586	74.18	12.05	790	13.17
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	906	100.00	18.63	906	15.11
TOTAL: CLUSTER II	1134	18.91	100.00	4864	81.09	100.00	5998	100.00
CLUSTER III: ORGANIZATIONAL SUBSTITUTES								
S. Autonomous conference series	88	10.68	3.46	736	89.32	100.00	824	25.14
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2454	100.00	96.54	0	0.00	0.00	2454	74.86
TOTAL: CLUSTER III	2542	77.55	100.00	736	22.45	100.00	3278	100.00
CLUSTER IV: NATIONAL BODIES								
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	159	1.76	99.38	8865	98.24	72.80	9024	73.15
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.63	3312	99.97	27.20	3313	26.85
TOTAL: CLUSTER IV	160	1.30	100.00	12177	98.70	100.00	12337	100.00
CLUSTER V: DEAD, INACTIVE AND UNCONFIRMED BODIES								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	879	14.46	30.52	5199	85.54	17.16	6078	18.32
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	55	4.50	1.91	1168	95.50	3.86	1223	3.69
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1946	7.52	67.57	23928	92.48	78.98	25874	77.99
TOTAL: CLUSTER V	2880	8.68	100.00	30295	91.32	100.00	33175	100.00
TOTAL ALL TYPES	7726	10.98		62621	89.02		70347	

Appendix 3 – Table 3

Number of international organizations by subject groups

Edition 55, 2018/2019 (data collected in 2017)

This table indicates the total number of entries (organizations) allocated to each detailed subject category. Totals are given for each level of the matrix (see the Introduction to this volume), and the position of each matrix cell is indicated in parentheses. For each subject category is listed the number of organizations allocated to that category, based on keywords in the organization descriptions in Volume 1. A distinction is made between intergovernmental (IGO) and non-governmental (NGO) organizations, and the total is given.

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

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
0. COSMOSPHERE / GEOSPHERE				1. BIOSPHERE			
Fundamental Sciences (00)				Life (10)			
Form	2	32	34	Life	12	135	147
Mathematics	7	216	223	Death	17	36	53
Statistics	60	102	162	Biosciences (11)			
Physics	11	125	136	Biosciences	6	75	81
Mechanics	3	140	143	Biology	27	366	393
Analytics	20	199	219	Growth	3	129	132
Electromagnetism	1	41	42	Genetics	31	284	315
Radiation	35	113	148	Evolution and Species	19	68	87
Light	8	172	180	Morphology	0	16	16
Atomic Physics	39	147	186	Cytology	7	209	216
Heat	3	81	84	Microbiology	4	43	47
Gaseous State	14	87	101	Bacteriology	10	126	136
Sound	2	88	90	Parasitology	4	26	30
Liquid State	9	94	103	Biochemistry	1	102	103
Electrophysics	2	49	51	Biochemicals	1	37	38
Chemistry	11	176	187	Proteins	1	29	30
Chemicals	38	207	245	Biophysics	3	58	61
Non-Metallic Chemical Elements	8	77	85	Biotechnology	15	129	144
Metallic Elements and Alloys	42	221	263	Paleontology	0	36	36
Inorganic Chemical Compounds	19	76	95	Plant Life (12)			
Organic Chemical Compounds	13	185	198	Botany	10	123	133
Solid State	1	31	32	Mycology	1	34	35
Material	31	146	177	Plants	56	200	256
Crystallography	0	29	29	Carnivorous Plants	0	1	1
Astronomy (01)				Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta	4	72	76
Astronomy	11	152	163	Cereals	33	135	168
Geodesy	2	16	18	Plants Yielding Fruits	13	98	111
Earth (02)				Vegetables	6	122	128
