
**Y E A R B O O K O F
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Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

- *Annuaire de la Vie internationale*: 1905–1906–1907 (1^{ère} série).

1908 – 1911

Union of International Associations / Central Office of International Associations

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

1921 – 1939

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

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

1948 (1st ed.) – 1950 (3rd ed.)

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

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

1951 (4th ed.) – 1980 (18th ed.)

Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations resulting from a resolution of the Economic and Social Council

- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1951/52 (4th ed.), 1954/55 (5th ed.)
- *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1956/57 (6th ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1958/59 (7th ed.)
- *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1960/61 (8th ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1962/63 (9th ed.), 1964/65 (10th ed.), 1966/67 (11th ed.), 1968/69 (12th ed.), 1970/71 (13th ed.), 1972/73 (14th ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations / Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1974 (15th ed.)
- *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1976/77 (16th ed.), 1978/79 (17th ed.)
- *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1980 (16/18th ed.)

1981 (19th ed.)

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

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

1983 (20th ed.) – 2010 (47th ed.)

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

– *Yearbook of International Organizations*

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

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

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

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

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

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

The editors

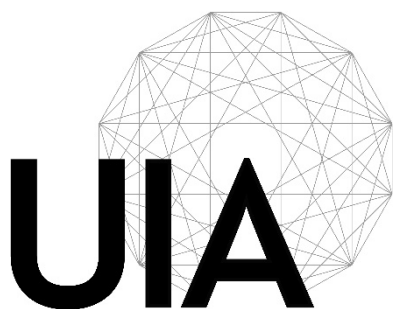
Union of International Associations (UIA)
Rue Washington 40, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: (32 2) 640 18 08
E-mail: uia@uia.org
Website: <http://www.uia.org/>

EDITED BY THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

**Y E A R B O O K O F
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**GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS
EDITION 58**

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



BRILL

The following people contributed to this edition:

Christelle Behets
Ryan Brubaker
Nancy Carfrae
Rachele Dahle
Jacques de Mévius
Carine Faveere
Clara Fernández López
Joel Fischer
Sylvie Hosselet
Chloé Houyoux
Frédéric Magin
Leslie Selvais
Régine Toussaint
Liesbeth Van Hulle (*Editor-in-Chief*)
Yolande Vlaminck
Judy Wickens
Carol Williams

Special thanks to:

Nighat Amin
Dragana Avramov
Marc Bontemps
Sheila Bordier
Tim Casswell
Alessandro Cortese
Jacques de Mévius
Dianne Dillon-Ridgley
Seya Immonen
Marilyn Mehlmann
Yves Moreau
Rolf Reinhardt
Donna Reitano
Cyril Ritchie
Simone Van Beek
Danièle Vranken
Judy Wickens
Marisha Wojciechowska-Shibuya

The Editors dedicate this edition to

Régine Toussaint, editor from 1981 to 2021

and

Nancy Carfrae, editor from 1984 to 2021

Thank you, ladies!

Information researched and edited by

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Informations complémentaires sur le web www.uia.org

The YEARBOOK series

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

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

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

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

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

- Organizations classified by country of secretariat(s)
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- Statistics by country and city

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VOLUME 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

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

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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.
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Regroupe les organisations internationales en catégories de sujets. Ces catégories, générales ou spécifiques, peuvent être utilisées comme index aux notices du Volume 1. Chaque organisation est reprise avec son adresse complète.

VOLUME 4: BIBLIOGRAPHIE ET RESSOURCES DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

- Bibliographie des études sur les organisations internationales sans but lucratif
- Publications des organisations
- Indexes

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

VOLUME 5: STATISTIQUES, VISUALIZATIONS ET REPRESENTATIONS

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

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

HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

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

Notes to the user

To find the description of an organization in the Yearbook:

- **If you know the name or abbreviation of the organization:**
Locate the organization in the alphabetic sequence in Volume 1. All names in all official languages and abbreviations are included in the alphabetic sequence. Note that the alphabetic sequence does not take account of prepositions or articles. You may find the name in the form of a cross-reference to the sequence number where the description is given. The sequence number follows the alphabetic order.
- **If you know keywords in the name of the organization:**
Consult the index in Volume 3. It will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.
- **If you know the field in which the organization is active (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.

Notes pour l'utilisateur

Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation:

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

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

How to use this volume

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

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

Subject directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comment utiliser ce volume

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

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

Section thématique

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following distinctions are made:

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

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

Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On distingue:

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

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

Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

Codes used

Number codes

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

Letter codes in upper case

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

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

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

Letter codes in lower case

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

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

Asterisks

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

Codes utilisés

Codes numériques

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

Codes alphabétiques: lettres majuscules

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

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

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

Codes alphabétiques: lettres minuscules

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

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

Astérisques

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

Abbreviations used

Function names

Title of organization officers may be abbreviated as follows:

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

Organization forms

NGO	non-governmental organization
IGO	intergovernmental organization

Names of countries

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

Note

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

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

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

Abréviations utilisées

Fonctions et titres

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

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

Formes d'organisation

NGO	Organisation non-gouvernementale
IGO	Organisation intergouvernementale

Noms de pays

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

Note

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

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

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

Warning

Coverage

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

Sources

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

Reliability of sources

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

Censorship

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

Evaluation

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

Avertissement

Contenu

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

Sources

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

Fiabilité des sources

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

Censure

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

Evaluation

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

DISCLAIMER. The organizations described in this Yearbook are invited annually to update their profiles. By updating or approving a profile, the organization gives its fully informed permission to the Union of International Associations (UIA) to collect, save and use the data the organization thus submits, in order to execute UIA’s core activities as set out in <http://www.uia.org/core-activities>. At any time an organization described in this Yearbook may ask UIA to remove, free of charge, its contact details by writing to uia@uia.org. UIA is responsible for processing the data it receives in accordance with the *General Data Protection Regulation* of the European Union. UIA will take all reasonable measures to ensure the protection of the data it holds. Those who submit data acknowledge and agree that the transmission of data is never without risk and therefore potential damage due to the unlawful use of information by third parties cannot be claimed from UIA. For more information, please see <https://uia.org/privacypolicy>

