
**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**

Publication history

1905 – 1907

Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

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

1908 – 1911

Union of International Associations / Central Office of International Associations

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

1921 – 1939

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

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

1948 (1st ed.) – 1950 (3rd ed.)

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

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

1951 (4th ed.) – 1980 (18th ed.)

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

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

1981 (19th ed.)

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

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

1983 (20th ed.) – 2010 (47th ed.)

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

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

2011 (48th ed.) – 2017 (54th ed.)

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

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

2018 (55th ed.) –

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels).

Published by Brill / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (Leiden/Boston)

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

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

The editors

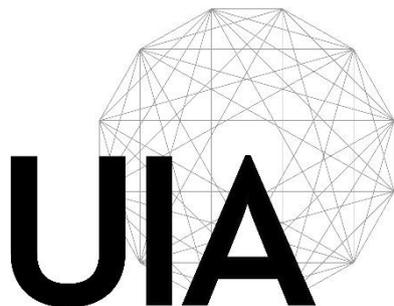
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**Y E A R B O O K O F
I N T E R N A T I O N A L
O R G A N I Z A T I O N S
2 0 2 2 - 2 0 2 3**

**GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS
EDITION 59**

**VOLUME 4
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES**



BRILL

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The Editors dedicate this edition to

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and

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Thank you, ladies!

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Contents

This Volume:

Notes to the user

Main Sections

- A. Publications of international organizations
- B. Publications on concerns of international organizations (*not included in this edition*)
- C. Bibliography on transnational organization
- D. General index

Appendices

- 1. Comments on contents and research methodology of Part C: Bibliography on transnational organization
- 2. Select list of research topics on international non-governmental organization
- 3. Types of organization
- 4. Statistics
- 5. Editor problems and policies
- 6. About the editors

Other Volumes

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 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns

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

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

Table des matières

Ce volume:

Notes pour l'utilisateur

Sections principales

- A. Publications des organisations internationales
- B. Publications sur les problèmes dont s'occupent les organisations internationales (*pas incluse dans cette édition*)
- C. Bibliographie sur les organisations transnationales
- D. Index général

Annexes (en anglais)

- 1. Comments on contents and research methodology of Part C: Bibliography on transnational organization
- 2. Select list of research topics on international non-governmental organization
- 3. Types of organization
- 4. Statistics
- 5. Editor problems and policies
- 6. About the editors

Autres volumes

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

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

VOLUME 3: GLOBAL ACTION NETWORKS: SUBJECT DIRECTORY AND INDEX

- Organizations classified by subject concerns
- Organizations classified by regional concerns
- Organizations classified by type
- Statistics by subject
- Index (with introductory comments):
 - subject keywords in all available languages
 - keywords from organization names in English and French

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

VOLUME 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

- Bibliography of studies on international non-profit organizations
- Organization publications
- Indexes

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

VOLUME 5: STATISTICS, VISUALIZATIONS AND PATTERNS

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

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

HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

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

La série YEARBOOK

Tous ces publications sont également 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
- Indexes

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

VOLUME 5: STATISTIQUES, VISUALIZATIONS ET REPRESENTATIONS

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

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

HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

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

Notes to the user

To find the description of an organization in the Yearbook:

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

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

Notes pour l'utilisateur

Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation:

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

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

Comments on this edition

As editor of this volume, the Union of International Associations (UIA) has been associated with bibliographical initiatives since its creation in 1910. One of its founders, Paul Otlet, was at that time Secretary-General of the International Institute of Bibliography (founded in 1895), through which the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), was first developed. The institute later became the International Federation for Documentation (FID), and, in 1986, the International Federation for Information and Documentation.

The bibliographical work of the UIA has taken several distinct approaches as discussed below, in addition to references collected in the UIA periodical *Transnational Associations* (since 1949).

A. Publications produced by international organizations

Since the earliest form of the Yearbook published in 1910, the profiles of international organizations which appear in Volume 1 of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* have included bibliographical information on the periodical and other publications produced by such organizations. For example a *Catalogue des publications d'associations internationales* was published by the UIA in *La Vie Internationale* (1921, novembre, 1, pp 197-202, fascicule 26). Between 1983 and 1995, such information was also presented in an appendix in Volume 1 of this Yearbook, as a special title index to the publications information in organization profiles. Space constraints on Volume 1 increased the justification for this separate Volume 4, into which publications information could be transferred in a new format with an index.

Information on the publications of international organizations first appeared in a separate volume produced by the UIA in 1953 under the *title Directory of Periodicals Published by International Non-Governmental Organizations*. This contained a total of 699 entries. A revised edition was published in 1959, containing 1,340 entries; another revision was published in 1969 containing 1,734 entries.

The UIA was represented in a number of discussions relating to the challenges of bibliographical control of intergovernmental, and especially United Nations, documentation and produced commissioned reports for two such events.

Part A.1 of this Volume 4 contains the bibliographical information also presented in Volume 1 of the Yearbook. Note that if an international organization has considerable publishing activity then only its major or more recent publications are included here. Space and time constraints do not currently permit comprehensive coverage.

Commentaires relatifs à cette édition

En tant que rédacteur du présent volume, l'Union des associations internationales (UAI) a été associée à des initiatives dans le domaine bibliographique depuis sa création en 1910. L'un de ses fondateurs, Paul Otlet, était à l'époque secrétaire général de l'Institut international de bibliographie (fondé en 1895), par lequel a été développée la classification décimale universelle. L'institut s'est transformé par la suite en Fédération internationale de documentation (FID) et, en 1986, en Fédération internationale d'information et de documentation.

Le travail de l'UAI en matière de bibliographie a pris plusieurs orientations distinctes, présentées ci-dessous, en plus des références rassemblées dans la revue de l'*UAI Associations transnationales* (depuis 1949).

A. Publications produites par les organisations internationales

Les notices descriptives des organisations internationales qui apparaissent dans *ce Yearbook of International Organizations* (Volume 1) contiennent une information bibliographique sur les publications périodiques et autres produites par ces organisations, et ce dès les débuts de l'annuaire en 1910. Par exemple, un *Catalogue des publications d'associations internationales* a été publié par l'UAI dans *La Vie Internationale* (1921, novembre, 1, pp 197-202, fascicule 26). De 1983 à 1995, ces informations ont été complétées par un index des titres des publications (citées dans les descriptions des organisations), paraissant en annexe de ce volume 1 du Yearbook. Les contraintes d'espace disponible du Volume 1 ont finalement justifié la nécessité d'un Volume 4 séparé dans lequel l'information pourrait être transférée, répertoriée sous une nouvelle forme et indexée.

Des informations sur les publications des organisations internationales sont publiées pour la première fois dans un volume séparé produit par l'UAI en 1953 sous le *titre Répertoire des périodiques publiés par les organisations internationales non gouvernementales*. Celui-ci contenait un total de 699 éléments répertoriés. Une édition révisée a été publiée en 1959, contenant celle-ci 1.340 éléments répertoriés; une nouvelle édition révisée a été publiée en 1969 avec 1.734 éléments répertoriés.

L'UAI a été représentée au cours de nombreuses discussions sur les défis du contrôle bibliographique de la documentation d'organisations intergouvernementales, et plus particulièrement des Nations Unies, et a également été désignée pour élaborer des rapports concernant deux de ces événements.

La partie "A.1" de ce Volume 4 contient l'information biblio-graphique autrefois présentée dans le Volume 1 de cet annuaire. Veuillez noter que si une organisation internationale a un volume important de publications, seules les plus importantes ou les plus récentes sont mentionnées ici. Les contraintes d'espace et de temps ne permettent pas une recension exhaustive.

Part A.2 reflects the increasing emphasis on information technology both among nongovernmental organizations and among intergovernmental organizations. The information resources mentioned here are derived from the organization descriptions in Volume 1. Please note that web addresses (URLs) are not listed here but are included at the end of the organizations' addresses in Volumes 1, 2 and 3 of this Yearbook.

Note: If the organization has a description in Volume 1, then its sequence number (eg. #01234), indicating the location of the description in Volume 1, is included here after the title^(*). Titles of organizations without descriptions in Volume 1 but whose addresses are included in Volume 2 are followed by "see: Vol 2, " and then the country of main secretariat. Titles of subsidiary bodies without full descriptions are followed by the sequence number of the parent body - "see: #12345. And titles of organizations from which no information has been received for a number of years are followed by "no recent information".

B. Reports of world problems and the actions taken by international organizations in response to them

Bibliographical work by the UIA on the problems and issues to which international organizations respond dates back to its origins in 1910. It was, for a time, continued through the work on conference proceedings, terminated in 1970 (see below).

The work continued in a different form in the bibliography included in the 1991 edition of the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*, and extended in the 1994/95 edition with a bibliography on the strategies and initiatives taken by international organizations. The Encyclopedia is now published online; bibliographic references continue to be added as part of the overall development of the project.

Part B of this Volume 4 has been removed. As from the 40th edition, the editors have decided to cease publishing a selection of the Encyclopedia's bibliographic references in the print and cdrom edition of the Yearbook. The entirety of the Encyclopedia, including its bibliographic references, is now available online at no charge. The online environment enables the user to reference all materials compiled in the Encyclopedia. For further information, please see:
<https://uia.org/encyclopedia/home.php>

(*) Note that organizations are renumbered sequentially for each edition. This 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 and which is still used for computer-based editorial purposes, can be found in Volume 1.

La partie "A.2" reflète l'importance croissante accordée à la technologie de l'information, aussi bien par les organisations non gouvernementales que par les organismes intergouvernementaux. Les ressources d'information mentionnées ici sont extraites des notices descriptives dans le volume 1 de ce Yearbook. Veuillez noter que les sites web (URLs) ne sont pas cités ici, mais sont repris après les adresses des organisations dans les volumes 1, 2 et 3 de ce Yearbook.

Note: Si une description de l'organisation est reprise dans le volume 1, son numéro de séquence (p ex: #01234), indiquant son emplacement dans le volume 1, sera repris dans ce volume-ci après le titre^(*). Les titres des organisations qui n'ont pas de description dans le volume 1, mais dont les adresses sont reprises dans le volume 2 sont suivis de la mention "voir Vol 2", ainsi que du pays du secrétariat principal. Les titres des organisations subsidiaires sans description complète, sont suivis par le numéro de séquence de l'organisation mère - "voir #12345. Les titres des organisations pour lesquelles aucune information récente ne nous est parvenue, sont suivis de la mention " pas d'information récente".

B. Rapports concernant les problèmes mondiaux et les actions entreprises par les organisations internationales pour les résoudre

Le travail de recherche bibliographique entrepris par l'UAI sur les problèmes que traitent les organisations internationales remonte à ses origines en 1910. Il s'est poursuivi au moyen du travail réalisé sur les actes des conférences, travail qui a pris fin en 1970.

Ce travail a toutefois connu un nouvel essor par le biais d'une bibliographie incluse dans l'édition de 1991 de *l'Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*, et enrichie dans l'édition de 1994/95 par l'apport d'une bibliographie sur les stratégies et initiatives entreprises par ces organisations internationales. L'Encyclopédie est désormais publiée 'online'; les références bibliographiques sont continuellement mises à jour, en tant que partie intégrante du développement d'ensemble du projet.