Earth	12	136	148	Plants Yielding Flowers	1	39	40
Meteorology (03)				Plants Yielding Stimulants	31	76	107
Meteorology	79	155	234	Plants Yielding Oil-Related Products	10	39	49
Climatology (04)				Plants Yielding Sugar, Starch	2	22	24
Climate	58	244	302	Plants Yielding Fibres	12	42	54
Arid Zones	39	85	124	Trees	7	61	68
Tropical Zones	37	207	244	Zoology (13)			
Arctic Zones	30	108	138	Zoology	1	19	20
Oceanography (05)				Animals	42	214	256
Oceanography	60	166	226	Invertebrates (14)			
Seas	114	87	201	Invertebrates	1	9	10
Marine	101	176	277	Protozoa, Parazoa, Coelenterata	0	12	12
Hydrology (06)				Molluscs	0	10	10
Hydrology	60	60	120	Helminthes, Annelida	3	16	19
Water	91	379	470	Crustacea	1	11	12
Rivers and Lakes	68	65	133	Arachnida, Myriapoda	0	14	14
Geophysics (07)				Insects	8	63	71
Geophysics	10	83	93	Locusts	15	3	18
Geology (08)				Fish, Reptiles (15)			
Geology	22	218	240	Amphibia	0	7	7
Seismology	9	63	72	Fish	34	79	113
Mountains	11	75	86	Reptiles	5	25	30
Soil	11	91	102	Birds, Mammals (16)			
Islands	17	56	73	Vertebrates: Warm-blooded	2	5	7
Land and Coastal Forms	113	170	283	Birds	24	116	140
Resources (09)				Poultry	5	31	36
Resources	124	353	477	Mammals	4	27	31
Minerals	32	113	145	Rodents, Rabbits	0	15	15
Petroleum	52	147	199	Insectivores	0	2	2
Precious Stones	9	35	44	Marsupials	0	0	0
Coal	15	21	36	Marine Mammals	10	17	27
Energy	153	532	685	Whales, Dolphins	5	31	36
Total	1719	6827	8546	Cattle, Ungulates	12	86	98
				Horses	0	63	63
				Carnivores	4	94	98
				Herbivores	0	1	1
				Primates	1	30	31
				Mankind (17)			
				Mankind	7	91	98
				Anthropology	0	82	82
				Human	22	241	263

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
Medicine (18)				Unemployment	10	20	30
Medicine	50	1122	1172	Employees	16	75	91
Anatomy	0	119	119	Workers	46	751	797
Physiology	18	449	467	Operators	5	61	66
Pathology	55	714	769	Personnel	17	38	55
Diagnosis	6	207	213	Staff	15	116	131
Circulatory System	0	77	77	Practitioners	0	36	36
Cardiology	0	146	146	Executives, Supervisors	32	212	244
Blood Vessels	0	129	129	Intellectual Work	4	77	81
Blood	12	130	142	Professions	22	814	836
Respiratory System	1	79	80	Self Employed	7	144	151
Ear	0	38	38	Employers	6	54	60
Nose	0	32	32	Organization	9	122	131
Lungs, Throat	6	111	117	Nongovernmental	11	357	368
Digestive System	0	30	30	Agency	120	214	334
Teeth, Mouth	9	276	285	Voluntary	14	290	304
Intestinal Tract	2	120	122	Welfare	77	603	680
Liver, Pancreas	0	51	51	Friendship	18	418	436
Diabetes	0	53	53	Friendship Groups	0	123	123
Glandular System	2	88	90	Fellowship	2	192	194
Urogenital System	1	178	179	Debate	5	254	259
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	13	247	260	Services	112	637	749
Reproductive System	3	280	283	Social Services	6	75	81
Malformations	1	30	31	Information (23)			
Gerontology	0	43	43	Bibliography	8	34	42
Locomotive, Integumentary System	2	231	233	Documentation	84	349	433
Skeletal System	2	204	206	Information	237	1002	1239
Muscular System	0	64	64	Data, Codes	65	239	304
Skin	1	180	181	Alphabet, Transliteration	1	1	2
Fibromyalgia	0	1	1	Publications	12	47	59
Nervous System	3	438	441	Books	10	120	130
Eyesight	2	299	301	Periodicals	6	54	60
Hearing, Speech	0	112	112	Reference	46	260	306
Specific Diseases	27	144	171	Archives	6	98	104
Cancer	5	300	305	Libraries	11	162	173
Leprosy	3	25	28	Librarians	0	48	48
