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

## 1905 – 1907

Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

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

## 1908 – 1911

Union of International Associations / Central Office of International Associations

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

## 1921 – 1939

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

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

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

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

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

## 1951 (4<sup>th</sup> ed.) – 1980 (18<sup>th</sup> ed.)

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

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

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

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

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

## 1983 (20<sup>th</sup> ed.) – 2010 (47<sup>th</sup> ed.)

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels).

Published, with four supplementary volumes, by K.G. Saur Verlag (Munich)

### – *Yearbook of International Organizations*

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

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

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels).

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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

## 2018 (55<sup>th</sup> ed.) –

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels).

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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 <https://uia.org/>

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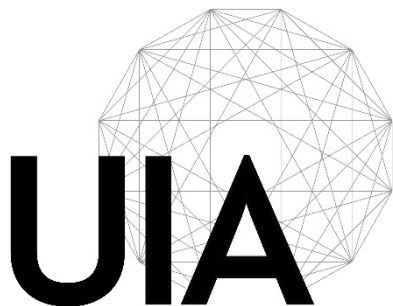
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EDITED BY THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

**Y E A R B O O K   O F  
I N T E R N A T I O N A L  
O R G A N I Z A T I O N S  
2 0 2 2   -   2 0 2 3**

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS  
EDITION 59

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



BRILL

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The Editors dedicate this edition to

**Régine Toussaint**, editor from 1981 to 2021

and

**Nancy Carfrae**, editor from 1984 to 2021

*Thank you, ladies!*

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5. About the editors

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

Further information can be found at <https://uia.org>

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Classées par ordre alphabétique du nom en anglais, ou du sigle, si celui-ci est plus connu, dans une séquence unique qui contient également: les sigles, les noms dans d'autres langues que l'anglais, les noms et abréviations alternatifs et du passé, les noms et abréviations secondaires.

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4. Editorial problems and policies
5. About the editors

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Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index

Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources

Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns

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

Informations complémentaires sur le web <https://uia.org>

# The YEARBOOK series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- Organizations classified by subject concerns
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- Index (with introductory comments):
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  - keywords from organization names in English and French

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

## VOLUME 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

- Bibliography of studies on international non-profit organizations
- Organization publications
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Includes major and periodical publications of international organizations, together with bibliographic information on research on NGOs.

## VOLUME 5: STATISTICS, VISUALIZATIONS AND PATTERNS

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

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

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

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

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

Lists future international meetings with details of place, date, subject and organizer, including complete address, and cross-referencing the Yearbook where possible. Geographical and chronological listings. Index by subject.

## HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

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

# La série YEARBOOK

Tous ces publications sont également disponibles en ligne. Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter <https://uia.org/>

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

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

**Contenu des descriptions:** titres de l'organisation; adresses principale et secondaires; activités et programmes; personnel et finances; commissions; historique, buts, structure; liens avec d'autres organisations; langues utilisées; membrariat par pays.

**Références croisées:** Des références croisées à des organisations apparentées sont intégrées dans la séquence alphabétique des descriptions. L'accès à ces organisations est possible via les titres et les abréviations en toutes langues de travail.

## VOLUME 2: INDEX GEOGRAPHIQUE : REPERTOIRE DES SECRETARIATS ET MEMBRARIATS PAR PAYS

- Organisations classées selon le pays siège de leur secrétariat
- Organisations classées selon les pays de leurs membres
- Statistiques par pays et par ville

Peut-être utilisé pour localiser des organisations internationales par pays de secrétariat ou de membrariat. Chaque organisation est reprise avec son adresse complète.

## VOLUME 3: RESEAUX D'ACTION GLOBALE : REPERTOIRE THEMATIQUE ET INDEX

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

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

## VOLUME 4: BIBLIOGRAPHIE ET RESSOURCES DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

- Bibliographie des études sur les organisations internationales sans but lucratif
- Publications des organisations
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Regroupe les publications principales et périodiques des organisations internationales, de même qu'une information bibliographique sur des études réalisées sur les ONG.

## VOLUME 5: STATISTIQUES, VISUALIZATIONS ET REPRESENTATIONS

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

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

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

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

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

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

## HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

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

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## Notes to the user

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To find the description of an organization in the Yearbook:

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

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

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## Notes pour l'utilisateur

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Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation:

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

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

## Codes used

### Number codes

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

### Letter codes in upper case

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

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

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

### Letter codes in lower case

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

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

### Asterisks

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

## Codes utilisés

### Codes numériques

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

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres majuscules

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

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

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

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres minuscules

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

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

### Astérisques

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



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## Abbreviations used

### Function names

Title of organization officers may be abbreviated as follows:

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

### Organization forms

NGO	non-governmental organization
IGO	intergovernmental organization

### Names of countries

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

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### Note

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

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

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

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## Abréviations utilisées

### Fonctions et titres

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

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

### Formes d'organisation

NGO	Organisation non-gouvernementale
IGO	Organisation intergouvernementale

### Noms de pays

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

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### Note

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

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

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

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## Warning

### Coverage

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

### Sources

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

### Reliability of sources

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

### Censorship

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

### Evaluation

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

## Avertissement

### Contenu

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

### Sources

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

### Fiabilité des sources

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

### Censure

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

### Evaluation

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

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 <https://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](mailto: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>