La partie B de ce volume a été enlevée. A partir de la 40e édition, la rédaction a décidé de ne plus publier dans l'édition papier ni dans l'édition CD-Rom du Yearbook, la sélection des références bibliographiques de l'Encyclopédie. La totalité de l'Encyclopédie, y compris ses références bibliographiques sont désormais disponibles 'online' et gratuitement. Le context 'online' permet à l'utilisateur de trouver référence à toute la matière contenue dans l'Encyclopédie. Pour plus d'information: <https://uia.org/encyclopedia/home.php>

(*) Veuillez noter que ces organisations change de numéro de séquence à chaque édition. Ce numéro n'est donc pas une référence fixe d'une édition à l'autre. Le numéro permanent (par ex B2345), d'après lequel les organisations étaient classées avant la 29ème édition, et qui est encore utilisé uniquement en machine, est repris dans le volume 1.

C. Studies of international organizations

In addition to bibliographical information appearing in *Transnational Associations*, the former Secretary-General of the UIA, George Patrick Speeckaert produced *International Institutions and International Organization: a select bibliography* in 1956, containing 783 entries. A revised edition was produced under the title *Select Bibliography on International Organization* in 1965 containing 1,080 entries. A cumulative index to articles that had appeared in *Transnational Associations* under its earlier names was produced by Eyvind S Tew in 1962 under the title *The First Ten Years of International Associations*.

A comprehensive bibliography of studies of international NGOs was produced by Anthony Judge and Kjell Skjelsbaek under the title *Bibliography of Documents on Transnational Association Networks* and published in the 1972 edition of this Yearbook. A revised version appeared in the 1974 French edition of this Yearbook. It contained approximately 854 entries.

Part C of this Volume 4 is the result of extensive bibliographical research building on initiatives of the past and incorporating references to the most recent studies and information in *Transnational Associations*.

D. General index

This index contains entries covering all the publications mentioned in Parts A, B and C. Citations use the spelling of the original entry. Thus the index includes English words in both USA and UK spelling. For example, entries concerning "trades unions" may be found under either "labor" or "labour" in the index, depending on the original source. Since index items include keywords from titles, users are encouraged to employ synonyms when searching the index. As in the example above, materials concerning "trades unions" might be found under the letter "T" for "trade unions", the letter "L" for "labour" and "labor", the letter "U" for "unions", and so on.

Conference proceedings

In its concern to document the activities of international organizations, much effort was first devoted by the UIA to bibliographical work on proceedings of international conferences. This initiative developed naturally from the long-term documentation of scheduled future international meetings into the *International Congress Calendar* (produced by the UIA quarterly).

The bibliographies took a number of forms, notably *the Bibliographical current list of papers, reports and proceedings of international meetings* (1961-68). Cumulative editions by conference year were undertaken in the form of a *Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings* (for the conference years 1957, 1958, 1959), published in the period 1963-1966. These initiatives were funded by the National Science Foundation of the USA. The bibliographies included abstracts and UDC classification.

C. Etudes sur les organisations internationales

En plus de l'information bibliographique présentée dans la revue *Associations transnationales*, l'ancien Secrétaire-Général de l'UAI, George Patrick Speeckaert, a produit un ouvrage intitulé *Les organismes internationaux et l'organisation internationale: bibliographie sélective*, en 1956, contenant 783 éléments. Une édition révisée a été produite en 1965 sous le titre *Bibliographie sélective sur l'organisation internationale*, comprenant quelque 1.080 éléments. Un index cumulatif des articles parus dans la revue *Associations transnationales* sous ses précédentes appellations a été réalisé par Eyvind S Tew en 1962 sous le titre *The First Ten Years of International Associations*.

Une bibliographie complète des études produites sur les ONG internationales a été compilée par Anthony Judge et Kjell Skjelsbaek sous le titre *Bibliographie des documents sur les réseaux d'associations transnationales: l'organisation internationale non gouvernementale comme sujet d'étude* et publiée dans l'édition de 1972 de l'annuaire. Une version révisée est apparue en 1974 dans l'édition en langue française de cet annuaire. Elle comprenait environ 854 éléments répertoriés.

La partie "C" de ce Volume 4 est le résultat d'un important travail de recherches bibliographiques, fruit des initiatives entrepri-ses par le passé, et enrichi des références aux études et informations les plus récentes parues dans *Associations transnationales*.

D. Index général

Cet index contient les entrées couvrant toutes les publications mentionnées dans les parties A, B et C. On retrouve dans les citations l'orthographe de l'entrée de départ. L'index comprend donc des mots anglais avec à la fois une orthographe anglaise et américaine. Par exemple, les entrées concernant les "trade unions" (syndicats) peuvent se retrouver soit sous "labor", ou encore "labour" dans l'index en fonction de la source de départ. Etant donné que les rubriques de l'index comprennent des mots-clés de titres, il est conseillé aux utilisateurs d'avoir recours à des synonymes pour leurs recherches dans l'index. Dans l'exemple ci-dessus, des références concernant les "trade unions" peuvent être trouvées sous la lettre "T" pour "trade unions", la lettre "L" pour "labour" ou "labor", la lettre "U" pour "unions", etc.

Actes de conférences

Motivé par un souci de documentation des activités des organisations internationales, l'UAI s'est dans un premier temps consacrée à un travail bibliographique portant sur les actes des conférences internationales. Cette initiative découle tout naturellement du travail de documentation réalisé de longue date sur les réunions internationales à venir présenté *dans l'International Congress Calendar* (publication trimestrielle par l'UAI).

A more compact presentation, without abstracts, was then adopted for the publication of a *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings: bibliography of reports arising out of meetings held by international organizations* (for the conference years 1960-1967) containing 8,500 entries. A second volume was published in 1971 (for the conference years 1962-1969) containing approximately 8,500 entries. With the increasing importance and commercialization of bibliographic information, the justification for this initiative by the UIA diminished and this work was terminated in 1970.

The UIA also published a *Bibliography on Congress Theory and Practice* by G C Fighiera in 1982 as part of its Congress Science series.

Ces bibliographies ont pris un certain nombre de formes, notamment celle de *la Bibliographie courante des documents, compte rendus et actes des réunions internationales* (1961-1968). Des éditions cumulées par année de conférences ont été entreprises sous la forme d'une Bibliographie des comptes rendus des réunions internationales (pour les années de conférences 1957, 1958, 1959), publiées au cours de la période 1963 à 1966. Ces initiatives ont été financées par la National Science Foundation of the USA. Ces bibliographies comprenaient des résumés et la classification décimale universelle.

Une présentation plus concise, sans résumés, a été ensuite adoptée pour la publication d'un *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings: bibliography of reports arising out of meetings held by international organizations* (pour les années de conférences 1960 à 1967), comprenant 8.500 éléments répertoriés. Un second volume a été publié en 1971 (pour les années de conférences 1962 à 1969), comprenant environ 8.500 éléments répertoriés également. En raison de l'importance croissante et de la commercialisation de l'information bibliographique, la raison d'être d'une telle initiative de l'UIA ne s'est progressivement plus justifiée et le travail entrepris a cessé en 1970.

L'UIA a également publié une *Bibliographie sur la théorie et pratique des congrès* par G C Fighiera en 1982 dans le cadre de sa collection Science des Congrès.

Codes used

Number codes

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

Letter codes in upper case

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

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

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

Letter codes in lower case

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

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

Asterisks

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

Codes utilisés

Codes numériques

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

Codes alphabétiques: lettres majuscules

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

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

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

Codes alphabétiques: lettres minuscules

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

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

Astérisques

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

Abbreviations used

Function names

Title of organization officers may be abbreviated as follows:

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

Organization forms

NGO	non-governmental organization
IGO	intergovernmental organization

Names of countries

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

Note

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

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

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

Abréviations utilisées

Fonctions et titres

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

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

Formes d'organisation

NGO	Organisation non-gouvernementale
IGO	Organisation intergouvernementale

Noms de pays

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

Note

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

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

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

Warning

Coverage

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

Sources

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

Reliability of sources

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

Censorship

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

Evaluation

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

Avertissement

Contenu

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

Sources

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

Fiabilité des sources

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

Censure

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

Evaluation

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

DISCLAIMER. The organizations described in this Yearbook are invited annually to update their profiles. By updating or approving a profile, the organization gives its fully informed permission to the Union of International Associations (UIA) to collect, save and use the data the organization thus submits, in order to execute UIA’s core activities as set out in <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. 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>

A.1

Publications of International Organizations

This part lists publications of international organizations drawn from organization descriptions in Volume 1 of the Yearbook. The publications are listed in alphabetical order of publishing organization, the publications of each organization being listed in alphabetical order of title.

Please see Part D (index) to retrieve publications by title / keyword / individual author.

References in brackets following the publication description indicate where further details of the publishing organization may be found in other Volumes of the Yearbook. Note that Part A.2, which immediately follows this part, covers Information Resources of International Organizations