Geography (19)				Collections	0	53	53
Geography	10	86	96	Expertise	64	374	438
Ecology	47	526	573	Advisory	9	10	19
Nature	37	198	235	Interpretation, Translation	6	97	103
Conservation Zones	10	24	34	Secretariat Services	0	35	35
Land Type/Use	37	113	150	Amenities (24)			
Wild	36	134	170	Living Conditions	37	364	401
Total	954	12210	13164	Settlements	17	57	74
2. SOCIAL ACTION (STRUCTURE)				Rural	46	339	385
Action (20)				Urban	16	201	217
Action	0	3	3	Towns	17	276	293
Application	82	254	336	Slums, Encampments	0	7	7
Society (21)				Villages	1	38	39
Society	45	346	391	Neighbourhoods	4	12	16
Social	89	645	734	Housing, Tenants	27	169	196
Countries	7	8	15	Households	6	91	97
Peoples	13	155	168	Homes	1	54	55
People	3	262	265	Parks	1	41	42
Women	59	1242	1301	Buildings	5	109	114
Men	3	65	68	Restaurants	3	29	32
Infants	68	937	1005	Catering	2	52	54
Adolescents	10	122	132	Cleaning	3	31	34
Youth	51	1103	1154	Beauticians	0	22	22
Adults	3	43	46	Attendants, Servants	6	41	47
Elderly	12	172	184	Equipment	35	143	178
Individuals	64	72	136	Instruments	9	34	43
Family	21	335	356	Maintenance	12	69	81
Marriage	23	46	69	Consumption	16	14	30
Maternity, Paternity	26	156	182	Consumers	12	247	259
Homosexual Relationships	1	81	82	Food	91	319	410
Sex-Related Questions	12	281	293	Undernourishment	8	96	104
Segregation	13	16	29	Food Security	22	45	67
Racial, Ethnic Groups	11	242	253	Clothing	3	64	67
Minority, Indigenous Groups	24	292	316	Footwear	0	36	36
Semitism	1	79	80	Transportation, Telecommunications (25)			
Class, Caste, Elites	1	20	21	Transportation	58	92	150
Migrants	35	272	307	Communications	144	294	438
Exiles	31	87	118	Vehicles	16	49	65
Refugees	60	192	252	Drivers	3	31	34
Foreigners	14	14	28	Pilots	3	35	38
Foreign	46	110	156	Traffic	54	39	93
Overseas	18	164	182	Pedestrians	0	3	3
Mobility	11	42	53	Roads	87	143	230
Communities	79	398	477	Motor Vehicles	19	225	244
Local	41	150	191	Cycling	0	66	66
Parish	0	23	23	Railways	64	151	215
Disadvantaged	44	679	723	Vessels	77	81	158
Social Activity (22)				Shipping	31	43	74
Human Resources	58	118	176	Shipowning	4	26	30
ILO Bodies	200	4	204	Seamen	46	43	89
Employment	72	122	194	Maritime	75	132	207
Work	71	235	306	Waterways	38	28	66
Occupation	25	60	85	Ports: Sea, Air	26	94	120
Employment Conditions	72	129	201	Underwater	6	26	32
Participation	10	73	83	Aerospace, Space	70	230	300
Income	6	24	30	Satellites	36	42	78
Retirement	9	50	59	Aviation	153	347	500
				Pipelines	2	10	12
				Packaging	8	109	117
				Containers	9	23	32
				Handling	49	113	162

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
Forwarders, Distributors	9	94	103	Dairy Products	9	47	56
Storage	9	44	53	Slaughterhouse Products	3	17	20
Tourism	55	405	460	Leather, Hides, Fur	7	67	74
Travel	9	181	190	Meat	10	31	41
Travellers	34	55	89	Wool	2	7	9
Hotel	2	118	120	Human Body Products	3	1	4
Post	75	89	164	Ceramics, Earthenware	1	89	90
Internet	22	373	395	Glass	3	50	53
Telecommunications	99	192	291	Coke	0	5	5
Telegraphs	13	9	22	Iron, Steel	13	84	97
Telephone, Telex, Telefax	4	48	52	Plastics	3	111	114
Radio	33	188	221	Chemical Products	21	77	98
Television	26	162	188	Paints, Varnishes	4	74	78
Distribution	14	41	55	Cosmetics, Soaps, Additives	12	112	124
Communication (26)				Metal Products	7	140	147
Communication	102	563	665	Machinery	10	124	134
Communicators	2	37	39	Precision Products	0	38	38