- ◆ **A2ii** Access to Insurance Initiative (#00051)
- ◆ **A2IP** Association internationale interactions de la psychanalyse (#11821)
- ◆ **A2M2** – Attack Avoidable Maternal Mortality/Morbidity (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **A2R** / see UN Climate Resilience Initiative (#20036)
- ◆ **A2R** UN Climate Resilience Initiative (#20036)
- ◆ **A3P** / see Association pour les Produits Propres et Parentéraux
- ◆ **A3P** – Association pour les Produits Propres et Parentéraux (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4A** – Airlines for America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AA4H** Action for Animal Health (#00086)
- ◆ **AA4I** Alliance for Affordable Internet (#00645)
- ◆ **AAE** Airlines for Europe (#00600)
- ◆ **AAHP** Alliance for Health Promotion (#00681)
- ◆ **A4ID** – Advocates for International Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4LE** – Association for Learning Environments (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **A4LE** – Learning Environments Australasia (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAA** Alps-Adria Acoustics Association (#00739)
- ◆ **AAAA** / see Asian Athletics Association (#01332)
- ◆ **AAAA** Association for Applied Animal Andrology (#02339)
- ◆ **AAA** African Acarology Association (#00190)
- ◆ **AAA** – African Action on AIDS (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAA** – ASEAN Airlines Association (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAA** ASEAN International Airports Association (#01193)
- ◆ **AAA** / see Asian Anti-Counterfeit Association (#01293)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Anti-Counterfeit Association (#01293)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Apicultural Association (#01294)
- ◆ **AAA** Asian Athletics Association (#01332)
- ◆ **AAA** – Asociación Andina de Armadores (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAAC** Asian Association for Algorithms and Computation (#01299)
- ◆ **AAAC** Association of Asian Athletics Coaches (#02344)
- ◆ **AAAC** / see Confederation of African Athletics (#04445)
- ◆ **AAACU** Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and Universities (#01297)
- ◆ **AAAE** African Association of Agricultural Economists (#00201)
- ◆ **AAAE** Asian Association for Agricultural Engineering (#01298)
- ◆ **AAAE** Association of Accountants and Auditors in Europe (#02312)
- ◆ **AAAE** – Association of Arts Administration Educators (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAF** – Asian Allergy and Asthma Foundation (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAH** Asia Pacific Action Alliance on Human Resources for Health (#01798)
- ◆ **AAAI** – Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAI** – Association africaine des administrateurs africains des impôts (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAAI** Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (#00894)
- ◆ **AAALAC** / see AAALAC International
- ◆ **AAALAC** International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAALC** All Africa Anglican-Lutheran Commission (#00632)
- ◆ **AAAM** – Advances Against Aspergillosis and Mucormycosis (meeting series)
- ◆ **AAAM** – Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAAP** / see Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies (#01333)
- ◆ **AAAP** Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies (#01333)
- ◆ **AAAPM** Association africaine pour l'administration publique et le management (#00210)
- ◆ **AAAPS** / see Australian Association for Pacific Studies
- ◆ **AAAPT** Asian African Association for Plasma Training (#01287)
- ◆ **AAASA** – Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (no recent information)
- ◆ **A-AAA** / see Association for the Study of Australasia in Asia (#02903)
- ◆ **AAAS** – American Association for the Advancement of Science (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAASS** / see Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies
- ◆ **AAAST** – African Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAATE** Association for the Advancement of Assistive Technology in Europe (#02314)
- ◆ **AAATP** / see Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners (#01291)
- ◆ **AABA** / see African Boxing Confederation (#00223)
- ◆ **AAB** – Association of Applied Biologists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAB** (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABB** – Advancing Transfusion and Cellular Therapies Worldwide / see AABB
- ◆ **AABC** / see Association for Biblical Higher Education
- ◆ **AABC** Afro-Asian Book Council (#00530)
- ◆ **AABE** Asian Association for Biology Education (#01300)
- ◆ **AABF** All Africa Baptist Fellowship (#00633)
- ◆ **AABFS** – Arab Academy of Banking and Financial Sciences (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABNF** African Association for Biological Nitrogen Fixation (#00202)
- ◆ **AABS** – Anglican Association of Biblical Scholars (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AABS** Association of African Business Schools (#02319)
- ◆ **AABT** / see Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies
- ◆ **AACA** / see Americas Apparel Producers Network
- ◆ **AAC** – African Accounting Council (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAC** – Arctic Athabaskan Council (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAC** – Asia Arthroscopy Congress (meeting series)
- ◆ **AACB** / see Australasian Association for Clinical Biochemistry and Laboratory Medicine
- ◆ **AACB** Association of African Central Banks (#02320)
- ◆ **AACB** – Australasian Association for Clinical Biochemistry and Laboratory Medicine (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACC** – Airport Associations Coordinating Council (inactive)
- ◆ **AACC** All Africa Conference of Churches (#00634)
- ◆ **AACC** / see Cereals and Grains Association (#03789)
- ◆ **AACC EUROPE SECTION** / see Cereals and Europe (#03788)
- ◆ **AACC International** / see Cereals and Grains Association (#03789)
- ◆ **AACCLA** – Association of American Chambers of Commerce in Latin America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACE** / see AACE International (#00001)
- ◆ **AACE** – Africa Annual Congress Europe (meeting series)
- ◆ **AACE** Alliance africaine pour le commerce électronique (#00646)
- ◆ **AACE** – Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACED** Association Africaine des Centres d'Enseignement à Distance (#02322)

◆ **AACE International** . . . . . **00001**  
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URL: <https://web.aacei.org/>

**History** Founded as *American Association of Cost Engineers (AAE)*. Present name adopted 1992. Also referred to as *AACE International – Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering*. Constitution and bylaws adopted 2 Jun 1956; amended 7 Mar 1998; 5 Apr 2002; 19 Apr 2008. Registration: Non-profit 501(c)(3), No/ID: EIN: 54-1364306, Start date: 2017, USA, West Virginia. **Aims** Advocate use of the principles of *Total Cost Management (TCM)*, an integrated package for managing the cost, planning, and control activities that take a product or project from the concept stage through development into

implementation. **Structure** Annual Meeting. Board of Directors, comprising Officers, 8 Directors-Regions and Executive Director. Officers: President; President-Elect; Vice President-Regions; Vice President-Finance; Vice President-Administration; Vice President-TEC (Technical, Education, Certification); Immediate Past President. Education Board. Certification Board. Technical Board, comprising 3 divisions: Product Division (including 7 Project Teams); Technical Committee Division, (including 11 Technical Committees); Special Interest Groups (SIG) Division (including 14 SIGs). Standing Committees (3); Awards; Constitution and Bylaws; Nominating. Other Committees (3): Inter-Organizational Liaison; Marketing Advisory; Government Liaison. African Chapter: *Southern African Project Controls Institute (SAPCI)*. **Languages** English. **Staff** 15. **Finance** Members' dues. **Activities** Organizes: Annual Meeting; International Cost Engineering Congress; periodically hosts World Cost Congress; seminars; training courses. *'Programmes'* (2); Scholarship; Certification. *'Project Teams'* (7); Recommended Practices and Standards; Professional Practice Guides; Terminology; Books and Publications; Internet and Electronic Media; External Liaison; Cost Engineers' Notebook. *'Technical Committees'* (12); Business and Program Planning; Contract Management; Cost Estimating; Decision and Risk Management; Economic and Financial Analysis; Enabling Technologies; Materials Management; Planning and Scheduling; Productivity; Program and Project Management; Project and Control; Value Engineering and Constructability. *'Special Interest Groups (SIGs)'* (11): Aerospace; Appraisals; Claims and Dispute Resolution; Construction; Environmental; Forest Products; Government and Public Works; International Projects; Manufacturing; Oil/Gas/Chemicals; Utilities/Energy. **Events** *Annual Meeting* Chicago, IL (USA) 2023, *Annual Meeting* San Antonio, TX (USA) 2022, *Annual Meeting* Boston, MA (USA) 2021, *Annual Meeting* Morgantown, WV (USA) 2020, *Annual Meeting* New Orleans, LA (USA) 2019. **Publications** *Cost Engineering* (12 a year) – technical journal; *AACE Transactions. Certification Study Guide; Professional Practice Guide; Recommended Practices and Standards*. Guides; skills and knowledge of cost engineering. Information Services: Virtual library available to members.

