YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 2018 - 2019

Publication history

1905 – 1907
Institut International de la Paix, Monaco
– *Annuaire de la Vie internationale*: 1905–1906–1907 (1ère 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 (2ème série)
– *Annuaire de la Vie internationale* (with the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) 1910–1911 (2ème 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.)
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– *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

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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

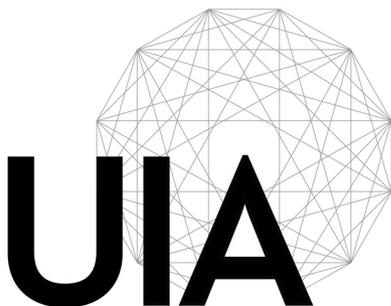The *Yearbook of International Organizations* is also available online. See http://www.uia.org/

The editors

Union of International Associations (UIA)
Rue Washington 40, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: (32 2) 640 18 08
E-mail: uia@uia.org
Website: http://www.uia.org/

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YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 2018 - 2019

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS
EDITION 55

VOLUME 5
STATISTICS, VISUALIZATIONS AND PATTERNS

UIA

TUTA SUB AEGIDE PALLAS · 1683 ·

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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

Section 1: Notes to the user

1.1. Using the Yearbook

To find the description of an organization

- **If you know the name or abbreviation of the organization:**
  Locate the organization in the alphabetic sequence in Volume 1. All names in all official languages and abbreviations are included in the alphabetic sequence. Note that the alphabetic sequence does not take account of prepositions or articles.
  You may find the name in the form of a cross-reference to the sequence number where the description is given. The sequence number follows the alphabetic order.

- **If you know keywords in the name of the organization:**
  Consult the index in Volume 3. It will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.

- **If you know the field in which the organization is active (eg its aims or activities):**
  Consult the classified list of organizations by subject in Volume 3. It will refer you to the the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.

- **If you know where the organization is located, or where it has members:**
  Consult the listing of organizations by country in Volume 2. This will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.

- **If you know the name of the principal officer of the organization:**
  Consult the officer's biographical description in Volume 6. This will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.

- **If you know the name of another organization that has a formal relationship with the one you want:**
  The description of the other organization in Volume 1 will refer you to the sequence number of the description of the organization you want in Volume 1.

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

1.1. Utilisation du Yearbook

Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation

- **A partir du nom (ou de son abréviation):**
  Consultez d'abord la séquence alphabétique du volume 1. Les noms et abréviations y sont repris dans toutes les langues officielles.
  Vous constaterez que la séquence alphabétique ne tient pas compte des prépositions et articles.
  Le nom que vous recherchez peut vous renvoyer à un numéro de séquence sous lequel est reprise la notice descriptive de l'organisation. La numérotation suit l'ordre alphabétique.

- **A partir d'un mot clé:**
  Consultez l'index dans le volume 3 qui renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive dans le volume 1.

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

- **A partir d'un pays:**
  Consultez la liste par pays de secrétariat et de membrariat dans le volume 2. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.

- **Si vous connaissez le nom du responsable principal de l'organisation:**
  Consultez la description biographique du responsable dans le Volume 6. Celle-ci vous dirigera vers le numéro de séquence de la description dans le Volume 1.

- **A partir d'une organisation en relations officielles avec celle que vous cherchez:**
  La description de la première dans le volume 1 vous donnera le numéro de notice de la deuxième dans ce même volume 1.