AABB (See: Vol2, USA)	00001	– Mirror, Tool or Linchpin for Change? The UN and Development – By Jacques Fomer (2003).	00045	– Parole de Dieu et éthique (1986).	00092	Accademia Internazionale Melitense	00138
– AABB News – Magazine (12 a year).		– NGOs, the UN and Global Governance	00046	– Parole de Dieu et expérience mystique (1985).	00093	– <i>Peregrinations</i> – Acta et Documenta	
– TRANSFUSION Journal – 12 a year.	00002	– Putting ACUNS Together – By Lyons (1999).	00047	– Le Pêché (1999).	00094	Accountancy Europe (#00060)	00139
ACE International (#00001)	00003	– The Quiet Revolutionary: A Biographical Sketch of James S Sutterlin – By Jean E Krasso (1998).	00048	– Perspectives actuelles sur l'occuménisme (1993).	00095	– Newsletter – 12 a year.	
– ACE Transactions		– Reforming the United Nations: Lessons from a History in Progress – By Edward Luck (2003).	00049	– La portée de l'Eglise des Apôtres pour l'Eglise d'aujourd'hui (1973).	00096	Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (#00061)	00140
– Certification Study Guide	00004	– The Role of the United Nations in Forming Global Norms – By Joe Sills (2002).	00050	– Les sacrements d'initiation et les ministères sacrés (1967).	00097	– Accounting, Auditing and Governance Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions (2002).	
– Cost Engineering – Technical journal (12 a year).	00005	– Ten Years After Esquipula: Looking Toward the Future – By Oscar Arias Sanchez.	00051	– Salut universel et regard pluraliste (1984).	00098	– Shar'a Standards Volume (2002).	00141
– Professional Practice Guide	00006	– Toward Understanding Global Governance: The International Law and International Relations Toolbox – By Charlotte Ku and Thomas G Weiss (1998).	00052	– Science and Ethics (2003).	00099	– Statement on the Purpose and Calculation of the Capital Adequacy Ratio for Islamic Banks (1999).	00142
– Recommended Practices and Standards	00007	– The United Nations and Disarmament – By Derek Boothby (2002).	00053	– Temps, temps marqué, temps neuf (2000).	00100	Accounting History International Conference	00143
AACSB International – Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (See: Vol2, USA)	00008	Academic Network Public and Political Leadership (#00021)	00054	– Temps et eschatologie (1987, 1989).	00101	– Accounting History	
AACSB LINK – Newsletter (bi-weekly).		– PUPOL Newsletter	00055	– La tolérance (1994).	00102	ACDI/VOCA (See: Vol2, USA)	00144
– BizEd – Magazine (6 a year).	00009	Academic Scientific Research Organization (#00023)	00056	– La Trinité – Toward an Ecumenical Consensus on the Trinity (1975).	00103	– ACDI/VOCA World Report – 4 a year.	
– Business School Data Guide – Annual.	00010	– Arabian Journal of Earth Sciences	00057	– Unité des Eglises dans leur union commune au Christ (1965).	00104	ACER-Russie (See: Vol2, France)	00145
AARP Global Network (#00002)	00011	– Arabian Journal of Science Education	00058	Académie des sciences d'outre-mer (See: Vol2, France)	00105	– ACER-Russie Bulletin – 4 a year.	
– Around the Network Newsletter		Académie diplomatique internationale (#00024)	00059	– Mondes et cultures – 4 a year.	00106	ACT International (See: Vol2, UK)	00146
AARP International (See: Vol2, USA)	00012	– Les Cahiers de la diplomatie – 4 a year	00060	Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (See: Vol2, USA)	00107	– ACT Newsletter	
– AARP Bulletin		– Dictionnaire diplomatique (1933-).	00061	– Breastfeeding Medicine – Journal.	00108	Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (#00068)	00147
– AARP Magazine	00013	Académie d'environnement d'expression francophone, philosophique et scientifique (See: Vol2, France)	00062	– News and Views – Newsletter (4 a year).	00109	– Periodic Report on the State of Acid Deposition in East Asia	00148
ABANTU for Development (#00003)	00014	– Vocabulaire de l'environnement (3rd ed 1991).	00063	– Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (See: Vol2, USA)	00110	ACMP – The Chamber Music Network (#00070)	00149
– ABANTU for Development's Training Brochure		Académie internationale des arts et des lettres, Paris (See: Vol2, France)	00064	– ACJS Today – Online newsletter (4 a year).	00111	– ACMP Newsletter – 3 a year.	
– GAP Matters – Magazine (4 a year).	00015	– Etre – 3 a year.	00065	– Journal of Criminal Justice – 2 a year.	00112	ACORD – Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (#00071)	00150
Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (#00005)	00016	– Regards – Bulletin.	00066	– Justice Quarterly (JQ) – Journal (4 a year).	00113	– ACORD Newsletter – Irregular.	
– News from ICTP – Newsletter.		Académie internationale de droit comparé (#00027)	00067	– Academy of Dental Materials (#00033)	00114	– ACORD's Transformation: Overcoming Uncertainty – By Prof Alan Fowler (2012).	00151
Abolition 2000 – Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons (#00006)	00017	– Annuaire de l'Académie – Directory of the Academy – In English, French.	00068	– Academy of Dental Materials Newsletter	00115	Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy (See: Vol2, UK)	00152
– Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter		– Académie internationale des sciences religieuses (#00031)	00069	– Dental Materials – Journal.	00116	– Disarmament Diplomacy – 12 a year.	
Abolition des armes nucléaires-Maison de Vigilance (See: Vol2, France)	00018	– L'appartenance à l'Eglise (1976).	00070	Academy of Dentistry International (See: Vol2, USA)	00117	Acta Odontologica Scandinavica Society (#00081)	00153
– Letter d'information		– Béatitude eschatologique et bonheur humain (2004).	00071	– International Communicator – Journal.	00118	– Acta Odontologica Scandinavica – 6 a year.	
L'Abri Fellowship International (#00008)	00019	– Christian Theology in the Context of Scientific Revolution (1977).	00072	Academy of East Asian Studies (See: Vol2, Korea Rep)	00119	ACTE – Association for Cultural, Technical and Educational Cooperation (See: Vol2, Belgium)	00154
– International Newsletter – 2-3 a year.	00020	– Christian Unity: 550 years since the Council of Ferrara-Florence (1439-1989) – Disappointements, Tensions, Perspectives (1989).	00073	– Sungkyun Journal of East Asian Studies – 2 a year.	00120	Action Against Hunger (#00084)	00155
Academia de Ciencias de América Latina (#00010)	00021	– Le christianisme vis-à-vis des religions (1995).	00074	Academy of Eating Disorders (#00034)	00121	– Geopolitics of Hunger	00156
– Boletín Ciencia en América Latina – 2 a year.		– Le christianisme vis-à-vis des Religions – A la rencontre du Bouddhisme (1997).	00075	– International Journal of Eating Disorders	00122	– Interventions – External newspaper.	00157
– Directorio de Instituciones Científicas de América Latina (1990).	00022	– La Collegialité épiscopale (1964).	00076	– Medical Care Standards Guide	00123	– Urban Misery, Hidden Hunger (2006).	00158
Academia Europaea (#00011)	00023	– Comment faire de la théologie aujourd'hui? Continuité et renouveau (2002).	00077	Academy of European Law, Florence	00124	– Visions of the World of the Faces of Hunger (2004).	00159
– European Review – 6 a year.	00024	– Conception chrétienne du salut (1991).	00078	– Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law – vols (annual), in English.	00125	– World Murrms (1998).	00160
Academia Latinitas Fovendae (#00015)	00025	– Concilianté et Consensus (2013).	00079	– The EU and Human Rights (1999).	00126	ActionAid (#00085)	00161
– Acta – Series.	00026	– Une contribution aux recherches de Foi et Constitution sur le ministère ordonné (1974).	00080	– European Journal of International Law – 5 a year, in English.	00127	– ActionAid Annual Review	00162
– <i>Bibliotheca Scriptorum Latinarum</i> – Series.	00027	– L'Esprit Saint et l'Eglise (1966).	00081	Academy of European Private Lawyers (#00035)	00128	Action on Armed Violence (See: Vol2, UK)	00163
– <i>Comentarii</i> – Series.	00028	– Evolutionism and Religion (2009).	00082	– Annals of Private Law (2011, 2013).	00129	– Explosive Violence Monitor – Annual.	00164
– <i>Opuscula</i> – Series.	00029	– Fondements, spécificité et problématiques actuelles de l'éthique chrétienne (1990).	00083	– Book II – Specific contracts (2008).	00130	Action bilique internationale (See: Vol2, Switzerland)	00165
– <i>Varia</i> – Series.	00030	– Formes et problèmes actuels de la chrétienté (1983).	00084	– Book II, Title 1 (2007).	00131	– La lettre d'ACTE	00166
Academic Consortium for the 21st Century (#00018)	00031	– Gossip, Morality and Civil Law (2012).	00085	– European Contracts Code – Book I – Code européen des contrats – Book I (2001, 2003, 2004).	00132	Action Without Borders (See: Vol2, USA)	00167
– AC21 Newsletter		– Gossip, Morality and Civil Law, 2ème partie (2014).	00086	Academy of Human Resource Development (#00037)	00133	– Ideas in Action – Electronic newsletter.	00168
Academic Cooperation Association (#00019)	00032	– L'homme, image de Dieu (2005).	00087	– Advances in Developing Human Resources – Journal.	00134	Action pour le développement – SOS Faim (See: Vol2, Belgium)	00169
– ACA Newsletter – Periodic.	00033	– L'Incarnation (1978).	00088	– Human Resource Development International – Journal.	00135	– Défis Sud	00170
– ACA Papers on International Cooperation in Education – Series.	00034	– Interprétation actuelle de l'homme: philosophie, science et religion (1992).	00089	– Human Resource Development Quarterly – Journal.	00136	– Zoom microfinance	00171
Academic Council on the United Nations System (#00020)	00035	– Jesus Christ Today, Studies in Various Contexts (2007).	00090	– Human Resource Development Review	00137	Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (#00088)	00172
– ACUNS Membership Directory (1998).		– Life, Interpretation and the Sense of Illness within the human Condition (1998).	00091	– Journal of International Business Studies (JIBS) – 9 a year.	00138	– ETC Group Communiqué – About 6 a year.	00173
– ACUNS Quarterly Newsletter – 4 a year.	00036	– La Parole de Dieu (2010).	00092	Academy of Improbable Research (#00038)	00139	Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the East Asian Region (#00090)	00174
– Beyond UN Subcontracting: Task-Sharing with Regional Security Arrangements and Service-Providing NGOs – By Thomas G Weiss (1997).	00037		00093	– Annals of Improbable Research (AIR) – 6 a year.	00140	– <i>Justa terra</i> – Jointly with Entraide et fraternité (6 a year).	00175
– The Ethics of Globalism – By Donald J Puchala (1995).	00038		00094	– Mini-AIR – On Internet (12 a year).	00141	Action for World Solidarity (See: Vol2, Germany)	00176
– Financing the United Nations – By Jeffrey Laurenti (2001).	00039		00095	– Academy of International Business (#00039)	00142	– SW Magazine	00177
– The Founding of the United Nations: International Cooperation as an Evolutionary Process – By Jean Krasno (2001).	00040		00096	– AIB Insights – 4 a year, in English.	00143	Active 20-30 International (See: Vol2, USA)	00178
– Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations – Journal, jointly with Lynne Rienner Publishers and Brigham Young University.	00041		00097	– AIB Newsletter – 4 a year.	00144	– The Active Twenty-Thirtian – 4 a year.	00179
– Global Governance and the Changing Face of International Law – By Charlotte Ku (2001).	00042		00098	– International Business Curricula: Internationalizing the Business School – Global Survey of Institutions of Higher Learning in the Year 2000 (2000).	00145	Active Citizenship Network (See: Vol2, Italy)	00180
– Human Development: The World After Copenhagen – By Richard Jolly (1996).	00043		00099	– Journal of International Business Policy (JIBP) – 4 a year.	00146	– ACN Newsletter	00181
– The Imperative of Idealism – By James S Sutterlin (1997).	00044		00100	– Journal of International Business Studies (JIBS) – 9 a year.	00147	Active House Alliance (#00097)	00182
– Informal Ad Hoc Groupings of States and the Workings of the United Nations – By Jochen Prantl and Jean Krasno (2002).	00045		00101	Academy of Operative Dentistry – European Section (#00042)	00148	– Actehouse Newsletter	00183
– John Holmes Memorial Lectures (2002-2005)	00046		00102	– Eurocondensor – Newsletter (3 a year).	00149		
– Letting the People Decide: The Evolution of United Nations Electoral Assistance – By Robin Ludwig (2001).	00047		00103	Accademia Europea di Scienza della Nutrizione (#00044)	00150		
	00048		00104	– European Academy of Nutritional Sciences Newsletter	00151		
	00049		00105	Accademia Europeaista del Friuli-Venezia Giulia (See: Vol2, Italy)	00152		
	00050		00106	– Rassegna Europea	00153		

Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (#00098) ALNP Guides – Series. – Evaluating International Humanitarian Action: Reflections from practitioners – Report on The State of the Humanitarian System (2015). – Review of Humanitarian Action – Previously annual series, now discontinued.	00176 00177 00178 00179	Aflatoun International (#00149) Aflatoun Newsletter – 6 a year. AFREP/FWD (#00150) AFREPEN Newsletter – 4 a year. Africa Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (#00152) Africa Alliance Youth Network – 4 a year. Africa Asia Scholars Global Network (See: Vol2, UK) @kAdia – Newsletter.	00238 00239 00240 00241	African-Asian Rural Development Organization (#00199) AARDO e-Newsletter – 4 a year. – African-Asian Journal of Rural Development – 2 a year. African Asian Studies Association (See: Vol2, Germany) Africa-Asien-Rundbrief – Journal (4 a year).	00305 00306 00307	African Centre for Technology Studies (#00239) ACTS Press Books – Ecopolity and Biopolity Papers – Research Reports African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (See: Vol2, Uganda) ACTV Newsletter – 4 a year.	00359 00360 00361 00362		
ACTRIS (#00101) ACTRIS Newsletter ACTS International (See: Vol2, USA) Encounter – 12 a year. Actuarial Association of Europe (#00102) The European Actuary Acumen (See: Vol2, USA) Acumen Fund Newsletter Acute Leukemia Advocates Network (#00104) Identifying differences in the quality of life of patients with acute leukemia: a global survey	00180 00181 00182 00183 00184	Africa Baseball and Softball Association (#00155) The Gong – 12 a year. Africa Capacity Alliance (#00157) ACA E-Newsletter Africa Centre for Citizens Orientation (See: Vol2, Nigeria) Citizens Alert – Bulletin (12 a year). Africa Committee (#00161) Africa-Bulletin – 4 a year, in German. Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (#00166) ADEPT Newsletter	00242 00243 00244 00245	African Association of Agricultural Economists (#00201) African Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics (AFJARE) – In English, French. African Association of Insect Scientists (#00203) AAIS Newsletter – Bulletin of African Insect Science – In English, French. – Insect Science and its Application – Journal.	00308 00309 00310 00311	African Civil Service Observatory (#00245) Innov Action – Bulletin. African Coalition for Corporate Accountability (#00248) ACCA Quarterly Newsletter African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (#00251) African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights – African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child – Declaration of the Pretoria Seminar on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Africa (ECOSOC) – Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa – General Comment N3 on The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights: The Right to Life (Article 4) (General Comments N2 on Article 14 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (f) and Article 14 (2) (a) and (c) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa – Guidelines on the Conditions of Arrest, Police Custody and Pre-Trial Detention in Africa – Guidelines on Policing Assemblies in Africa – Guidelines for State Reporting under the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa – Model Law on Access to Information in Africa – Principles and Guidelines on Human and Peoples' Rights while Countering Terrorism in Africa – Principles and Guidelines on the Implementation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights – Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Fair Trial and Legal Assistance in Africa – Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights – Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa – Recommendations and Resolutions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights – Resolution on the Criteria for Granting and Enjoying Observer Status to Non-Governmental Organizations Working in the Field of Human Rights with the Commission – Resolution on Granting Affiliate Status to National Human Rights Institutions – Resolution on Guidelines and Measures for the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Africa (The Robben Island Guidelines) – Rules of Procedure of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights – State Party Reporting Guidelines for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights – Study on the Question of the Death Penalty in Africa	00363 00364 00365 00366 00367 00368 00369 00370 00371 00372 00373 00374 00375 00376 00377 00378 00379 00380 00381 00382 00383 00384 00385 00386 00387 00388 00389 00390		
Ada-Europe (#00105) Ada User Journal – 4 a year. – Database for Ada (2012). – Reference Manual for Ada (2012). Addiction and the Family International Network (#00108) AFNet Newsletter – 2 a year. ADHD-Europe (#00110) Diagnosis and Treatment of ADHD in Europe – By Stephanie Clark (2009). – Treatment of ADHD in Europe – By Stephanie Clark (2011).	00185 00186 00187 00188 00189	Africa Evidence Network (#00169) AEN Newsletter Africa Faith and Justice Network (See: Vol2, USA) Around Africa – 12 a year. Africa Free Media Foundation (#00172) Letter from Mairabi – Weekly. – Ngao – Newsletter (12 a year). Africa Governance Alert (See: Vol2, Cameroon) Governance Alert – 12 a year. Africa Health Organisation (See: Vol2, UK) AHO Strategic Plan 2025 – AHO Sustainable Health Agenda for Africa 2030 Africa Information and Communication Technologies Alliance (#00177) AfICTA eNewsletter – 26 a year. Africa Institute of South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z – Every 2 years. – Africa at a Glance – Every 2 years. – Africa Insight – Journal (4 a year). – African Century – Series. – Inside AISA – Newsletter (6 a year). Africa Leadership Forum (#00179) AFRICA Forum: Journal of Leadership and Development – Akuko – Online newsletter.	00246 00247 00248 00249 00250 00251 00252	African Association of Psychologists and Allied Professions (#00209) African Association for Public Administration and Management (#00210) AAPAM Newsletter – 3 a year. – African Journal for Public Administration and Management (AJPM) – 2 a year. African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment (#00211) AARSE Directory of Members – AARSE Newsletter African Association for the Study of Religions (#00212) AASR Bulletin – Annual. – Journal for the Study of the Religions of Africa and Its Diaspora – E-Journal (2 a year).	00312 00313 00314 00315 00316 00317 00318 00319	African Committee of Metrology (#00254) International Journal of Metrology and Quality Engineering African Confederation of Cooperative Savings and Credit Associations (#00257) ACCOSCA Newsletter African Conservation Tillage Network (#00260) Act Info – Online newsletter (12 a year). African Cotton and Textile Industries Federation (#00266) Origin Africa – Magazine. African Council of AIDS Service Organizations (#00267) Africaso News – Bulletin. African Council for Communication Education (#00268) Africa Media Monograph Series – Africa Media Review (AMR) – Research journal (3 a year), in English. – African – Newsletter (3 a year), in English, French. African Council for Distance Education (#00269) ACDE Newsletter – African Journal of Distance Education – 2 a year. African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (#00273) African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights – Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights – Rules of the Court African Criminology and Justice Association (See: Vol2, USA) African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies – 2 a year.	00391 00392 00393 00394 00395 00396 00397 00398 00399 00400 00401 00402 00403 00404		
ADL Braun Holocaust Institute (See: Vol2, USA) Dimensions: A Journal of Holocaust Studies – 2 a year. Administration universitaire francophone et européenne en médecine et odontologie (#00112) Annuaire de l'Aufemo – La Chronique de l'AUFEMO – 8 a year. Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (#00115) Judgments – Covering 40th (1978) and following sessions. Adults Learning Mathematics: International Research Forum (#00122) ALM International Journal Advances in Modal Logic (#00125) Advances in Modal Logic (AiML) Advancing Girls' Education in Africa (See: Vol2, USA) AGE Africa Newsletter Advancing Minimally Invasive Gynecology Worldwide (#00127) The Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology (JMIG) – News Scope – 4 a year. Advancing the Ministries of the Gospel International (See: Vol2, USA) AMG News – 12 a year, in English. – Pulpit and Bible Study Helps – 12 a year, in English. – Voice of the Gospel – 12 a year, in Greek.	00191 00192 00193 00194 00199 00200 00201 00202 00203	Africa Institute of South Africa (See: Vol2, South Africa) Africa A-Z – Every 2 years. – Africa at a Glance – Every 2 years. – Africa Insight – Journal (4 a year). – African Century – Series. – Inside AISA – Newsletter (6 a year). Africa Leadership Forum (#00179) AFRICA Forum: Journal of Leadership and Development – Akuko – Online newsletter. Africa Leather and Leather Products Institute (#00181) ALLPI Quarterly Newsletter – 4 a year. Africa Legal Aid (#00182) AFLA Quarterly – Journal. – AFLA Special Book Series – The International Criminal Court and Africa: One Decade On AfricaLea (See: Vol2, Belgium) AfricaLea Editions – Photobooks. Africa Microfinance Network (#00185) AFMNet Newsletter – 4 a year. – Africa Microfinance Mag – The Africa Microfinance Tribune – 2 a year. Africa Ministry Resources (See: Vol2, South Africa) The Church Leader in Africa – 4 a year. African Academy of Sciences (#00189) Africa in the Context of World Science – Arms and Daggers in the Heart of Africa: Studies on Internal Conflicts – Directory of Scholarly Journals Published in Africa – Discovery and Innovations – Journal, together with TWAS (4 a year). – Economic Cooperation and Regional Integration – Enhancement of Agricultural Research in Francophone Africa – Environment Crisis in Africa: Scientific Response – The Greening of Africa – Guide to Directories on Science and Technology in Africa – Industrialization at Bay: African Experiences – Mobilization of African Scientific Talent for Development – Philosophy, Humanity and Ecology – Profiles of African Scientific Institutions (1992). – Profiles of African Scientists – 3rd ed. – Regional Integration in Africa: Unfinished Agenda – Science for Development in Africa – Soil and Water Management and Biotechnology in Africa: A Report of the Fact Finding Mission – Supporting Capacity Building in Forestry – Research in Africa – Whydans – Newsletter (4 a year). – 30 Years of Independence in Africa: The Lost Decades ?	00253 00254 00255 00256 00257 00258 00259 00260 00261 00262 00263 00264 00265 00266 00267 00268 00269 00270 00271 00272 00273 00274 00275	African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (#00233) ACARTSOD Newsletter – 3 a year. – African Social Challenges – Monograph series. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (See: Vol2, South Africa) ACCORD's Occasional Paper Series – African Journal on Conflict Resolution – African Journal in Conflict Resolution – Annual. African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (#00235) African Human Rights Newsletter – Bulletin africain des droits de l'homme – 4 a year, in English, French. 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African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (See: Vol2, USA) Sudan Human Rights Monitor African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (#00238) ACMAD Bulletin – Every 10 days. – Bulletin climatologique – 12 a year. – Bulletin de Prévision Climatologique Saisonnière – 6 a year. – Bulletin de Veille Climatologique – 6 a year. – Climate Impacts for Africa (1993).	00351 00352 00353 00354 00355 00356 00357 00358	African Crop Science Society (#00275) ACSS Biweekly News – African Crop Science Journal – 4 a year. African Democracy Forum (#00276) ADF Newsletter African Development Bank (#00278) ADB Bulletin – Bulletin de la BAD – 4 a year. – ADF Quarterly Review – African Development Review – 2 a year, in English, French. – Annual Compendium of Statistics – Annual Review of Post-Evaluation Reports – Economic Research Papers – Series. African Development Bank Group (#00279) African Economic Outlook African Development Foundation (See: Vol2, USA) Advance – Periodical.	00405 00406 00407 00408 00409 00410 00411 00412 00413 00414 00415