Matrix of subjects used for this volume

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

General headings

Matrix levels:

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

Matrix columns:

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

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

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

Subject categories

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

Action (20)
/ Application
Aesthetics (74)
/ Civilization
/ Heritage
/ Monuments
AFRICA
/ Action (20)
/ Aesthetics (74)
/ Agriculture (38)
/ Agrosciences (58)
/ Astronomy (01)
/ Authenticity (91)
/ Biosciences (11)
/ Classification (43)
/ Climatology (04)
/ Commerce (27)
/ Communication (26)
/ Community (77)
/ Comprehension (93)
/ Consciousness (90)
/ Conservation (69)
/ Control (45)
/ Creative expression (94)
/ Culture (54)
/ Defence (35)
/ Design (64)
/ Development (60)
/ Earth (02)
/ Economics (47)
/ Education (33)
/ Ekistics (44)
/ Emotional fulfilment (72)
/ Environment (49)
/ Experiential Activity (52)
/ Freedom (97)
/ Fundamental Sciences (00)
/ Geography (19)
/ Geology (08)
/ Geophysics (07)
/ Harmony (84)
/ Health (32)
/ History (53)
/ Hydrology (06)
/ Idealism (83)
/ Industry (28)
/ Information (23)
/ Innovative change (70)
/ Integration (85)
/ Interdisciplinarity (65)
/ International Relations (59)
/ Invention (68)
/ Invertebrates (14)
/ Languages (63)
/ Law (39)
/ Life (10)
/ Living Conditions (24)
/ Love (92)
/ Management (42)
/ Mankind (17)
/ Meaning (86)
/ Medicine (18)
/ Metapolitics (57)
/ Meteorology (03)
/ Morals (76)
/ Nation State (37)
/ Oceanography (05)
/ Peace (79)
/ Perseverance (98)
/ Philosophy (73)
/ Plant Life (12)
/ Policy (61)

/ Principles (80)
/ Psychology (46)
/ Purpose (81)
/ Recreation (34)
/ Religion (36)
/ Research, Standards (31)
/ Resourcefulness (88)
/ Resources (09)
/ Science (51)
/ Security (75)
/ Sharing (87)
/ Social Activity (22)
/ Societal Problems (29)
/ Society (21)
/ Sociology (41)
/ Solidarity (82)
/ Strategy (55)
/ Technology (48)
/ Theology (56)
/ Transportation (25)
/ Value Redistribution (67)
/ Vertebrates: Cold-blooded (15)
/ Vertebrates: Warm-blooded (16)
/ Vigilance (95)
/ Zoology (13)
Agriculture (38)
/ Animal Feedstuffs
/ Animal Husbandry
/ Aviculture
/ Breeding
/ Crops
/ Cultivation
/ Dairy Farming
/ FAO Bodies
/ Farming
/ Fisheries
/ Forestry
/ Horticulture
/ Invertebrate Culture
/ Organic Agriculture
/ Plantations
/ Viticulture
/ Whaling
Agrosciences (58)
AMERICA
/ Action (20)
/ Aesthetics (74)
/ Agriculture (38)
/ Agrosciences (58)
/ Astronomy (01)
/ Biosciences (11)
/ Classification (43)
/ Climatology (04)
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/ Communication (26)
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/ Creative expression (94)
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/ Creative expression (94)
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/ Development (60)
/ Economics (47)
/ Education (33)
/ Ekistics (44)
/ Environment (49)
/ Fundamental Sciences (00)
/ Geography (19)

Catégories sujet

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

/ Geology (08)
 / Harmony (84)
 / Health (32)
 / Hydrology (06)
 / Industry (28)
 / Information (23)
 / Innovative change (70)
 / Integration (85)
 / International Relations (59)
 / Law (39)
 / Living Conditions (24)
 / Medicine (18)
 / Nation State (37)
 / Peace (79)
 / Policy (61)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religion (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation (25)
 / Vertebrates: Warm-blooded (16)

ARAB

/ Action (20)
 / Aesthetics (74)
 / Agriculture (38)
 / Agrosiences (58)
 / Astronomy (01)
 / Authenticity (91)
 / Biosciences (11)
 / Classification (43)
 / Climatology (04)
 / Co-evolution (78)
 / Commerce (27)
 / Communication (26)
 / Comprehension (93)
 / Conservation (69)
 / Control (45)
 / Creative expression (94)
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 / Nation State (37)
 / Oceanography (05)
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 / Philosophy (73)
 / Plant Life (12)
 / Policy (61)
 / Principles (80)
 / Psychology (46)
 / Recreation (34)
 / Religion (36)
 / Research, Standards (31)
 / Resources (09)
 / Science (51)
 / Security (75)
 / Sharing (87)
 / Social Activity (22)
 / Societal Problems (29)
 / Society (21)
 / Sociology (41)
 / Solidarity (82)
 / Strategy (55)
 / Technology (48)
 / Theology (56)
 / Transportation (25)
 / Value Redistribution (67)
 / Vertebrates: Cold-blooded (15)
 / Vertebrates: Warm-blooded (16)
 / Vigilance (95)
 / Zoology (13)

ASEAN

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Appendix 1

Contents of organization descriptions

Order of descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptions always include the following information.

Organization name

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

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

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

Abbreviations follow the appropriate name.

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

Organization number

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

Descriptions may include the following information.

Addresses

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

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

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

Address locations are indexed by country in Volume 2.

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

History

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

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

Aims

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

Structure

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

Languages

Official and working languages used by the organization are listed.