**Members** Categories Member (Fellows, Emeritus Members, Life Members); Associate Member; Student Member. Cost managers and engineers, project managers, planners, schedulers, estimators, bidders, value engineers, students and others (over 7,500) mostly in North America but in a total of 92 countries and territories:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cayman Is, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Rep, Denmark, Dominican Rep, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea Rep, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan AJ, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania UR, Thailand, Trinidad-Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

**NGO Relations** *International Cost Engineering Council (ICEC, #12828)*; national organizations.

[2022/XF4965/v/F]

- ◆ **AACG** – Asian Association of Carbon Groups (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AACG** – Australasian Association of Clinical Geneticists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACGC** Asian Angle-Closure Glaucoma Club (#01292)
- ◆ **AACI** Afro-Arab Institute for Culture and Strategic Studies (#00529)
- ◆ **AACI** / see Airports Council International (#00604)
- ◆ **AAC** Internationale / see Africa Culture Internationale Human Rights
- ◆ **AACL** – Arab Association for Comparative Literature (inactive)
- ◆ **AACLS** ASEAN Association for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (#01128)
- ◆ **AACMA** – All Africa Church Music Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AACM** – Asian-Australasian Association for Composite Materials (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAC/MIS** / see International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation / Regional Association for The Americas (#12801)
- ◆ **AACMP** Asian Association of Career Management Professionals (#01302)
- ◆ **AACO** Afro-Asian Council of Ophthalmology (#00531)
- ◆ **AACO** Arab Air Carriers Organization (#00888)
- ◆ **AACO** – Arab Anti-Corruption Organization (no recent information)
- ◆ **AA** – Congregatio Augustinianorum ab Assumptione (religious order)
- ◆ **AACP** / see Asian Association of Christian Philosophers (#01303)
- ◆ **AACP** Asian Association of Christian Philosophers (#01303)
- ◆ **AACP** – Association of African Church Planters (inactive)
- ◆ **AACPCS** – Australasian Association for Communist and Post-Communist Studies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACS** Alliance Against Counterfeit Spirits (#00648)
- ◆ **AACS** Asia Association of Coaching Science (#01239)
- ◆ **AACSB** / see AACSB International – Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business
- ◆ **AACSB International** – Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AACSB** – The International Association for Management Education / see AACSB International – Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business
- ◆ **AAC** / see Starch Europe (#19728)
- ◆ **AACT** / see Association européenne des chasses traditionnelles (#02522)
- ◆ **AACTS** – Arab Association of Cardiothoracic Surgery (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AACUHO** / see Asia-Pacific Student Accommodation Association (#02034)
- ◆ **AACVB** Asian Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus (#01304)
- ◆ **AACW** Association for the Advancement of Consumerism in the World (#02315)
- ◆ **AADA** – Arab Academy of Dermatology and Aesthetics (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAD** – African Artists for Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAD** – Arab Association for Democracy (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAD** Association des anciens députés au Parlement européen (#08080)
- ◆ **AADe** – African Association for Distance Education (no recent information)
- ◆ **AADFI** Association of African Development Finance Institutions (#02321)
- ◆ **aaDH** – Australasian Association for Digital Humanities (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AADI** Association africaine de droit international (#00204)
- ◆ **AADLC** Association of African Distance Learning Centres (#02322)
- ◆ **AADL** / see European Association for Local Democracy (#06041)
- ◆ **AADMER** – ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (2005 treaty)
- ◆ **AADO** Asian Association for Dynamic Osteosynthesis (#01305)
- ◆ **AADV** – Asian Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAEA** – African Adult Education Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEA** Arab Atomic Energy Agency (#00893)
- ◆ **AAEA** Association of African Election Authorities (#02323)
- ◆ **AAEA** Association of Asian Election Authorities (#02347)
- ◆ **AAE** Actuarial Association of Europe (#00102)
- ◆ **AAE** – Archery Association of Europe (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAE** Asian-Pacific Association of Echocardiography (#01581)
- ◆ **AAE** Association Africaine de l'Eau (#00492)
- ◆ **AAE** Association of African Entrepreneurs (#02324)
- ◆ **AAE** – Association des astronautes européens (inactive)
- ◆ **AAE** Associazione Archivistica Ecclesiastica (#05214)
- ◆ **AAEDC** – Association africaine pour l'environnement et le développement communautaire (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAEE** – Australasian Association for Engineering Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAEEN** African Agricultural Economics Education Network (#00194)
- ◆ **AAE** / see European Food Safety Authority (#07218)
- ◆ **AAEFA** – Association africaine des éducateurs et formateurs à l'assurance (inactive)
- ◆ **AAEN** – Associação de Ambientalistas a Favor da Energia Nuclear (internationally oriented national body)