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

Codes used

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Codes utilisés

Codes numériques
Les notices descriptives sont numérotées dans l'ordre séquentiel qui suit l'ordre alphabétique. Le numéro apparaît à la droite du titre de chaque notice (p.ex. •00023). Toute référence donnée renvoie exclusivement à ce numéro (p.ex. •00023). Cela a pour conséquence que chaque édition de l'Annuaire a sa numérotation propre. Le numéro n'est donc plus permanent, faisant un lien entre les différentes éditions. Le numéro permanent de référence (p.ex. B2345) qui était propre à chaque organisation jusqu'à la 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 lieus, de personnes ou d'autres organes
    F = organisations ayant une forme particulière, y compris fondations, fonds
    G = organisations nationales à orientation internationale
    H = organisations internationales dissoutes et inactives
    J = organisations internationales récemment rapportées ou proposées
    K = organes subsidiaires et internes
    N = organisations nationales
    R = ordres religieux, fraternités et instituts séculaires
    S = séries de conférences autonomes
    T = traités et accords multilatéraux
    U = organes non-conventionnels momentanément inactifs

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

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

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

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

Abbreviations used

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

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

Organization forms

NGO	non-governmental organization
IGO	intergovernmental organization

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

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

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

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

Abréviations utilisées

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

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

Formes d'organisation

NGO	Organisation non-gouvernementale
IGO	Organisation intergouvernementale

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

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

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

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

Warning

Coverage

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

Sources

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

Reliability of sources

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

Censorship

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

Evaluation

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

Avertissement

Contenu

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

Sources

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

1.2. Geographical names

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

The names of countries used may not be the complete official names of those countries. The geographical names used are chosen for the sake of brevity and common usage.

Wherever possible, the country (or territory) name preferred by the organization concerned is used, providing this is possible within the limits of standardization required for mailing or statistical purposes.

It is important to note that some organizations insist on the inclusion of territories on the same basis as countries, or on the inclusion of geographical areas that are not recognized – whether under the specified name or indeed as a definable area at all – by other organizations.

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

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

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

1.3. Types of organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYPE 1

The 15 upper case letters used for Type 1, their significance, and their chief characteristics (as determined by information regarding membership and structure) are the following. More detailed information is given further in this document.

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

TYPE 2

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

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

TYPE 3

The 42 headings are the following:

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

CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

Cluster I (International organizations): Types A B C D F
Cluster II (Dependent organizations): Types E K R
Cluster III (Organizational substitutes): Types S T
Cluster IV (National organizations): Types G N
Cluster V (Dead, inactive and unconfirmed bodies): Types H J U

DETAILED COMMENTS ON TYPE 1

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.
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.	**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.
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.	**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.
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.	**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 that a year.
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.	**Officers** No account is taken of the nationality of the elected or appointed officers of the organization.
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.	**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.
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.	**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.
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).	**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.

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.

1.4. Continuity between editions

General policy

It is the long-term policy of the editors to ensure the maximum database possibilities. This note describes the way in which continuity has been challenged, and preserved, despite changes to the order in which organizations are presented, the emergence of new organization continuity between editions – consistent with accuracy, ease of use and evolving types, and different approaches to their classification – and differing institutional arrangements.

The comments which follow may be usefully understood in relation to the accompanying table indicating the period and nature of the different phases since the foundation of the Union of International Associations in 1910 and the precursors of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* – notably the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*.

Basic to the continuity between editions since Phase IX is the **permanent identifying number** (e.g. A3375) of every organization included in the Yearbook database. This number is currently printed on the last line of the organization's descriptive entry. The **type code** (e.g. the letter prefixed to the permanent number), which during Phase XI determined in which section of the Yearbook the organization's description was included, is printed after the permanent number, and is used for statistical purposes.

Historical review of international organization data

Phase I (1905-1907): Publication of the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* by the Institut International de la Paix (Monaco).

Phase II (1908-1914): Development by UIA of extensive profiles on international organizations as part of major early work on international documentation based on the *Universal Decimal Classification* order: Entries were printed in UDC number order in the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*, in collaboration with the Institut International de la Paix (Monaco)

Phase III (1914-1920): Work severely disrupted and scaled back during World War I and its aftermath.

Phase IV (1921-1939): Continuation by the League of Nations of profiling of international organizations, with documentary support from the UIA, through publication of the *Handbook of International Organizations* (French: 1921-1923-1925-1938; English: 1926-1929-1939).