Staff

The number of paid and voluntary staff are given.

Finance

Sources of funding and the annual budget figure are given.

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

Activities

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

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

Events

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

Publications

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

Information Services

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

Members

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

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

Note on country names

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

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

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

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

Consultative Status

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

IGO Relations

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

NGO Relations

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

Date

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

- 2021.02.16: the organization checked the description and returned it on that date;
- 2019: the organization has not checked the description since that date, but information has been received in the given year from another reliable source (which may be the organization's own website).

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

Codes

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

Appendix 2

Types of organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)

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

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

Further complications arise from:

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

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

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

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

TYPE 1

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

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

TYPE 2

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

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

TYPE 3

The 26 headings are the following:

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

CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

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

TYPE 1: DETAILED COMMENTS

The complexity of the hierarchical typology warrants further explanation.

Type A: Federations of international organizations

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

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

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

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

Type B: Universal membership organizations

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

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

Type C: Intercontinental membership organizations

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

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

Type D: Regionally defined membership organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Type F: Organizations having a special form

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

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

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

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

Type G: Internationally-oriented national organizations

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

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

Type H: Inactive or dissolved international organizations

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

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

Type J: Recently reported or proposed international organizations

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

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

Type K: Subsidiary and internal bodies

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

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

Type N: National organizations

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

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

Type R: Religious orders, fraternities and secular institutes

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

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

Type S: Autonomous conference series

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

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

Type T: Multilateral treaties and agreements

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

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

Type U: Inactive or dissolved non-conventional bodies

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

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

TYPE 1: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

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

Appendix 3 – Table 1

Number of international organizations by type

Edition 58, 2021/2022 (data collected in 2020)

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

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

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

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

Types by group	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this group
GROUP: CONVENTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2.63	0.34	37	97.37	0.36	38	0.36
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.13	12.67	567	93.87	5.56	604	5.76
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	39	1.77	13.36	2167	98.23	21.27	2206	21.05
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	215	2.82	73.63	7419	97.18	72.81	7634	72.83
TOTAL: CONVENTIONAL BODIES	292	2.79	100.00	10190	97.21	100.00	10482	100.00
GROUP: OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	984	21.77	52.15	3536	78.23	18.89	4520	21.94
F. Organizations of special form	746	11.62	39.53	5672	88.38	30.31	6418	31.15
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	157	1.62	8.32	9508	98.38	50.80	9665	46.91
TOTAL: OTHER BODIES	1887	9.16	100.00	18716	90.84	100.00	20603	100.00
TOTAL Types E + F	1730	15.82		9208	84.18		10938	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F	2022	9.44		19398	90.56		21420	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F G	2179	7.01		28906	92.99		31085	
GROUP: SPECIAL TYPES								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	906	14.65	16.05	5279	85.35	14.07	6185	14.33
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	58	3.54	1.03	1582	96.46	4.22	1640	3.80
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	156	23.78	2.76	500	76.22	1.33	656	1.52
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.02	3430	99.97	9.14	3431	7.95
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	910	100.00	2.43	910	2.11
S. Autonomous conference series	90	5.17	1.59	1650	94.83	4.40	1740	4.03
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2482	100.00	43.96	0	0.00	0.00	2482	5.75
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1953	7.48	34.59	24168	92.52	64.42	26121	60.51
TOTAL: SPECIAL TYPES	5646	13.08	100.00	37519	86.92	100.00	43165	100.00
TOTAL Types H + U	2859	8.85		29447	91.15		32306	
TOTAL ALL TYPES	7825	10.54		66425	89.46		74250	

Appendix 3 – Table 2
Number of international organizations by cluster
Edition 58, 2021/2022 (data collected in 2020)

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

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

Types by cluster	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this cluster
CLUSTER I: INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2.63	0.10	37	97.37	0.23	38	0.22
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.13	3.56	567	93.87	3.57	604	3.57
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	39	1.77	3.76	2167	98.23	13.66	2206	13.05
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	215	2.82	20.71	7419	97.18	46.77	7634	45.17
F. Organizations of special form	746	11.62	71.87	5672	88.38	35.76	6418	37.98
TOTAL: CLUSTER I	1038	6.14	100.00	15862	93.86	100.00	16900	100.00
CLUSTER II: DEPENDENT BODIES								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	984	21.77	86.32	3536	78.23	71.49	4520	74.27
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	156	23.78	13.68	500	76.22	10.11	656	10.78
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	910	100.00	18.40	910	14.95
TOTAL: CLUSTER II	1140	18.73	100.00	4946	81.27	100.00	6086	100.00
CLUSTER III: ORGANIZATIONAL SUBSTITUTES								
S. Autonomous conference series	90	5.17	3.50	1650	94.83	100.00	1740	41.21
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2482	100.00	96.50	0	0.00	0.00	2482	58.79
TOTAL: CLUSTER III	2572	60.92	100.00	1650	39.08	100.00	4222	100.00
CLUSTER IV: NATIONAL BODIES								
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	157	1.62	99.37	9508	98.38	73.49	9665	73.80
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.63	3430	99.97	26.51	3431	26.20
TOTAL: CLUSTER IV	158	1.21	100.00	12938	98.79	100.00	13096	100.00
CLUSTER V: DEAD, INACTIVE AND UNCONFIRMED BODIES								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	906	14.65	31.06	5279	85.35	17.01	6185	18.22
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	58	3.54	1.99	1582	96.46	5.10	1640	4.83
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1953	7.48	66.95	24168	92.52	77.89	26121	76.95
TOTAL: CLUSTER V	2917	8.59	100.00	31029	91.41	100.00	33946	100.00
TOTAL ALL TYPES	7825	10.54		66425	89.46		74250	

Appendix 3 – Table 3

Number of international organizations by subject groups

Edition 58, 2021/2022 (data collected in 2020)