Exchanges	16	342	358	Toys	0	34	34
Exhibitions	6	59	65	Pipework, Cables	3	58	61
Influencing	1	29	30	Construction	23	345	368
Advertising	5	82	87	Reconstruction	13	17	30
Promotion	46	417	463	Refrigeration, Heating, Ventilation	3	87	90
Media	16	354	370	Utilities	38	173	211
Documentary	2	25	27	Societal Problems (29)			
Press	3	211	214	Societal Problems	0	43	43
News	6	74	80	Prevention	110	294	404
Newspapers, Newsreels	6	40	46	Safety	112	455	567
Broadcasting	24	98	122	Accidents	39	87	126
Journalism	2	221	223	Failure	1	9	10
Editing	0	55	55	Protection	305	454	759
Printing	3	96	99	Delay	0	2	2
Publishing	10	152	162	Hazards	80	153	233
Unpublished	2	3	5	Endangered Species	5	31	36
Audio, Visual	22	205	227	Pests	10	25	35
Photography	1	76	77	Emergencies	106	394	500
Cinema	12	116	128	Destruction	40	74	114
Film	11	173	184	Wreckage	3	1	4
Public Opinion	2	32	34	Fire	3	88	91
Censorship	4	25	29	Pollution	127	140	267
Commerce (27)				Waste	29	99	128
Finance	207	538	745	Disposables	0	1	1
Banking	102	288	390	Corrosion	0	13	13
Funds	225	432	657	Effluent	17	37	54
Investment	102	214	316	Poison	4	92	96
Savings	7	28	35	Disposal of Bodies	7	19	26
Currency	97	63	160	Crime	109	260	369
Money	84	47	131	Corruption	20	33	53
Credit	32	153	185	Detention	14	114	128
Accounting	16	160	176	Punishment	36	55	91
Assessment	16	106	122	Racism, xenophobia	8	73	81
Insurance	94	196	290	Maltreatment	70	379	449
Assurance, Reinsurance	12	33	45	Victims	11	107	118
Customs	104	34	138	Addiction, Drug Abuse	20	226	246
Taxation	33	79	112	Epidemics	17	103	120
Commerce	75	291	366	Hygiene	42	131	173
Commercial Exchange	20	41	61	Vulnerability	13	79	92
Chambers	2	128	130	Obsolescence	1	2	3
Trade	206	497	703	Imbalances	0	11	11
Market	72	256	328	Impediments	3	7	10
Merchants	22	223	245	Inadequacy	8	4	12
Import, Export	81	80	161	Instability	0	2	2
Purchasing, Supplying	54	164	218	Irresponsibility	0	1	1
Agencies, Dealers	12	184	196	Scarcity	0	1	1
Business Enterprises	157	1176	1333	Restrictions	45	18	63
Multinationals	9	19	28	Abolition	24	19	43
Merchandise	74	38	112	Deprivation	14	132	146
Property	47	93	140	Isolation	0	6	6
Land Ownership	1	5	6	Dependence	4	16	20
Conditions of Trade	73	94	167	Distortion	0	1	1
Industry (28)				Proliferation	7	14	21
Industry	195	1114	1309	Total	9049	44822	53871
Mining	25	85	110	3. SOCIAL ACTION (CONTEXT)			
Manufacture	22	448	470	Research, Standards (31)			
Production	84	288	372	Study	66	2035	2101
Manufacturing Processes	23	267	290	Research	241	3172	3413
Industrial Plant	0	3	3	Investigations	21	123	144
Products	32	141	173	Experimental	10	90	100
Industrial Premises	1	3	4	Inspection, Tests	133	359	492
Commodities	10	11	21	Examinations	4	12	16
Trades and Crafts	9	134	143	Exploration	14	58	72
Service Sector	2	12	14	Laboratories	36	151	187
Foodstuffs	8	44	52	Observatories	14	80	94
Baked Foodstuffs	1	38	39	Measurement	40	127	167
Beverages	13	179	192	Quality Unification	117	218	335
Condiments, Preserves	20	59	79	Recognition	45	9	54
Vegetable/Cereal Products	11	45	56	Standards	51	223	274
Fruit Products	2	3	5	Signs and Labels	11	26	37
Tobacco	2	74	76	Evaluation	17	66	83
Textiles, Cordage	16	234	250	Nomenclature	14	53	67
Rubber	8	34	42	Patents, Copyright	64	96	160
Timber	12	81	93	Trademarks	41	39	80
Paper	3	110	113	Registry	34	84	118
Wood Products	2	66	68	Certification	48	178	226