- ◆ **AAERE** Asian Association of Environmental and Resource Economics (#01307)
- ◆ **AAESC** – Association pour l'avancement des études scandinaves au Canada (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAESEE** – Association of Agricultural Engineering of South Eastern Europe (inactive)
- ◆ **AAET** ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (#01124)
- ◆ **AAEU** Arab Agricultural Engineers Union (#00887)
- ◆ **AAFA** African Accounting and Finance Association (#00191)
- ◆ **AAFA** Association africaine du fer et de l'acier (#00341)
- ◆ **FaFaNet** All Africa Farmers Network (#00635)
- ◆ **AAF** Animals Asia Foundation (#00834)
- ◆ **AAF** ASEAN Automotive Federation (#01131)
- ◆ **AAF** Asian Aerosol Federation (#01285)
- ◆ **AAF** – Arabic Alliance for Freedom and Democracy (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAFI-FCICS** Geneva Association of Former International Civil Servants – Geneva (#02564)
- ◆ **AAFI New York** Association des anciens fonctionnaires internationaux – New York (#02565)
- ◆ **AAFITN** Asian-Australasian Federation of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology (#01334)
- ◆ **AAFPS** Asian Australasian Federation of Pain Societies (#01335)
- ◆ **AAFPS** – Australasian Academy of Facial Plastic Surgery (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAFRA** / see African Airlines Association (#00196)
- ◆ **AAFRC** / see Giving Institute: Leading Consultants to Non-Profits
- ◆ **AAFS** / see AFS Intercultural Programs (#00536)
- ◆ **AAFS** Asian Association for Foundation of Software (#01308)
- ◆ **AAFSRET** – African Association of Farming Systems for Research, Extension and Training (inactive)
- ◆ **AAF** / see Starch Europe (#19728)
- ◆ **AAFT** – Asian Academy of Family Therapy (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAFU** – All African Farmers' Union (inactive)
- ◆ **AAFU Paris** Association des anciens fonctionnaires de l'UNESCO (#02566)
- ◆ **AAF** / see World Archery Asia (#20846)
- ◆ **AAG** Alliance Against Genocide (#00649)
- ◆ **AAG** – Association of American Geographers (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAG** Association of Applied Geochemists (#02340)
- ◆ **AAGL** / see Advancing Minimally Invasive Gynecology Worldwide (#00127)
- ◆ **AAGL** Advancing Minimally Invasive Gynecology Worldwide (#00127)
- ◆ **AAGRA** – Australasian Association of Genealogists and Record Agents (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAGS** Asia Association for Global Studies (#01240)
- ◆ **AAGS** – Association of African Geological Surveys (inactive)
- ◆ **AAGSC** Australasian Aviation Ground Safety Council (#02987)
- ◆ **AAGT** / see International Association for the Advancement of Gestalt Therapy
- ◆ **AAGT-AIC** / see International Association for the Advancement of Gestalt Therapy
- ◆ **AAH** – Aktion Afrika Hilfe (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAHC** International – Association of Academic Health Centers International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAHM** Asian Academy for Heritage Management (#01279)
- ◆ **AAHNA** – European Equine Health and Nutrition Association (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAHO** – Afro-Asian Housing Organization (inactive)
- ◆ **AAHPRID** – African Association for Human and Peoples' Rights in Development (inactive)
- ◆ **AAHRA** – Asia and Australasia Hotel and Restaurant Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAHRS** Asian Association of Hair Restoration Surgeons (#01309)
- ◆ **AAHSA** ASEAN Alliance of Health Supplement Associations (#01126)
- ◆ **AAI** / see Africa-America Institute
- ◆ **AAI** Académie des affaires internationales (#00039)
- ◆ **AAI** / see Academy of International Business (#00039)
- ◆ **AAI** – Access Aid International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** / see Accountability International (#00058)
- ◆ **AAI** / see ActionAid (#00085)
- ◆ **AAI** – Africa-America Institute (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** – Afro-Asiatisches Institut Salzburg (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** AIESEC Alumni International (#00587)
- ◆ **AAI** – Airline Ambassadors International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** – Anti-Atom-International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAI** Association actuarielle internationale (#11439)
- ◆ **AAI** Atheist Alliance International (#02969)
- ◆ **AAIB** Association of African Insurance Brokers (#02326)
- ◆ **AAIBBA** / see Association of African Insurance Brokers (#02326)
- ◆ **AAIBC** / see Association of African Insurance Brokers (#02326)
- ◆ **AAIBS** / see IB Schools Australasia (#10921)
- ◆ **AAIC** – Association for the Advancement of Industrial Crops (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAIC** – Association of Asian Insurance Commissioners (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAICP** Asian Association of Indigenous and Cultural Psychology (#01310)
- ◆ **AAICU** – Association of American International Colleges and Universities (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAID** – African Agency For Integrated Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAIE** – Association for the Advancement of International Education (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAIET** – Association of African Insurance Educators and Trainers (inactive)
- ◆ **AAIG** Association Académique Internationale de Gouvernance (#02310)
- ◆ **AAII** Animal Assisted Intervention International (#00827)
- ◆ **AAIL** African Association of International Law (#00204)
- ◆ **AAIN** – African Agribusiness Incubators Network (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAIO** – Afro-Asian Islamic Organization (inactive)
- ◆ **AAIR** – Australasian Association for Institutional Research (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAISA** – Association of African Insurance Supervisory Authorities (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAIS** African Association of Insect Scientists (#00203)
- ◆ **AAIS** – Australasian Association for Information Systems (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAITO** – Association of African Industrial Technology Organizations (inactive)
- ◆ **AAITS** – Arab Association for Information and Technology Systems (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAI** – World Water Institute (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAJ** American Association of Jurists (#02084)
- ◆ **AAJ** Asociación Americana de Juristas (#02084)
- ◆ **AAJ** Associação Americana de Juristas (#02084)
- ◆ **AAJWA** – Asian Agricultural Journalists and Writers Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAK** – Asian Amateur Kabaddi Federation (inactive)
- ◆ **AAKKL** – Aasian ja Afrikan kielten ja kulttuurien laitokset (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAKNet** – Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AALA** – Asociación de Abogados Latinoamericanos por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAALA** – Asociación Andina de Líneas Aéreas (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAALAE** – African Association for Literacy and Adult Education (inactive)
- ◆ **AAAL** Association Ambient Assisted Living Association (#00764)
- ◆ **Aalborg Centre** / see Aalborg Centre for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability
- ◆ **Aalborg Centre** for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AALCC** / see Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (#01288)