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

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

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
LEVEL 0. COSMOSPHERE / GEOSPHERE				LEVEL 1. BIOSPHERE			
Fundamental Sciences (00)				Life (10)			
Analytics	20	244	264	Death	17	50	67
Atomic Physics	36	205	241	Life	12	139	151
Chemicals	39	221	260	Biosciences (11)			
Chemistry	11	195	206	Bacteriology	10	146	156
Crystallography	0	34	34	Biochemicals	1	52	53
Electromagnetism	2	40	42	Biochemistry	1	111	112
Electrophysics	2	64	66	Biology	26	400	426
Form	2	33	35	Biophysics	3	69	72
Fundamental Sciences	0	1	1	Biosciences	8	95	103
Gaseous State	17	95	112	Biotechnology	15	132	147
Heat	3	89	92	Cytology	7	227	234
Inorganic Chemical Compounds	20	89	109	Evolution and Species	19	75	94
Light	8	213	221	Genetics	32	331	363
Liquid State	9	106	115	Growth	3	132	135
Material	31	181	212	Microbiology	4	44	48
Mathematics	7	286	293	Morphology	0	18	18
Mechanics	3	164	167	Paleontology	0	36	36
Metallic Elements and Alloys	42	233	275	Parasitology	4	30	34
Non-Metallic Chemical Elements	8	95	103	Proteins	1	38	39
Organic Chemical Compounds	12	211	223	Plant Life (12)			
Physics	11	141	152	Botany	10	133	143
Radiation	35	132	167	Carnivorous Plants	0	1	1
Solid State	0	35	35	Cereals	33	141	174
Sound	2	96	98	Mycology	1	36	37
Statistics	60	118	178	Plants	57	215	272
Astronomy (01)				Plants Yielding Fibres	12	43	55
Astronomy	12	174	186	Plants Yielding Flowers	1	43	44
Geodesy	2	16	18	Plants Yielding Fruits	13	101	114
Earth (02)				Plants Yielding Oil-Related Products	10	39	49
Earth	15	151	166	Plants Yielding Stimulants	30	81	111
Meteorology (03)				Plants Yielding Sugar, Starch	2	22	24
Meteorology	80	166	246	Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta	4	82	86
Climatology (04)				Trees	7	62	69
Arctic Zones	32	118	150	Vegetables	6	126	132
Arid Zones	39	87	126	Zoology (13)			
Climate	62	316	378	Animals	42	233	275
Tropical Zones	37	220	257	Zoology	1	19	20
Oceanography (05)				Invertebrates (14)			
Marine	104	195	299	Arachnida, Myriapoda	0	15	15
Oceanography	59	188	247	Crustacea	1	12	13
Seas	117	92	209	Helminthes, Annelida	3	16	19
Hydrology (06)				Insects	8	71	79
Hydrology	60	62	122	Invertebrates	1	12	13
Rivers and Lakes	68	70	138	Locusts	15	3	18
Water	92	417	509	Molluscs	0	10	10
Geophysics (07)				Protozoa, Parazoa, Coelenterata	0	12	12
Geophysics	10	91	101	Vertebrates: Cold-blooded (15)			
Geology (08)				Amphibia	0	7	7
Geology	20	229	249	Fish	38	92	130
Islands	17	59	76	Reptiles	5	28	33
Land and Coastal Forms	114	180	294	Vertebrates: Warm-blooded (16)			
Mountains	12	75	87	Birds	24	124	148
Seismology	8	67	75	Carnivores	4	99	103
Soil	12	100	112	Cattle, Ungulates	12	95	107
Resources (09)				Herbivores	0	1	1
Coal	15	21	36	Horses	0	65	65
Energy	156	591	747	Insectivores	0	2	2
Minerals	33	119	152	Mammals	6	35	41
Petroleum	52	155	207	Marine Mammals	11	17	28
Precious Stones	9	36	45	Poultry	5	33	38
Resources	123	368	491	Primates	1	32	33
Total Level 0	1740	7684	9424	Rodents, Rabbits	0	16	16
				Vertebrates: Warm-blooded	2	6	8
				Whales, Dolphins	5	34	39
				Mankind (17)			
				Anthropology	0	92	92
				Human	21	249	270
				Mankind	6	97	103