Invertebrate Products	2	21	23	Qualifications	22	26	48
Fish Products	4	13	17	Awards	9	52	61
Seaweed Products	0	1	1				
Animal Products	5	13	18				

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
Drafting, Graphics	3	50	53	Defence (35)			
Surveying	3	37	40	Defence	60	88	148
Cartography	15	53	68	NATO Bodies	66	18	84
Navigation	49	40	89	Military	48	69	117
Health Care (32)				Command	17	4	21
Health	128	1138	1266	Arms	85	153	238
Exercise, Rest	7	14	21	Military Forces	80	53	133
WHO Bodies	55	21	76	Veterans	1	39	40
Mental Health	0	165	165	Private Armies	0	1	1
Treatment	4	95	99	Conflict	45	159	204
Hospitals	11	258	269	War	41	162	203
Clinical	2	182	184	Resistance	1	42	43
Medical Supplies	2	15	17	Secrecy	5	6	11
Pharmacy	80	428	508	Espionage, Subversion	40	58	98
Naturopathy, Holistic Medicine	3	288	291	Cease-Fire, Surrender	18	8	26
Physicians	3	180	183	Police	38	90	128
Surgery	4	596	600	Religious Practice (36)			
Paediatrics	1	213	214	Religion	2	421	423
Obstetrics	1	73	74	Prayer and Worship	0	49	49
Nursing	4	147	151	Yoga	0	63	63
Therapy	3	361	364	Meditation, Contemplation	0	74	74
Psychotherapy	0	91	91	Divination	0	35	35
Psychiatry	0	116	116	Rituals	0	25	25
Health Workers	0	19	19	Ceremonial	0	46	46
Anaesthesiology	0	54	54	Scriptures	0	221	221
Veterinary	22	238	260	Priesthood	0	116	116
Rehabilitation	18	201	219	Bishops	0	65	65
Handicapped	23	353	376	Pontifical Bodies	0	72	72
Blind, Visually Impaired	4	102	106	Places of Worship	2	34	36
Deaf	0	63	63	Orthodox	0	40	40
Nutrition	38	225	263	Patriarchate	0	7	7
Care	18	545	563	Churches	0	503	503
Concern	2	56	58	Monasteries	1	25	26
Birth Control	3	53	56	Missions	8	878	886
Education (33)				Evangelism	0	316	316
Education	200	2121	2321	Ecumenism	0	155	155
Training	153	774	927	Orders, Secular Institutes	1	97	98
Vocational Guidance	26	66	92	Non-Religious Orders	0	41	41
Further Education	25	131	156	Laiety	0	84	84
Physical Education	6	33	39	Government (37)			
Primary Schooling	1	3	4	Nation State	217	146	363
Secondary and Higher Education	47	318	365	Frontiers	77	73	150
Preschooling	0	13	13	Intergovernmental Communities	162	2	164
Distance Education	7	80	87	Intergovernmental	134	11	145
Schools	32	607	639	Government	72	244	316
Universities	46	939	985	Ministers, Deputies	139	20	159
Colleges	9	342	351	Parliament	59	172	231
Academies	12	724	736	Officials	55	131	186
Educators	29	487	516	Authorities	57	66	123
Rectors	0	27	27	Municipalities	22	164	186
Students	11	422	433	Public	40	284	324
Graduates	2	190	192	Civil	109	146	255
Educational Content	21	278	299	Citizenship	77	232	309
Educational Level	14	54	68	Private	35	100	135
Recreation (34)				Politics	24	159	183
Recreation	6	187	193	Political	37	214	251
Amateur	4	101	105	Political Parties	8	155	163
Arts	28	658	686	Diplomacy	59	150	209
Painting, Drawing	4	34	38	Revolution	2	32	34
Sculpture	0	11	11	Sanctions	14	24	38
Writing	2	303	305	Agriculture, Fisheries (38)			
Handicrafts	4	32	36	Agriculture	174	584	758
Performing Arts	7	57	64	FAO Bodies	132	13	145
Theatre	0	147	147	Organic Agriculture	0	25	25
Singing	1	75	76	Farming	15	161	176
Dancing	1	104	105	Breeding	2	87	89
Music	9	410	419	Cultivation	6	70	76
Musical Instruments	1	76	77	Crops	17	82	99
Orchestras	0	62	62	Horticulture	5	65	70
Interests	7	522	529	Viniculture	3	16	19
Animal Pets	1	27	28	Plantations	3	8	11