Phase V (1940-1947): Work severely disrupted and scaled back during World War II and its aftermath.

Phase VI (1948-1950): Publication of a new *Yearbook of International Organizations* in Geneva (1948-1949-1950), with increasing collaboration of a reconstituted UIA.

Phase VII (1951-165): Continued publication of *Yearbook of International Organizations* (in French or English editions) by the UIA – supported by a resolution of the UN Economic and Social Council. Entries were allocated alphabetically to approximately 20 subject chapters (in the case of non-governmental bodies) and to one or more special chapters for intergovernmental bodies. Within chapters, entries were printed in either English or French order, alternating from one edition to the next. From 1954 a numerical sequence number was added to the printed entry to facilitate access via indexes. The numbering changed with each edition. Several indexes were provided.

Phase VIII (1966-1969): Classified, geographical and alternative title indexes cross-referenced a single alpha sequence. Continuation of the 20-category classification, with an additional category for EEC/EFTA business and professional groups. Other "secondary" bodies were interleaved into the sequence, but not given any classification.

Phase IX (1971-1974): Single numerical order of entries, omitting index cross-references, based on reference numbers permanently allocated to each organization in the original English alphabetic sequence, with new organizations added at the end of the sequence. A variety of indexes was provided. Continuation of the 20-category classification for NGOs and the interleaving of "secondary" entries.

Phase X (1976-1980): Numerical order of entries within two main sections. A prefix (either A or B) was added to the permanent numbers to permit addition of a large number of organizations (into a "secondary" category) that did not meet the criteria of the earlier editions. A variety of indexes was provided.

Phase XI (1981-1991): Numerical order of entries within type sections. A greater variety of prefixes (A,B,C,D, etc.) to the permanent number was implemented to distinguish organizations by levels of internationality, regionality or autonomy. An effort was made to change only the letter portion of the previous entry number (e.g. A2301 became C2301, B2987 became F2987). Organizations were listed in numerical order within type sections (determined by prefix). A single main index regrouped earlier individual indexes. Volumes 2 and 3 appeared from 1983. Religious orders (R) and Treaties (T) were added in 1983.

Starting with the 23rd edition (1986), entry numbers of organizations received an additional letter in front of the previous format (e.g. A3375 became AA3375). The new first letter, now called the type code, indicated the type of organization and the section of the Yearbook in which the description was included; it was subject to change, according to changes in the organization itself. The second letter and final four numbers, the permanent reference number, remained constant.

Phase XII (1992-): Organization entries and indexes were integrated into a single alphabetic sequence. Entries were given a temporary numeric sequence number in the alphabetically order to facilitate index cross-referencing. This appears at the beginning of the entry and in the page header. The original 5-figure permanent number continues to be used for editorial purposes and appears at the end of the descriptive entry, followed by the type code.

The 5-figure number is also used as part of the web URL for access purposes.

Constraints on Yearbook organization

The above-indicated changes in the approach to organization inclusion and presentation reflect different efforts to reconcile essentially incompatible pressures:
- Increasing number of organizations
- Increasing quantity of useful information on organizations
- Increasing variety of organizational forms
- Distinguishing "truly international" from "marginally international"
- Increasing interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral focus of many organizations, preventing any simplistic ordering by chapter
- Need for multiple entry points through which to locate many organizations titled confusingly in one or more languages
- Importance in an international publication to avoid privileging any one language unduly
- Need to reflect the increasing complexity of the network of international organizations
- Need for simplicity of presentation to facilitate access by occasional users
- Provision of a permanent "registration" number
- Physical restrictions on the size of the publication, and marketing restrictions at an acceptable cost.

The impact over the years of some of these pressures is discussed below in the light of the accompanying table.

Ensuring coherence of the core data set

The core focus throughout the period has been the "conventional" types of international organization, whether governmental or non-governmental. In Phases XI and XII, these have been distinguished as Types A, B, C and D. In Phase X, these were grouped together in a Section A. Prior to that no typological distinction was made between them except as intergovernmental vs non-governmental.