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
Medicine (18)				Friendship	19	429	448
Anatomy	0	128	128	Friendship Groups	0	123	123
Blood	12	152	164	Human Resources	57	126	183
Blood Vessels	0	152	152	ILO Bodies	199	4	203
Cancer	5	356	361	Income	6	24	30
Cardiology	0	164	164	Intellectual Work	4	79	83
Circulatory System	0	83	83	Nongovernmental	10	366	376
Diabetes	0	56	56	Occupation	25	59	84
Diagnosis	6	227	233	Operators	5	63	68
Digestive System	0	37	37	Organization	10	129	139
Ear	0	37	37	Participation	9	74	83
Eyesight	2	313	315	Personnel	18	37	55
Fibromyalgia	0	1	1	Practitioners	0	37	37
Gerontology	0	47	47	Professional Bodies	21	816	837
Glandular System	2	96	98	Professions	21	816	837
Hearing, Speech	0	123	123	Retirement	9	52	61
Intestinal Tract	2	132	134	Self Employed	7	156	163
Leprosy	3	26	29	Services	114	641	755
Liver, Pancreas	0	63	63	Social Services	7	78	85
Locomotive, Integumentary System	2	256	258	Staff	15	116	131
Lungs, Throat	7	128	135	Trade Unions	0	544	544
Malformations	1	34	35	Unemployment	10	21	31
Medicine	50	1184	1234	Voluntary	14	291	305
Muscular System	0	74	74	Welfare	75	645	720
Nervous System	3	486	489	Work	72	251	323
Nose	0	35	35	Workers	46	759	805
Pathology	55	821	876	Information (23)			
Physiology	19	490	509	Advisory	9	10	19
Reproductive System	3	306	309	Alphabet, Transliteration	1	1	2
Respiratory System	1	86	87	Archives	7	100	107
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	14	258	272	Bibliography	8	34	42
Skeletal System	2	227	229	Books	10	124	134
Skin	1	198	199	Collections	0	52	52
Specific Diseases	28	167	195	Data, Codes	69	279	348
Teeth, Mouth	9	285	294	Documentation	84	353	437
Urogenital System	1	196	197	Expertise	63	398	461
Geography (19)				Information	238	1027	1265
Conservation Zones	10	27	37	Interpretation, Translation	6	102	108
Ecology	47	573	620	Librarians	0	48	48
Geography	14	99	113	Libraries	11	172	183
Land Type/Use	38	122	160	Periodicals	6	54	60
Nature	39	205	244	Publications	11	49	60
Wild	37	159	196	Reference	44	270	314
Total Level 1	973	13386	14359	Secretariat Services	0	36	36
LEVEL 2. SOCIAL ACTION (STRUCTURE)				Living Conditions (24)			
Action (20)				Attendants, Servants	6	42	48
Action	0	4	4	Beauticians	0	22	22
Application	81	293	374	Buildings	5	114	119
Society (21)				Catering	2	57	59
Adolescents	11	129	140	Cleaning	3	34	37
Adults	3	47	50	Clothing	3	66	69
Class, Caste, Elites	1	23	24	Consumers	13	263	276
Communities	79	411	490	Consumption	16	18	34
Countries	7	8	15	Equipment	37	152	189
Disadvantaged	45	701	746	Food	92	356	448
Elderly	12	183	195	Food Security	24	52	76
Exiles	31	95	126	Footwear	0	35	35
Family	21	355	376	Homes	1	52	53
Foreign	46	109	155	Households	6	95	101
Foreigners	14	16	30	Housing, Tenants	28	176	204
Homosexual Relationships	2	102	104	Instruments	9	33	42
Individuals	65	76	141	Living Conditions	38	426	464
Infants	68	1002	1070	Maintenance	12	73	85
Local	41	156	197	Neighbourhoods	5	13	18
Marriage	23	48	71	Parks	1	41	42
Maternity, Paternity	26	170	196	Restaurants	3	32	35
Men	4	67	71	Rural	46	352	398
Migrants	36	292	328	Settlements	17	59	76
Minority, Indigenous Groups	23	305	328	Slums, Encampments	0	7	7
Mobility	11	56	67	Towns	17	299	316
Overseas	18	165	183	Undemourishment	8	100	108
Parish	0	23	23	Urban	15	213	228
People	3	270	273	Villages	1	37	38
Peoples	12	157	169	Transportation (25)			
Racial, Ethnic Groups	11	249	260	Aerospace, Space	70	243	313
Refugees	61	205	266	Aviation	157	357	514
Segregation	13	16	29	Communications	146	319	465
Semitism	1	79	80	Containers	10	25	35
Sex-Related Questions	13	324	337	Cycling	0	70	70
Social	88	671	759	Distribution	14	44	58
Society	45	375	420	Drivers	3	31	34
Women	61	1308	1369	Forwarders, Distributors	9	95	104
Youth	51	1175	1226	Handling	49	123	172
Social Activity (22)				Hotel	2	119	121
Agency	124	221	345	Internet	26	440	466
Debate	5	273	278	Maritime	75	150	225
Employees	16	75	91	Motor Vehicles	19	238	257
Employers	6	55	61	Packaging	8	114	122
Employment	74	134	208	Pedestrians	0	3	3
Employment Conditions	72	127	199	Pilots	3	35	38
Executives, Supervisors	32	214	246	Pipelines	2	11	13
Fellowship	1	191	192	Ports: Sea, Air	27	100	127
				Post	75	90	165
				Radio	33	196	229
				Railways	64	164	228
				Roads	88	153	241

