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

## 1905 – 1907

Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

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

## 1908 – 1911

Union of International Associations / Central Office of International Associations

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

## 1921 – 1939

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

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

## 1948 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.) – 1950 (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.)

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

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

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

## 1981 (19<sup>th</sup> ed.)

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

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

## 1983 (20<sup>th</sup> ed.) – 2010 (47<sup>th</sup> 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 (20<sup>th</sup> ed.) to 1998 (35<sup>th</sup> ed.) and in 2 parts (1A and 1B) since 1999 (36<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- Volume 2: Geographic Volume: International Organization Participation; Country directory of secretariats and membership, since 1983 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- Volume 3: Subject volume: Global Action Networks; Classified directory by subject and region, since 1983 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- Volume 4: Bibliographic volume: International Organization Bibliography and Resources, since 1996 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns, since 2001 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- Volume 6: Who's Who in International Organizations, since 2007 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
- CD-ROM version: *Yearbook / Annuaire Plus*, 1995 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.) – 2008 (15<sup>th</sup> ed.)

## 2011 (48<sup>th</sup> ed.) – 2017 (54<sup>th</sup> ed.)

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

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

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

## 2018 (55<sup>th</sup> ed.) –

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

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

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

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

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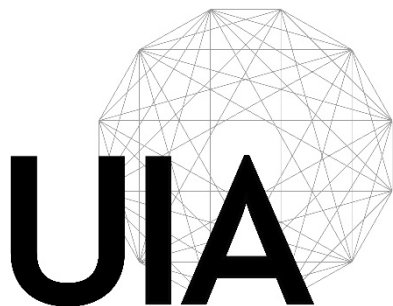
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EDITED BY THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

**YEARBOOK OF  
INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS  
2020 - 2021**

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS  
EDITION 57

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



BRILL

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**Jacqueline Nebel**

Editor of the Yearbook from 1983 to 2020

*Thank you, Jackie!*

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Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources

Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns

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

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

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Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index

Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources

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

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

# The YEARBOOK series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## VOLUME 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

- Bibliography of studies on international non-profit organizations
- Organization publications
- 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 disponibles en ligne. Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter <http://www.uia.org/>

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

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

**Contenu des descriptions:** 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
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Regroupe les publications principales et périodiques des organisations internationales, de même qu'une information bibliographique sur des études réalisées sur les ONG.

## VOLUME 5: STATISTIQUES, VISUALIZATIONS ET REPRESENTATIONS

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

## VOLUME 6: 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

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## Notes to the user

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To find the description of an organization in the Yearbook:

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

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

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## Notes pour l'utilisateur

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Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation:

- **A partir du nom (ou de son abréviation):**  
Consultez d'abord la séquence alphabétique du Volume 1. Les noms et abréviations y sont repris dans toutes les langues officielles. Vous constaterez que la séquence alphabétique ne tient pas compte des prépositions et articles. Le nom que vous recherchez peut vous renvoyer à un numéro de séquence sous lequel est reprise la notice descriptive de l'organisation. La numérotation suit l'ordre alphabétique.
- **A partir d'un mot clé:**  
Consultez l'index dans le volume 3 qui renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive dans le Volume 1.
- **A partir d'un sujet ou d'une matière spécifique:**  
Consultez la liste classifiée par sujet dans le volume 3. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du Volume 1.
- **A partir d'un pays:**  
Consultez la liste par pays de secrétariat et de membrariat dans le volume 2. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du Volume 1.
- **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 online.

## Codes used

### Number codes

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

### Letter codes in upper case

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

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

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

### Letter codes in lower case

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

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

### Asterisks

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

## Codes utilisés

### Codes numériques

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

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres majuscules

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

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

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

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres minuscules

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

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

### Astérisques

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



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## Abbreviations used

### Function names

Title of organization officers may be abbreviated as follows:

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

### Organization forms

NGO	non-governmental organization
IGO	intergovernmental organization

### Names of countries

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

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### Note

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

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

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

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## Abréviations utilisées

### Fonctions et titres

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

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

### Formes d'organisation

NGO	Organisation non-gouvernementale
IGO	Organisation intergouvernementale

### Noms de pays

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

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### Note

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

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

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

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## Warning

### Coverage

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

### Sources

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

### Reliability of sources

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

### Censorship

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

### Evaluation

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

## Avertissement

### Contenu

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

### Sources

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

### Fiabilité des sources

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

### Censure

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

### Evaluation

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

- ◆ **A2ii** Access to Insurance Initiative (#00047)
- ◆ **A2IP** Association internationale interactions de la psychanalyse (#11328)
- ◆ **A2R** UN Climate Resilience Initiative (#03779)
- ◆ **A2R** / see UN Climate Resilience Initiative (#03779)
- ◆ **A3P** / see Association pour les Produits Propres et Parentéraux
- ◆ **A3P** – Association pour les Produits Propres et Parentéraux (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4A** – Airlines for America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4AI** Alliance for Affordable Internet (#00621)
- ◆ **A4HP** Alliance for Health Promotion (#00658)
- ◆ **A4I** – Agriculture for Impact (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4ID** – Advocates for International Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4LE** – Association for Learning Environments (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4LE** – Learning Environments Australasia (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAA** Alps-Adria Acoustics Association (#00711)
- ◆ **AAAA** / see Asian Athletics Association (#01277)
- ◆ **AAAA** Association for Applied Animal Andrology (#02216)
- ◆ **AAA** African Acarology Association (#00176)
- ◆ **AAA** – African Action on AIDS (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAA** – ASEAN Airlines Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAA** ASEAN International Airports Association (#01151)
- ◆ **AAA** / see Asian Anti-Counterfeit Association (#01245)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Anti-Counterfeit Association (#01245)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Apicultural Association (#01246)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Athletics Association (#01277)
- ◆ **AAA** – Asociación Andina de Armadores (inactive)
- ◆ **AAAC** Association of Asian Athletics Coaches (#02221)
- ◆ **AAAC** / see Confederation of African Athletics (#04222)
- ◆ **AAACU** Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and Universities (#01248)
- ◆ **AAAEA** / see African Association for Literacy and Adult Education
- ◆ **AAAE** African Association of Agricultural Economists (#00185)
- ◆ **AAAE** Asian Association for Agricultural Engineering (#01249)
- ◆ **AAAE** Association of Accountants and Auditors in Europe (#02190)
- ◆ **AAAE** – Association of Arts Administration Educators (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAF** – Asian Allergy and Asthma Foundation (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAH** Asia Pacific Action Alliance on Human Resources for Health (#01711)
- ◆ **AAAI** – Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAI** – Association africaine des administrateurs africains des impôts (inactive)
- ◆ **AAAI** Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (#00854)
- ◆ **AAALAC** International – Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAALC** All Africa Anglican-Lutheran Commission (#00609)
- ◆ **AAAM** – Advances Against Aspergillosis and Mucormycosis (meeting series)
- ◆ **AAAM** – Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAP** / see Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies (#01278)
- ◆ **AAAP** Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies (#01278)
- ◆ **AAAPM** Association africaine pour l'administration publique et le management (#00194)
- ◆ **AAAPS** / see Australian Association for Pacific Studies
- ◆ **AAAPT** – Asian African Association for Plasma Training (inactive)
- ◆ **A-AARNET** – ASARECA Animal Agriculture Research Network (see: #02765)
- ◆ **AAASA** – Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (inactive)
- ◆ **A-AASA** / see Association for the Study of Australasia in Asia (#02769)
- ◆ **AAAS** – American Association for the Advancement of Science (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAASS** / see Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies
- ◆ **AAAST** – African Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology (inactive)
- ◆ **AAATE** Association for the Advancement of Assistive Technology in Europe (#02192)
- ◆ **AAATP** / see Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners (#01244)
- ◆ **AAB** / see Coordination for Southern Africa
- ◆ **AABA** / see African Boxing Confederation (#00207)
- ◆ **AAB** – Association of Applied Biologists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAB** (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABB** – Advancing Transfusion and Cellular Therapies Worldwide / see AABB
- ◆ **AABC** / see Association for Biblical Higher Education
- ◆ **AABC** Afro-Asian Book Council (#00512)
- ◆ **AABE** Asian Association for Biology Education (#01250)
- ◆ **AABF** All Africa Baptist Fellowship (#00610)
- ◆ **AABFS** – Arab Academy of Banking and Financial Sciences (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABNF** African Association for Biological Nitrogen Fixation (#00186)
- ◆ **AABS** – Anglican Association of Biblical Scholars (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABS** Association of African Business Schools (#02196)
- ◆ **AABT** / see Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies
- ◆ **AAC** – African Accounting Council (inactive)
- ◆ **AAC** – Arctic Athabaskan Council (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACB** Association of African Central Banks (#02197)
- ◆ **AACB** – Australasian Association of Clinical Biochemists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACC** / see Cereals & Grains Association
- ◆ **AACC** / see African Union (#00465)
- ◆ **AACC** – Airport Associations Coordinating Council (inactive)
- ◆ **AACC** All Africa Conference of Churches (#00611)
- ◆ **AACC EUROPE SECTION** / see Cereals&Europe (#03611)
- ◆ **AACC International** / see Cereals & Grains Association
- ◆ **AACCLA** – Association of American Chambers of Commerce in Latin America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACE** / see African Association for Distance Education
- ◆ **AACE** / see AACE International (#00001)
- ◆ **AACE** – Africa Annual Congress Europe (meeting series)
- ◆ **AACE** Alliance africaine pour le commerce électronique (#00622)
- ◆ **AACE** – Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACED** Association Africaine des Centres d'Enseignement à Distance (#02199)

◆ **AACE International** ..... 00001  
**Exec Dir** 1265 Suncrest Towne Centre Dr, Morgantown WV 26505-1876, USA. T. (1 304) 296 8444 ext 114. Fax 291 5728. E-mail: cgolden@aacei.org – info@aacei.org.  
URL: <http://www.aacei.org/>.

