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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.) –

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

- Volume 1: Organization Descriptions and Cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)
- Volume 2: Geographical Index: country directory of secretariats and memberships
- Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index
- Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources
- Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns
- Volume 6: 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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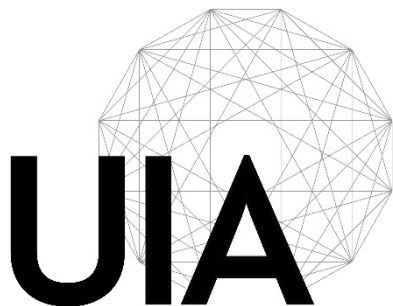
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EDITED BY THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

**YEARBOOK OF  
INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS  
2020 - 2021**

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS  
EDITION 57

**VOLUME 2  
GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX  
COUNTRY DIRECTORY OF SECRETARIATS  
AND MEMBERSHIPS**



BRILL

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**Jacqueline Nebel**

Editor of the Yearbook from 1983 to 2020

*Thank you, Jackie!*

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#### **Country directory of secretariats and membership**

- International organizations classified by countries of secretariat; and
- International organizations classified by countries of membership

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3. Statistics
4. Editorial problems and policies
5. About the editors

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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

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

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1. Contents of organization descriptions
2. Types of organization
3. Statistics
4. Editorial problems and policies
5. About the editors

### Autres volumes

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

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

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)
- Organizations classified by countries of location of membership
- Statistics by country and city

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

## VOLUME 3: GLOBAL ACTION NETWORKS: SUBJECT DIRECTORY AND INDEX

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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
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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
- Publications des organisations
- Indexes

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

## VOLUME 5: STATISTIQUES, VISUALIZATIONS ET REPRESENTATIONS

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

## VOLUME 6: LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE MONDIALE ET LES OBJECTIFS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

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

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

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

Recense les futures réunions internationales, mentionnant le lieu, la date, le sujet, l'organisateur, l'adresse complète et, dans la mesure du possible, le renvoi à l'Annuaire. Listes géographique et chronologique. Index thématique.

## HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

- *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*. Editions 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908-9, 1910-11, totalling 4,741 pages
- *Code des Voeux Internationaux* (Classification of resolutions of international organizations) Edition 1923, 940 pages

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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.

## How to use this volume

The **main section** of this volume lists countries, regions and territories in alphabetic order. The listing includes names in English, French, Spanish and German. Where appropriate, there is a reference to the name (usually in English) under which organization details are given.

### Under the major heading for each country are listed:

- First, those international organizations which have secretariats in that country. If an organization has a secretariat in a given country but no members then this is indicated after the address.
- Second, those international organizations which do not have a secretariat but which do have members in that country.

Note that, in the case of territories, if secretariats or members are indicated then the relevant organization(s) may be listed under that territory, or the user may be referred to the “parent” country.

**Organization name:** Organizations are listed alphabetically by name. The name of an organization is normally given in English, possibly followed by initials. The name corresponds to that in the organization description in Volume 1.

**Secretariats:** The postal address is followed by telephone, telefax, email and website details where available. The following distinctions are made:

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

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

**Members:** The town and country of the organization’s international secretariat or principal contact is given, not the address of the member in the country concerned. The full address of the international secretariat can be found by checking under the list of secretariats in the relevant country. The following distinctions are made:

- *Membership in intergovernmental organizations (IGOs):* The title and organization type are printed in bold characters.
- *Membership in non-governmental organizations (NGOs):* The title (but not the organization type) of the organization is printed in bold characters.

The address information corresponds to that in the organization description in Volume 1.

No distinction is made between organizations with collective as opposed to individual membership, nor is any distinction made between types of membership (eg full, associate). When separate lists of countries are given for different types of membership in an organization description (in Volume 1), only one entry is given here, even if the country is cited more than once.

## Comment utiliser ce volume

La **section principale** de ce volume liste les noms des régions, pays et territoires par ordre alphabétique. La liste inclut les noms en anglais, en français, en espagnol et en allemand. Si nécessaire, il y a une référence au nom (normalement en anglais) où sont donnés les détails sur les organisations internationales concernées.

### Chaque rubrique principale reprend:

- D’abord, les organisations internationales qui ont un secrétariat dans ce pays. Lorsqu’une organisation a un secrétariat dans un pays déterminé, mais pas de membres dans celui-ci, il en est fait mention après l’adresse.
- Ensuite, les organisations internationales qui n’ont pas de secrétariat mais bien des membres dans ce pays.

Notez que, en ce qui concerne les territoires pour lesquels des secrétariats ou des membres sont indiqués, l’utilisateur devra soit se référer au nom du territoire, soit au nom du pays dont il dépend.

**Nom de l’organisation:** Les organisations sont classées alphabétiquement par nom. Le nom est généralement donné en anglais, suivi d’abréviations. Le nom est repris de la notice descriptive parue dans le Volume 1.

**Secrétariats:** L’adresse postale est suivie des numéros de téléphone, téléfax, Email, site Web, s’il y a lieu. On distingue:

- *Les organisations intergouvernementales (IGOs):* Le nom et type d’organisation sont imprimés en caractères gras. Si l’adresse est le contact principal de l’organisation, le numéro de séquence est aussi imprimé en caractères gras.
- *Les organisations non-gouvernementales (NGOs):* Le nom (mais pas le type d’organisation) est imprimé en caractères gras. Si l’adresse est le contact principal de l’organisation, le numéro de séquence est aussi imprimé en caractères gras. Si l’adresse est le contact principal de l’organisation, le numéro de séquence est aussi imprimé en caractères gras.

Lorsque l’adresse est précédée d’un nom de personne, il s’agit du responsable principal (Directeur, Secrétaire général, etc.) tel qu’indiqué dans le Volume 1. L’adresse correspond à celle parue dans le Volume 1.

**Membres:** La ville et le pays du secrétariat international ou du contact principal sont donnés, mais non pas l’adresse du membre dans le pays concerné. L’adresse complète du secrétariat international peut être obtenue en consultant la liste des secrétariats du pays concerné. On distingue:

- *Les membres des organisations intergouvernementales (IGOs):* Le nom et type d’organisation sont imprimés en caractères gras.
- *Les membres des organisations non-gouvernementales (NGOs):* Le nom (mais pas le type d’organisation) est imprimé en caractères gras.

L’information de l’adresse correspond à celle parue dans le Volume 1.

Il n’y a pas de distinction faite entre les organisations qui ont des membres collectifs et celles qui ont des membres individuels, et pas davantage entre les catégories de membres (effectifs, associés, etc.). Lorsque la description de l’organisation, dans le volume 1, donne une liste de pays pour chacune des différentes catégories de membres, le nom du pays n’est, ici, cité qu’une fois.



## Codes used

### Number codes

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

### Letter codes in upper case

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

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

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

### Letter codes in lower case

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

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

### Asterisks

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

## Codes utilisés

### Codes numériques

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

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres majuscules

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

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

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

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres minuscules

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

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

### Astérisques

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

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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".