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
Satellites	35	42	77	Leather, Hides, Fur	7	70	77
Seamen	46	45	91	Machinery	10	126	136
Shipowning	4	25	29	Manufacture	22	455	477
Shipping	30	46	76	Manufacturing Processes	23	290	313
Storage	10	44	54	Meat	10	35	45
Telecommunications	99	199	298	Metal Products	8	143	151
Telegraphs	13	9	22	Mining	25	85	110
Telephone, Telex, Telefax	4	53	57	Paints, Varnishes	4	80	84
Television	25	165	190	Paper	3	114	117
Tourism	57	427	484	Pipework, Cables	3	62	65
Traffic	55	43	98	Plastics	3	131	134
Transportation	58	98	156	Precision Products	0	42	42
Travel	9	188	197	Production	81	301	382
Travellers	35	58	93	Products	32	154	186
Underwater	6	24	30	Reconstruction	13	17	30
Vehicles	17	53	70	Refrigeration, Heating, Ventilation	3	95	98
Vessels	77	94	171	Rubber	8	34	42
Waterways	39	31	70	Seaweed Products	0	1	1
				Service Sector	2	12	14
Communication (26)				Slaughterhouse Products	3	18	21
Advertising	5	84	89	Textiles, Cordage	16	248	264
Audio, Visual	22	207	229	Timber	12	87	99
Broadcasting	23	99	122	Tobacco	2	79	81
Censorship	4	25	29	Toys	0	34	34
Cinema	12	118	130	Trades and Crafts	10	138	148
Communication	101	582	683	Utilities	39	197	236
Communicators	2	38	40	Vegetable/Cereal Products	11	46	57
Documentary	2	25	27	Wood Products	2	66	68
Editing	0	56	56	Wool	2	9	11
Exchanges	16	353	369				
Exhibitions	6	62	68	Societal Problems (29)			
Film	11	181	192	Abolition	24	20	44
Influencing	1	33	34	Accidents	40	88	128
Journalism	3	229	232	Addiction, Drug Abuse	18	239	257
Media	16	366	382	Corrosion	0	14	14
News	6	78	84	Corruption	21	34	55
Newspapers, Newsreels	6	39	45	Crime	110	272	382
Photography	1	77	78	Delay	0	2	2
Press	3	212	215	Dependence	4	17	21
Printing	3	97	100	Deprivation	14	134	148
Promotion	46	425	471	Destruction	41	78	119
Public Opinion	2	35	37	Detention	13	116	129
Publishing	10	154	164	Disposables	0	1	1
Unpublished	2	2	4	Disposal of Bodies	7	19	26
				Distortion	0	1	1
Commerce (27)				Effluent	17	45	62
Accounting	17	171	188	Emergencies	106	413	519
Agencies, Dealers	12	186	198	Endangered Species	5	34	39
Assessment	15	118	133	Epidemics	17	113	130
Assurance, Reinsurance	11	34	45	Failure	1	6	7
Banking	102	296	398	Fire	3	94	97
Business Enterprises	157	1235	1392	Hazards	80	156	236
Chambers	2	133	135	Hygiene	42	148	190
Commerce	75	299	374	Imbalances	0	10	10
Commercial Exchange	20	42	62	Impediments	3	9	12
Conditions of Trade	76	98	174	Inadequacy	8	4	12
Credit	31	162	193	Instability	0	2	2
Currency	99	72	171	Irresponsibility	0	1	1
Customs	103	33	136	Isolation	0	7	7
Finance	208	575	783	Maltreatment	77	431	508
Funds	226	446	672	Obsolescence	1	3	4
Import, Export	79	80	159	Pests	11	27	38
Insurance	96	207	303	Poison	4	97	101
Investment	103	224	327	Pollution	127	165	292
Land Ownership	2	5	7	Prevention	111	293	404
Market	70	266	336	Proliferation	7	14	21
Merchandise	72	35	107	Protection	309	482	791
Merchants	22	224	246	Punishment	36	57	93
Money	84	50	134	Racism, xenophobia	8	74	82
Multinationals	9	18	27	Restrictions	44	17	61
Property	48	97	145	Safety	112	476	588
Purchasing, Supplying	55	182	237	Scarcity	0	1	1
Savings	7	28	35	Societal Problems	0	49	49
Taxation	33	85	118	Victims	11	110	121
Trade	206	523	729	Vulnerability	11	98	109
				Waste	29	113	142
Industry (28)				Wreckage	3	1	4
Animal Products	6	15	21				
Bacterial Products	0	1	1	Total Level 2	9121	48414	57535
Baked Foodstuffs	1	39	40				
Beverages	13	188	201	LEVEL 3. SOCIAL ACTION (CONTEXT)			
Ceramics, Earthenware	1	93	94	Research, Standards (31)			
Chemical Products	21	79	100	Awards	9	55	64
Coke	0	7	7	Cartography	15	61	76
Commodities	10	12	22	Certification	50	193	243
Condiments, Preserves	20	62	82	Drafting, Graphics	3	54	57
Construction	22	366	388	Evaluation	17	66	83
Cosmetics, Soaps, Additives	12	111	123	Examinations	4	13	17
Dairy Products	9	47	56	Experimental	10	99	109
Fish Products	4	18	22	Exploration	14	64	78
Foodstuffs	8	44	52	Inspection, Tests	138	398	536
Fruit Products	2	3	5	Investigations	21	130	151
Glass	3	55	58	Laboratories	37	159	196
Human Body Products	3	1	4	Measurement	41	137	178
Industrial Plant	0	4	4	Navigation	48	41	89
Industrial Premises	1	5	6	Nomenclature	14	51	65
Industry	194	1117	1311	Observatories	16	83	99
Invertebrate Products	2	22	24				
Iron, Steel	13	87	100				