**History** Founded 1956, as *American Association of Cost Engineers (AACE)*. Present name adopted 1992. Also referred to as *AACE International* – Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering. Constitution and bylaws adopted 2 June 1956; amended 7 Mar 1998; 5 Apr 2002; 19 Apr 2008. **Aims** Advocate use of the principles of *Total Cost Management (TCM)*, an integrated package for managing the cost, *planning*, and *control* activities that take a product or project from the concept stage through development into implementation. **Structure** Annual Meeting. Board of Directors, comprising Officers, 8 Directors-Regions and Executive Director. Officers: President; President-Elect; Vice President-Regions; Vice President-Finance; Vice President-Administration; Vice President-TEC (Technical, Education, Certification); immediate Past President.

Education Board. Certification Board. Technical Board, comprising 3 divisions: Product Division (including 7 Project Teams); Technical Committee Division, (including 11 Technical Committees); Special Interest Groups (SIG) Division (including 14 SIGs). Standing Committees (3): Awards; Constitution and Bylaws; Nominating. Other Committees (3): Inter-Organizational Liaison; Marketing Advisory; Government Liaison. African Chapter: *Southern African Project Controls Institute (SAPCI)*. **Languages** English. **Staff 15**. **Finance** Members' dues. **Activities** Organizes: Annual Meeting; International Cost Engineering Congress; periodically hosts World Cost Congress; seminars; training courses. *'Programmes'* (2); Scholarship; Certification. *'Project Teams'* (7): Recommended Practices and Standards; Professional Practice Guides; Terminology; Books and Publications; Internet and Electronic Media; External Liaison; Cost Engineers' Notebook. *'Technical Committees'* (12): Business and Program Planning; Contract Management; Cost Estimating; Decision and Risk Management; Economic and Financial Analysis; Enabling Technologies; Materials Management; Planning and Scheduling; Productivity; Program and Project Management; Project and Control; Value Engineering and Constructability. *'Special Interest Groups (SIGs)'* (11): Aerospace; Appraisals; Claims and Dispute Resolution; Construction; Environmental; Forest Products; Government and Public Works; International Projects; Manufacturing; Oil/Gas/Chemicals; Utilities/Energy.

**Events** *Annual Meeting* Chicago IL (USA) 2020, *Annual Meeting* New Orleans LA (USA) 2019, *Annual Meeting* San Diego CA (USA) 2018, *Annual Meeting* Orlando FL (USA) 2017, *Annual Meeting* Toronto ON (Canada) 2016, *Annual Meeting* Las Vegas NV (USA) 2015, *Annual Meeting* New Orleans LA (USA) 2014, *International Total Cost Management Conference* Bangkok (Thailand) 2014, *Annual Meeting* Washington DC (USA) 2013.