African Diaspora Policy Centre (See: Vol2, Netherlands) ADPC Newsletter	00416	African Membrane Society (#00365)	00471	– INFONET Bulletin	00526	URTN Union of Broadcasting (#00484)	00586
African Economic History Network (#00286)	00417	AMSIC Newsletter		– On-Farm Handling, Processing and Storage of Food-Grains in Africa	00527	URTN Review – 4 a year, in English, French.	
– AEHN Newsletter – 6 a year.	00418	African Minerals and Geosciences Centre (#00367)	00472	– Rice Parboiler Hardware Development in the African Region – A Review of Current Designs	00528	African Union for Housing Finance (#00485)	00587
– AEHN Working Papers	00418	AMGC News – 12 a year.		– The Scope for the Development and Promotion of Biomass Energy Technology in Africa – In English, French.	00529	Financing Housing in Africa – Newsletter (12 a year).	
– The History of African Development – Online.	00419	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (#00369)	00473	– Strey of Major Science and Technology Resources in Africa	00530	African Union Scientific Technical Research Commission (#00487)	00588
African Economic Research Consortium (#00287)	00420	AMCOMET Newsletter		– Technological Consulting and Advisory Services – In English, French.	00531	Animal Genetic Resources in Africa	00589
AERC Newsletter – 2 a year.	00421	African Ministers' Council on Water (#00370)	00474	– Towards Self-Sufficiency in Food Production: Reduction of Post-Harvest Losses – In English, French.	00532	– Distribution Map of Animal Diseases in Africa	00590
– Research News – 2 a year.	00422	2012 Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management in Africa		African Regional Institute for Geospatial Information Science and Technology (#00427)	00533	– OAU/STRC Annual Activities Report	00591
African Educational Research Network (#00289)	00422	African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education (#00374)	00475	AFRIGIST Newsletter – Annual.	00534	– Phytosanitary Map of Major Crop Pests and Diseases in Africa	00592
The African Symposium (TAS) – Online journal (2 a year).	00423	African Network for Evidence-to-Action in Disability (#00380)	00476	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (#00428)	00534	– Viral Diseases in Africa Affecting Animals	00593
African Electrochemical Standardization Commission (#00290)	00423	Various – African Journal on Disability – AJDD www.ajdd.org.	00477	– ARIPD Magazine	00535	– Viral Diseases in Africa Affecting Humans	00594
AFSEC Newsletter – 2 a year.	00424	African Network for Geo-Education (#00381)	00477	– African Regional Labour Administration Centre, Harare (#00429)	00536	– Viral Diseases in Africa Affecting Plants	00595
African Energy Commission (#00293)	00424	– Geo-education in Egypt, ideas, challenges and vision – By Kholoud M Abdel Maksoud et al (2013).	00478	ARLAC Newsletter	00537	– Virus Associated Cancers in Africa	00596
AFREC Newsletter – 2 a year.	00425	– Geo-education in Egypt between Current and Innovative – By Kholoud M Abdel Maksoud (2018).	00479	African Regional Labour Administration Centre, Yaoundé (#00430)	00537	African Water Association (#00492)	00597
African Export-Import Bank (#00300)	00425	– Monitoring and Evaluation For Postgraduate Students in Learning Geo Education in Egypt – By Kholoud M Abdel Maksoud (2016).	00480	Guide pour l'élaboration, la mise en oeuvre et l'évaluation d'une politique nationale du travail, de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle	00538	AWA Magazine – 3 a year.	00598
Africa in Figures – 2 a year.	00426	African Network for Integrated Development (#00384)	00480	– Liaisons Sociales Africaines – 4 a year.	00539	African Wildlife Foundation (#00493)	00599
– Africa at a Glance – Annual.	00427	African Network for Internationalization of Education (#00385)	00481	African Rehabilitation Institute (#00431)	00539	African Wildlife News – 4 a year.	00600
African Federation for Emergency Medicine (#00302)	00427	ANIE Newsletter	00482	– African Rehabilitation Journal – 4 a year.	00540	African Wind Energy Association (#00494)	00599
– African Handbook of Emergency Care (2013).	00428	African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (#00387)	00482	– Manual on Evaluation Methodology and Utilization and Processing of Statistical Data Related to Disability	00540	Fresh Air – Electronic newsletter (irregular).	
– African Journal of Emergency Medicine (AJEM)	00428	Childwatch – Newsletter.	00483	African Reinsurance Corporation (#00432)	00541	African Women Jurists Federation (#00495)	00600
African Federation of Women Entrepreneurs (#00308)	00429	African Network of Research on Storage Insects (#00388)	00483	The African Reinsurer – Annual.	00542	Le message – Irregular.	00601
Directory of African Women Entrepreneurs	00430	La Bruche	00484	African Research and Resource Forum (#00435)	00542	African Women in Leadership Organisation (#00496)	00601
African Field Epidemiology Network (#00310)	00430	African Journal of Science and Technology	00485	New Path: African Forum for Intellectual Thought – 4 a year.	00543	African Women of Worth: 100 Amazons	00602
AFENET Monthly Newsletter	00431	African Network for Strategic Communication in Health and Development (#00390)	00485	African Risk Capacity Agency (#00436)	00543	– AWLO Magazine	00603
African Finance and Economics Association (See: Vol2, USA)	00431	AfricComnet Newsletter	00486	ARV Bulletin	00544	African Women's Development and Communication Network (#00498)	00603
Journal of African Finance and Economic Development – Periodical.	00432	African Nutrition Society (#00394)	00486	African Roundtable for Sustainable Consumption and Production (#00438)	00544	FEMNET News – 3 a year, in English, French.	00604
African Forest Forum (#00313)	00432	African Nutrition Matters – Newsletter.	00487	– Manual on Evaluation Methodology and Utilization and Processing of Statistical Data Related to Disability	00544	– Our Rights – Bulletin (2 a year), in English, French.	00605
AFF Newsletter	00433	African Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation (#00395)	00487	African Securities Exchanges Association (#00446)	00549	African Women's Development Fund (#00499)	00605
African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (#00314)	00433	Policy Brief	00488	– ASEA Quarterly Newsletter	00549	AWDF Newsletter	00606
Nature and Faune – 2 a year.	00434	African Organisation of English-speaking Supreme Audit Institutions (#00397)	00488	– ASEA Yearbook	00550	African Youth Foundation (See: Vol2, Germany)	00606
African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (#00316)	00435	AFROSAL-E Bulletin – In English.	00489	African Security Sector Network (#00447)	00550	Progress – 4 a year.	00607
African Borrowing Charter – In English, French, Portuguese.	00435	African Organisation for Standardisation (#00398)	00489	– Security Governance in Africa Handbook – In English, French, Portuguese.	00551	African Youth Movement (#00501)	00607
– Debt and Development in Africa – Newsletter (6 a year).	00436	African Standardisation Watch: Reflections within Africa – Newsletter (4 a year).	00490	African Sex Workers Alliance (#00449)	00551	– AFRQ Quarterly	00608
African Forum for Research and Education in Health (#00317)	00436	– African Standards Harmonization Models	00491	ASWA Newsletter	00552	Africa Partnership Forum (#00505)	00608
AFREHealth Newsletter – 4 a year.	00437	– ARSO Foundation from the Beginning	00492	African Social Forum (#00451)	00552	Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa (MRDE)	00609
African Foundation for International Law (#00320)	00437	– The ARSO Network of Documentation and Information (ARSO-DISNET)	00493	Africa Flames	00553	Africa Regional Centre for Information Science (#00512)	00609
African Yearbook of International Law	00438	– Benefits and Advantages of Standardisation Boosting African Trade	00494	African Society for Bioinformatics and Computational Biology (#00453)	00554	ARCIS NewsBulletin – Annual.	00610
African Gamebird Research, Education and Development Trust (See: Vol2, South Africa)	00438	– Establishment and Operationalization of NSBs	00495	– AFRACA Rural Finance Series	00546	– ARCIS Readings in Information Science Series	00610
Gamebirds of South Africa Field Identification and Management (2005) – book.	00439	– Mainstreaming African SMEs	00496	African Safari Lodge Foundation (#00442)	00547	Africa Rice Centre (#00513)	00611
African Groundnut Council (#00327)	00439	African Organization for Research and Training in Cancer (#00399)	00497	ASLF Newsletter	00547	Realizing Africa's Rice Promise	00612
Groundnut Newsletter	00440	AORTIC Bulletin – 4 a year, in English, French.	00498	African Securities Exchanges Association (#00446)	00548	– Rice Trends in Sub-Saharan Africa	00612
– Groundnut Review	00440	African Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (#00400)	00498	– ASEA Quarterly Newsletter	00549	Africa Society for Blood Transfusion (#00514)	00613
– Statistical Bulletin	00441	AFROSAL – Circulaire – 2 a year.	00499	– ASEA Yearbook	00550	Africa Sanguine – Journal.	00614
African Gymnastic Union (#00329)	00442	– Journal africain de vérification intégrée	00499	African Security Sector Network (#00447)	00550	African Soils	00615
UAG Bulletin	00443	Africa Now (See: Vol2, UK)	00500	– Security Governance in Africa Handbook – In English, French, Portuguese.	00551	– Soil Atlas of Africa – In English, French.	00615
African Health Economics and Policy Association (#00303)	00443	Africa Now News	00501	African Sex Workers Alliance (#00449)	00551	Africa Solar Industry Association (#00516)	00616
Afya Newsletter	00444	African Paediatric Nephrology Association (#00401)	00501	ASWA Newsletter	00552	African Solar Annual Outlook Report – In English.	00617
African Health Policy Network (See: Vol2, UK)	00444	African Journal of Paediatric Nephrology – 2 a year.	00502	African Social Forum (#00451)	00552	– AFSA Newsletter – In English.	00617
AHPN Newsletter	00445	African Pastors' Fellowship (See: Vol2, UK)	00502	Africa Flames	00553	Africa Travel Association (#00523)	00618
African Heart Network (#00331)	00445	News and Prayer – Bulletin (6 a year).	00503	African Society for Bioinformatics and Computational Biology (#00453)	00554	Africa Travel Magazine	00619
AHN Newsletter	00446	African Petroleum Producers' Organization (#00408)	00503	ASBCEB Newsletter	00554	– ATA Members' Update – 4 a year.	00619
African Hockey Federation (#00333)	00446	APPA Bulletin – 3 a year.	00504	African Society for Laboratory Medicine (#00457)	00554	Africa Union of Architects (#00524)	00620
History of African Hockey Federation – By Gamal Shirazi (2000).	00447	African Physical Society (#00411)	00504	African Journal of Laboratory Medicine (AJLM)	00555	AJA Newsletter	00621
African Initiatives for Relief and Development (#00334)	00447	Applicability of Environmental Physics and Meteorology in Africa (1994).	00505	African Society of Organization Gestosis (#00408)	00555	– Schools of Architecture in Africa	00621
AIRD Newsletter – 4 a year.	00448	– Curriculum Development and Design in Mathematics, Physics and Computer Science in Africa (1986).	00506	ASOG Bulletin – 2 a year.	00556	Africa Water Journalist Network (See: Vol2, Netherlands)	00622
African Innovation Foundation (See: Vol2, Switzerland)	00448	– Ultrasound in Medical Practice in Africa (1990).	00509	African Society for Paediatric Infectious Diseases (#00460)	00557	African Water Journalist Network Newsletter	00623
Switzerland)	00449	African Politics Conference Group (APCG) Newsletter	00510	– ASPAE Newsletter	00557	AfricaWide Movement for Children (#00525)	00623
African Insurance Organization (#00338)	00449	African Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (#00419)	00512	– AISPID Bulletin – 1 to 2 a year.	00558	AMC Newsletter	00624
AIO Annual Review	00450	– AVCA Investment Activity Report	00513	African Society for Sexual Medicine (#00464)	00558	Afrikagruppen i Sverige (See: Vol2, Sweden)	00624
– AIO Bulletin	00450	– AVCA Members Directory	00514	ASSM Newsletter	00559	Årskrönikan – Annual.	00625
African Intellectual Property Organization (#00339)	00451	African Publishers Network (#00420)	00515	African Sport Management Association (#00467)	00559	– Södra Afrika – Magazine (11 a year), in Swedish.	00625
Bulletin officiel de la propriété intellectuelle (BOPi) – 4 a year.	00452	African Publishing Review – In English, French.	00516	ASMA Journal	00560	Les Africains dans le monde (See: Vol2, France)	00626
– Revue OAPI-Magazine – 4 a year.	00452	African Quality Assurance Network (#00421)	00516	– ASMA Newsletter	00561	La Lettre de LAM	00627
– Scientific Review – 4 a year.	00453	The Quality Assurance Situation and Capacity Building Needs of Higher Education in Africa	00517	African Studies Association (See: Vol2, USA)	00561	– Travaux et Documents	00627
African Iron and Steel Association (#00341)	00454	African Real Estate Society (#00422)	00517	– African Studies Review – Journal (3 a year).	00562	Afrique verte (See: Vol2, France)	00628
African Steel – 4 a year.	00455	Journal of African Real Estate Research (JARRER)	00518	– ASA News – Twice a year.	00563	Afrique Verte Actualités – Newsletter (4 a year).	00629
African Jesuit AIDS Network (#00343)	00455	African Refugees Foundation (#00424)	00518	– History In Africa: A Journal of Method – Journal (annual).	00564	Afro-Arab Institute for Culture and Strategic Studies (#00529)	00629
AJA-News – Electronic newsletter (12 a year), in English, French, Portuguese.	00456	– Alleviating Tensions Associated with Indigene/Settler Dichotomy in Nigeria	00519	African Studies Association of Australasia and the Pacific (See: Vol2, Australia)	00564	Heritage of African Languages – Manuscripts in Arabic script, 1 vol to date.	00630
African Language Association of Southern Africa (#00350)	00456	– AREF Newsletter – 4 a year.	00519	– Australasian Review of African Studies – 2 a year.	00565	– Répertoire du Centre Sidi al-Mukhtar al-Kabir al-Kunti pour la documentation et le recherche Gao/Mali (2011), in French.	00630
ALASA Newsletter	00457	– A Guide to Peace Education and Peace Promotion Strategies in Africa	00520	African Studies Center, Michigan State University (See: Vol2, USA)	00565	– Yearbook on Afro-Arab Studies and Research	00631
– South African Journal of African Languages – 2 a year.	00458	African Regional Centre of Technology (#00426)	00521	– Northeastern African Studies – Journal.	00566	Afro-Asian Book Council (#00530)	00632
African Laser, Atomic and Molecular Sciences Network (#00351)	00458	Journal of African Regional Centre for Technology – In English, French.	00522	– Tuesday Bulletin – Electronic newsletter (weekly).	00566	– Formulating the National Book Policy: Need and Guidelines (1994).	00633
LAM Network Newsletter	00459	African Regional Centre for Technology – In English, French.	00522	African Studies Centre Leiden (See: Vol2, Netherlands)	00567	Literacy and Book Development in South and West Asia – By Abul Hasan.	00634
African Leadership Centre (#00353)	00459	– African Technodevelopment – Bulletin of the African Regional Centre for Technology	00523	Africa Yearbook	00567	– Publishing Cooperation in Afro-Asia Region (1994).	00635
– The Journal of Developing Societies	00460	– Alert Africa – Newsletter, advanced technology information for Africa.	00523	– African Dynamics – Annual.	00568	Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (#00532)	00636
– The Voice of ALC – Newsletter.	00461	– Biomass Technology in Africa – In English, French.	00524	– African Studies Collection	00569	AAPSO Bulletin – 12 a year, in Arabic, English.	00637
African League of Associations for Rheumatology (#00355)	00461	– Directory of Science and Technology Institutions and Experts in Africa	00525	– Afrika-Studiecentrum Series	00570	– Afro-Asian Publications – Series on issues of topical interest.	00638
African Journal of Rheumatology	00462			– Langaa Series	00571	– Development and Socio-Economic Progress – 4 a year.	00639
African Legal Support Facility (#00356)	00462			African Studies Program, Bloomington (See: Vol2, USA)	00572	– Human Rights – Newsletter (6 a year), in Arabic, English, French.	00640
ALSF Bulletin	00463			African Studies Program Newsletter	00573	Afro-Asian Society of Nematologists (See: Vol2, Egypt)	00640
African Library and Information Associations and Institutions (#00358)	00463			Africans Unite against Child Abuse (See: Vol2, UK)	00574	International Journal of Nematology – 2 a year.	00641
AFLIA Monthly e-Newsletter	00464			AFRUCIA Newsletter	00574	Afro Centre for Development Peace and Justice (See: Vol2, Nigeria)	00641
African Library Project (See: Vol2, USA)	00464			African Telecommunications Union (#00476)	00574	Partners in Development – Newsletter (2 a year).	00642
How to Set Up and Run a Small Library in Africa	00465			Golden Book	00575	Afro-European Medical and Research Network (#00533)	00642
African Literature Association (See: Vol2, USA)	00465			African Theological Fellowship (#00477)	00575	Delays in Childhood Immunization in a Conflict Area – Study from Sierra Leone during civil war.	00643
JALA – Journal of the African Literature Association – 4 a year.	00466			Journal of African Christian Thought – 2 a year.	00576	AFS Intercultural Programs (#00536)	00643
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education (#00359)	00466			African Tobacco Control Alliance (#00478)	00577	Intercultural Link Newsletter	00644
CAMES Info – Bulletin.	00467			– The Smoker's Body	00577	– The Janus Magazine – 3 a year.	00644
– Revue CAMES	00468			– Tax on Tobacco and Illicit Trade	00578	AgU Khan University (#00540)	00645
– Revue pharmacopée et médecine traditionnelle africaines	00468			– Tobacco and Poverty	00579	AKU Newsletter	00645
African Malaria Network Trust (#00360)	00469			– Tobacco Taxation within ECOWAS Countries	00580	Agape Europe (See: Vol2, Germany)	00646
AMANET Newsletter – 2 a year.	00470			– The Truth About the Use of Flavours in Tobacco – Why Increase Tax on Tobacco?	00582	AE Now –	