Emergent types

A major challenge over the years has been responding in a timely manner to the emergence of new organization types, without jeopardizing the definitional clarity of the core set of organizations. The issue was what was effectively being defined in practice as an interesting adjunct to the core data set and how, and when, to respond to such pressures. Furthermore what types of

bodies outside the core data set merited juxtaposition with it in order to complete understanding of a complex functional ecology. And finally to what extent was it useful to make more transparent the bodies held as transitional or rejected types.

Challenges to the criteria of the core set became apparent at different times and for different reasons as illustrated by the following:

- **Semi-autonomous bodies**: In the case of intergovernmental organizations, bodies that could be defined as semi-autonomous became apparent in the form of major UN programs (e.g. UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP) that "justified" individual treatment even though they were created by the UN and could not legitimately be considered as independent. Much more problematic were the several hundred industry and professional non-governmental bodies created to liaise with the EEC (and EFTA). For a long period it remained unclear whether these were really just special committees of genuinely European bodies, or whether they should be considered as emergent features of the European "nation" – namely as a new kind of Europe-wide "national" body. During Phase VIII and IX they were therefore separately coded, in Phase X they were incorporated into the "secondary entry" section, and only in 1981 were they transferred to Type E as semi-autonomous bodies. This was designed to include any bodies that were "emanations" of persons, places, or other bodies. The existence of this type then permitted the inclusion in it of bodies that had complex relationships with a conventional parent body – namely regional sub-groupings or specialized thematic groups, that might appear in the literature to have an independent existence. Some thematic groups might even have multiple parent bodies as a liaison committee between them.

- **National organizations (internationally-oriented):** Such bodies are clearly not part of the core data set, but from the earliest days of the ECOSOC consultative status process, from 10-20 such bodies were accorded consultative relations. Since the UIA has always tracked all bodies in consultative relations, the early question was how to treat this type of body. They were therefore included, but distinguished, from Phase VII. From Phase XI, they were included as part of Type G, which facilitated the response to the comparatively large number of such bodies that were accorded consultative relations after the Earth Summit (1992). Since that time, the intention has been to document those bodies encountered as partners of other bodies in the core set but not to ensure comprehensive coverage of this type

- **National organizations (other):** A trace has always had to be maintained on organizations that appeared (or claimed) to be international, or to be of relevance to the core data set (possibly because of their organization of international meetings). Initially such bodies were not included but subsequently they were included as part of Type G. Stricter criteria of

continuing activity were applied from 1987 and increased the proportion of bodies transferred to Type U. In 1989 more radically criteria were applied to Type G to exclude apparently less active, or "less international bodies" that were moved from Type G to a new Type N. The intention has never been to ensure comprehensive coverage of this type.

- **Unconventional forms**: From Phase VII through Phase IX, bodies that were not formally constituted were excluded from the data set. However, throughout the 1970s there was an increasing emphasis on "networks" as opposed to conventional organizations. Informal organizations were recognized as performing a significant role, even by intergovernmental bodies. It also became clear that bodies such as clubs (e.g. the Club of Rome) which explicitly defined themselves as "non-organizations", needed to be positioned outside the core data set. For this reason a Type F was created for bodies of unusual form -- or which raised many interesting (and time-consuming) questions if they were allocated to more conventional types. This was then used in Phase XI to hold "banks", "foundations" and "funds", as well as networks and other structures. Multinational enterprises, which had first been reviewed for the Yearbook in a 1968 survey, were placed briefly in a Type M before being allocated to Type F – and limited to intergovernmental for-profit enterprises.

- **Religious orders:** There are over 800 religious orders, primarily associated with the Catholic Church. Some constitute the oldest form of international organization, tracing their foundation back to the early centuries of the Christian era. Because of their status as emanations and dependencies of the Catholic Church, they were only included as a separate Type R from Phase XI, essentially an extension of Type F.