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

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

**NGO Relations** *International Cost Engineering Council (ICEC, #12314)*; national organizations.

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- ◆ **AACE International** / see AACE International (#00001)
- ◆ **AACG** – Australasian Association of Clinical Geneticists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACI** Afro-Arab Institute for Culture and Strategic Studies (#00511)
- ◆ **AACI** / see Airports Council International (#00584)
- ◆ **AAC** Internationale / see Africa Culture Internationale Human Rights
- ◆ **AACL** – Arab Association for Comparative Literature (inactive)
- ◆ **AACLS** ASEAN Association for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (#01087)
- ◆ **AACMA** – All Africa Church Music Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AACM** – Asian-Australasian Association for Composite Materials (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AACMD** Asian Academy of Craniomandibular Disorders (#01233)
- ◆ **AAC/MIS** / see International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation / Regional Association for The Americas (#12287)
- ◆ **AACMP** Asian Association of Career Management Professionals (#01252)
- ◆ **AACD** Afro-Asian Council of Ophthalmology (#00513)
- ◆ **AACO** Arab Air Carriers Organization (#00847)
- ◆ **AACO** Arab Anti-Corruption Organization (#00849)
- ◆ **AA** – Congregatio Augustinianorum ab Assumptione (religious order)
- ◆ **AACP** / see Asian Association of Christian Philosophers (#01253)
- ◆ **AACP** Asian Association of Christian Philosophers (#01253)
- ◆ **AACP** – Association of African Church Planters (inactive)
- ◆ **AACPSC** – Australasian Association for Communist and Post-Communist Studies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACS** Asia Association of Coaching Science (#01194)
- ◆ **AACSB** International – Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAC** / see Starch Europe (#18933)
- ◆ **AACT** / see Association européenne des chasses traditionnelles (#02400)
- ◆ **AACTS** – Arab Association of Cardiothoracic Surgery (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AACVB** Asian Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus (#01254)
- ◆ **AACW** Association for the Advancement of Consumerism in the World (#02193)
- ◆ **AAD** – African Artists for Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAD** – Arab Association for Democracy (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAD** Association des anciens députés au Parlement européen (#07740)
- ◆ **AADC** – Association pour l'action de développement communautaire (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AADE** – African Association for Distance Education (inactive)
- ◆ **AADFI** Association of African Development Finance Institutions (#02198)
- ◆ **aadH** – Australasian Association for Digital Humanities (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AADI** Association africaine de droit international (#00188)
- ◆ **AADLC** Association of African Distance Learning Centres (#02199)
- ◆ **AADL** / see European Association for Local Democracy (#05738)
- ◆ **AADMER** – ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (2005 treaty)
- ◆ **AADO** Asian Association for Dynamic Osteosynthesis (#01255)
- ◆ **AADRTI** / see Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific
- ◆ **AADV** – Asian Academy of Dermatology and Venerology (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAEA** – African Adult Education Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEA** Arab Atomic Energy Agency (#00853)
- ◆ **AAEA** Association of African Election Authorities (#02200)
- ◆ **AAEA** Association of Asian Election Authorities (#02224)
- ◆ **AAE** Actuarial Association of Europe (#00098)
- ◆ **AAE** – Archery Association of Europe (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAE** Asian-Pacific Association of Echocardiography (#01506)
- ◆ **AAE** Association africaine de l'eau (#00475)
- ◆ **AAE** Association of African Entrepreneurs (#02201)
- ◆ **AAE** – Association des astronautes européens (inactive)
- ◆ **AAE** Associazione Archivistica Ecclesiastica (#04955)
- ◆ **AAEDC** – Association africaine pour l'environnement et le développement communautaire (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEE** – Australasian Association for Engineering Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAEEN** African Agricultural Economics Education Network (#00180)
- ◆ **AAE** / see European Food Safety Authority (#06897)
- ◆ **AAEFA** – Association africaine des éducateurs et formateurs à l'assurance (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEN** – Associação de Ambientalistas a Favor da Energia Nuclear (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAESC** – Association pour l'avancement des études scandinaves au Canada (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAESEE** – Association of Agricultural Engineering of South Eastern Europe (inactive)
- ◆ **AAET** ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (#01083)
- ◆ **AAEU** Arab Agricultural Engineers Union (#00846)
- ◆ **AAFA** African Accounting and Finance Association (#00177)