- ◆ **AALCO** Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (#01288)
- ◆ **AALE** / see Association des Loteries d'Afrique (#02753)
- ◆ **AALPE** – Association of Accredited Public Policy Advocates to the European Union (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AALMA** – Association africaine pour la liturgie, la musique et les arts (inactive)
- ◆ **Aalmoezeners van de Arbeid** (religious order)
- ◆ **AALS** – Association of Arid Lands Studies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAMA** – Asian America MultiTechnology Association (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAM** – African Association for Management (inactive)
- ◆ **AAM** Arab Academy of Music (#00882)
- ◆ **AAM** Asia Academy of Management (#01236)
- ◆ **AAM** – Association africaine pour le management (inactive)
- ◆ **AA** and **MDSIF** – Aplastic Anemia and MDS International Foundation (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAMETI** – ASEAN Association of Maritime Education and Training Institutions (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAMHA** Association africaine de microbiologie et d'hygiène alimentaire (#02318)
- ◆ **AAMISS** Asian Academy of Minimally Invasive Spinal Surgery (#01280)
- ◆ **AAMLS** Asia Association of Medical Laboratory Scientists (#01241)
- ◆ **AAMLT** / see ASEAN Association for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (#01128)
- ◆ **AAMMH** – African Alliance for Maternal Mental Health (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAMO** Asian Association of Management Organizations (#01313)
- ◆ **AAMOCIOS** / see Asian Association of Management Organizations (#01313)
- ◆ **AAMPS** – Association for African Medicinal Plants Standards (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAM** / see Starch Europe (#19728)
- ◆ **AAMT** Asia-Pacific Association for Machine Translation (#01826)
- ◆ **AAMTI** – Association of African Maritime Training Institutes (no recent information)
- ◆ **AANA** – Arthroscopy Association of North America (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAN** Asia Arsenic Network (#01238)
- ◆ **AAN** Asian Aquaculture Network (#01295)
- ◆ **AAN** – Australasian Association of Nematologists
- ◆ **AANM** African Association of Nuclear Medicine (#00206)
- ◆ **AANOA** ASEAN Academy of Neurology Otolaryngology and Audiology (#01125)
- ◆ **Aanstekelijke Siektesvereniging van Suider Afrika** / see Infectious Diseases Society of Southern Africa
- ◆ **AANZUPJ** / see Union for Progressive Judaism
- ◆ **AAOAA** – Afro-Asia-Oceania Association of Anatomists (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAO** Asian Academy of Osseointegration (#01282)
- ◆ **AAOE** – Association of African Optometric Educators (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAOEH** Asian Association of Occupational and Environmental Health (#01314)
- ◆ **AAOH** / see Asian Association of Occupational and Environmental Health (#01314)
- ◆ **AAOIFI** Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (#00061)
- ◆ **AAOMFS** / see Asian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (#01316)
- ◆ **AAONMS** / see Shriners International
- ◆ **AAOT** Asian Academy of Orofacial Pain and Temporomandibular Disorders (#01281)
- ◆ **AAOU** Asian Association of Open Universities (#01315)
- ◆ **AAPA** – Afro-Asian Philosophy Association (inactive)
- ◆ **AAPA** – Afro-Asian Psychological Association (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAPA** All Africa Pool Association (#00637)
- ◆ **AAPA** American Association of Port Authorities (#00768)
- ◆ **AAPA** Asian Association for Public Administration (#01318)
- ◆ **AAPA** Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (#02353)
- ◆ **AAPA** Audiovisual Anti-Piracy Alliance (#02981)
- ◆ **AAPAC** – African Association of Pure and Applied Chemistry (inactive)
- ◆ **AAPAF** / see Association of Asian and Pacific Arts Festivals (#02348)
- ◆ **AAPAF** Association of Asian and Pacific Arts Festivals (#02348)
- ◆ **AAPAM** African Association for Public Administration and Management (#00210)
- ◆ **AAPAM** Association of Asia Pacific Advertising Media (#02352)
- ◆ **AAPAP** African Association of Psychiatrists and Allied Professions (#00209)
- ◆ **AAP** – Arab Academy of Pharmacy (no recent information)
- ◆ **AAP** Asian Academy of Prosthodontics (#01284)
- ◆ **AAP** – Australasian Association of Philosophy (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAPBS** Association of Asia-Pacific Business Schools (#02354)
- ◆ **AAPC** – All African Peoples' Conference (inactive)
- ◆ **AAPD** Asian Academy of Preventive Dentistry (#01283)
- ◆ **AAPDMAC** – Action d'appui pour la protection des droits des minorités en Afrique centrale (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAPG** – American Association of Petroleum Geologists (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAPM** / see Asian Pacific Federation of Human Resource Management (#01596)
- ◆ **AAPN** / see Americas Apparel Producers Network
- ◆ **AAPN** – Americas Apparel Producers Network (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAPN** – Asian Animal Protection Network (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAPN** – Associazione Ambientalisti per il Nucleare (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAPN** – All-African People's Organization (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAPOCAD** Association des agents pensionnés des organisations coordonnées et de leurs ayants droit (#02331)
- ◆ **AAPPAC** Association of Asia Pacific Performing Arts Centres (#02355)
- ◆ **AAPP** – Arab Association of Petroleum Professionals (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAPP** / see Asian Parliamentary Assembly (#01638)
- ◆ **AAPPS** Association of Asia Pacific Physical Societies (#02356)
- ◆ **AAPRD** – Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World (inactive)
- ◆ **AAPS** African Association of Physics Students (#00207)
- ◆ **AAPS** African Association of Physiological Sciences (#00208)
- ◆ **AAPS** – African Association of Political Science (unconfirmed)
- ◆ **AAPS** Asian Association of Pediatric Surgeons (#01317)
- ◆ **AAPS** Association of African Planning Schools (#02327)
- ◆ **AAPS** – Australian Association for Pacific Studies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAPSO** Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (#00532)
- ◆ **AAPW** – Academic Associates Peace Works (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAQG** – Americas Aerospace Quality Group (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AAQS** Africa Association of Quantity Surveyors (#00153)
- ◆ **AAR** / see Association for Aid and Relief – Japan
- ◆ **AARA** Asian Aerosol Research Assembly (#01286)
- ◆ **AAR** Artists Against Racism (#01112)
- ◆ **AAR** ASEAN Association of Radiology (#01129)
- ◆ **AAR** – Association for Aid and Relief – Japan (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AARC** – Arab and African Research Centre (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AARC** Rectors' Conference of the Universities of the Adriatic Universities (#18415)
- ◆ **AARDO** African-Asian Rural Development Organization (#00199)
- ◆ **AARG** Aerial Archaeology Research Group (#00141)
- ◆ **AARI** – Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ **AARINENA** Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (#02332)
- ◆ **AARINENA** Regional Date Palm Network / see Date Palm Global Network (#04956)
- ◆ **AARK** Amphibian Ark (#00796)
- ◆ **AARNET** ASEAN-AVRDC Regional Network on Vegetable Research and Development (#01132)