◆ Abu Dhabi

Membership (excluding secretariats)

Conseil international de la langue française (CILF), Paris, France. [C] #004409  
 Gulf Air, Manama, Bahrain. [e/F\*] #10243  
 International ANTOR Committee (IAC), [D] #11017  
 International Pen Friends (IPF), Tampere, Finland. [v/F] #13845

◆ Abu Dhabi: see also United Arab Emirates

◆ Acadia: see Canada

◆ Afghanistan

Secretariats (main and secondary)

Assistance to Support Humanity and Need for Aid Organization (ASHNA),  
 Clock Tower, Shashdarak, Nor Omer Market, 4th Floor, Apartment 415,  
 Kabul, Afghanistan. T. (93 799) 010 109. E-mail: ashna.org@live.com –  
 www.ashna.org@live.com. [G]

Membership (excluding secretariats)

AAEC International, Morgantown WV, USA. [v/F] #00001  
 Abolition 2000 – Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons, Oakland CA,  
 USA. [v/F] #00006  
 Academy of International Business (AIB), East Lansing MI, USA. [v/F] #00038  
 Action Against Hunger, Paris, France. [F] #00081  
 Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA), Silver Spring MD,  
 USA. [F] #00119  
 AIA – International Lawyers Network, Alicante, Spain. [C] #00127  
 Afro-Asian Book Council (AABC), Delhi, India. [F] #00512  
 Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Geneva, Switzerland. [f/F] #00522  
 Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation (AITIC). [F\*] #00530  
 Alliance francophone, Paris, France. [F] #00652  
 Alpha – Scientists in Reproductive Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey. [F] #00708  
 Arab Society for Plant Protection (ASPP), Beirut, Lebanon. [D] #01001  
 Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Kuwait, Kuwait. [F\*] #01203  
 Asia Development Alliance (ADA), Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #01208  
 Asia eHealth Information Network (AeHN), Manila, Philippines. [F] #01210  
 Asia Associated Wrestling Committee (AAWC), Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #01247  
 Asian Athletics Association (AAA), Singapore, Singapore. [D] #01277  
 Asian Bowling Federation (ABF), Causeway Bay, Hong Kong. [D] #01291  
 Asian Boxing Confederation (ASBC), Astana, Kazakhstan. [D] #01292  
 Asian Chess Federation (ACF), Al Ain, United Arab Emirates. [D] #01304  
 Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR), Bangkok, Thailand. [F] #01310  
 Asian Confederation of Billiards Sports (ACBS), Doha, Qatar. [D] #01322  
 Asian Cycling Confederation (ACC), Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #01342  
 Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila, Philippines. [F\*] #01347  
 Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), Kuala Lumpur,  
 Malaysia. [F] #01353  
 Asian Football Confederation (AFC), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [D] #01408  
 Asian Forum of Insurance Regulators (AFIR), Beijing, China. [F\*] #01413  
 Asian Gymnastics Union (AGU), Doha, Qatar. [D] #01419  
 Asian Highway Network, Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01425  
 Asian Mayors Forum (AMF), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [F] #01449  
 Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFRE), Bangkok, Thailand. [v/F] #01463  
 Asian Network of Women's Shelters (ANWS), New Taipei City, Taiwan. [F] #01474  
 Asian and Oceanian Association of Neurology (AOAN), Delhi, India. [D] #01485  
 Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI), Beijing, China. [D] #01503  
 Asian Pacific Association of Gastroenterology (APAGE), Wanchai, Hong Kong. [D] #01507  
 Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU), Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01536  
 Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU), Bangkok, Thailand. [C\*] #01537  
 Asian-Pacific Society for Digestive Endoscopy (APSE), Hong Kong, Hong Kong.  
 [D] #01546  
 Asian Paralympic Committee (APC), Dubai, United Arab Emirates. [D] #01565  
 Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [D] #01566  
 Asian Pencak Silat Federation (APSIF), Singapore, Singapore. [D] #01572  
 Asian Physics Education Network (ASPEN), Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01576  
 Asian Population Association (APA), Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. [D] #01581  
 Asian Reinsurance Corporation, Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01595  
 Asian Shooting Confederation (ASC), Hawalli, Kuwait. [F] #01606  
 Asian Spinal Cord Network (ASCO), Enniskillen, UK. [F] #01656  
 Asian Taekwondo Union (ATU), Seongnam, Korea Rep. [D] #01664  
 Asian Tennis Federation (ATF), Delhi, India. [D] #01665  
 Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [v/C] #01748  
 Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health (APCOM), Bangkok, Thailand. [v/D] #01757  
 Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF), Sydney, Australia. [F] #01792  
 Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Kuala Lumpur,  
 Malaysia. [v/F\*] #01813  
 Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL), Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01877  
 Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01935  
 Asia Rugby, Hong Kong, Hong Kong. [D] #01956  
 Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE), Quezon  
 City, Philippines. [D] #01964  
 AsiaVision (AVN), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [F] #01970  
 Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (AASSA), Seongnam,  
 Korea Rep. [D] #02188  
 Association of Asian Athletics Coaches (AAAC), Beijing, China. [D] #02221  
 Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (ACC),  
 Jakarta, Indonesia. [D\*] #02223  
 Association of Asian Election Authorities (AAEA), Gwacheon, Korea Rep. [D] #02224  
 Association of European Election Officials (ACEEO), Budapest, Hungary. [D] #02352  
 Association of Management Development Institutions in South Asia (AMDISA),  
 Hyderabad, India. [D] #02625  
 Association for Middle Eastern Public Policy and Administration (AMEPPA), New  
 Cairo, Egypt. [C] #02641  
 Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA), Frankfurt-Main, Germany. [C] #02653  
 Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #02654  
 Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP), Tokyo,  
 Japan. [D] #02686  
 Association of Space Explorers (ASE), Webster TX, USA. [v/C] #02762  
 Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), Toronto, Canada. [v/F] #02813  
 Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB), Incheon, Korea Rep. [B] #02885  
 Badminton Asia, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia. [D] #02885  
 Badminton World Federation (BWF), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [v/B] #02889  
 Bahá'í International Community, New York NY, USA. [F] #02891  
 Baseball Federation of Asia (BFA), New Taipei City, Taiwan. [D] #03004