- **Meeting series**: A separate database is maintained on international meetings, many of which are organized by international organizations in the core data set. However some meetings have names that are virtually indistinguishable from those of conventional organizations – since many organizations call themselves by names such as "International Conference of...." or "World Congress of...". When these meetings are held on a regular basis – without any formal continuing committee – they can no longer be considered for the core data set and must instead be considered as **organizational substitutes** for organizations that are then not needed. In order both to track these bodies, and to recognize their functional implication for the contents for the core data set, it was decided in Phase XI to allocate them to a Type S.

- **International treaties:** Intergovernmental organizations are, by the definition used for the core data set, created by treaty. However there are many treaties that do not have any organization or secretariat. Again such bodies may function as organizational substitutes obviating the need for the creation of an organization. In order both to track these bodies, and to recognize their functional implication for the contents for the core data set, it was

decided in Phase XI to allocate them to a Type T – also designed to include the treaties basic to intergovernmental bodies in the core data set to which links are provided.

- **Sub-units:** Many of the more complex organizations, especially intergovernmental bodies, have a vast array of sub-units with functional responsibilities. It is beyond the capacity of the database maintenance process to track all these bodies in a systematic manner. However where there is any possibility that the title of the body may create the impression of an independent entity it has to be tracked anyway. Such bodies are therefore held to be useful to the extended dataset because of their thematic preoccupations. Some were included as secondary entries in Phase X, but were subsequently allocated to Type K. This type offers a means of avoiding unnecessary additions to Type E.

- **Unconfirmed, proposed and in-process bodies**: There are naturally delays between proposing a body, creating it, detecting its creation, locating it, and the ability to provide a description of it. This process may be confused by partial and inaccurate information. It is therefore useful to maintain a buffer zone for such bodies in their unconfirmed state. Prior to Phase XI these bodies were not published as part of the data set. Subsequent to that, in a spirit of transparency, they were published as Type J as a means of anticipating probable evolution of the data set.

- **Dead, dormant or inactive bodies**: Organizations from the core data set may cease to exist. In some cases this transition may be the subject of a formal declaration. In most cases organizations simply fade away. Since many organizations only effectively come alive in the process of organizing a periodic conference, if this is only held every 4-5 years, there is a real challenge of determining at any given time whether "dormant" bodies will become active again. Furthermore some "dead" organizations may persist through accessible archives or websites. Such bodies were separately coded from Phase IX and allocated to Type H. Stricter criteria of inactivity were applied from Phase XI (1987) to Types A to D (and to IGOs) which were then *provisionally* transferred to Type H to avoid diluting published profiles with out-of-date and therefore misleading material at a time when good data had to be omitted for lack of space. Web research has permitted resuscitation of many of the provisionally inactive bodies.

- **Inactive unconventional bodies:** For many decades bodies withdrawn from the tracing process were held in what was formalized as Type U from Phase XI. Its prime function, through computerized indexing, was as a reminder of bodies outside the current scope of the extended data set that might need to be reactivated. Type U could occasionally include active national bodies that were considered irrelevant to the extended data set. From 1981 to 1983 Type U was only used for unconfirmed and untraceable bodies from the past. From 1984 this type is also used to maintain an index trace on

inactive bodies previously included in Types E and F. Stricter criteria of inactivity were applied from Phase XI (1987) to Types E, F, etc which were then provisionally transferred to Type U to avoid diluting published profiles with out-of-date and therefore misleading material at a time when good data had to be omitted for lack of space. From Phase XII, only inactive bodies or those whose information is out-of-date and which were previously included in Types E, F, G, K or N are included in Type U.

- **Periodicals and journals:** International journals that are not associated with any particular international or other body in the data set may also usefully be considered as **organizational substitutes**, replacing the need for an organization with that preoccupation. The "subscribership" can readily be understood as a "membership" and may be cultivated as such by the editors. Whilst such periodicals are indicated as part of the profile of a responsible organization, no systematic attempt has been made to extend the data set to include periodicals that are not so associated.