Appendix 1

Comments on contents and research methodology of Part C: Bibliography on transnational organization

Purpose

Following previous initiatives, the purpose of this bibliography is to provide further stimulation for the international community involved in the study of international nongovernmental organization in its various forms (NGOs, civil society, etc.). As a unique and much needed resource, it provides easy access to a broad and detailed body of research and documentation. Additionally, the size and manner of its presentation seeks to stimulate interest in specific research areas and to generate investigation into new domains of international associational life and activity.

Bibliography contents and research methodology

The present bibliography includes much material from previous UIA bibliographic efforts to identify materials relevant to the study of intergovernmental organizations and transnational association networks / international nongovernmental organization:

- *International Institutions and International Organization: a select bibliography* (1956; 783 entries)
- *Select Bibliography on International Organization* (1965; 1,080 entries)
- *Bibliography of Documents on Transnational Association Networks* (1972 edition of this Yearbook; revised version in the 1974 French edition of this Yearbook)

Where evident, duplicate citations have been removed. Entries are grouped into rough subject categories based on categories used in the 1974 bibliography. Subject headings will continue to increase in number and detail as the project develops.

This section contains 19,650 entries – 17,371 unique citations with 2,279 citations reproduced under other subject headings as appropriate; cited materials include items in several languages, although the majority refer to items published in English or French. When available, information is included to indicate editions available in other languages.

Note: Inclusion of data from previous UIA bibliographic initiatives has somewhat broadened the focus of the current presentation. This is due, in part, to the fact that earlier initiatives included “international organization” as part of their research mandate. The present research initiatives, as hopefully reflected in the content of the bibliography, focus primarily on “**international nongovernmental organization**” and especially on “**transnational association networks**”.

In addition to the three base bibliographic sources above, a number of additional sources were used to identify appropriate materials for inclusion here:

1. Back-indexing of the review *Transnational*

Associations: This was undertaken because the UIA’s periodical publication (under different titles) has been a natural focal point for materials relevant to the study of INGOs – either through original contributions from researchers and organizations or through the UIA’s function as a collator and re-publisher of materials of import to the international associational community.

Comprehensive back indexing from the present through 1949 has, for the most part, been completed. Materials from the index not relevant to the present bibliography are excluded.

Future activity: It is expected that comprehensive back-indexing will continue in order to have a complete record of articles in database format for consultation and other use. Relevant citations will then be included in future editions of this bibliography.

2. UIA publications: UIA publications, in and of themselves, and the bibliographic material they contain, are a valuable source of entries for the bibliography. Multiple editions of the same publication (e.g. the UIA’s *Yearbook of International Organizations*) are listed under one single entry so as to reduce the number of entries for a single title.

Future activity: Where appropriate, archival materials will be checked for relevant citations. Of particular note are the materials published by the UIA prior to 1940, which may not be catalogued or cited in easily accessible sources.

3. Reports and other materials in the UIA’s

possession: UIA and its staff have collected a vast quantity of material submitted by individuals, members and organizations. These materials include both published documents and “grey literature”. The items themselves are cited here and are frequently a valuable source of bibliographic information on other materials.

Future activity: Processing continues and citations will appear in future editions of this volume.

4. Materials from international organizations and

researchers: A number of international governmental and non-governmental organizations and university professors / researchers responded to our requests for information on relevant publications. Their replies are responsible for providing some of the most detailed citations on current topics.

Approximately 210 entries of have been added to this section from his data. Citations in his bibliography which are also identified in this section may actually be higher than this as several of his articles contained large reference sections and also because of the

complementary interests of his compilation and this project

Future activity: We will continue to contact relevant individuals and organizations for their suggestions/assistance. See <https://uia.org/> for information about this and other UIA databases on-line.

5. Traditional Research Methods: Several libraries in the Brussels region provided resources for identifying materials for the bibliography through traditional research methods.

Future activity: We will continue to use available resources to further develop the bibliography.

6. Electronic Research Methodology: The Internet provides access to a large amount of information. Direct access to publishers' catalogues and the catalogues of libraries around the world, as well as the on-line publication/presentation of materials and resources from researchers and organizations, facilitated the identification of appropriate materials and also facilitated contact between the UIA and other researchers. URLs are now included in citations.

Errors and corrections

Errors in the bibliography may stem from three sources:

- human errors during keyboarding which were not corrected by electronic processing;
- errors inherent in the source materials;
- errors due to electronic processes – including the scanning and character recognition of the three previous UIA bibliographic publications.

We welcome all additional materials for consideration in this bibliography as well as comments on content, structure and presentation. Corrections for materials cited here are greatly appreciated as this will facilitate the access of other users to the documents.