- ◆ **AAFA** Association africaine du fer et de l'acier (#00324)
- ◆ **AAF** Animals Asia Foundation (#00803)
- ◆ **AAF** ASEAN Automotive Federation (#01089)
- ◆ **AAF** Asian Aerosol Federation (#01239)
- ◆ **AAFD** – Arabic Alliance for Freedom and Democracy (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAFI-AFICS Geneva** Association of Former International Civil Servants – Geneva (#02438)
- ◆ **AAFI New York** Association des anciens fonctionnaires internationaux – New York (#02439)
- ◆ **AAFITN** Asian-Australasian Federation of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology (#01279)
- ◆ **AAFPS** Asian Australasian Federation of Pain Societies (#01280)
- ◆ **AAFPS** – Australasian Academy of Facial Plastic Surgery (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAFRA** / see African Airlines Association (#00182)
- ◆ **AAFRC** / see Giving Institute: Leading Consultants to Non-Profits
- ◆ **AAFS** Asian Association for Foundation of Software (#01257)
- ◆ **AAFSRET** – African Association of Farming Systems for Research, Extension and Training (inactive)
- ◆ **AAF** / see Starch Europe (#18933)
- ◆ **AAFT** – Asian Academy of Family Therapy (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAFU** – All African Farmers' Union (inactive)
- ◆ **AAFU Paris** Association des anciens fonctionnaires de l'UNESCO (#02440)
- ◆ **AAF** / see World Archery Asia (#19989)
- ◆ **AAG** Alliance Against Genocide (#00624)
- ◆ **AAG** – Association of American Geographers (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAG** Association of Applied Geochemists (#02217)
- ◆ **AAGL** – Advancing Minimally Invasive Gynecology Worldwide (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAGRA** – Australasian Association of Genealogists and Record Agents (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAGS** Asia Association for Global Studies (#01195)
- ◆ **AAGS** – Association of African Geological Surveys (inactive)
- ◆ **AAGSC** Australasian Aviation Ground Safety Council (#02852)
- ◆ **AAGT-AIC** / see Association for the Advancement of Gestalt Therapy
- ◆ **AAGT** – Association for the Advancement of Gestalt Therapy (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAH** Academy of Accounting Historians (#00030)
- ◆ **AAH** – Aktion Afrika Hilfe (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAHC** International – Association of Academic Health Centers International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAHM** Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (#00625)
- ◆ **AAHM** Asian Academy for Heritage Management (#01234)
- ◆ **AAHO** – Afro-Asian Housing Organization (inactive)
- ◆ **AAHPRID** – African Association for Human and Peoples' Rights in Development (inactive)
- ◆ **AAHRA** – Asia and Australasia Hotel and Restaurant Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAHRS** Asian Association of Hair Restoration Surgeons (#01258)
- ◆ **AAHSA** ASEAN Alliance of Health Supplement Associations (#01085)
- ◆ **AAI** / see Africa-America Institute
- ◆ **AAI** Académie des affaires internationales (#00038)
- ◆ **AAI** / see Academy of International Business (#00038)
- ◆ **AAI** – Access Aid International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** / see Accountability International (#00054)
- ◆ **AAI** / see ActionAid (#00082)
- ◆ **AAI** – Africa-America Institute (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** AIESEC Alumni International (#00570)
- ◆ **AAI** – Airline Ambassadors International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** – Anti-Atom-International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** Association actuarielle internationale (#01949)
- ◆ **AAI** Atheist Alliance International (#02834)
- ◆ **AAIB** Association of African Insurance Brokers (#02203)
- ◆ **AAIBBA** / see Association of African Insurance Brokers (#02203)
- ◆ **AAIBC** / see Association of African Insurance Brokers (#02203)
- ◆ **AAIBS** Association of Australasian IB Schools (#02234)
- ◆ **AAIC** – Association of Asian Insurance Commissioners (inactive)
- ◆ **AAIPC** Asian Association of Indigenous and Cultural Psychology (#01259)
- ◆ **AAICU** – Association of American International Colleges and Universities (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAID** – African Agency For Integrated Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAIE** – Association for the Advancement of International Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAIET** – Association of African Insurance Educators and Trainers (inactive)
- ◆ **AAII** Animal Assisted Intervention International (#00797)
- ◆ **AAIL** African Association of International Law (#00188)
- ◆ **AAIN** – African Agribusiness Incubators Network (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAIO** – Afro-Asian Islamic Organization (inactive)
- ◆ **AAIR** – Australasian Association for Institutional Research (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAISA** – Association of African Insurance Supervisory Authorities (inactive)
- ◆ **AAIS** African Association of Insect Scientists (#00187)
- ◆ **AAIS** – Australasian Association for Information Systems (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAITO** – Association of African Industrial Technology Organizations (inactive)
- ◆ **AAITS** – Arab Association for Information and Technology Systems (inactive)
- ◆ **AAI** – World Water Institute (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAJ** American Association of Jurists (#00739)
- ◆ **AAJ** Asociación Americana de Juristas (#00739)
- ◆ **AAJ** Associação Americana de Juristas (#00739)
- ◆ **AAJWA** – Asian Agricultural Journalists and Writers Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAKF** – Asian Amateur Kabaddi Federation (inactive)
- ◆ **AAKKL** – Aasian ja Afrikan kielten ja kulttuurien laitoksen (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAKNet** – Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAALA** – Asociación de Abogados Latinoamericanos por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (inactive)
- ◆ **AAALA** – Asociación Andina de Líneas Aéreas (inactive)
- ◆ **AAALAE** – African Association for Literacy and Adult Education (inactive)
- ◆ **AAAL Association** Ambient Assisted Living Association (#00734)
- ◆ **Aalborg Centre** – Aalborg Centre for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **Aalborg Centre** for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAALCC** / see Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (#01241)
- ◆ **AAALCO** Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (#01241)
- ◆ **AAALE** / see Association des Loteries d'Afrique (#02624)
- ◆ **AAALP** – Association of Accredited Public Policy Advocates to the European Union (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAALMA** – Association africaine pour la liturgie, la musique et les arts (inactive)
- ◆ **AAImoeyzeners** van de Arbeid (religious order)
- ◆ **AALS** – Association of Arid Lands Studies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAMA** – Asian America MultiTechnology Association (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAM** – African Association for Management (inactive)
- ◆ **AAAM** Arab Academy of Music (#00841)
- ◆ **AAAM** Asia Academy of Management (#01191)
- ◆ **AAAM** – Association africaine pour le management (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&MDSIF** – Aplastic Anemia and MDS International Foundation (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AA&METI** – ASEAN Association of Maritime Education and Training Institutions (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&MHA** Association africaine de microbiologie et d'hygiène alimentaire (#02195)