- **Virtual organizations:** No systematic attempt has yet been made to track and include the multitude of virtual organizations, that have been emerging since the existence of the internet, as a natural extension of the data set. Some of these may simply be enhancements to the mode of operation of bodies already profiled in the extended data set – and in fact may be their prime mode of action. Many others are effectively **organizational substitutes** for such bodies in new thematic areas and to compensate for resource constraints on the establishment of more conventional bodies expected to function across continents. Clearly, given the high volatility of electronic networks, there is a real challenge to determining how they should be associated with the data set, especially if those operating purely nationally are to be excluded.

Secretariats

Corresponding to the organization profiles is the treatment of organization secretariats or points of contact on which statistical data are presented. Some of the issues relating to this data are:

- **Existence of a permanent secretariat:** Some bodies may well have no secretariat for a variety of reasons. These may include: the size of the body may not warrant an office; the resources available may not warrant a permanent paid secretary of any kind; the administrative and other functions may be assumed by one of the member bodies; activities may be distributed electronically between key members; a permanent office may only become necessary when a meeting is organized.

- **Rotation of secretariats:** Many organizations rotate responsibility for secretariat functions among national members.

- **"Primary" vs "Secondary" secretariats:** In addition to the above factors, organizations may or may not

distinguish unambiguously between a "primary" point of contact, such as a HQ address, and "secondary" contacts such as the office of the president, regional / continental offices, editor of a journal, representative at the UN (in the case of NGOs), etc. For the purpose of the data set, one primary address is normally selected. Many secondary addresses may be given for a single organization – as in the case of the national offices of UNDP – if the editors feel they are both reasonably permanent and usefully included. Whilst these secondary addresses were published from Phase VII, statistics on them were only provided from Phase VIII.

- **Absence of information:** A major difficulty is in tracking organizations that rotate offices or go out of existence without notice. For this reason, the secretariat data may not correspond with the data on the number of organizations.

Subjects

Identifying the subject area of activity of an organization has been a continuing preoccupation from the earliest phases – especially given the close involvement of the early editors with the development of international documentation and the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC).

The challenge is to ensure some degree of statistical continuity the phases that used the following approaches:

- **UDC:** This was notably used in Phase II. It has the advantage that at the highest level of UDC there are 10 categories.

- **15 categories:** During Phase IV, the League of Nations made use of 15 categories to cluster NGOs only in its *Handbook of International Organizations* which had only minimal reference to non-League intergovernmental bodies.

- **20 categories**: Some 18-21 categories were used to cluster NGOs from Phase VI through X. The range of categories was essentially stable from Phase VIII. Intergovernmental organizations were treated separately as 2-4 categories that were not subject classified. During Phase VIII, NGOs related to the EEC were allocated to a separate category (unclassified by subject), as were national bodies in consultative relations with the UN. The major disadvantages of this approach were: lack of subject classification for IGOs; bodies that could be justifiably allocated to two or more categories (partially handled through "secondary" subject classifications); time taken for such classification (especially with the significant increase in the number of bodies); instability of any allocation for a given organization (as it took on, or gave up, particular activities); emergence of new subject areas unforeseen in the category scheme (especially those of a cross-sectoral nature); importance of what UNESCO subsequently labelled as "transversal" themes (including "women").

- **Matrix of categories:** From Phase XI a major shift was made to the use of a matrix of 100 subject cells designed to cluster some 800 subject categories. The advantage of this approach has been: regular computerized reclassification of bodies on the basis of a thesaurus that could be progressively fine-tuned; allocation to multiple subject areas; emphasis on cross-sectoral relationships; rapid response to emergent subject areas. The main disadvantages have been delays in responding to multi-term descriptors.

Mode

The past century has clearly seen the shift from a manual mode of data processing and analysis, through a hybrid computer-assisted mode, to one essentially dependent on computer processing of data. The "manual" periods through Phase IX have naturally been vulnerable to particular kinds of error: counts, transcription, and totalling.