Bureau gravimétrique international (BGI), Toulouse, France. [F] #03164  
 Bureau international des Médecins sans frontières (MSF international), Geneva,  
 Switzerland. [F] #03168  
 Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, New York NY, USA. [v/F] #03204  
 Cartoonists Rights Network International (CRNI International), Fairfax Station,  
 USA. [F] #03384  
 Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Baltimore MD, USA. [F] #03398  
 CBR Asia-Pacific Network (CBR AP Network), Bangkok, Thailand. [F] #03408  
 Central Asian Cellular Forum (CACF), Islamabad, Pakistan. [F] #03451  
 Central Asian Football Association (CAFA), Dushanbe, Tajikistan. [D] #03452  
 ChildFund International, Richmond VA, USA. [v/F] #03648  
 Child Helpline International (CHI), Amsterdam, Netherlands. [D] #03649  
 CHS Alliance, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #03690  
 Church of Scientology International (CSI), Los Angeles CA, USA. [s/F] #03701  
 Civil Aviation Medical Association (CAMA), Peachtree City GA, USA. [v/F] #03732  
 Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPSPS), The Hague,  
 Netherlands. [v/F] #03737  
 Climate Action Network (CAN), Bonn, Germany. [v/F] #03761  
 Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and  
 the Pacific (CPS), Colombo, Sri Lanka. [F\*] #03861  
 Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education (CPSCE), Pasig City, Philip-  
 pines. [F] #03862  
 Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), Amsterdam, Netherlands. [v/F\*] #04030  
 Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania UR. [v/C] #04101  
 Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants (CAPA), Selangor, Malaysia. [D] #04230  
 Confédération internationale du crédit agricole (CICA), Zurich, Switzerland. [v/C] #04281  
 Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA),  
 Astana, Kazakhstan. [v/F\*] #04331  
 Conseil international du sport militaire (CISM), Brussels, Belgium. [D] #04412  
 Consortium for Non-communicable Diseases Prevention and Control in sub-  
 Saharan Africa (CNCD-Africa), Nairobi, Kenya. [v/D] #04465  
 Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Convention/Meeting  
 of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol, London, UK. [F\*] #04479  
 Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries (CENTR), Brussels,  
 Belgium. [D] #04599  
 Democracy International (DI), [v/F] #04727  
 Eastern Mediterranean Council of Optometry (EMCO). [D] #04920  
 Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network (EMPHNET), Amman, Jordan. [F] #04923  
 Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [D\*] #04985  
 Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank (ETDB),  
 Istanbul, Turkey. [F\*] #04986  
 Economists for Peace and Security (EPS), Annandale on Hudson NY, USA. [F] #04995  
 Enabling Education Network (EENET), Hyde, UK. [F] #05111  
 Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #05143  
 Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism  
 (EAG), Moscow, Russia. [v/F\*] #05256  
 Europa Cinemas, Paris, France. [F] #05380  
 European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE),  
 Venice, Italy. [v/D] #05660  
 European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX), Leiden, Netherlands. [D] #05734  
 European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS), Brussels, Belgium. [v/F] #07152  
 European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO), Lugano, Switzerland. [v/D] #08218  
 European Society for Organ Transplantation (ESOT), Padua, Italy. [v/D] #08246  
 European Society for Paediatric Haematology and Immunology (ESPHI). [v/D] #08250  
 European Society of Surgical Oncology (ESSO), Brussels, Belgium. [v/D] #08320  
 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), Oslo, Norway. [F] #08770  
 FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. [B\*] #08793  
 FD – World Dental Federation, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/A] #08812  
 Federation of Asian Pharmaceutical Associations (FAPA), Paranaque City,  
 Philippines. [D] #08965  
 Federation of Engineering Institutions of Islamic Countries (FEIIC), Serdang,  
 Malaysia. [D] #09000  
 Fédération internationale des associations de transitaires et assimilés (FIATA),  
 Glatbrugg, Switzerland. [B] #09130  
 Fédération internationale de basketball (FIBA), Mies, Switzerland. [B] #09134  
 Fédération internationale des échecs (FIDE), Athens, Greece. [B] #09146  
 Fédération internationale d'escrime (FIE), Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #09148  
 Fédération internationale des géomètres (FIG), Copenhagen, Denmark. [B] #09154  
 Fédération Internationale de Gynécologie et d'Obstétrique (FIGO), London, UK. [B] #09158  
 Fédération internationale des professeurs de français (FIFF), Paris, France. [B] #09171  
 Fédération internationale de sambo (FIAS), Lausanne, Switzerland. [D] #09174  
 Fédération Internationale de Ski (FIS), Oberhofen-Thunsee, Switzerland. [B] #09177  
 Fédération internationale de volleyball (FIVB), Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #09187  
 Fédération of Islamic Medical Associations (FIMA), Amman, Jordan. [D] #09196  
 Fédération Mondiale du Cirque, Monaco, Monaco. [v/C] #09203  
 Fencing Confederation of Asia (FCA), Pasig City, Philippines. [D] #09254  
 Financial Transparency Coalition (FTC), Washington DC, USA. [v/F] #09288  
 Focus Humanitarian Assistance, Don Mills, Canada. [F] #09317  
 GBV Prevention Network, Kampala, Uganda. [F] #09571  
 General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists (SDA), Silver Spring MD, USA. [B] #09597  
 Generations for Peace, Amman, Jordan. [v] #09604  
 Girls not Brides, London, UK. [v/F] #09638  
 Global Call for Action Against Poverty (GCAP), Johannesburg, South Africa. [F] #09733  
 Global Campaign for Education (GCE), Johannesburg, South Africa. [v/F] #09735  
 Global Coalition against Daesh. [C\*] #09761  
 Global Development Learning Network (GDLN), Washington DC, USA. [v/F] #09784  
 Global Environment Facility (GEF), Washington DC, USA. [v/F\*] #09812  
 Global Forum on Migration & Development (GFMD), Geneva, Switzerland. [F\*] #09838  
 GLOBAL.G.A.P. Cologne, Germany. [F] #09856  
 Global Health Security Agency (GHS). [F\*] #09868  
 Global Health Workforce Alliance (GHW), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #09870  
 Global Investigative Journalism Network (GIJN), Silver Spring MD, USA. [v/F] #09892  
 Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM). [v/F] #09940  
 Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC), Jakarta,  
 Indonesia. [C] #09966  
 Global Parliament of Mayors (GPM), The Hague, Netherlands. [v/F] #09973  
 Green Trust (GT), Dhaka, Bangladesh. [F] #10116  
 Group of 77 (G-77), New York NY, USA. [F\*] #10153  
 GSM Association (GSM), London, UK. [B] #10236  
 Habitat International Coalition (HIC), Giza, Egypt. [v/F] #10266  
 HAI – Asia-Pacific (HAIAF). [F] #10274  
 Harm Reduction International (HRI), London, UK. [F] #10282  
 Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), London, UK. [F] #10389  
 IFEX, Toronto, Canada. [v/F] #10485  
 ILO – International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. [B\*] #10502  
 Institutes for Achievement of Human Potential (IAHP), Wyndmoor PA, USA. [v/F] #10665

InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), Washington DC, USA. [v/F] #10744  
 Intergovernmental Organization for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF), Bern,  
 Switzerland. [C\*] #10864  
 Inter-Islamic Network of Nanotechnology (INN), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [F] #10877  
 International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA). [v/F] #10948  
 International Alliance of Patients' Organizations (IAPO), London, UK. [v/F] #10994  
 International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), Monaco, Monaco. [B] #11075  
 International Association of Coaching Institutes (ICI), Berlin, Germany. [v/C] #11137  
 International Association for Counselling (IAC), Msida, Malta. [v/F] #11176  
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), Brussels, Belgium. [v/B] #11194  
 International Association for Ecology (INTECOL), Seoul, Korea Rep. [v/B] #11212  
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience  
 (IAESTE), Luxembourg, Luxembourg. [v/C] #11244  
 International Association for Hydrogen Energy (IAHE), West Lafayette IN, USA. [B] #11311  
 International Association for Mongol Studies (IAMS), Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. [C] #11395  
 International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI), Saint-  
 Maurice, France. [B] #11404  
 International Association of NLP Institutes (INI), Berlin, Germany. [v/C] #11410  
 International Association of People's Lawyers (IAPL), Utrecht, Netherlands. [D] #11435  
 International Association of Police Academies (INTERPA), Ankara, Turkey. [C] #11451  
 International Association for Promoting Geoethics (IAPG), Rome, Italy. [C] #11465  
 International Association of Women in Radio and Television (IAWRIT). [C] #11626  
 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna, Austria. [B\*] #11648  
 International Bar Association for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Washington DC,  
 USA. [F\*] #11672  
 International Bar Association (IBA), London, UK. [B] #11675  
 International Bee Research Association (IBRA), Bristol, UK. [B] #11685  
 International Belt Wrestling Association, Lahore, Pakistan. [v/D] #11688  
 International Billiards and Snooker Federation (IBSF), Doha, Qatar. [v/B] #11694  
 International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY), Basel, Switzerland. [B] #11719  
 International Bodyguard Association (IBA), London, UK. [C] #11729  
 International Boxing Association (AIBA), Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #11737  
 International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Geneva, Switzerland.  
 [v/F] #11775  
 International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL),  
 CMC, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #11776  
 International Canoe Federation (ICF), Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #11786  
 International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of  
 Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome, Italy. [v/F\*] #11872  
 International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris, France. [B] #11885  
 International Children's Palliative Care Network (ICPCN), Durban, South Africa.  
 [v/F] #11902  
 International Christian Organisation of the Media (ICOM), Geneva, Switzerland.  
 [v/B] #11914  
 International Cities of Peace (ICP), Dayton OH, USA. [v/F] #11929  
 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montréal, Canada. [B\*] #11933  
 International Civil Society Action Network (ICSA), Washington DC, USA. [F] #11940  
 International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, New York NY, USA. [v/B] #11970  
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), Delhi, India. [B] #12040  
 International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Depen-  
 dency (ICPA), Silver Spring MD, USA. [B] #12056  
 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #12136  
 International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (ICSD), Lausanne, Switzerland.  
 [v/B] #12142  
 International Confederation of Midwives (ICM), The Hague, Netherlands. [B] #12200  
 International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment (ICENV),  
 Coimbatore, India. [v/B] #12349  
 International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and  
 Dance (ICHPER-SD), Reston VA, USA. [B] #12361  
 International Council of Museums (ICOM), Paris, France. [v/B] #12384  
 International Council of Ophthalmology (ICO), San Francisco CA, USA. [v/B] #12390  
 International Council for Philosophical Inquiry with Children (ICPIC). [F] #12393  
 International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (ICPHS), Tomar,  
 Portugal. [v/A] #12394  
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/A] #12427  
 International Cricket Council (ICC), Dubai, United Arab Emirates. [C] #12440  
 International Criminal Court (ICC), The Hague, Netherlands. [F\*] #12443  
 International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL (ICPO-INTERPOL), Lyon,  
 France. [B\*] #12445  
 International Development Association (IDA), Washington DC, USA. [B\*] #12489  
 International Diabetes Federation (IDF), Brussels, Belgium. [B] #12498  
 International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), Geneva, Switzerland. [C] #12585  
 Internationale Vereinigung Sport- und Freizeiteinrichtungen (IAKS), Cologne,  
 Germany. [B] #12646  
 International Exhibitions Bureau (IEB), Paris, France. [B\*] #12650  
 International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), Zurich, Switzerland. [v/B] #12688  
 International Federation of Biosafety Associations (IFBA), Ottawa, Canada. [v/B] #12700  
 International Federation of Blood Donor Organizations (IFBDO), Isernia, Italy. [C] #12701  
 International Federation of Bodybuilding and Fitness (IFBB), Madrid, Spain. [B] #12703  
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women (BPW Interna-  
 tional), Cairo, Egypt. [B] #12704  
 International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF), Brussels, Belgium. [C] #12754  
 International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (IFHR), Paris, France. [v/B] #12779  
 International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), Brussels, Belgium. [B] #12789  
 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva,  
 Switzerland. [B] #12852  
 International Finance Corporation (IFC), Washington DC, USA. [e/F\*] #12920  
 International Fishmeal Association (IFA), Linz, Austria. [D] #12931  
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Rome, Italy. [FIF\*] #13014  
 International Fur Federation (IFF), London, UK. [C] #13019  
 International Golf Federation, Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #13050  
 International Handball Federation (IHF), Basel, Switzerland. [v/B] #13092  
 International Hockey Federation (FIH), Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #13120  
 International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IHL), San Remo, Italy. [v/C] #13198  
 International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), London, UK. [v/B] #13240  
 International ISBN Agency, London, UK. [B] #13268  
 International Islamic Charitable Organization (IIICO), Kuwait, Kuwait. [D] #13270  
 International Juudo Federation (IJF), Paris, France. [v/B] #13289  
 International Kurash Association (IKA), Tashkent, Uzbekistan. [v/D] #13305  
 International Mixed Martial Arts Federation (IMMAF). [B] #13485  
 International Modern Pentathlon Union (UIPM), Monaco, Monaco. [B] #13488  
 International Monetary Fund (IMF), Washington DC, USA. [F\*] #13492  
 International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP),  
 Oxford, UK. [F] #13547  
 International Network for Cancer Treatment and Research (INCTR), Brussels,  
 Belgium. [F] #13551