- ◆ **AA&MISS** Asian Academy of Minimally Invasive Spinal Surgery (#01235)
- ◆ **AA&MLS** Asia Association of Medical Laboratory Scientists (#01196)
- ◆ **AA&MLT** / see ASEAN Association for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (#01087)
- ◆ **AA&MMH** – African Alliance for Maternal Mental Health (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AA&MO** Asian Association of Management Organizations (#01262)
- ◆ **AA&MOCIOS** / see Asian Association of Management Organizations (#01262)
- ◆ **AA&MPS** – Association for African Medicinal Plants Standards (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&M** / see Starch Europe (#18933)
- ◆ **AA&MT** / see Arab Federation of Shipping (#00904)
- ◆ **AA&MT** Asia-Pacific Association for Machine Translation (#01735)
- ◆ **AA&MTI** – Association of African Maritime Training Institutes (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&ANA** – Arthroscopy Association of North America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&AN** Asia Arsenic Network (#01193)
- ◆ **AA&AN** – Australasian Association of Nematologists (see: #02858)
- ◆ **AA&ANM** African Association of Nuclear Medicine (#00190)
- ◆ **AA&ANOA** ASEAN Academy of Neurology Otolaryngology and Audiology (#01084)
- ◆ **AA&Aanstee** Siektesvereniging van Suider Afrika (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&ANZUPJ** / see Union for Progressive Judaism
- ◆ **AA&AOAA** – Afro-Asia-Oceania Association of Anatomists (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&AO** Asian Academy of Osseointegration (#01236)
- ◆ **AA&AOE** – Association of African Optometric Educators (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&AOEH** Asian Association of Occupational and Environmental Health (#01263)
- ◆ **AA&AOH** / see Asian Association of Occupational and Environmental Health (#01263)
- ◆ **AA&AOIFI** Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (#00057)
- ◆ **AA&AOMFS** / see Asian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (#01265)
- ◆ **AA&AONMS** / see Shriners International
- ◆ **AA&AOU** Asian Association of Open Universities (#01264)
- ◆ **AA&APA** Afro-Asian Philosophy Association (#00515)
- ◆ **AA&APA** – Afro-Asian Psychological Association (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AA&APA** All Africa Pool Association (#00614)
- ◆ **AA&APA** American Association of Port Authorities (#00741)
- ◆ **AA&APA** Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (#02230)
- ◆ **AA&APA** Audiovisual Anti-Piracy Alliance (#02846)
- ◆ **AA&APAC** – African Association of Pure and Applied Chemistry (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&APAF** Association of Asian and Pacific Arts Festivals (#02225)
- ◆ **AA&APAF** / see Association of Asian and Pacific Arts Festivals (#02225)
- ◆ **AA&APAM** African Association for Public Administration and Management (#00194)
- ◆ **AA&APAM** Association of Asia Pacific Advertising Media (#02229)
- ◆ **AA&APAP** African Association of Psychiatrists and Allied Professions (#00193)
- ◆ **AA&AP** – Arab Academy of Pharmacy (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&AP** Asian Academy of Prosthodontics (#01238)
- ◆ **AA&AP** – Australasian Association of Philosophy (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&APBS** Association of Asia-Pacific Business Schools (#02231)
- ◆ **AA&APC** – All African Peoples' Conference (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&APD** Asian Academy of Preventive Dentistry (#01237)
- ◆ **AA&APDMAC** – Action d'appui pour la protection des droits des minorités en Afrique centrale (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&APG** – American Association of Petroleum Geologists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&APM** / see Asian Pacific Federation of Human Resource Management (#01522)
- ◆ **AA&APN** – Asian Animal Protection Network (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&APN** – Associazione Ambientalisti per il Nucleare (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&APO** – All-African People's Organization (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&APOCAD** Association des agents pensionnés des organisations coordonnées et de leurs ayants droit (#02208)
- ◆ **AA&APPAC** Association of Asia Pacific Performing Arts Centres (#02232)
- ◆ **AA&APP** – Arab Association of Petroleum Professionals (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AA&APP** / see Asian Parliamentary Assembly (#01566)
- ◆ **AA&APPS** Association of Asia Pacific Physical Societies (#02233)
- ◆ **AA&APRD** – Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World (inactive)
- ◆ **AA&APRD** / see Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World
- ◆ **AA&APS** African Association of Physics Students (#00191)
- ◆ **AA&APS** African Association of Physiological Sciences (#00192)
- ◆ **AA&APS** – African Association of Political Science (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AA&APS** Asian Association of Pediatric Surgeons (#01266)
- ◆ **AA&APS** Association of African Planning Schools (#02204)
- ◆ **AA&APS** – Australian Association for Pacific Studies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&APSO** Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (#00514)
- ◆ **AA&APW** – Academic Associates Peace Works (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&AQG** – Americas Aerospace Quality Group (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&AQG** Africa Association of Quantity Surveyors (#00137)
- ◆ **AA&AR** / see Association for Aid and Relief – Japan
- ◆ **AA&ARA** Asian Aerosol Research Assembly (#01240)
- ◆ **AA&AR** Artists Against Racism (#01072)
- ◆ **AA&AR** ASEAN Association of Radiology (#01088)
- ◆ **AA&AR** – Association for Aid and Relief – Japan (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&ARC** – Arab and African Research Centre (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&ARC** Rectors' Conference of the Universities of the Adriatic Universities (#17699)
- ◆ **AA&ARDO** African-Asian Rural Development Organization (#00184)
- ◆ **AA&ARI** – Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&ARINENA** Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (#02209)
- ◆ **AA&ARINENA** Regional Date Palm Network / see Date Palm Global Network (#04711)
- ◆ **AA&Ark** Amphibian Ark (#00766)
- ◆ **AA&ARNET** ASEAN-AVRDC Regional Network on Vegetable Research and Development (#01090)
- ◆ **AA&ARO** – Association of Americans Resident Overseas (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA&ARON** Groep / see TRIAS
- ◆ **AA&ARP** / see AARP International
- ◆ **AARP Global Network** ..... **00002**  
Main Office: 601 E St NW, Washington DC 20049, USA. T. (1 202) 434 2450.  
URL: <http://www.aarpglobalnetwork.org/>
- History** 2006, by *AARP International*. **Languages** English. **Activities** Organizes: annual workshop; monthly peer group meeting. **Events** Seminar on affordability and safety of livable communities Washington DC (USA) 2010, Annual workshop / Workshop Washington DC (USA) 2008, Annual workshop / Workshop Utrecht (Netherlands) 2007.
- Publications** Around the Network Newsletter.
- Members** National associations in 7 countries:  
Am Canada, Chile, USA. **As** India. **Eu** Denmark, Italy, Netherlands. [2010.08.11p/M8212/E]
- ◆ **AARP** International (internationally oriented national body)