Institutional framework

The following frameworks determined the criteria for the original collection of data over the phases in the 20th century.

- **Institut International de la Paix (Monaco):** It was during this Phase I that three editions of an *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* were first produced of some 100 pages each.

- **UIA (pre-WWI):** It was during Phase II that a massive exercise in documenting international organizations was undertaken – as published in the 2600-page editions of a reformatted *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* in collaboration with the Institut International de la Paix (Monaco)

- **WWI and aftermath**: Although the UIA collections were maintained through WWI and its aftermath (notably in card files), the ability to reflect the results in published document was severely inhibited during Phase III.

- **League of Nations:** The publication initiative was taken over by the League of Nations (*Handbook of International Organizations*) during Phase IV, with varying levels of documentary assistance from the UIA, which continued to maintain card files independent of the League initiative.

- **WWII and aftermath:** The capacity of both the League and the UIA to continue documentation through WWII was severely disrupted. As a result information from Phase V is only evident from some subsequent phases.

- **Geneva-based Yearbook:** In the immediate post-war period (Phase VI) a commercial body launched a *Yearbook of International Organizations* to continue the work of the League, with increasing involvement of the UIA in succeeding editions.

- **UIA (post-WWII):** From Phase VII, the UIA took over full responsibility for profiling international organizations in further editions of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*, notably with support from a specific ECOSOC resolution. From Phase X, as noted above, efforts were made to extend coverage beyond conventional bodies in the core data set. This notably involved revisiting publications from Phase II to IV to determine whether bodies excluded by this focus should not be included in the extended data set. In particular this involved decisions about bodies of unconventional form (notably international orders, clubs and centres) that had been considered inappropriate in Phases VI and VII.

Geopolitical challenges

There are obvious problems in handling data over a period of years in relation to:

- Changes of country name

- Emergence of a country from a wider grouping (e.g. French West Africa, former republics of the USSR)

- Splitting of a country (e.g. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh)

- Merging of a country (e.g. UAR, Germany)

PHASES AND EMPHASES IN DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DATA SERIES

			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Phase			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Period			1905-07	1908-14	1914-20	1921-39	1940-45	1946-49	1950-65	1966-69	1970-74	1976-80	1981-91	1992-
Institutional framework		**Notes**	Monaco	UIA	WWI	League	WWII	Geneva	UIA	UIA	UIA	UIA	UIA	UIA
				m					a	a	a	b, n, o	q	
Conventional types	Umbrella (A)											[A]	A	A
	Universal (B)											[A]	B	B
	Multi-continental (C)											[A]	C	C
	Regional (D)											[A]	D	D
Emergent types	"Secondary" entries								EEC-NGOs	EEC-NGOs	EEC-NGOs			
	Semi-autonomous (E)	c										EEC-NGOs	E	E
	Non-standard forms (F)	h, j, k										minimum [B]	F	F
	Multinational corps. (M)	h											F	F
	Religious orders (R)	d, j										minimum [B]	R	R
	National bodies (G)	e, g, i							minimum	minimum		[B]	G	G
	National bodies (N)	e, g, i										[B]	G	N
	Meeting series (S)	k										[B]	S	S
	Treaties (T)												T	T
	Sub-units (K)	p										minimum [B]	K	K
	Unconfirmed (J)	p										minimum [B]	J	J
	Inactive (H)	g										[B]	H	H
	"Noise" (U)	g, l, p										minimum [B]	U	U
	Periodicals													
	Virtual organizations													
Secretariats	Primary													
	Secondary													
Subjects	Structure		9-12 NGO; 7 IGO	10 (UDC) for NGO; 1 for IGO		15 for NGO; 1+ for IGO		18-20 for NGO; 2+ for IGO	19 for NGO; 4 for IGO	21 for NGO; 4 for IGO	21 for NGO; 3 for IGO	20 for NGO; 4 for IGO	100-cell matrix; 800 subj.	100-cell matrix; 800 subj.
	Multi-count													
Reference number			Alpha.	UDC	Alpha.	Alpha.	Alpha.	Alpha.	Temp.	Temp.				
Mode			Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Hybrid	Computer	Computer

Notes

(a) Early editions of the Yearbook covered only conventional international bodies. From 1976 to 1978 these were grouped into "Section A".