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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>	

## Appendix 3 – Table 3

# Country participation in international organizations by type of organization

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

This table indicates the number of organizations of which a country or territory is a member, whether directly or through the presence of members in that country. (See "Notes to the User" at the front of this volume for further information on country names.) No distinction is made between different categories of membership (e.g. full, associate). A country is only counted once for each organization.

For each country or territory is given the total number of organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, with members in that country or territory.

The organizations are totalled by type, indicated by the letter code at the head of each column. In addition, totals are given at the end of each row by cluster. The organization types allocated to each cluster 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

See the Appendix "Types of organization" for more information on organization types. For further statistical summaries and other presentations of this data, and Volume 5: *Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns*.

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION															TOTAL BY CLUSTER				TOTAL A-U		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV		V	
Abu Dhabi	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	6	
Afghanistan	11	122	61	84	132	171	44	41	10	12	2	2	0	128	84	449	146	128	46	135	904	
Afghanistan (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Åland	0	2	0	17	5	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	29	5	2	0	12	48
Albania	18	211	131	366	310	419	63	110	10	29	10	37	2	352	206	1145	376	354	73	326	2274	
Algeria	14	247	216	380	281	348	70	270	17	45	19	48	0	259	302	1205	374	259	89	589	2516	
Andorra	5	80	47	101	105	97	12	29	1	29	5	5	0	134	64	330	139	134	17	94	714	
Angola	11	137	62	129	158	235	50	108	10	19	4	56	0	154	147	574	233	154	54	265	1280	
Anguilla	0	23	10	44	20	33	1	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	13	110	23	0	1	30	164	
Antigua-Barbuda	4	86	39	118	110	123	15	80	0	11	4	7	2	193	116	370	128	195	19	198	908	
Argentina	24	434	730	1046	550	986	208	468	42	94	106	208	3	365	724	3220	852	368	314	1234	5988	
Armenia	14	215	136	279	245	317	44	72	9	16	10	4	0	220	139	961	265	220	54	220	1720	
Aruba	2	54	20	68	37	44	7	29	0	5	5	1	0	1	25	188	43	1	12	54	298	
Ascension Is	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Australia	28	459	1055	1386	780	1401	428	512	47	131	287	131	9	363	1037	4329	1042	372	715	1596	8054	
Austria	25	424	815	2132	1072	1504	239	735	38	120	127	132	6	534	1097	4900	1324	540	366	1870	9000	
Azerbaijan	15	194	124	243	215	252	30	63	10	26	9	0	0	287	104	828	241	287	39	177	1572	
Azores	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	6	3	0	0	6	15	
Bahamas	5	119	69	138	126	191	67	96	1	17	31	18	2	191	136	522	161	193	98	233	1207	
Bahrain	10	168	99	209	151	191	41	96	8	21	23	2	0	150	103	677	174	150	64	207	1272	
Bangladesh	19	294	233	336	283	541	121	183	23	41	12	29	3	173	356	1423	353	176	133	562	2647	
Barbados	8	150	96	174	156	239	46	118	1	30	21	10	2	207	188	667	196	209	67	307	1446	
Basque Country	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6	
Bavaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Belarus	12	204	170	373	235	309	43	96	10	30	14	34	0	277	168	1068	299	277	57	274	1975	
Belgium	23	436	947	2502	1281	1848	355	1059	48	130	210	211	4	666	1830	5756	1622	670	565	2937	11550	
Belize	6	97	66	132	150	203	35	87	1	11	11	10	2	172	140	504	171	174	46	228	1123	
Benin	12	188	119	202	210	375	68	205	18	34	6	58	0	207	262	896	302	207	74	485	1964	
Bermuda	2	74	59	90	38	98	27	39	0	11	18	4	0	2	63	323	53	2	45	102	525	
Bhutan	5	75	36	62	89	101	16	18	3	9	1	3	0	58	66	279	101	58	17	87	542	
Bolivia	16	269	177	451	264	464	91	220	19	35	22	120	2	265	358	1377	419	267	113	597	2773	
Bonaire Is	1	2	3	11	4	8	0	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	25	5	0	1	10	41	
Bophuthatswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11	205	158	395	287	396	60	67	11	24	8	14	2	386	135	1165	325	388	68	213	2159	
Botswana	13	190	109	171	151	289	70	141	10	28	10	13	2	146	209	772	192	148	80	360	1552	
Brazil	25	455	892	1258	663	1216	283	486	56	103	136	302	5	424	859	3846	1068	429	419	1401	7163	
British Antarctic Terr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	5	
British Caribbean Terr	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	
British Indian Ocean Terr	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	
Brunei Darussalam	3	104	59	138	140	133	23	50	4	12	6	3	4	104	79	437	155	108	29	133	862	
Bulgaria	22	354	475	1122	639	858	116	349	29	54	38	17	6	502	548	2831	710	508	154	926	5129	
Burkina Faso	11	189	105	192	225	392	87	191	17	28	6	61	0	221	291	889	314	221	93	499	2016	
Burundi	8	139	61	150	158	276	59	129	13	17	2	44	1	139	163	634	219	140	61	305	1359	
Cambodia	11	150	80	167	220	284	58	44	6	20	10	19	1	164	122	692	259	165	68	172	1356	
Cameroon	18	268	223	251	260	522	110	241	18	46	23	132	2	228	328	1282	438	230	133	587	2670	
Canada	27	461	1099	1427	906	1547	510	609	54	122	371	253	7	309	1265	4561	1281	316	881	1928	8967	
Canaries	0	3	3	2	2	8	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	16	3	0	1	9	29	
Cape Verde	3	83	25	71	114	152	21	68	1	13	1	10	0	129	92	334	137	129	22	161	783	
Caroline Is	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	
Cayman Is	1	53	31	78	37	60	10	15	0	6	4	0	0	2	27	223	43	2	14	42	324	
Central African Rep	6	103	46	109	133	212	27	136	8	13	2	46	1	172	151	476	192	173	29	295	1165	
Chad	8	106	61	127	165	231	37	124	10	17	2	48	0	136	161	533	230	136	39	295	1233	
Channel Is	0	17	19	31	9	26	3	8	1	4	2	0	0	0	17	93	12	0	7	26	138	
Chile	22	397	516	827	440	801	158	347	36	65	59	172	3	381	531	2563	677	384	217	914	4755	
China	21	394	794	1033	599	977	241	260	34	80	99	35	8	240	583	3219	714	248	340	877	5398	
Ciskei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Colombia	21	385	451	761	421	802	165	344	39	54	48	173	3	327	522	2420	648	330	213	905	4516	
Comoros	4	67	37	85	116	120	15	61	2	9	1	6	0	121	70	313	131	121	16	133	714	
Congo Brazzaville	9	150	88	155	170	271	40	176	11	26	7	44	0	204	188	673	240	204	47	375	1539	
Congo DR	17	197	140	197	204	416	107	222	13	29	9	149	2	178	292	967	382	180	116	527	2172	
Cook Is	3	56	22	64	64	62	5	25	2	15	1	3	0	82	37	207	82	82	6	64	441	
Cossackia (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Costa Rica	16	287	253	509	300	557	116	252	26	51	49	58	1	328	437	1622	409	329	165	715	3240	
Côte d'Ivoire	18	220	166	254	235	408	73	241	10	31	14	92	1	231	323	1066	358	232	87	574	2317	
Crimea	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Croatia	19	357	457	1121	587	849	94	210	21	65	30	47	2	444	356	2803	699	446	124	587	4659	
Cuba	14	247	204	411	222	351	53	174	10	41	13	67	2	369	330	1227	330	371	66	514	2508	
Cuba (exile)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	6	
Curaçao	1	48	24	75	21	45	4	29	0	1	0	1	0	1	10	193	23	1	4	39	260	
Cyprus	19	282	275	669	470	601	85	222	14	48	36	8	2	464	353	1846	526	466	121	589	3548	
Czechoslovakia	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	80	0	0	2	0	1	15	11							