In Thanks

The editors would like to express their gratitude to the individuals, librarians, professors, archivists and organizations who shared information with us and provided much appreciated assistance in the development of this section.

In particular, we would like to thank: the former KG Saur Verlag; Dr Alan Fowler and Dr Peter Waterman for sharing bibliographic information with this project; Oceana Publications for their contribution; the family of Lyman C White for the donation of archival materials in support of this project and the work of the UIA; the staff of the United Nations Library in Geneva for their continuing assistance from afar and during visits to Geneva.

Appendix 2

Select list of research topics on international non-governmental organization

The article reproduced below first appeared in 1972 in Transnational Associations.¹

In a further effort to stimulate academic study of "international nongovernmental nonprofit organizations", it seemed useful to bring together into one list many of the areas which have not been researched or which merit further attention.² This is done below. It is hoped that even if the topics selected do not cover the major areas of interest, they will at least serve to highlight any lacunas. Comments would be welcomed.

As a complement to this initiative, the authors have prepared a bibliography of about 1000 articles and documents which represent as much of the literature that could be located in the time available.³

The term "transnational association networks" was chosen in order to provoke comment on the adequacy of the current term "international non-governmental organization". "International" is not applicable to many INGOs; and the current increasing use of "transnational" seems more appropriate. "Association" is used because international "organization", in the literature and in practice, is nearly always associated implicitly with IGOs.

"Networks" is added in the plural because most bodies are embedded in several inter-organizational networks – this is usually ignored and INGOs are analyzed as isolated entities. The properties of the network and the nature of an organization's involvement in it, may be more significant than that of the sum of the "isolated" entities or an aggregation of their transactions.

"Non-governmental" is dropped because there are many mixed, "intersect", organizations particularly in the developing and socialist countries – also in some cultures "non-" may mean something very close to "anti-". To define "X" as "non-governmental" is a plain confession of inability to conceptualize "X", and in practice means that "X" can only be conceived of in relation to government – and, in practice, as the "hand-maiden" of government. For this reason, at the national level, terms with a positive connotation are mainly used as appropriate (e.g. "voluntary", "professional", etc.)

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- Subsections of the list:**
1. Political and general aspects
 2. Sociological aspects
 3. Psychological aspects
 4. Consultative Status and relations with intergovernmental organizations
 5. Inter-organization relations
 6. National / transnational dimension
 7. Legal, fiscal and personnel questions
 8. Transnational associations and special issues
 9. Operational questions
 10. Data collection needs

1. Political and general aspects

- 1.1. Changing aims and programmes of international associations consequent upon the evolution of world problems and the setting up of other international bodies, governmental and nongovernmental.
- 1.2. The work of transnational associations as an element in mitigating or exacerbating members' intransigence in the unilateral defense of their own sectional interests.
- 1.3. The development of the concept of "international" and "transnational" association.
- 1.4. The part played by transnational associations in the establishment of intergovernmental bodies.

- 1.5. The degree to which transnational associations can reflect public opinion.
- 1.6. Reasons why transnational associations may be unsuccessful in attaining their objectives.
- 1.7. The effective powers given to organs in transnational associations.
- 1.8. Voting systems within transnational associations.
- 1.9. Role of association networks in the democratic process.
- 1.10. Transnational association networks and the open or pluralistic society.
- 1.11. Transnational association networks and the integration of the world system.

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- 1.12. TANs and issue formulation in the democratic process.
- 1.13. TANs and the generation of political will.
- 1.14. TANs as an underdeveloped "Third World" of the social system from which political will and support is extracted for the governmental and economic sectors.
- 1.15. TANs, feudal systems, and the structural theory of revolution
- 1.16. Contribution of TANs to the adoption of intergovernmental conventions.
- 2. Sociological aspects**
- 2.1. Analysis of the structure of transnational associations and their networks, as compared with their aims.
- 2.2. Classification and typology of organization in a transnational setting.
- 2.3. Functional substitution between styles of organization in different settings and over time.
- 2.4. Association networks as an institutionalization and in some cases, a "reification" of informal interaction.
- 2.5. Forms of association which minimize structural asymmetry and dominance of membership by ingroup elites.
- 2.6. Factors leading up to and affecting creation of new associations in particular parts of the network, and influencing the style of organization chosen.
- 2.7. Ageing and ossification of particular parts of the association network, and strategies used to combat this.
- 2.8. Factors affecting the detection and selection of problems for which new associations or programs are required.
- 2.9. Means of catalyzing increases in association networks activity, particularly in developing countries.
- 2.10. Association networks as a channel for individual participation in the social process.
- 2.11. TANs as a vehicle for value generation and expression.
- 2.12. The "lookout" institution function of associations in the network.
- 2.13. Systematic data collection on association networks and the national, subnational, and community level as an indication of social development.
- 2.14. Lag in the development of association networks compared to government, economic, and mass-media structures, and the consequences for ongoing feedback from the people, their progressive alienation, and the current weakness of the democratic processes.
- 2.15. Impact of the concept of "peoples' organizations" in the Peoples' Republic of China, on the United Nations; consequences for the concept of "nongovernmental organization" and possibilities of convergence towards a new concept of organization.
- 2.16. Voluntary organization in different cultures and political systems, and the continuum between association networks and tribal and kinship groupings.
- 2.17. TANs as a means of maximizing point-of-crisis response in a fragmented society in which resources allocation mechanisms are cumbersome.
- 2.18. Evaluation of the positive and negative consequences of the "proliferation" of associations, and the determination of the social systemic features contributing to it or benefitting from it.
- 2.19. Development of evaluational tools to determine at what stage in the evolution of its activities a given configuration of associations could benefit from a, possibly ad hoc, coordinating body or some equivalent mechanism, and at what stage it is premature.
- 2.20. Future trends in association networks, styles of organization, and modes of action – the concept of a "network action strategy".
- 2.21. Means of determining which bodies are "irrelevant" in a rapidly-evolving democratic society.
- 2.22. Problems created for association networks by the fragmentation of bureaucracies (particularly with respect to interdisciplinary programs).
- 2.23. Speed of response of network components to new needs.
- 2.24. Nongovernmental bureaucracies.
- 2.25. Association secretariats as personal fiefdoms, and the implications for functions of the organization.
- 2.26. Parallels between geographical and functional "territory" and examination of possibility that historical processes and empire building in connection with geographical territory (culminating in the nation-state or the UN) may be repeated in connection with the functional territories claimed by different non-territorial actors.
- 2.27. Weighted voting techniques as a means of making more fragile and unstable associations possible and viable.
- 2.28. Mechanisms of sub-committee formation in academic association networks as the
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institutionalization of the proportions of invisible colleges.

- 2.29. Methods of communication between international secretariats and their members.
- 2.30. Transdisciplinary and crossmodal communication via TANs.
- 2.31. Ecological advantages of particular styles of organization.

3. Psychological aspects

- 3.1. Psycho-linguistic problems in non-Western cultures of using negative descriptors such as "nongovernmental" and "nonprofit" for the elements of transnational associations networks.
- 3.2. Psychological factors affecting mutual "recognition" of one organization by another, particularly when the one is classed as the negative of the other.
- 3.3. Psychological factors affecting mutual "recognition" and possible interaction of associations in different parts of the network.
- 3.4. Compartmentalization of public, interest, and private life on the part of each individual, and its consequences for interaction between government and business bodies, and interest, socializing, or value-elaborating groups in the democratic society.
- 3.5. Governmental activity as corresponding to super-ego activity, economic enterprise to ego activity, and association networks to id activity.
- 3.6. Psychology of government bureaucrat perception of TANs.
- 3.7. Psychological factors which favor perception of the isolated organization as opposed to the network of organizations in which it is embedded.
- 3.8. Public and governmental images of transnational association networks, particularly in non-Western cultures.
- 3.9. History and incidence of misconceptions about the role of association networks.
- 3.10. Psychology of participation in transnational association networks, as members, HQ executives, field staff, or on the governing board.
- 3.11. Association networks activity as a vehicle for personal development.
- 3.12. Personality types attracted to association network activity, in an international setting.

4. Consultative status and relations with intergovernmental organizations.

- 4.1. Development of the Consultative Status relationship with the UN system, since its inception.
- 4.2. Comparative analysis of the equivalents to the UN Consultative Status arrangement at the national level, particularly in non-Western countries.
- 4.3. Working relations between transnational associations and intergovernmental institutions which go beyond official consultative status.
- 4.4. The UN Consultative Status mechanism as a "badge" and, through threat of revocation, a means of blocking strong opposition.
- 4.5. Advantages to government of procedures resulting effectively in a "divide and rule" relationship with association networks.
- 4.6. Procedural devices adopted by UN agencies to provide facilities to, and control over, their respective conferences of Consultative Status NGOs, while depriving such conferences of any recognition.
- 4.7. Polarization and fragmentation of the transnational association network by intergovernmental policies of "recognition".
- 4.8. Methods by which transnational associations arrive at the position adopted in their written or oral statements to intergovernmental institutions.
- 4.9. Development of the UN administrative distinctions between nongovernmental organizations, youth movements, liberation movements, volunteers, and bodies of experts, and its implications for TANs.
- 4.10. Effectiveness of interaction between UN officials responsible for NGO liaison, and their interaction with national delegations.
- 4.11. The status and action possibilities of the administrative office responsible for NGO liaison in each UN agency, and its interaction within the administration with those offices responsible for youth organizations and volunteer liaison.
- 4.12. Feasibility of creating a UN Ombudsman to function as a clearinghouse for interaction, suggestions and proposals between TANs and many components of the UN system.
- 4.13. Evaluation of different possible mechanisms for multilateral interaction between TANs, multinational enterprises, and intergovernmental agencies, particularly with regard to the rapid allocation of funds in response to crisis and the rapid processing of suggestions for new action.

5. Inter-Organization relations

- 5.1. History of inter-association relationships, conditions under which particular forms have become accepted, and nature of forms likely to emerge in the future.
- 5.2. Comparative analysis of arguments used in different settings to propose and oppose the creation of inter-association relationships or membership of a coordinating body.
- 5.3. Relations between transnational associations in theory and in practice, particularly in the light of experience with equivalent organizations at the national and subnational level.
- 5.4. Multi-level structuring of transnational association activity to give several layers of organizations with members which coordinate other organizations.
- 5.5. Coordinative features of transnational network activity.
- 5.6. Incidence and causes of the creation of several associations concerned with the same programme area, and competing for the same resources, and the problems or desirability of facilitating a merger.
- 5.7. Incidence and role of bodies at the national level attempting to coordinate association network activity; their possible relationships to national governments and to any assembly of transnational associations.
- 5.8. Feasibility and utility of a general assembly of TANs and possible models of interaction with the UN system, and multinational enterprises.
- 5.9. Analysis of any imitative relationship between transnational associations and the UN, which may tend to cause transnational associations to adopt structures and procedures inappropriate to their resources and special advantages.

6. National / transnational dimension

- 6.1. Relationship between transnational, national and grassroots associations.
- 6.2. Relevance of transnational association networks as perceived from the national and subnational levels.
- 6.3. The extent to which national members participate in the activities and decisions of transnational associations.
- 6.4. Trend towards universality in transnational associations.
- 6.5. Problems of regionalization of TAN activity, as it affects association programmes, administration, and policy making.