Gastronomy	0	25	25	Forestry	64	277	341
Gambling	0	21	21	Invertebrate Culture	2	27	29
Sport	23	591	614	Fisheries	136	133	269
Athletics	0	173	173	Whaling	9	6	15
Ball Games	2	402	404	Animal Husbandry	21	73	94
Air, Water Sports	1	352	353	Animal Feedstuffs	8	41	49
Combative Sports	6	350	356	Dairy Farming	3	18	21
Animal Sports	5	121	126	Aviculture	1	9	10
Mechanical Sports	0	49	49	Law (39)			
Winter Sports	0	55	55	Law	227	715	942
Outdoor Activities	0	68	68	Constitution	8	31	39
Indoor Activities	0	121	121	Legality	58	211	269
Competitions	3	322	325	Regulation	91	90	181
Holidays	6	17	23	Lawyers	4	248	252
Shows	2	126	128	Judiciary	35	85	120
Meetings Industry	0	2	2	Tribunals, Courts	84	65	149
Celebration	2	13	15	Arbitration	141	229	370
Folk Traditions	25	187	212	Agreements	2144	131	2275
				Law Enforcement	37	56	93
				Prohibition	25	2	27
				Total	7762	37557	45319

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
4. CONCEPT FORMATION (STRUCTURE)							
Sociology (41)				Theology (56)			
Sociology	15	295	310	Religious observance	6	442	448
Demography	11	48	59	Buddhism, Hinduism	0	114	114
Population	32	116	148	Islam	64	476	540
Ethnology	0	41	41	Judaism	1	270	271
Management (42)				Christianity	1	952	953
Administration	90	157	247	Catholicism	0	441	441
Management	120	894	1014	Protestant	0	244	244
Planning	99	183	282	Baptist	0	51	51
Informatics, Classification (43)				Lutheran	0	71	71
Classification	21	126	147	Methodist	0	50	50
Informatics	81	816	897	Occultism	0	57	57
Ekistics (44)				Charismatic Religions	0	51	51
Ekistics	11	50	61	Baha'i	0	9	9
Architecture	7	177	184	Metapolitics (57)			
Cybernetics (45)				Metapolitics	1	69	70
Control	97	159	256	Political Theories	7	218	225
Cybernetics	46	125	171	Democracy	28	328	356
Systems	188	398	586	Agrosiences (58)			
Automation	19	66	85	Agrosiences	8	68	76
Modelling	16	126	142	International Relations (59)			
Psychology (46)				International Relations	16	672	688
Psychology	11	422	433	United Nations	476	178	654
Sensory	0	22	22	Peacekeeping	69	255	324
Stress	0	38	38	Peace Studies	2	169	171
Behaviour	1	83	84	World Order	6	40	46
Imagery	1	93	94	Disarmament	29	154	183
Economics (47)				International Studies	2	51	53
Economics	15	324	339	Regional Affairs	7	950	957
Economic	318	578	896	Planetary Initiatives	7	255	262
Economy	26	145	171	Total	1338	11203	12541
Economists	1	51	52	6. INNOVATIVE CHANGE (STRUCTURE)			
Productivity	10	30	40	Development (60)			
Resource Utilization	59	145	204	Development	545	2777	3322
Technology (48)				Sustainable Development	156	975	1131
Technology	193	901	1094	Reform	30	103	133
Technical	129	297	426	Potential	1	11	12
Technicians	3	57	60	Progress	7	89	96
Engineering	12	383	395	Aid	37	389	426
Engineers	1	144	145	Assistance	94	215	309
Metallurgy	4	36	40	Empowerment	3	58	61
Electronics	23	220	243	Help	1	118	119
Electricity	16	127	143	Policy-making (61)			
Environment (49)				Policy	95	570	665
Environment	261	1449	1710	Future	17	215	232
Total	1937	9322	11259	Language (63)			
5. CONCEPT FORMATION (CONTEXT)				Languages	28	336	364
Noosphere (50)				English	2	38	40
Noosphere	0	1	1	Germanic Languages	0	8	8
Science (51)				Esperanto	0	144	144
Science	180	1374	1554	Classical Languages	0	38	38
Theoretical	26	79	105	Italian	0	4	4
Methodologies	6	49	55	Spanish	3	30	33
Experiential Activity (52)				Slavic Languages	6	72	78