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## Appendix 1

# Contents of organization descriptions

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### Order of descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptions always include the following information.

### Organization name

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

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

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

Abbreviations follow the appropriate name.

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

### Organization number

The number to the right of each title (eg •00123) is a sequence number with no significance other than as a fixed point of reference in the sequence of organizations in this edition of the Yearbook. Cross-references in organization descriptions, other volumes in this series and indexes refer to this number. The order and numbering of the organizations is of no significance other than alphabetical access.

Descriptions may include the following information.

### Addresses

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

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

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

Address locations are indexed by country in Volume 2.

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

### History

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

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

### Aims

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

### Structure

The key organs and commissions of the organization are enumerated, together with some indication of the frequency of their meetings and of composition of the executive body. Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "History" above.

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## Languages

Official and working languages used by the organization are listed.

## Staff

The number of paid and voluntary staff are given.

## Finance

Sources of funding and the annual budget figure are given.

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

## Activities

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

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

## Events

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

## Publications

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

## Information Services

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

## Members

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

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

## Note on country names

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

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

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

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

## Consultative Status

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

## IGO Relations

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

## NGO Relations

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

## Date

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

- 2020.02.16: the organization checked the description and returned it on that date;
- 2018: the organization has not checked the description since that date, but information has been received in the given year from another reliable source (which may be the organization's own website).

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

## Codes

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

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## Appendix 2

### Types of organization

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

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

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

**Type 3:** A third type is used to group organizations of a particular structure. There are 26 such types and an organization may be assigned to one or more of them.

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

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

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

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

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

##### *Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)*

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

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

Further complications arise from:

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

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

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

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

## TYPE 1

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

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



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## TYPE 2

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

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

## TYPE 3

The 26 headings are the following:

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

### CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

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

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## TYPE 1: DETAILED COMMENTS

The complexity of the hierarchical typology warrants further explanation.

### Type A: Federations of international organizations

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

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

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

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

### Type B: Universal membership organizations

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

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

## Type C: Intercontinental membership organizations

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

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

### Type D: Regionally defined membership organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TYPE 1: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