- ◆ AARO – Association of Americans Resident Overseas (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AARON Groep / see TRIAS
- ◆ AARP / see AARP International
- ◆ **AARP Global Network** ..... 00002
- ◆ **Main Office** 601 E St NW, Washington DC 20049, USA. T. +12024342450.  
URL: <http://www.aarpglobalnetwork.org/>
- ◆ **History** 2006, by *AARP International*. **Languages** English. **Activities** Organizes: annual workshop; monthly peer group meeting. **Events** *Seminar on affordability and safety of livable communities* Washington, DC (USA) 2010, *Annual workshop / Workshop* Washington, DC (USA) 2008, *Annual workshop / Workshop* Utrecht (Netherlands) 2007, *Annual workshop / Workshop* Anaheim, CA (USA) 2006. **Publications** *Around the Network Newsletter*.
- ◆ **Members** National associations in 7 countries:  
Canada, Chile, Denmark, India, Italy, Netherlands, USA. [2010.08.11/XM8212/E]
- ◆ AARP International (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AARR Asian Association for Radiation Research (#01319)
- ◆ AARRO / see African-Asian Rural Development Organization (#00199)
- ◆ AARS Asian Association on Remote Sensing (#01320)
- ◆ AARSE African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment (#00211)
- ◆ AARU Association of Arab Universities (#02342)
- ◆ AASA Airlines Association of Southern Africa (#00599)
- ◆ AASA – Association of Academies of Science for Asia (inactive)
- ◆ AASA / see Association for the Study of Australasia in Asia (#02903)
- ◆ AAS African Academy of Sciences (#00189)
- ◆ AAS Asian Allelopathy Society (#01290)
- ◆ AAS – Association arabe de sociologie (no recent information)
- ◆ AAS – Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASBi – Association of Asian Societies for Bioinformatics (unconfirmed)
- ◆ AASCA – Association of American Schools of Central America (see: #02335)
- ◆ AASC Association of African Sports Confederations (#02328)
- ◆ AASD – Andean Alliance for Sustainable Development (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASD Asian Association for the Study of Diabetes (#01325)
- ◆ AASD Australasian Association of Schools of Dentistry (#02986)
- ◆ AASE – African Association of Science Editors (no recent information)
- ◆ AASF – African Asian Studies Association (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASF – Afrikanisch-Asiatische Studienförderung (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASF Asia Swimming Federation (#02073)
- ◆ AASG – American Anti-Slavery Group (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASGON – Africa Asia Scholars Global Network (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ A-ASIA Association for Asian Studies in Africa (#02351)
- ◆ Aasian ja Afrikan kielten ja kulttuurien laitokset (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASLD – American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASLE – Asian and Australasian Society of Labour Economies (unconfirmed)
- ◆ AASM Asian-African Society of Mycobacteriology (#01289)
- ◆ AASM Asian Association for Sport Management (#01324)
- ◆ AASNS Asian-Australasian Society of Neurological Surgeons (#01336)
- ◆ AASO – African Aeronautics & Space Organisation (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASP Asian Association of Schools of Pharmacy (#01321)
- ◆ AASP Asian Association of Social Psychology (#01322)
- ◆ AASP – Association of African Studies Programs (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASP – Association arabe de science politique (inactive)
- ◆ AASPN Asian-Australasian Society for Pediatric Neurosurgery (#01337)
- ◆ AASPP Asian Association of Societies for Plant Pathology (#01323)
- ◆ AASR African Association for the Study of Religions (#00212)
- ◆ AASSA / see American International Schools in the Americas
- ◆ AASSA Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (#02309)
- ◆ AASS Association africaine de la science du sol (#00515)
- ◆ AASSC / see Australasian Association for Communist and Post-Communist Studies
- ◆ AASSC – Association for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies in Canada (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AASSE Athletic Association of the Small States of Europe (#02972)
- ◆ AASSFN Asian-Australasian Society for Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery (#01338)
- ◆ Association internationale médico-sportive / see International Federation of Sports Medicine (#13409)
- ◆ AASSREC Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (#02350)
- ◆ AASMT Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport (#00883)
- ◆ AASU / see All-Africa Students Union (#00638)
- ◆ AASU All-Africa Students Union (#00638)
- ◆ AASVET – Asian Academic Society for Vocational Education and Training (unconfirmed)
- ◆ AATAA – All African Travel Agents Association (inactive)
- ◆ AATA / see Animal Transportation Association (#00836)
- ◆ AATA – Association of African Tax Administrators (no recent information)
- ◆ AATE Association africaine de la télédétection et de l'environnement (#00211)
- ◆ AATF African Agricultural Technology Foundation (#00195)
- ◆ AATFS – Asian Association of Track and Field Statisticians (inactive)
- ◆ AATO – All Africa Teachers' Organization (no recent information)
- ◆ AATPO – Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (no recent information)
- ◆ AATUF – All African Trade Union Federation (inactive)
- ◆ AAU Arab Association of Urology (#00892)
- ◆ AAU Association of African Universities (#02329)
- ◆ AAUS / see Asian Association of UTI and STI (#01327)
- ◆ AAUS Asian Association of UTI and STI (#01327)
- ◆ AAV Association of Avian Veterinarians (#02357)
- ◆ AAVIDI – Australasian Association of Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AAVMF – Arab Association of Veterinary Medical Faculties (inactive)
- ◆ AAVP – African AIDS Vaccine Partnership (unconfirmed)
- ◆ AAVS Asian Association of Veterinary Schools (#01329)
- ◆ AAWA – Afro-Asian Writers' Association (inactive)
- ◆ AAW Alliance for Arab Women (#00651)
- ◆ AAWC / see Asian Associated Wrestling Committee (#01296)
- ◆ AAWC Asian Associated Wrestling Committee (#01296)
- ◆ AAWC / see Pan African Women's Organization (#17866)
- ◆ AAWG / see African Association of Women in Geosciences (#00214)
- ◆ AAWG African Association of Women in Geosciences (#00214)
- ◆ AAWH Asian Association for World Historians (#01331)
- ◆ AAWORD Association of African Women for Research and Development (#02330)
- ◆ AAWO Alcoholics Anonymous World Services (#00618)
- ◆ AAWS Asian Association of Women's Studies (#01330)
- ◆ AAXO – Association of African Exhibition Organisers (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ AAYC Arab African Youth Council (#00886)
- ◆ ABA / see African Bar Association (#00215)
- ◆ ABA Arab Beverage Association (#00900)
- ◆ ABA ASEAN Bankers Association (#01133)