Experiential Activity	1	58	59	French	2	102	104
History (53)				Romance Languages	1	15	16
History	21	512	533	Linguistics	11	195	206
Historical Periods	1	137	138	Artificial Intelligence	0	22	22
Archaeology	9	95	104	Language Speaking	43	648	691
Epigraphy	0	12	12	Design (64)			
Genealogy, Heraldry	0	38	38	Design	18	151	169
Culture (54)				Patterns	1	24	25
Culture	147	1249	1396	Fashion	0	22	22
Cultural Activity	2	16	18	Interdisciplinarity (65)			
UNESCO Bodies	49	67	116	Interdisciplinarity	6	155	161
Literature	29	274	303	Individuation (66)			
Rhetoric	0	4	4	Individuation	2	78	80
Musicology	4	16	20	Psychoanalysis	0	68	68
Museums	3	161	164	Symbols, Myths	2	36	38
Strategy (55)				Parapsychology	0	43	43
Strategy	36	231	267	Value Redistribution (67)			
Coordination	93	195	288	Value Redistribution	10	42	52
Feasibility	1	0	1	Cooperative	49	347	396
				Invention (68)			
				Invention	13	26	39
				Conservation (69)			
				Conservation	143	494	637
				Restoration	12	78	90
				Total	1338	8736	10074

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
7. INNOVATIVE CHANGE (CONTEXT)							
Innovative change (70)				Harmony (84)			
Alternatives	3	123	126	Harmony	28	59	87
Logic	2	32	34	Diversity	34	177	211
Change	31	222	253	Integration (85)			
Appropriateness	8	43	51	Integration	89	187	276
Innovation	25	191	216	Courage	1	13	14
Emotional fulfilment (72)				Meaning (86)			
Emotional Fulfilment	1	82	83	Meaning	4	37	41
Philosophy (73)				Sharing (87)			
Philosophy	0	346	346	Sharing	8	39	47
Knowledge	14	113	127	Resourcefulness (88)			
Thought	0	73	73	Resourcefulness	4	22	26
Aesthetics (74)				Equanimity (89)			
Aesthetics	1	106	107	Equanimity	2	45	47
Civilization	7	76	83	Total	762	3059	3821
Heritage	59	237	296	9. MODES OF AWARENESS			
Monuments	18	131	149	Consciousness (90)			
Security (75)				Consciousness	2	132	134
Security	88	290	378	Authenticity (91)			
Morals (76)				Authenticity	16	73	89
Morals	11	259	270	Leadership	12	191	203
Faith	0	119	119	Love (92)			
Mysticism	0	25	25	Love	3	121	124
Community (77)				Comprehension (93)			
Community	7	139	146	Comprehension	6	201	207
Co-evolution (78)				Creative expression (94)			
Coexistence	0	14	14	Creative expression	6	102	108
Peace (79)				Spirituality	0	203	203
Peace	64	1257	1321	Vigilance (95)			
Justice	45	395	440	Vigilance	2	42	44
Equality	26	131	157	Unity	11	86	97
Rights	174	1247	1421	Transcendence (96)			
Discrimination	15	61	76	Transcendence	2	30	32
Humanity	16	132	148	Freedom (97)			
Humanitarian	73	805	878	Freedom	49	410	459
Responsibility	75	142	217	Perserverance (98)			
Neutrality	10	7	17	Perserverance	4	23	27
Total	773	6798	7571	Oneness (99)			
8. EXPERIENTIAL (VALUES)				Oneness	1	22	23
Principles (80)				Total	114	1636	1750
Principles	18	25	43	GRAND TOTAL			
Values	4	92	96	25746	142170	167916	
Purpose (81)							
Purpose	28	142	170				
Solidarity (82)							
Solidarity	68	680	748				
Cooperation	434	1062	1496				
Idealism (83)							
Idealism	24	288	312				
Ideologies	16	187	203				
Secularism	0	4	4				

Appendix 4 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 30,000 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 some 70,000 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 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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