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION															TOTAL BY CLUSTER					TOTAL A-U	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V		
Equatorial Guinea	3	59	19	69	98	110	16	59	2	8	1	22	0	114	59	260	128	114	17	120	639	
Eritrea	4	69	16	58	89	106	17	47	5	11	1	15	0	88	57	253	115	88	18	109	583	
Estonia	17	295	334	923	530	730	55	191	20	64	21	9	1	373	357	2299	603	374	76	568	3920	
Eswatini	8	133	59	112	132	223	41	113	5	26	5	9	2	158	148	535	167	160	46	266	1174	
Ethiopia	16	208	96	177	209	385	91	149	13	27	12	44	0	155	265	882	280	155	103	427	1847	
Faeroe Is	0	40	25	87	29	41	2	23	0	1	1	2	1	1	22	193	32	2	3	45	275	
Falklands/Malvinas	0	5	9	3	3	13	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	30	3	2	5	4	44	
Fiji	11	176	89	148	154	244	45	93	4	29	12	21	2	200	176	668	204	202	57	273	1404	
Finland	26	426	773	2127	997	1507	185	910	26	123	111	27	5	611	1195	4859	1147	616	296	2131	9049	
France	28	446	1105	2958	1611	2251	446	1283	78	174	275	425	6	767	2265	6859	2210	773	721	3626	14135	
French Antilles	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0	1	2	11	
French Southern & Antarctic Terr	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
Gabon	9	124	86	134	161	238	31	170	11	20	4	25	0	209	156	591	206	209	35	337	1378	
Galapagos Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Gambia	10	124	56	118	153	247	39	128	11	18	4	14	0	148	169	555	185	148	43	308	1239	
Georgia	18	258	194	359	258	367	57	92	12	25	12	8	0	268	149	1196	291	268	69	253	2077	
German DR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	27	0	0	9	0	39	48
Germany	26	473	1118	3024	1566	2259	466	1195	76	169	273	222	9	650	2081	6900	1957	659	739	3352	13607	
Germany FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	1	0	7	0	16	24
Ghana	21	303	237	250	277	592	158	269	26	33	27	59	2	261	396	1403	369	263	185	691	2911	
Gibraltar	0	33	24	35	16	48	0	8	0	1	7	1	0	0	16	140	18	0	7	24	189	
Greece	25	402	685	1622	840	1219	177	591	34	99	88	27	4	513	996	3953	966	517	265	1621	7322	
Greenland	0	9	10	39	16	36	2	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	16	94	16	2	2	27	141	
Grenada	4	76	46	112	118	147	17	77	0	8	3	12	2	140	115	385	138	142	20	192	877	
Guadeloupe	1	27	13	46	11	31	3	24	0	1	1	10	0	0	26	118	22	0	4	50	194	
Guam	3	40	15	54	21	38	11	12	2	10	9	3	0	0	33	150	34	0	20	37	241	
Guatemala	15	240	170	411	270	469	108	193	22	30	28	85	1	365	234	1305	385	366	136	549	2741	
Guiana Fr	1	11	4	19	11	25	2	8	0	2	1	3	0	0	12	60	16	0	3	20	99	
Guinea	10	138	75	140	168	268	43	138	10	17	5	19	0	245	186	631	204	245	48	334	1462	
Guinea-Bissau	6	76	27	84	129	175	26	78	1	11	1	17	0	136	107	368	157	136	27	186	874	
Guyana	4	124	70	134	166	206	38	135	1	12	10	20	2	185	171	538	198	187	48	307	1278	
Haiti	10	165	80	165	171	281	68	122	4	23	13	77	0	203	200	701	271	203	81	326	1582	
Heard Is	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	
Honduras	12	185	104	310	225	366	75	178	20	27	15	52	2	274	271	977	304	276	90	469	2116	
Hong Kong	13	295	425	665	237	533	182	211	23	56	100	49	6	10	382	1931	342	16	282	616	3187	
Hungary	26	405	702	1593	864	1194	160	504	30	109	60	68	6	502	839	3920	1041	508	220	1373	7062	
Iceland	17	264	235	769	399	533	66	373	9	47	28	14	4	321	453	1818	460	325	94	835	3532	
India	26	459	877	1102	633	1253	327	466	44	105	129	209	9	287	876	3717	847	296	456	1386	6802	
Indonesia	19	386	421	666	460	767	168	255	24	64	56	87	7	184	510	2259	611	191	224	789	4074	
Iran Islamic Rep	17	297	325	420	262	359	84	127	18	31	20	8	0	194	201	1418	301	194	104	346	2363	
Iraq	14	190	102	228	165	213	51	142	9	15	8	11	1	223	130	747	191	224	59	281	1502	
Ireland	21	404	630	1562	794	1293	212	486	34	82	152	178	2	472	985	3910	1054	474	364	1505	7307	
Isle of Man	0	14	12	19	5	24	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	9	69	6	0	3	11	89	
Isle of Wight	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	
Israel	24	391	657	1037	518	819	224	366	18	87	119	69	2	240	594	2928	674	242	343	978	5165	
Italy	28	457	1062	2791	1438	2060	361	1093	75	149	215	401	5	685	1808	6398	1988	690	576	2976	12628	
Jamaica	13	201	131	212	201	320	81	173	1	24	34	21	2	216	269	877	246	218	115	443	1899	
Japan	26	457	958	1443	799	1237	317	498	39	117	207	124	10	310	914	4121	1040	320	524	1451	7456	
Jordan	19	250	178	329	252	385	96	178	20	31	21	22	1	207	268	1161	305	208	117	466	2257	
Kachinland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Kazakhstan	12	209	163	296	223	282	60	73	17	25	9	14	0	194	105	962	262	194	69	195	1682	
Kenya	20	338	321	344	336	766	186	293	27	55	43	111	2	246	490	1789	502	248	229	810	3578	
Kiribati	3	61	30	61	73	83	15	35	1	14	2	7	2	88	45	238	94	90	17	81	520	
Korea DPR	9	89	43	57	76	79	27	39	1	10	2	3	0	109	70	277	89	109	29	110	614	
Korea Rep	25	427	693	976	527	907	172	266	35	74	72	87	9	245	435	3028	688	254	244	736	4950	
Kosovo	6	68	42	117	71	112	18	9	9	2	2	2	1	1	12	345	7	2	20	30	472	
Kurdish area	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	9	
Kuwait	13	220	165	289	183	238	62	135	11	25	23	7	1	180	171	925	215	181	85	317	1723	
Kyrgyzstan	6	139	69	147	163	196	27	53	7	17	2	3	0	187	79	557	183	187	29	139	1093	
Laos	11	87	45	104	162	191	32	36	2	11	2	7	1	137	104	438	180	138	34	142	932	
Lapland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	
Latvia	14	278	277	806	484	659	58	178	20	59	20	11	1	392	308	2034	554	393	78	506	3565	
Lebanon	17	285	236	399	280	424	89	193	18	29	29	56	0	232	246	1361	365	232	118	457	2533	
Leeward Is	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	5	
Lesotho	9	131	69	120	134	222	39	106	5	16	6	16	2	187	151	551	166	189	45	262	1213	
Liberia	6	128	54	106	138	251	53	141	7	14	5	21	1	225	153	545	173	226	58	301	1303	
Libyan AJ	8	156	82	255	196	170	24	141	10	20	4	9	0	194	125	671	225	194	28	276	1394	
Liechtenstein	6	85	52	132	121	151	13	56	3	14	7	6	0	248	111	426	141	248	20	170	1005	
Lithuania	18	306	321	892	526	714	59	194	23	60	26	29	1	388	329	2251	615	389	85	546	3886	
Luxembourg	16	270	290	873	576	730	87	415	15	48	52	36	2	591	625	2179	660	593	139	1055	4626	
Macau	1	98	49	112	59	66	12	18	3	4	5	6	1	8	24	326	69	9	17	45	466	
Madagascar	12	179	105	163	195	300	62	161	10	24	11	94	0	225	229	759	313	225	73	400	1770	
Malawi	13	168	98	173	182	358	68	142	14	29	13	38	2	198	218	810	249	200	81	374	1714	
Malaysia	20	362	474																			