7. Legal, fiscal, and personnel questions

- 7.1. History of efforts to introduce a form of legal status for nongovernmental organizations, with particular reference to the reasons for their failure.
- 7.2. Examination of different mechanisms which could be developed to facilitate transnational association activity.
- 7.3. Legal instruments required to facilitate the types of transnational association network activity likely to emerge in the foreseeable future.
- 7.4. Fiscal and fund transfer problems of transnational associations.
- 7.5. TAN activity as a career opportunity and the possible means of increasing job security in it.
- 7.6. Problems created by current "international" pension and life insurance scheme procedures for TAN personnel.

8. Transnational associations and special issues

- 8.1. Contribution and problems of transnational associations networks, in particular issue areas (e.g. peace, development, youth, environment, etc.).
- 8.2. Transnational association activity in response to natural disasters.
- 8.3. Effects on development projects of ignoring the presence of association networks, and the effects on those networks of development projects which are "successful" according to economic criteria.

9. Operational questions

- 9.1. Financing of transnational associations.
- 9.2. Methods of holding and allocating funds (while retaining accountability) that permit them to be moved rapidly to appropriate point of the association network, which must be developed to respond adequately to a particular emerging crisis.
- 9.3. Means of reducing overhead costs and increasing organizational effectiveness by use of shared administrative facilities and office space.
- 9.4. Evaluation of different possibilities for facilitating TAN operations and personnel problems through a network of "international centers" offering shared facilities and run as cooperatives.
- 9.5. Systematic study of operational, administrative, and information problems of transnational associations.
- 9.6. Methods of evaluating TAN programmes.
- 9.7. Use of financial ratios techniques to evaluate aspects of non-profit associations' performance, by

the balance sheet; comparison between associations in the light of experience with business enterprise balance sheet analysis.

- 9.8. Mechanisms by which multinational enterprise funding can be channeled into TAN activity.
- 9.9. Substitution of information systems for permanent organization to facilitate crystallization of appropriate and ad hoc organizations from the network in response to any given network need.
- 9.10. Mechanisms to facilitate interaction between TAN and intergovernmental networks, by common information systems.
- 9.11. Possibility of facilitating association network activity by conducting all member-association transactions via data networks, holding all organization files on computer, and obviating the need for office space at physical locations.
- 9.12. Use of computer interaction graphics to track and display the evolution of association network activity.

10. Data collection needs

- 10.1. National and local organization foundation in each country on which membership in transnational associations is based.
- 10.2. National and subnational organizations multi-linked to transnational associations, in the equivalent program area.
- 10.3. Links of national government agency departments to transnational associations.
- 10.4. Links of intergovernmental agency departments to one another, and to transnational associations.
- 10.5. Intra- and inter-organizational structures for intergovernmental and transnational associations, particularly with inclusion of program, projects, and meetings.
- 10.6. Patterning of organizations with respect to topics in terms of the specialization-multidisciplinary dimension.
- 10.7. IGO/TAN links and links within the transnational associations network.
- 10.8. World problems, and the manner in which they are interrelated and the concern of clusters of transnational associations.
- 10.9. Detailed budgets and fund source data for transnational associations, and their members.

NOTES

- 1 Appeared in: Transnational Associations, 24, 10, pp 481-485, 1972 as "Transnational Association Networks (TANs): Selected list of research topics on international nongovernmental organization" by Anthony J N Judge and Kjell Skjelsbaek.
- 2 An earlier effort at listing study topics in this domain is that of: G.P. Speeckaert. Theses on International Non-Governmental Relations. **International Associations**, 12, 2, 1960, p. 93. (Sixteen of the 20 topics listed there have been included in the list.)
- 3 AJN Judge and Kjell Skjelsbaek. Bibliography of Documents on Transnational Association Networks. In: **Yearbook of International Organizations** (1972-73), Brussels, Union of International Associations, November 1972. Last appeared in revised form in Yearbook of International Organizations 15th edition, French, **Annuaire des Organisations Internationales** (1974). Now superseded by Volume 4 of the Yearbook.

Note also: G. P. Speeckaert. Select Bibliography on International Organizations (1885-1984). Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1965, 150 p.

Appendix 3

Types of organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)

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

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

Further complications arise from:

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

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

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

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

TYPE 1

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

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

TYPE 2

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

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

TYPE 3

The 26 headings are the following:

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

CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

Cluster I (International organizations):

Types A B C D F

Cluster II (Dependent organizations):

Types E K R

Cluster III (Organizational substitutes):

Types S T

Cluster IV (National organizations):

Types G N

Cluster V (Dead, inactive and unconfirmed bodies):

Types H J U

TYPE 1: DETAILED COMMENTS

The complexity of the hierarchical typology warrants further explanation.

Type A: Federations of international organizations

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

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

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

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

Type B: Universal membership organizations

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

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

Type C: Intercontinental membership organizations

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

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

Type D: Regionally defined membership organizations

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

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

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

An organization is classified as Type E if:
it can be considered as an “emanation” of another organization or of a place, person or proprietary product, regardless of membership;
its title incorporates, in any way, the name of another organization (excepting intergovernmental organizations that are the subject of a special multi-lateral treaty, e.g. the FAO);
provision is made for its creation in the statutes of another organization though it nonetheless functions autonomously (non-autonomous bodies being included in Type K);
it is in some way a “joint committee”, created to liaise between international organizations, functioning autonomously;
it is a centre or institute created by intergovernmental bodies, possibly by agreement with a particular government;
it is especially identified with a particular physical location and its activities are largely determined by that location (e.g. training courses, experimental stations);

it is specifically concerned with a single country (NB an organization specifically concerned with a single language, though it may be spoken in a single country, is not necessarily classified as Type E).

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

Type F: Organizations having a special form

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

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

it is a patronage body, e.g. under pontifical or royal charter, or is headed by a charismatic leader (unless more appropriate to classify it as Type R);

it includes a significant membership of exiled groups from named countries;

it is a “quasi” organization, possibly without a well-defined secretariat or structure (e.g. Group of 8), sometimes even a non-existent organization nonetheless recognized in common usage (e.g. World Bank Group);

it is an unusual, possibly illegal or questionable, body.

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

Type G: Internationally-oriented national organizations

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

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

Type H: Inactive or dissolved international organizations

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

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

Type J: Recently reported or proposed international organizations

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

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

Type K: Subsidiary and internal bodies

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

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

Type N: National organizations

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

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

Type R: Religious orders, fraternities and secular institutes

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

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

Type S: Autonomous conference series

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

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

Type T: Multilateral treaties and agreements

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

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

Type U: Inactive or dissolved non-conventional bodies

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

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

TYPE 1: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

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

Appendix 4 – 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
GROUP: CONVENTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2,63	0,34	37	97,37	0,36	38	0,36
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6,09	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
TOTAL: CONVENTIONAL BODIES	290	2,71	100,00	10398	97,29	100,00	10688	100,00
GROUP: OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
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
TOTAL: OTHER BODIES	1898	9,08	100,00	19009	90,92	100,00	20907	100,00
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	
GROUP: SPECIAL TYPES								
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
TOTAL: SPECIAL TYPES	5658	12,95	100,00	38024	87,05	100,00	43682	100,00
TOTAL Types H + U	2868	8,83		29601	91,17		32469	
TOTAL ALL TYPES	7846	10,42		67431	89,58		75277	

Appendix 4 – 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
CLUSTER I: INTERNATIONAL BODIES								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2,63	0,10	37	97,37	0,23	38	0,22
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6,09	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
TOTAL: CLUSTER I	1040	6,04	100,00	16168	93,96	100,00	17208	100,00
CLUSTER II: DEPENDENT BODIES								
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
TOTAL: CLUSTER II	1141	18,68	100,00	4967	81,32	100,00	6108	100,00
CLUSTER III: ORGANIZATIONAL SUBSTITUTES								
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
TOTAL: CLUSTER III	2578	57,23	100,00	1927	42,77	100,00	4505	100,00
CLUSTER IV: NATIONAL BODIES								
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
TOTAL: CLUSTER IV	158	1,19	100,00	13073	98,81	100,00	13231	100,00
CLUSTER V: DEAD, INACTIVE AND UNCONFIRMED BODIES								
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
TOTAL: CLUSTER V	2929	8,56	100,00	31296	91,44	100,00	34225	100,00
TOTAL ALL TYPES	7846	10,42		67431	89,58		75277	

Appendix 4 – Table 3**Number of publications of international organizations in this edition by type**
Edition 59, 2022/2023 (data collected in 2021)

This table gives the number of publications of international organizations by type of organization (see Appendix "Types of organization" for more information). The information in this table is extracted from the organization descriptions included in Volume 1 of this Yearbook. If an organization's description includes no mention of publications, that organization is not counted in this table.

	Intergovernmental organizations with publications		Non-governmental organizations with publications		Total organizations with publications		Average publications per organization
	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n/Org'n
A. Federations of international organizations	16	1	89	31	105	32	3.3
B. Universal membership organizations	243	36	1442	511	1685	547	3.1
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	168	30	2805	1470	2973	1500	2.0
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	395	139	6091	4104	6486	4243	1.5
E. Organizations emanating from places or persons or other bodies	1623	623	2923	1930	4546	2553	1.8
F. Organizations of special form	901	419	5291	3195	6192	3614	1.7
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	80	55	5701	3646	5781	3701	1.6
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	626	269	2042	1274	2668	1543	1.7
J. Recently reported organizations	6	5	180	168	186	173	1.1
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	66	41	246	172	312	213	1.5
N. National organizations	0	0	1744	1228	1744	1228	1.4
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0	454	210	454	210	2.2
S. Autonomous conference series	5	3	12	29	17	32	0.5
T. Multilateral treaties and intergovernmental agreements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	895	404	5413	3771	6308	4175	1.5
TOTALS	5024	2025	34433	21739	39457	23764	1.7

	Intergovernmental organizations with publications		Non-governmental organizations with publications		Total organizations with publications		Average publications per organization
	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n	Org'n	Publ'n/Org'n
Totals by Clusters of Types							
Cluster I (types A B C D F)	1723	625	15718	9311	17441	9936	1.8
Cluster II (types E K R)	1689	664	3623	2312	5312	2976	1.8
Cluster III (types S T)	5	3	12	29	17	32	0.5
Cluster IV (types G N)	80	55	7445	4874	7525	4929	1.5
Cluster V (types H J U)	1527	678	7635	5213	9162	5891	1.6
Total (types A-U)	5024	2025	34433	21739	39457	23764	1.7

Appendix 5

Editorial problems and policies

Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Change in editorial policy and practice

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

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

Sources

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

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

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

Reliability of sources

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

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

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

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

Information collection

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

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

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

Dating information

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

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

Description length

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

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

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

Censorship

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

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

Evaluation

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

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

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

Error control policy

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

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

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

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

Country names

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 6 About the Editors

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

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

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

The Founders

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

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

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

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

the Universal Decimal Classification system.

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

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

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

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

Early years

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location

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

Structure

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

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

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

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

Collaboration with other organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose

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

1. By documenting global civil society activity.

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

2. By publishing research reports

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

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

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

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

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

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