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
Patents, Copyright	66	103	169	Defence (35)			
Qualifications	23	26	49	Arms	77	149	226
Quality Unification	115	232	347	Cease-Fire, Surrender	18	7	25
Recognition	45	8	53	Command	18	4	22
Registry	34	88	122	Conflict	38	159	197
Research	247	3280	3527	Defence	60	97	157
Signs and Labels	11	24	35	Espionage, Subversion	42	59	101
Standards	54	225	279	Military	49	70	119
Study	67	2085	2152	Military Forces	82	61	143
Surveying	3	39	42	NATO Bodies	66	18	84
Trademarks	41	42	83	Police	42	91	133
Health (32)				Private Armies	0	1	1
Anaesthesiology	0	54	54	Resistance	1	42	43
Birth Control	3	59	62	Secrecy	5	6	11
Blind, Visually Impaired	4	106	110	Veterans	1	37	38
Care	19	621	640	War	48	173	221
Clinical	2	195	197	Religion (36)			
Concern	2	56	58	Bishops	0	64	64
Deaf	0	63	63	Ceremonial	0	48	48
Disabled	24	365	389	Churches	0	514	514
Exercise, Rest	7	15	22	Divination	0	36	36
Health	131	1236	1367	Ecumenism	0	158	158
Health Workers	0	20	20	Evangelism	0	316	316
Hospitals	9	151	160	Laiety	0	84	84
Medical Supplies	2	17	19	Meditation, Contemplation	0	74	74
Mental Health	0	177	177	Missions	8	886	894
Naturopathy, Holistic Medicine	3	304	307	Monasteries	1	438	439
Nursing	4	155	159	Non-Religious Orders	0	41	41
Nutrition	39	241	280	Orders, Secular Institutes	1	100	101
Obstetrics	1	80	81	Orthodox	0	42	42
Paediatrics	0	230	230	Patriarchate	0	8	8
Patients	2	147	149	Places of Worship	2	34	36
Pharmacy	75	452	527	Pontifical Bodies	0	71	71
Physicians	3	185	188	Prayer and Worship	0	49	49
Psychiatry	0	118	118	Priesthood	0	118	118
Psychotherapy	0	92	92	Religion	3	445	448
Rehabilitation	18	213	231	Rituals	0	25	25
Surgery	4	638	642	Scriptures	0	228	228
Therapy	2	392	394	Yoga	0	65	65
Treatment	4	103	107	Nation State (37)			
Veterinary	21	244	265	Authorities	56	67	123
WHO Bodies	55	22	77	Citizenship	69	213	282
Education (33)				Civil	101	106	207
Academies	12	748	760	Diplomacy	60	164	224
Colleges	9	348	357	Frontiers	78	81	159
Distance Education	6	85	91	Government	73	254	327
Education	193	2235	2428	Intergovernmental	139	11	150
Educational Content	20	288	308	Intergovernmental Communities	165	2	167
Educational Level	14	56	70	Ministers, Deputies	139	20	159
Educators	29	506	535	Municipalities	23	169	192
Further Education	26	142	168	Nation State	216	146	362
Graduates	1	194	195	Officials	58	169	227
Physical Education	6	33	39	Parliament	60	173	233
Preschooling	0	15	15	Political	36	224	260
Primary Schooling	1	5	6	Political Parties	8	161	169
Rectors	0	28	28	Politics	24	168	192
Schools	31	618	649	Private	34	101	135
Secondary and Higher Education	48	327	375	Public	43	287	330
Students	10	442	452	Revolution	2	32	34
Training	151	784	935	Sanctions	14	23	37
Universities	47	961	1008	Agriculture (38)			
Vocational Guidance	27	65	92	Agriculture	176	608	784
Recreation (34)				Animal Feedstuffs	8	44	52
Air, Water Sports	1	365	366	Animal Husbandry	21	76	97
Amateur	4	99	103	Aviculture	1	10	11
Animal Pets	1	28	29	Breeding	2	90	92
Animal Sports	5	128	133	Crops	17	87	104
Arts	28	693	721	Cultivation	6	73	79
Athletics	0	188	188	Dairy Farming	3	21	24
Ball Games	2	423	425	FAO Bodies	132	13	145
Celebration	2	13	15	Farming	15	176	191
Combative Sports	6	385	391	Fisheries	139	148	287
Competitions	3	327	330	Forestry	64	295	359
Dancing	1	110	111	Horticulture	5	67	72
Folk Traditions	25	191	216	Invertebrate Culture	2	28	30
Gambling	0	22	22	Organic Agriculture	0	25	25
Gastronomy	0	32	32	Plantations	3	8	11
Handicrafts	4	34	38	Viniculture	3	16	19
Holidays	6	20	26	Whaling	9	6	15
Indoor Activities	0	131	131	Law (39)			
Interests	7	532	539	Agreements	2163	137	2300
Mechanical Sports	0	55	55	Arbitration	141	246	387
Music	9	432	441	Constitution	8	32	40
Musical Instruments	1	78	79	Judiciary	36	90	126
Orchestras	0	63	63	Law	229	758	987
Outdoor Activities	0	80	80	Law Enforcement	38	60	98
Painting, Drawing	4	34	38	Lawyers	4	258	262
Performing Arts	7	64	71	Legality	58	230	288
Recreation	6	202	208	Prohibition	25	3	28
Sculpture	0	11	11	Regulation	99	101	200
Shows	2	133	135	Tribunals, Courts	87	67	154
Singing	1	79	80	Total Level 3	7813	39697	47510
Sport	24	675	699				
Theatre	0	149	149				
Winter Sports	0	57	57				
Writing	2	315	317				