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION																TOTAL BY CLUSTER					TOTAL A-U
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V		
Peru	21	366	373	694	370	748	145	321	31	60	46	179	2	377	502	2202	609	379	191	854	4235	
Philippines	21	392	417	649	459	801	218	282	28	62	82	201	6	223	590	2280	722	229	300	900	4431	
Pitcairn	0	2	1	6	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	2	0	1	3	19	
Poland	26	422	777	1866	964	1384	184	518	39	93	101	148	7	540	866	4475	1205	547	285	1423	7935	
Polynesia Fr	1	42	24	58	26	33	9	15	1	8	1	6	0	0	19	158	40	0	10	35	243	
Portugal	24	420	733	1907	927	1362	181	641	39	102	98	118	6	562	1105	4446	1147	568	279	1785	8225	
Puerto Rico	9	152	138	313	90	231	95	112	7	22	59	67	1	1	209	843	179	2	154	328	1506	
Qatar	7	163	124	230	169	189	50	79	13	16	10	1	0	129	78	713	186	129	60	170	1258	
Quebec	0	0	3	5	4	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	4	0	1	13	34	
Rapanui/Easter Is	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Ra's al Khaymah	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Réunion	1	21	8	19	10	17	3	13	2	1	4	13	0	0	24	66	24	0	7	39	136	
Romania	23	395	554	1339	734	1064	124	388	29	65	74	65	6	509	597	3375	864	515	198	1014	5966	
Russia	24	411	776	1414	749	1136	225	333	31	103	98	46	7	417	720	3761	898	424	323	1084	6490	
Rwanda	13	167	87	154	167	326	69	126	12	23	6	57	2	187	191	747	247	189	75	329	1587	
Saba	0	1	0	2	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	3	12	
Sabah	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	
Sahara West	0	6	1	5	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	22	6	4	2	9	43
Samoa	4	100	41	93	108	132	22	45	3	19	4	15	2	114	86	370	142	116	26	134	788	
Samoa USA	1	33	6	48	21	31	4	16	0	6	1	4	0	0	10	119	31	0	5	26	181	
San Marino	3	78	30	71	106	69	7	31	2	18	3	9	0	192	64	251	133	192	10	97	683	
Sao Tomé-Príncipe	3	61	11	50	90	91	15	49	2	7	0	8	0	123	50	216	105	123	15	101	560	
Sarawak	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	
Saudi Arabia	18	257	258	410	240	352	119	167	10	31	47	6	1	180	230	1295	277	181	166	407	2326	
Scotland	0	35	42	81	25	70	5	14	3	0	7	8	0	0	28	228	33	0	12	45	318	
Senegal	19	237	189	250	297	513	115	284	19	37	16	70	0	254	407	1208	404	254	131	710	2707	
Serbia	17	316	410	875	438	661	86	54	20	49	26	28	4	390	77	2279	515	394	112	151	3451	
Serbia (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Serbia-Montenegro	0	13	2	2	2	4	2	127	0	0	2	0	0	0	242	21	2	0	4	369	396	
Seychelles	6	96	60	100	122	142	22	87	3	17	4	8	2	188	102	404	147	190	26	192	959	
Sierra Leone	11	153	89	136	165	303	55	174	9	16	6	21	2	189	199	692	202	191	61	382	1528	
Singapore	17	339	502	757	372	650	178	226	28	55	96	33	11	175	398	2265	460	186	274	652	3837	
Slovakia	21	342	428	1050	619	794	74	250	21	73	25	50	3	492	414	2635	742	495	99	685	4656	
Slovenia	19	342	443	1172	629	859	88	233	18	79	36	34	3	487	391	2835	742	490	124	642	4833	
Solomon Is	4	84	37	72	91	121	28	59	1	14	1	10	2	115	71	318	115	117	29	131	710	
Somalia	8	85	33	106	128	150	27	95	4	9	3	7	0	79	111	382	144	79	30	210	845	
South Africa	28	437	770	883	529	1092	316	335	46	81	146	104	6	258	639	3210	714	264	462	1020	5670	
South Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
South Moluccas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
South Sudan	1	40	7	34	53	63	9	0	5	1	0	0	0	30	1	145	54	30	9	6	244	
Sovereign Military Order Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Spain	24	463	1000	2749	1341	1985	309	971	67	139	186	244	6	683	1605	6221	1724	689	495	2643	11772	
Sri Lanka	19	306	256	362	271	544	124	201	14	42	27	42	3	224	371	1487	355	227	151	586	2806	
Srpska	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	7	
St Barthélemy	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	8	
St Eustatius	0	1	1	4	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	0	0	2	15	
St Helena	0	1	6	2	2	11	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	20	2	3	0	6	31	
St Kitts-Nevis	3	59	38	105	105	123	13	68	0	7	3	5	2	124	87	328	117	126	16	155	742	
St Lucia	6	88	50	126	122	155	20	97	2	10	4	17	2	158	139	425	149	160	24	238	996	
St Maarten	0	13	4	29	11	19	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	65	11	0	1	13	90	
St Martin	0	5	1	8	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	2	0	0	3	25	
St Pierre-Miquelon	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	4	0	1	0	12	
St Vincent-Grenadines	3	75	34	104	112	130	14	76	0	7	2	8	2	163	108	346	127	165	16	184	838	
Sudan	14	199	110	273	241	330	62	193	14	34	7	32	1	149	207	926	307	150	69	414	1866	
Suriname	6	106	36	115	133	148	29	80	0	11	4	10	0	142	118	411	154	142	33	198	938	
Sweden	24	435	879	2419	1179	1752	263	1018	45	137	174	44	7	663	1476	5509	1360	670	437	2539	10515	
Switzerland	27	447	957	2283	1092	1693	320	859	46	128	212	166	5	542	1277	5407	1386	547	532	2182	10054	
Syrian AR	11	184	95	225	183	236	39	148	9	18	7	28	0	215	166	751	229	215	46	323	1564	
Taiwan	15	319	476	735	248	541	149	182	21	35	76	7	6	299	2086	359	13	225	502	3185		
Tajikistan	7	94	48	110	137	142	18	43	9	14	0	2	0	172	67	401	153	172	18	119	863	
Tanzania UR	17	256	181	239	271	538	116	236	17	45	24	76	4	210	352	1231	392	214	140	605	2582	
Thailand	22	387	423	706	461	740	163	239	18	64	61	46	8	177	520	2278	571	185	224	777	4035	
Timor-Leste	6	67	16	39	98	100	9	8	0	5	2	11	0	50	14	228	114	50	11	22	425	
Togo	12	170	106	195	199	360	57	189	11	23	7	55	0	201	256	843	277	201	64	456	1841	
Tokelau	0	6	3	16	15	14	3	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	6	39	18	1	3	11	72	
Tonga	4	95	43	78	91	113	19	40	5	17	1	8	2	123	71	333	116	125	20	116	710	
Trinidad-Tobago	10	210	127	214	185	299	66	158	6	21	25	22	2	205	243	860	228	207	91	407	1793	
Trust Terr of the Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Tunisia	17	278	262	471	353	453	76	311	24	46	15	24	0	312	350	1481	423	312	91	685	2992	
Turkey	24	404	651	1317	694	947	172	358	33	63	65	27	4	434	566	3343	784	438	237	957	5759	
Turkmenistan	4	77	29	78	99	76	11	33	6	9	1	2	0	141	50	264	110	141	12	89	616	
Turks-Caicos	0	17	12	44	24	25	4	12	0	2	1	0	0	2	9	98	26	2	5	21	152	
Tuvalu	2	48	22	44	61	63	8	24	3	8	0	2	2	65	46	179	71	67	8	73	398	
Tyrol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Uganda	19	256	192	254	261	554	122	228	19	32	23	54	2	196	279	1275	347	198	145	526	2491	
Ukraine	19	308	408	813	443	674	119	163	24	43	34	52	2	383	337	2222						