(b) Criteria were broadened in 1976 to permit inclusion of borderline cases in a new "Section B". In 1981 "Section A" was redefined as the current Types A to D, and "Section B" was redefined as the current Types E to H.

(c) From 1962 to 1972 NGOs created in relation to the EEC or EFTA communities were treated as "secondary entries".

(d) Religious orders were transferred from Type F to a new Type R in 1983. Conference series were transferred from Type F to the new Type S in 1985.

(e) From 1954 to 1964 only national NGOs with consultative status at ECOSOC were included in the Yearbook. From 1966 other national NGOs were included, eventually justifying "Section B" from 1976 to 1978. In 1989 more radical criteria were applied to exclude apparently less active or less "international" bodies. In 1992 less "international" bodies were moved from Type G to a new Type N.

(f) Up to 1974 the total number of "international NGOs" reported in various academic studies included those indicated in note (e).

(g) These bodies were included in "Section B" from 1976, and as "secondary entries" prior to that. Stricter criteria of continuing activity were applied from 1987 and increased the proportion of bodies transferred from other Types to Types H and U.

(h) In 1981 Type M bodies were included in Type F. From 1984 to 1986 these international organizations of a commercial nature were moved from Type F to a new Type M. Since 1985 they are again included in Type F, and only governmental enterprises are considered and these are subject to more rigorous criteria

(i) In 1989 more radical criteria were applied to exclude apparently less active or less "international" bodies. In 1992 these criteria were again broadened and Type N was created in order to maintain an index trace on organizations which appear to international. Some organizations were then moved from Type G to the new Type N.

(j) Religious orders were transferred from Type F to a Type R in 1983.

(k) Conference series were transferred from Type F to Type S in 1985.

(l) From 1981 to 1983 Type U was only used for unconfirmed and untraceable bodies from the past. From 1984 this type is also used to maintain an index trace on inactive bodies previously included in Types E and F. Since 1989 only inactive bodies previously included in Types E, F, G, K or N are included in Type U.

(m) From "Annuaire de la Vie Internationale", published by the UIA prior to the Yearbook series.

(n) Criteria broadened in 1976 to permit inclusion of many new borderline cases in a new "Section B". Criteria maintained for "Section A", but some borderline cases reallocated from "Section A" to "Section B". From 1976 to 1978 organizations were divided into 2 Sections: "Section A" comprised what is now (since 1981) organizations of Types A B C and D; "Section B" comprised what is now (since 1981) organizations of Types E F G and H. In creating "Section B" in 1976, the criteria for "Section A" were maintained, but some borderline cases were reallocated from "Section A" to "Section B".

(o) No additions were made to "Section A" of the 1978 edition, which was originally intended as a direct French translation of the 1977 edition.

(p) For types J, K and U no distinction is made between NGO and IGO bodies in 1983.

(q) Defunct or dormant international organizations were originally treated as "secondary entries". From 1976 they were included in "Section B". Since 1981 they are included as either Type H or Type U, depending on the Type to which they were classified when still active.

Section 2: How many international organizations are there?

Where no year is indicated in the title, the current edition applies.
Titles written in roman type refer to statistical tables.
Titles written in italic type refer to visualizations (charts, graphs).

Section 2: How many international organizations are there?

Figure 2.1.
Number of international organizations by type
Edition 55, 2018/2019 (data collected in 2017)

Presented in this figure is the number of international organizations currently listed in the database of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. The organizations are totalled by type (see 1.3 "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 Figure 2.5.

This figure 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.)

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**	