- ◆ ABA Asian Bankers Association (#01339)
- ◆ ABA Asian Biophysics Association (#01342)
- ◆ ABA Asian Buffalo Association (#01351)
- ◆ ABA – Association belge des africanistes (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABA CEELI / see Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (#03653)
- ◆ Abacus International Abacus Mental-Arithmetic Alliance (unconfirmed)
- ◆ ABAECA Association of Psychological and Educational Counsellors of Asia (#02842)
- ◆ ABAAI Association for Behavior Analysis International (#02363)
- ◆ ABA International / see Association for Behavior Analysis International (#02363)
- ◆ AB – Alliance balkanique (inactive)

- ◆ **ABANTU for Development** ..... 00003
- ◆ **Office** HNo A30, Adjacent Belfort School, Spintex Road, Baatsoona, PO Box KD 4, Kanda, Accra, Ghana. T. +23321816113. Fax +23321816114. E-mail: [abanturowa@yahoo.com](mailto:abanturowa@yahoo.com).
- ◆ **Nigeria Country Office** PO Box 2604, Kaduna, Nigeria. T. +23462233066. Fax +23462233066.
- ◆ **Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa** Mbaeze Ave, PO Box 56241, 00200 City Square, Nairobi, Kenya. T. +2542570343. Fax +2542570668. E-mail: [roesa@abantu.org](mailto:roesa@abantu.org).
- ◆ URL: <http://www.abantu-rowa.org/>

◆ **History** 1991, by African women. **Aims** Increase participation of African, especially women in the political and economic structures of African countries; eradicate the cultural, legal and political obstacles to women attaining *economic independence* and equality before the law; ensure the advancement of women's interests, benefits the entire community. **Structure** Board of Directors. **Languages** English. **Staff** 11. **Finance** Funded by individuals and by the following bodies: *Christian Aid*; *Commonwealth Secretariat* (#04309); *Department for International Development (DFID)*, (inactive); *Ford Foundation* (#09758); *Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (Hivos)*; *National Lottery (UK)* Charities Board; *Oxtam Novib*; *Oxtam GB*; *DANIDA*. **Activities** Advocacy/lobbying/activism; guidance/assistance/consulting; training/education; knowledge management/information dissemination. **Events** *Policy forum on gender and poverty alleviation* Accra (Ghana) 1999, *Policy seminar on good governance and poverty alleviation in Nigeria* Brussels (Belgium) 1999, *Policy seminar on the gender dimension of international and regional peacekeeping in Africa* New York, NY (USA) 1999, *Gender equity, social and economic empowerment of women* Lusaka (Zambia) 1998, *Gender sensitive constitutional reform* Nairobi (Kenya) 1998. **Publications** *GAP Matters* (4 a year) – magazine. *ABANTU for Development's Training Brochure*. Annual Report. Books; pamphlets; training materials; papers; brochures; fact sheets. **Members** Not a membership organization. **Consultative Status** Consultative status granted from: *ECOSOC* (#05265) (Special). **IGO Relations** *African Centre for Gender (ACG)*. Associated with Department of Global Communications of the United Nations. **NGO Relations** Member of: *EarthAction (EA)*, #05096; *PMNCH* (#18193); *Think Global – Development Education Association (DEA)*. [2011.08.11/XE2924/E]

- ◆ ABAO – Association des banquiers de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (no recent information)
- ◆ ABAO – Association des botanistes de l'Afrique de l'ouest (no recent information)
- ◆ ABASU / see Confederación Sudamericana de Básquetbol (#04425)
- ◆ ABA-UNDP International Legal Resource Centre (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABB – Association Belgique – Bolivie – Amérique latine (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABBF / see Asian Bodybuilding and Physique Sports Federation (#01345)
- ◆ ABBF Asian Bodybuilding and Physique Sports Federation (#01345)
- ◆ ABB – International Conference on Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology (meeting series)
- ◆ ABBs Association of BRICS Business Schools (#02366)
- ◆ ABCA Association des banques centrales africaines (#02320)
- ◆ ABC African Bird Club (#00219)
- ◆ ABC African Books Collective (#00221)
- ◆ ABC African Boxing Confederation (#00223)
- ◆ ABC Arab Banking Corporation (#00898)
- ◆ ABC – Asian Battery Conference (meeting series)
- ◆ ABC – Asian Billiards Confederation (inactive)
- ◆ ABC Association of the Balkan Chambers (#02360)
- ◆ ABC – Association for Business Communication (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABC / see Badminton Asia (#03022)
- ◆ ABCDEF – Association des responsables des bibliothèques et centres de documentation universitaires et de recherche d'expression française (inactive)
- ◆ ABCD European Advisory Board on Cat Diseases (#05764)
- ◆ ABC / see FIBA-Asia (#09649)
- ◆ ABCG – Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (internationally oriented national body)

- ◆ **ABC Global Alliance** ..... 00004
- ◆ **Contact** c/o Fundação Champalimaud, Avenida de Brasília s/n, 1400-038 Lisbon, Portugal. T. +41918200956. E-mail: [info@abglobalalliance.org](mailto:info@abglobalalliance.org).
- ◆ URL: <https://www.abglobalalliance.org/>

◆ **History** 3 Nov 2016, Paris (France). Launched during World Cancer Congress, as an initiative of *European School of Oncology (ESO)*, #08357. Registration: Start date: 19 Nov 2019, Portugal; EU Transparency Register, No/ID: 470824037205-61, Start date: 3 Feb 2020. **Aims** Develop, promote and support tangible improvements that will ultimately create awareness and actions that will improve and extend the lives of patients living with advanced breast cancer (ABC) worldwide. **Structure** General Assembly; Board of Directors. **Languages** English. **Staff** 1.00 FTE, paid. **Activities** Advocacy/lobbying/activism; events/meetings. **Events** *Advanced Breast Cancer International Consensus Conference (ABC6)* 2021, *Advanced Breast Cancer International Consensus Conference (ABC5)* Lisbon (Portugal) 2019, *Advanced Breast Cancer International Consensus Conference (ABC4)* Lisbon (Portugal) 2017, *Advanced Breast Cancer International Consensus Conference (ABC3)* Lisbon (Portugal) 2015, *Advanced Breast Cancer International Consensus Conference (ABC2)* Lisbon (Portugal) 2013. **Information Services** *ABC Global Charter* in Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Malaysian Sign Language, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish – The ABC Global Charter aims to drive change in the care of patients with ABC, tailoring actions to make them relevant and feasible for different geographies and capacities. **Members** Members (186) from 84 countries. Membership countries not specified. **NGO Relations** Member of (1): *Global Cancer Coalitions Network (GCCN)*, #10167. Cooperates with (8): *Europa Donna – The European Breast Cancer Coalition* (#05677); *European Cancer Patient Coalition (ECP)*, #06363; *European Oncology Nursing Society (EONS)*, #08015; *European School of Oncology (ESO)*, #08357; *European Society of Breast Cancer Specialists (EUSOMA)*, #08456; *Reach to Recovery International (RRI)*, #18409; *Société internationale d'oncologie gériatrique (SIOG)*, #19258; *Union for International Cancer Control (UICC)*, #20169. Many other national associations worldwide. [2021/XM8704/E]