## Appendix 3 – Table 4

# Countries in which international organization secretariats are located by type

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

This table indicates the number of organizations with principal secretariats (headquarters, main office) in a given country. (See "Notes to the User" at the front of this volume for further information on country names.)

The organizations with principal secretariats in a given country or territory are totalled by type, indicated by the letter code at the head of each column. In addition, totals are given at the end of each row by cluster. The organization types allocated to each cluster 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

Due to space constraints, no distinction is made here between the number of intergovernmental organizations with principal secretariats in that country or territory and the number of non-governmental organizations with principal secretariats in that country or territory. Full details can be found in Volume 5: *Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns*.

See the Appendix "Types of organization" for more information on organization types. For further statistical summaries and other presentations of this data, and Volume 5: *Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns*.

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION															TOTAL BY CLUSTER				TOTAL A-U	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV		V
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	4
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	6
Algeria	0	0	1	8	5	2	5	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	13	11	6	0	5	21	43
Andorra	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Angola	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Anguilla	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Antigua-Barbuda	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	7
Argentina	0	1	4	112	24	46	26	30	5	4	6	1	0	1	80	163	29	1	32	115	340
Armenia	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	2	8
Aruba	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Australia	0	8	58	110	41	61	291	10	7	18	107	2	5	2	152	237	61	7	398	169	872
Austria	0	14	42	144	98	91	90	15	8	10	42	4	8	29	87	291	112	37	132	110	682
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	8	1	11
Bahamas	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	3	7
Bahrain	0	1	0	7	6	8	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	16	7	0	1	6	30
Bangladesh	0	0	0	4	4	10	13	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	22	14	6	0	14	26	60
Barbados	0	0	0	19	11	13	1	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	10	32	15	0	1	15	63
Belarus	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	5	10	21
Belgium	3	37	103	1003	557	574	318	73	74	20	118	14	10	39	1282	1720	591	49	436	1429	4225
Belize	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	5
Benin	0	1	0	5	2	7	6	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	26	13	5	0	7	30	55
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	7
Bhutan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	0	0	0	7	2	6	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	13	2	0	8	11	34
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	3	0	12
Botswana	0	0	0	8	6	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	11	8	0	1	7	27
Brazil	0	4	6	63	17	29	35	16	3	8	5	2	1	0	74	102	27	1	40	93	263
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
Bulgaria	0	0	1	16	12	7	20	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	24	12	0	20	28	84
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	7	6	12	6	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	29	19	8	0	6	37	70
Burundi	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	7
Cambodia	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	5	5	14
Cameroon	0	0	0	16	14	11	17	8	9	1	1	1	0	0	38	27	16	0	18	55	116
Canada	0	20	103	63	73	112	297	13	14	13	89	40	7	33	246	298	126	40	386	273	1123
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Cayman Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Central African Rep	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1	4	9
Chad	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	3	7
Chile	0	0	2	37	19	15	11	6	3	8	7	0	0	0	39	54	27	0	18	48	147
China	1	5	17	50	36	19	49	4	12	2	5	0	1	0	46	92	38	1	54	62	247
Colombia	0	0	0	39	10	11	13	10	1	11	2	3	0	0	32	50	24	0	15	43	132
Comoros	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Congo Brazzaville	0	0	0	3	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	2	0	3	11	22
Congo DR	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	28	2	3	0	10	31	46
Cook Is	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	5
Costa Rica	0	0	0	18	16	18	17	9	1	7	4	0	0	0	51	36	23	0	21	61	141
Côte d'Ivoire	0	1	1	12	9	12	5	11	1	2	4	0	0	2	16	26	11	2	9	28	76
Croatia	0	0	3	14	9	7	12	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	15	24	12	0	14	16	66
Cuba	0	0	0	7	4	4	10	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	16	11	5	0	14	18	48
Curaçao	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	3	7
Cyprus	0	1	0	5	3	5	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	11	3	0	10	6	30
Czech Rep	0	1	10	30	7	12	24	4	1	0	5	0	1	0	30	53	7	1	29	35	125
Denmark	0	4	14	103	42	77	67	19	4	5	10	1	13	1	98	198	48	14	77	121	458
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Dominica	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	4	8
Dominican Rep	0	0	0	9	1	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	10	2	0	4	9	25
Ecuador	0	0	0	17	4	12	4	7	2	2	1	0	0	5	24	29	6	5	5	33	78
Egypt	0	2	2	75	36	19	23	30	4	5	5	0	1	0	57	98	41	1	28	91	259
El Salvador	0	0	0	9	5	3	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	12	6	0	6	12	36
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Estonia	0	0	2	15	3	7	6	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	24	3	0	10	9	46
Eswatini	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	2	8
Ethiopia	0	0	0	10	14	6	4	10	4	1	0	0	1	0	22	16	15	1	4	36	72
Faeroe Is	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	4
Fiji	0	0	0	17	11	10	7	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	12	27	13	0	10	14	64
Finland	1	3	8	67	30	32	56	13	4	2	8	0	8	3	47	111	32	11	64	64	282
France	6	65	130	357	285	379	570	94	52	65	211	222	29	235	960	937	572	264	781	1106	3660
Gabon	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	6	5	0	2	9	22
Gambia	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	5	10
Georgia	0	0	0	1	2	3	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	4	2	0	12	5	23
Germany	1	24	105	466	218	284	450	43	33	24	115	21	24	23	348	880	263	47	565	424	2179
Ghana	0	0	1	23	22	25	37	8	6	1	4	0	1	0	31	49	23	1	41	45	159
Gibraltar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Greece	1	3	7	47	31	27	45	7	1	3	9	1	1	7	47	85	35	8	54	55	237
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Grenada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	5	7
Guam	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	1	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	11	9	4	14	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	10	15	9	1	17	16	58