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



## Appendix 3 – Table 1

### Number of international organizations by type

*Edition 57, 2020/2021 (data collected in 2019)*

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

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

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

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

Types by group	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this group
<b>GROUP: CONVENTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2.63	0.35	37	97.37	0.37	38	0.37
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.22	12.80	558	93.78	5.61	595	5.82
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	39	1.88	13.49	2031	98.12	20.43	2070	20.24
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	212	2.82	73.36	7314	97.18	73.58	7526	73.58
<b>TOTAL: CONVENTIONAL BODIES</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9940</b>	<b>97.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10229</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>GROUP: OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	958	21.70	51.76	3457	78.30	18.84	4415	21.85
F. Organizations of special form	734	11.79	39.65	5489	88.21	29.91	6223	30.80
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	159	1.66	8.59	9408	98.34	51.26	9567	47.35
<b>TOTAL: OTHER BODIES</b>	<b>1851</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>18354</b>	<b>90.84</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>20205</b>	<b>100.00</b>
TOTAL Types E + F	1692	15.91		8946	84.09		10638	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F	1981	9.49		18886	90.51		20867	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F G	2140	7.03		28294	92.97		30434	
<b>GROUP: SPECIAL TYPES</b>								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	903	14.68	15.94	5249	85.32	14.29	6152	14.51
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	60	4.33	1.06	1327	95.67	3.61	1387	3.27
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	193	26.40	3.41	538	73.60	1.46	731	1.72
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.02	3411	99.97	9.29	3412	8.05
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	907	100.00	2.47	907	2.14
S. Autonomous conference series	90	6.93	1.59	1208	93.07	3.29	1298	3.06
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2473	100.00	43.66	0	0.00	0.00	2473	5.83
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1944	7.47	34.32	24093	92.53	65.59	26037	61.41
<b>TOTAL: SPECIAL TYPES</b>	<b>5664</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>36733</b>	<b>86.64</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42397</b>	<b>100.00</b>
TOTAL Types H + U	2847	8.84		29342	91.16		32189	
<b>TOTAL ALL TYPES</b>	<b>7804</b>	<b>10.72</b>		<b>65027</b>	<b>89.28</b>		<b>72831</b>	





**Appendix 3 – Table 2**  
**Number of international organizations by cluster**  
**Edition 57, 2020/2021 (data collected in 2019)**

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

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

Types by cluster	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this cluster
<b>CLUSTER I: INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2.63	0.10	37	97.37	0.24	38	0.23
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.22	3.62	558	93.78	3.62	595	3.62
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	39	1.88	3.81	2031	98.12	13.16	2070	12.58
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	212	2.82	20.72	7314	97.18	47.40	7526	45.75
F. Organizations of special form	734	11.79	71.75	5489	88.21	35.58	6223	37.83
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER I</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>15429</b>	<b>93.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>16452</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>CLUSTER II: DEPENDENT BODIES</b>								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	958	21.70	83.23	3457	78.30	70.52	4415	72.94
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	193	26.40	16.77	538	73.60	10.98	731	12.08
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	907	100.00	18.50	907	14.98
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER II</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>19.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4902</b>	<b>80.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6053</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>CLUSTER III: ORGANIZATIONAL SUBSTITUTES</b>								
S. Autonomous conference series	90	6.93	3.51	1208	93.07	100.00	1298	34.42
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2473	100.00	96.49	0	0.00	0.00	2473	65.58
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER III</b>	<b>2563</b>	<b>67.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>32.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3771</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>CLUSTER IV: NATIONAL BODIES</b>								
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	159	1.66	99.38	9408	98.34	73.39	9567	73.71
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.63	3411	99.97	26.61	3412	26.29
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER IV</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12819</b>	<b>98.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12979</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>CLUSTER V: DEAD, INACTIVE AND UNCONFIRMED BODIES</b>								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	903	14.68	31.06	5249	85.32	17.12	6152	18.32
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	60	4.33	2.06	1327	95.67	4.33	1387	4.13
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1944	7.47	66.87	24093	92.53	78.56	26037	77.55
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER V</b>	<b>2907</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30669</b>	<b>91.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33576</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL TYPES</b>	<b>7804</b>	<b>10.72</b>		<b>65027</b>	<b>89.28</b>		<b>72831</b>	



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## Appendix 4

### Editorial problems and policies

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#### Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Change in editorial policy and practice

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

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

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## Sources

The descriptions of organizations in this Yearbook are based on information received from a variety of sources. Priority is normally given to information received from the organizations themselves. Questionnaires are sent out between May of any given year and February of the following year (the reporting year). The replies received may neglect to mention significant events (e.g. relocation of the secretariat) that will take place later in the reporting year. Such gaps in information will be corrected only in the following reporting year.

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

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

## Reliability of sources

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

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

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

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

## Information collection

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

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

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

## Dating information

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

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

### **Description length**

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

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

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

### **Censorship**

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

No entries have been eliminated as a result of such pressure.

### **Evaluation**

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

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

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

### **Error control policy**

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

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

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

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

### **Country names**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Appendix 5 About the Editors

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

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

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

### The Founders

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

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

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

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

the Universal Decimal Classification system.

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

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

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

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

### Early years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Location

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

## Structure

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

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

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

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

## Collaboration with other organizations

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

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

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

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

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

## Purpose

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

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

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

### 2. By publishing research reports

The UIA's associations database – the basis of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* both online and in print – is continuously updated and includes descriptions of some 70,000 international organizations – NGOs and IGOs – active in all fields of human endeavour, in all corners of the world, and throughout centuries of history.

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

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

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

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

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