- ◆ ABC Group (inactive)
- ◆ ABCPI Association du Barreau près la Cour Pénale Internationale (#12958)
- ◆ ABCS – Associazione Bertoni Cooperazione Sviluppo Terzo Mondo (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABCSR – Arab Bank Centre for Scientific Research (see: #00895)
- ◆ ABCT – Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies (internationally oriented national body)
- ◆ ABCW Asian Brotherhood of Clerical Workers (#01350)
- ◆ ABDA Asian Breast Diseases Association (#01349)
- ◆ ABDGN African Black Diaspora Global Network (#00220)
- ◆ Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (see: #00895)

- ◆ **Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)** .. 00005
- ◆ **Centre international Abdus Salam de physique théorique (CITP)**
- ◆ Dir Strada Costiera 11, 34151 Trieste TS, Italy. T. +39402240111. Fax +3940224163. E-mail: [pjo@ictp.it](mailto:pjo@ictp.it) – [sci.info@ictp.it](mailto:sci.info@ictp.it) – [director@ictp.it](mailto:director@ictp.it).
- ◆ URL: <http://www.ictp.it/>

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## Appendix 2

### Types of organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further complications arise from:

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

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

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

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

## TYPE 1

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

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

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## TYPE 2

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

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

## TYPE 3

The 26 headings are the following:

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

### CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

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



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## TYPE 1: DETAILED COMMENTS

The complexity of the hierarchical typology warrants further explanation.

### Type A: Federations of international organizations

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

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

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

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

### Type B: Universal membership organizations

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

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

## Type C: Intercontinental membership organizations

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

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

### Type D: Regionally defined membership organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TYPE 1: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

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

## Appendix 3 – Table 1

### Number of international organizations by type

*Edition 59, 2022/2023 (data collected in 2021)*

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

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

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

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

Types by group	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this group
<b>GROUP: CONVENTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2,63	0,34	37	97,37	0,36	38	0,36
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6,09	12,76	571	93,91	5,49	608	5,69
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	39	1,69	13,45	2275	98,31	21,88	2314	21,65
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	213	2,76	73,45	7515	97,24	72,27	7728	72,31
<b>TOTAL: CONVENTIONAL BODIES</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2,71</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>10398</b>	<b>97,29</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>10688</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>GROUP: OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	991	21,67	52,21	3582	78,33	18,84	4573	21,87
F. Organizations of special form	750	11,50	39,52	5770	88,50	30,35	6520	31,19
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	157	1,60	8,27	9657	98,40	50,80	9814	46,94
<b>TOTAL: OTHER BODIES</b>	<b>1898</b>	<b>9,08</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>19009</b>	<b>90,92</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>20907</b>	<b>100,00</b>
TOTAL Types E + F	1741	15,69		9352	84,31		11093	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F	2031	9,32		19750	90,68		21781	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F G	2188	6,93		29407	93,07		31595	
<b>GROUP: SPECIAL TYPES</b>								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	912	14,63	16,12	5321	85,37	13,99	6233	14,27
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	61	3,47	1,08	1695	96,53	4,46	1756	4,02
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	150	24,00	2,65	475	76,00	1,25	625	1,43
N. National organizations	1	0,03	0,02	3416	99,97	8,98	3417	7,82
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0,00	0,00	910	100,00	2,39	910	2,08
S. Autonomous conference series	91	4,51	1,61	1927	95,49	5,07	2018	4,62
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2487	100,00	43,96	0	0,00	0,00	2487	5,69
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1956	7,46	34,57	24280	92,54	63,85	26236	60,06
<b>TOTAL: SPECIAL TYPES</b>	<b>5658</b>	<b>12,95</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>38024</b>	<b>87,05</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>43682</b>	<b>100,00</b>
TOTAL Types H + U	2868	8,83		29601	91,17		32469	
<b>TOTAL ALL TYPES</b>	<b>7846</b>	<b>10,42</b>		<b>67431</b>	<b>89,58</b>		<b>75277</b>	

**Appendix 3 – Table 2**  
**Number of international organizations by cluster**  
**Edition 59, 2022/2023 (data collected in 2021)**

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

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

Types by cluster	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this cluster
<b>CLUSTER I: INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2,63	0,10	37	97,37	0,23	38	0,22
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6,09	3,56	571	93,91	3,53	608	3,53
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	39	1,69	3,75	2275	98,31	14,07	2314	13,45
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	213	2,76	20,48	7515	97,24	46,48	7728	44,91
F. Organizations of special form	750	11,50	72,12	5770	88,50	35,69	6520	37,89
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER I</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>6,04</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>16168</b>	<b>93,96</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>17208</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>CLUSTER II: DEPENDENT BODIES</b>								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	991	21,67	86,85	3582	78,33	72,12	4573	74,87
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	150	24,00	13,15	475	76,00	9,56	625	10,23
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0,00	0,00	910	100,00	18,32	910	14,90
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER II</b>	<b>1141</b>	<b>18,68</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>4967</b>	<b>81,32</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>6108</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>CLUSTER III: ORGANIZATIONAL SUBSTITUTES</b>								
S. Autonomous conference series	91	4,51	3,53	1927	95,49	100,00	2018	44,79
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2487	100,00	96,47	0	0,00	0,00	2487	55,21
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER III</b>	<b>2578</b>	<b>57,23</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>1927</b>	<b>42,77</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>4505</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>CLUSTER IV: NATIONAL BODIES</b>								
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	157	1,60	99,37	9657	98,40	73,87	9814	74,17
N. National organizations	1	0,03	0,63	3416	99,97	26,13	3417	25,83
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER IV</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1,19</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>13073</b>	<b>98,81</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>13231</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>CLUSTER V: DEAD, INACTIVE AND UNCONFIRMED BODIES</b>								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	912	14,63	31,14	5321	85,37	17,00	6233	18,21
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	61	3,47	2,08	1695	96,53	5,42	1756	5,13
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1956	7,46	66,78	24280	92,54	77,58	26236	76,66
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER V</b>	<b>2929</b>	<b>8,56</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>31296</b>	<b>91,44</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>34225</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL TYPES</b>	<b>7846</b>	<b>10,42</b>		<b>67431</b>	<b>89,58</b>		<b>75277</b>	

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## Appendix 5

### About the Editors

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

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

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

#### The Founders

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

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

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

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

the Universal Decimal Classification system.

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

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

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

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

#### Early years

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

Through their efforts, the *Central Office of International*

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

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

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

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

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

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## Location

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

## Structure

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

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

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

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

## Collaboration with other organizations

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

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

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

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

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

## Purpose

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

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

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

### 2. By publishing research reports

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

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

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

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

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

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