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
LEVEL 4. CONCEPT FORMATION (STRUCTURE)							
Sociology (41)				Christianity	1	960	961
Demography	11	50	61	Islam	66	489	555
Ethnology	0	41	41	Judaism	1	277	278
Population	31	117	148	Lutheran	0	72	72
Sociology	14	308	322	Methodist	0	49	49
				Occultism	0	59	59
Management (42)				Protestant	0	248	248
Administration	89	159	248	Religious observance	6	451	457
Management	121	942	1063	Metapolitics (57)			
Planning	99	186	285	Democracy	28	344	372
				Metapolitics	1	69	70
Classification (43)				Political Theories	7	221	228
Classification	23	139	162	Agrosociences (58)			
Informatics	82	959	1041	Agrosociences	8	73	81
				International Relations (59)			
Ekistics (44)				Disarmament	30	155	185
Architecture	7	185	192	International Relations	23	489	512
Ekistics	10	55	65	International Studies	3	257	260
				Peace Studies	2	172	174
Control (45)				Peacekeeping	74	265	339
Automation	19	76	95	Planetary Initiatives	7	266	273
Control	96	162	258	Regional Affairs	6	960	966
Cybernetics	48	132	180	United Nations	479	186	665
Modelling	16	152	168	World Order	6	40	46
Systems	184	429	613				
				Total Level 5	1351	11515	12866
Psychology (46)							
Behaviour	1	93	94	LEVEL 6. INNOVATIVE CHANGE (STRUCTURE)			
Imagery	1	104	105	Development (60)			
Psychology	11	459	470	Aid	36	405	441
Sensory	0	22	22	Assistance	95	219	314
Stress	0	40	40	Development	553	2812	3365
				Empowerment	3	66	69
Economics (47)				Help	1	120	121
Economic	320	588	908	Potential	1	11	12
Economics	17	361	378	Progress	9	92	101
Economists	1	51	52	Reform	30	110	140
Economy	27	168	195	Sustainable Development	162	1082	1244
Productivity	10	36	46				
Resource Utilization	60	159	219	Policy (61)			
				Future	19	244	263
Technology (48)				Policy	98	600	698
Electricity	16	134	150	Languages (63)			
Electronics	25	277	302	Artificial Intelligence	1	32	33
Engineering	12	437	449	Classical Languages	0	41	41
Engineers	1	146	147	English	2	40	42
Metallurgy	4	38	42	Esperanto	0	146	146
Technical	129	309	438	French	2	105	107
Technicians	3	58	61	Germanic Languages	0	8	8
Technology	198	979	1177	Italian	0	5	5
				Language Speaking	45	676	721
Environment (49)				Languages	28	360	388
Environment	262	1544	1806	Linguistics	11	221	232
				Romance Languages	1	16	17
Total Level 4	1948	10095	12043	Slavic Languages	6	72	78
				Spanish	3	34	37
LEVEL 5. CONCEPT FORMATION (CONTEXT)				Design (64)			
Noosphere (50)				Design	17	177	194
Noosphere	0	1	1	Fashion	0	27	27
				Patterns	1	25	26
Science (51)				Interdisciplinarity (65)			
Methodologies	5	54	59	Interdisciplinarity	6	162	168
Science	180	1411	1591	Individuation (66)			
Theoretical	26	101	127	Individuation	10	110	120
				Parapsychology	0	45	45
Experiential Activity (52)				Psychoanalysis	0	74	74
Experiential Activity	0	47	47	Symbols, Myths	2	39	41
				Value Redistribution (67)			
History (53)				Cooperative	49	345	394
Archaeology	9	100	109	Value Redistribution	10	52	62
Epigraphy	0	12	12	Invention (68)			
Genealogy, Heraldry	0	38	38	Invention	13	26	39
Historical Periods	1	135	136	Conservation (69)			
History	21	539	560	Conservation	145	528	673
				Restoration	12	80	92
Culture (54)				Total Level 6	1371	9207	10578
Cultural Activity	1	18	19				
Culture	145	1283	1428				
Literature	27	283	310				
Museums	3	168	171				
Musicology	4	17	21				
Rhetoric	0	5	5				
UNESCO Bodies	49	68	117				
Strategy (55)							
Coordination	93	195	288				
Feasibility	1	0	1				
Strategy	38	250	288				
Theology (56)							
Baha'i	0	9	9				
Baptist	0	51	51				
Buddhism, Hinduism	0	118	118				
Catholicism	0	458	458				
Charismatic Religions	0	52	52				

Subject	IGO	NGO	Total	Subject	IGO	NGO	Total
LEVEL 7. INNOVATIVE CHANGE (CONTEXT)							
Innovative change (70)				Idealism (83)			
Alternatives	3	126	129	Idealism	25	298	323
Appropriateness	8	43	51	Ideologies	17	190	207
Change	33	249	282	Secularism	0	4	4
Innovation	28	229	257	Harmony (84)			
Logic	2	41	43	Diversity	37	191	228
				Harmony	28	59	87
Emotional fulfilment (72)				Integration (85)			
Emotional Fulfilment	1	84	85	Courage	1	13	14
				Integration	88	193	281
Philosophy (73)				Meaning (86)			
Knowledge	14	126	140	Meaning	4	38	42
Philosophy	0	379	379				
Thought	0	74	74	Sharing (87)			
				Sharing	8	48	56
Aesthetics (74)				Resourcefulness (88)			
Aesthetics	1	105	106	Resourcefulness	4	22	26
Civilization	7	80	87				
Heritage	59	260	319	Equanimity (89)			
Monuments	18	129	147	Equanimity	2	46	48
Security (75)				Total Level 8	772	3220	3992
Security	91	311	402				
Morals (76)				LEVEL 9. MODES OF AWARENESS			
Faith	1	126	127	Consciousness (90)			
Morals	11	271	282	Consciousness	2	135	137
Mysticism	0	26	26	Authenticity (91)			
Community (77)				Authenticity	16	77	93
Community	6	145	151	Leadership	12	219	231
Co-evolution (78)				Love (92)			
Coexistence	0	13	13	Love	3	127	130
Peace (79)				Comprehension (93)			
Discrimination	16	65	81	Comprehension	6	200	206
Equality	28	146	174	Creative expression (94)			
Human Rights Organizations	96	713	809	Creative expression	6	112	118
Humanitarian	71	824	895	Spirituality	0	208	208
Humanity	17	143	160	Vigilance (95)			
Justice	48	420	468	Unity	10	87	97
Neutrality	10	7	17	Vigilance	2	45	47
Peace	63	1299	1362	Transcendence (96)			
Responsibility	77	192	269	Transcendence	1	33	34
Rights	175	1300	1475	Freedom (97)			
Total Level 7	884	7926	8810	Freedom	51	420	471
				Perserverance (98)			
LEVEL 8. EXPERIENTIAL (VALUES)				Perserverance	4	26	30
Principles (80)				Oneness (99)			
Principles	18	28	46	Oneness	1	22	23
Values	3	96	99	Total Level 9	114	1711	1825
Purpose (81)							
Purpose	28	164	192	GRAND TOTAL			
Solidarity (82)					26087	152855	178942
Cooperation	441	1110	1551				
Solidarity	68	720	788				

Appendix 4

Editorial problems and policies

Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Change in editorial policy and practice

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

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

Sources

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

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

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

Reliability of sources

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

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

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

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

Information collection

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

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

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

Dating information

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

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

Description length

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

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

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

Censorship

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

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

Evaluation

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

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

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

Error control policy

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

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

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

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

Country names

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 5 About the Editors

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

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

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

The Founders

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

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

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

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

the Universal Decimal Classification system.

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

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

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

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

Early years

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location

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

Structure

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

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

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

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

Collaboration with other organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose

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

1. By documenting global civil society activity.

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

2. By publishing research reports

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

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

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

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

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

Contact us

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