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION															TOTAL BY CLUSTER					TOTAL A-U	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V		
Guiana Fr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	6	9
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Guyana	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	4	4	0	1	15	24	
Haiti	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	4	6	
Honduras	0	0	0	4	4	2	5	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	8	6	7	0	6	15	34	
Hong Kong	0	1	7	62	13	17	29	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	39	87	13	0	35	46	181	
Hungary	1	3	5	29	22	16	16	6	3	3	4	0	1	0	33	54	25	1	20	42	142	
Iceland	0	0	1	12	9	7	6	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	20	9	1	7	8	45	
India	0	7	18	52	42	58	142	12	13	13	29	17	2	0	176	135	72	2	171	201	581	
Indonesia	0	1	4	21	30	16	8	4	5	5	0	0	0	3	38	42	35	3	8	47	135	
Iran Islamic Rep	0	0	4	8	8	6	14	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	8	18	10	0	16	11	55	
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	25	26	
Ireland	0	2	5	34	14	12	40	2	1	5	7	14	1	0	31	53	33	1	47	34	168	
Israel	0	0	12	17	13	15	42	3	3	3	12	1	9	0	58	44	17	9	54	64	188	
Italy	2	23	69	185	148	153	260	38	16	28	46	304	8	21	306	432	480	29	306	360	1607	
Jamaica	0	0	0	18	8	9	5	5	0	2	1	0	0	4	7	27	10	4	6	12	59	
Japan	0	8	26	125	46	68	185	13	10	6	67	1	7	0	192	227	53	7	252	215	754	
Jordan	0	1	0	20	11	15	11	8	1	4	2	0	0	0	16	36	15	0	13	25	89	
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	3	4	6	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	9	4	0	7	8	28	
Kenya	0	0	1	64	50	82	56	19	12	12	4	0	3	3	87	147	62	6	60	118	393	
Korea DPR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	4	
Korea Rep	0	6	16	96	25	28	80	3	21	4	23	0	6	0	58	146	29	6	103	82	366	
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	
Kuwait	0	0	1	9	5	6	4	4	0	3	0	0	0	4	10	16	8	4	4	14	46	
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	6	14	
Laos	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	
Latvia	0	0	1	13	2	7	9	3	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	21	2	0	13	8	44	
Lebanon	0	0	1	26	8	15	11	2	2	3	3	2	0	0	19	42	13	0	14	23	92	
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	5	
Libyan AJ	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	4	0	2	15	24	
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	3	5	10	
Lithuania	0	0	1	14	4	5	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	20	4	0	8	6	38	
Luxembourg	0	1	4	30	17	27	24	4	0	3	3	1	2	1	18	62	21	3	27	22	135	
Macau	0	0	1	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	3	0	2	1	14	
Madagascar	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	6	
Malawi	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	0	2	2	13	
Malaysia	0	4	3	73	47	35	19	7	8	9	1	0	5	0	24	115	56	5	20	39	235	
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Mali	0	0	0	4	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	3	0	2	12	23	
Malta	0	0	1	5	10	6	9	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	10	12	12	0	12	13	49	
Marshall Is	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	4	7	
Mauritania	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	4	7	
Mauritius	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2	0	2	7	18	
Mexico	0	2	6	78	23	21	32	18	8	4	9	2	2	0	65	107	29	2	41	91	270	
Micronesia FS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	
Moldova	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	1	12	
Monaco	0	4	3	4	3	5	3	1	0	13	0	0	1	1	2	16	16	2	3	3	40	
Mongolia	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	3	4	9	
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	
Morocco	0	1	1	12	7	4	11	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	19	18	12	0	11	25	66	
Mozambique	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	2	2	10	
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	
Namibia	0	0	0	4	2	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	2	0	3	5	17	
Nepal	0	0	1	6	7	10	11	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	20	17	11	0	13	22	63	
Netherlands	3	25	71	267	128	253	245	22	32	18	59	13	2	40	217	619	159	42	304	271	1395	
New Caledonia	0	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	11	
New Zealand	0	1	11	20	12	11	37	2	0	1	11	0	1	0	28	43	13	1	48	30	135	
Nicaragua	0	0	0	3	2	5	5	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	16	8	2	1	6	21	38	
Niger	0	0	0	2	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	4	7	1	1	4	17	
Nigeria	0	1	3	37	14	23	78	12	10	0	4	0	1	0	54	64	14	1	82	76	237	
Northern Mariana Is	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
North Macedonia	0	0	0	2	3	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	7	4	0	5	5	21	
Norway	1	5	7	74	34	45	85	22	2	4	12	1	4	0	55	132	39	4	97	79	351	
Oman	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	7	
Pakistan	0	1	1	12	8	9	29	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	28	23	9	0	32	34	98	
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Palestine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	
Panama	0	0	1	19	7	7	4	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	27	10	0	4	9	50	
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	2	2	9	
Paraguay	0	0	0	8	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	0	2	5	18	
Peru	0	0	1	35	19	20	18	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	39	56	23	1	19	46	145	
Philippines	0	0	9	46	45	40	31	9	3	8	0	4	0	0	73	95	48	4	39	85	271	
Poland	0	0	8	24	15	15	34	6	0	5	6	4	3	0	52	47	24	3	40	58	172	
Polynesia Fr	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	4	
Portugal	1	1	11	40	14	18	40	3	0	1	1	4	3	0	35	71	19	3	41	38	172	
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	10	5	3	4	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	17	14	5	0	7	20	46	
Qatar	0	1	0	7	2	2	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	10	2	0	7	6	25	
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Romania	0	0	2	20	7	5	21	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	30	27	7	0	25	31	90	
Russia	0	0	5	59	20	14	58	19	1	5	21	0	2	0	153	78	25	2	79	31	357	
Rwanda	0	0	0	3	1	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	6	2	16	
Samoa	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	2						

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION																TOTAL BY CLUSTER				TOTAL A-U
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V	
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Turks-Caicos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uganda	0	0	0	15	9	26	23	6	6	6	2	1	0	0	13	41	16	0	25	25	107
Ukraine	0	0	1	6	6	0	21	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	15	7	7	0	24	17	55
United Arab Emirates	0	1	7	27	9	6	11	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	41	9	0	12	10	72
UK	2	67	269	441	240	556	867	45	47	56	303	26	40	63	609	1335	322	103	1170	701	3631
USA	5	83	410	441	458	888	2962	104	90	92	1537	98	54	90	2535	1827	648	144	4499	2729	9847
Uruguay	0	2	0	44	17	18	6	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	18	64	18	0	6	28	116
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	4	5	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	5	0	5	4	18
Vanuatu	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	5
Vatican	0	2	3	0	16	14	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	7	19	19	0	1	8	47
Venezuela	0	0	0	9	5	8	14	11	2	7	0	0	1	1	48	17	12	2	14	61	106
Vietnam	0	0	1	4	4	3	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	5	0	7	2	22
Virgin Is UK	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Virgin Is USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
West Bank-Gaza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yemen	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Zambia	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	6	7	0	3	15	31
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	4	8	14	8	7	0	4	1	0	0	0	25	18	12	0	9	32	71
<b>WORLD TOTALS</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>6760</b>	<b>4057</b>	<b>5478</b>	<b>9225</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>3189</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>10494</b>	<b>14709</b>	<b>5610</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>12414</b>	<b>12379</b>	<b>46248</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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