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

### 1905–1907

Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

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

### 1908–1911

Union of International Associations / Central Office of International Associations

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

The above publications are now available online in **Historical International Organization Documents**, with fully searchable text and hyperlinks from historical profiles to current organization profiles. See <http://www.uia.org/archives/pub.php>

### 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.)

### 1948–1950

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

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

### 1951–1980

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

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

### 1981

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published jointly with the International Chamber of Commerce (Paris)

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

### 1983–2010

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published, with four supplementary volumes, by K.G. Saur Verlag (Munich)

- *Yearbook of International Organizations*
  - Vol 1: Organization descriptions, from 1983 (20<sup>th</sup> ed.) to 1998 (35<sup>th</sup> ed.) and in 2 parts (1A and 1B) since 1999 (36<sup>th</sup> ed.)
  - Vol 2: Geographic Volume: International Organization Participation; Country directory of secretariats and membership, since 1983 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
  - Vol 3: Subject volume: Global Action Networks; Classified directory by subject and region, since 1983 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
  - Vol 4: Bibliographic volume: International Organization Bibliography and Resources, since 1996 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
  - Vol 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns, since 2001 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
  - Vol 6: Who's Who in International Organizations, since 2007 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)
  - CD-ROM version: *Yearbook / Annuaire Plus*, 1994 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.) – 2008 (15<sup>th</sup> ed.)

### 2011–

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published by Brill / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (Leiden/Boston)

- *Yearbook of International Organizations*
  - Vol 1: Organization descriptions and cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)
  - Vol 2: Geographical Index – A Country Directory of Secretariats and Memberships
  - Vol 3: Global Action Networks – A Subject Directory and Index
  - Vol 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources
  - Vol 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns
  - Vol 6: Who's Who in International Organizations

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

## The editors

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

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EDITED BY THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

**Y E A R B O O K   O F  
I N T E R N A T I O N A L  
O R G A N I Z A T I O N S  
2 0 1 6   -   2 0 1 7**

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS  
EDITION 53

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



BRILL

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*The following people contributed to this edition:*

Ryan Brubaker  
Nancy Carfrae  
Rachele Dahle  
Jacques de Mévius  
Carine Faveere  
Clara Fernandez Lopez  
Joel Fischer  
Sandrine Henriouille  
Sylvie Hosselet  
Frédéric Magin  
Jacqueline Nebel (*Editor Emeritus*)  
Leslie Selvais  
Régine Toussaint  
Liesbeth Van Hulle (*Editor-in-Chief*)  
Judy Wickens  
Carol Williams  
Sebastian Weyrauch (*computer support*)

*Special thanks to:*

Anne-Marie Boutin  
Marianosa Cutillo  
Diane Dillon-Ridgley  
Seya Immonen  
Marilyn Mehlmann  
Simone Van Beek  
Danièle Vranken  
Judy Wickens  
Marisha Wojciechowska-Shibuya  
Mike Baker  
Marc Bontemps  
Tim Casswell  
Jacques de Mévius  
Declan Kennedy  
Roland Mayerl  
Rolf Reinhardt  
Cyril Ritchie  
Gianni Tibaldi

**Information researched and edited by**

Union of International Associations  
Rue Washington 40  
B-1050 Brussels, Belgium

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## Contents

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### This Volume:

#### Country directory of secretariats and membership

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

#### Appendices

1. Contents of organization descriptions
2. Types of organization
3. Statistics
4. Editorial problems and policies

### Other Volumes:

Volume 1:  
Organization Descriptions and Cross-References

Volume 3:  
Global Action Networks – A 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

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

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## Table des matières

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### Ce volume:

#### Répertoire géographique des secrétariats et des membres

- Organisations internationales classées par pays siège du secrétariat; et
- Organisations internationales classées par pays de membrariat

#### Annexes (en anglais)

1. Contents of organization descriptions
2. Types of organization
3. Statistics
4. Editorial problems and policies

### Autres Volumes:

Volume 1:  
Descriptions des organisations et leurs liens

Volume 3:  
Réseaux d'action globale – répertoire thématique et index

Volume 4:  
Bibliographie et ressources des organisations internationales

Volume 5:  
Statistiques, visualizations et représentations

Volume 6:  
Who's Who in International Organizations

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

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## The YEARBOOK series

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

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

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

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

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

### VOLUME 2: GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX – A 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 – A 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: WHO'S WHO IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Biographies of leading individuals in international organizations.

### 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

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## La série YEARBOOK

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

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

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

**Contenu des descriptions:** Les descriptions contiennent les éléments suivants: titres de l'organisation dans toutes les langues appropriées; adresse principale et adresses secondaires; principales activités et programmes; personnel et finances; commissions régionales et techniques; 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 d'organisations en anglais, français et autres langues de travail, ainsi que via leurs initiales ou abréviations dans diverses langues.

### 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
- Organisations classées par région
- Organisations classées par catégorie
- Statistiques par sujet.
- Index (avec commentaires introductifs):
  - mots clés (dans toutes les langues de travail)
  - mots clés dans le nom des organisations (français et anglais)

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: WHO'S WHO DANS LES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Les biographies de personnalités au sein d'organisations internationales.

### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

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

### HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

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

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## Notes to the user

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To find the description of an organization in the Yearbook:

- **If you know the name or abbreviation of the organization:**  
Locate the organization in the alphabetic sequence in Volume 1. All names in all official languages and abbreviations are included in the alphabetic sequence. Note that the alphabetic sequence does not take account of prepositions or articles.  
You may find the name in the form of a cross-reference to the sequence number where the description is given. The sequence number follows the alphabetic order.
- **If you know keywords in the name of the organization:**  
Consult the index in Volume 3. It will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.
- **If you know the field in which the organization is active (eg 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 the principal officer of the organization:**  
Consult the officer's biographical description in Volume 6. 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 on-line version.

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## Notes pour l'utilisateur

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Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation:

- **A partir du nom (ou de son abréviation):**  
Consultez d'abord la séquence alphabétique du volume 1. Les noms et abréviations y sont repris dans toutes les langues officielles.  
Vous constaterez que la séquence alphabétique ne tient pas compte des prépositions et articles.  
Le nom que vous recherchez peut vous renvoyer à un numéro de séquence sous lequel est reprise la notice descriptive de l'organisation. La numérotation suit l'ordre alphabétique.
- **A partir d'un mot clé:**  
Consultez l'index dans le volume 3 qui renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive dans le volume 1.
- **A partir d'un sujet ou d'une matière spécifique:**  
Consultez la liste classifiée par sujet dans le volume 3. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.
- **A partir d'un pays:**  
Consultez la liste par pays de secrétariat et de membrariat dans le volume 2. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.
- **Si vous connaissez le nom du responsable principal de l'organisation:**  
Consultez la description biographique du responsable dans le Volume 6. Celle-ci vous dirigera vers le numéro de séquence de la description dans le 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 on-line.

## How to use this volume

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Comment utiliser ce volume

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

### Chaque rubrique principale reprend:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Codes used

### Number codes

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

### Letter codes in upper case

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

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

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

### Letter codes in lower case

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

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

### Asterisks

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

## Codes utilisés

### Codes numériques

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

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres majuscules

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

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

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

### Codes alphabétiques: lettres minuscules

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

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

### Astérisques

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

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## Abbreviations used

### Function names

Title of organization officers may be abbreviated as follows:

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

### Organization forms

NGO	non-governmental organization
IGO	intergovernmental organization

### Names of countries

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

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### Note

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

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

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

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## Abréviations utilisées

### Fonctions et titres

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

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

### Formes d'organisation

NGO	Organisation non-gouvernementale
IGO	Organisation intergouvernementale

### Noms de pays

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

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### Note

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

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

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

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## Warning

### Coverage

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

### Sources

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

### Reliability of sources

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

### Censorship

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

### Evaluation

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

## Avertissement

### Contenu

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

### Sources

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

### Fiabilité des sources

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

### Censure

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

### Evaluation

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





International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), London, UK. [y/B]	#12644	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in Law (SAARCLAW), Gurgaon, India. [D]	#17024	Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM), Copenhagen, Denmark. [D*]	#14984
International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), Paris, France. [F*]	#12698	South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV), Tamil Nadu, India. [D]	#17041	Nordic Council of Ministers of Culture, Copenhagen, Denmark. [D*]	#14985
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, Geneva, Switzerland. [F]	#12742	South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV), Tamil Nadu, India. [D]	#17042	Nordic Folk High School Council, Kungälv, Sweden. [F*]	#15017
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. [B*]	#12750	South Asia Olympic Council (SAOC), India. [D]	#17045	Nordic Organization of Workers' Educational Associations (WEA in the Nordic Countries), Stockholm, Sweden. [D]	#15086
International Rescue Committee (IRC), New York NY, USA. [F]	#12752	South Asia Partnership International (SAP International), Lalitpur, Nepal. [y/F]	#17046	Nordic Young Conservative Union (NYCU), Helsinki, Finland. [D]	#15153
International Road Transport Union (IRU), Geneva, Switzerland. [y/B]	#12791	Special Olympics International (SOI), Washington DC, USA. [F]	#17192	Nordisk Youth Orchestra (NYO), Ålborg, Denmark. [F]	#15155
International Rowing Federation (FISA), Lausanne, Switzerland. [y/B]	#12801	Terre des hommes Foundation (TdH Foundation), Lausanne, Switzerland. [y/F]	#17374	Nordisk Folkeoplysnings- og Voksenundervisningssamarbejde (FOVU), Copenhagen, Denmark. [F]	#15183
International Seal Federation (ISF), Nyon, Switzerland. [B]	#12860	Tutmondia Esperantista Junulara Organizo (TEJO), Rotterdam, Netherlands. [C]	#17483	Nordisk Sangerforbund (NSF), Sandviken, Sweden. [D]	#15205
International Sericultural Commission (ISC), Bangalore, India. [C*]	#12869	UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France. [B*]	#17513	Nordjobb, Copenhagen, Denmark. [F]	#15219
International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF), Munich, Germany. [y/B]	#12882	UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna, Austria. [B*]	#17547	Nordlek Union (NORDLEK), Padborg, Denmark. [D]	#15221
International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), The Hague, Netherlands. [B]	#13027	Union of Central Eurasian Neonatal Societies (UCENS), Ankara, Turkey. [D]	#17583	RIPPE Network Coordination Centre (RIPPE NCC), Amsterdam, Netherlands. [F]	#16392
International Society of Electrochemistry (ISE), Lausanne, Switzerland. [C]	#13088	Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI), Aigle, Switzerland. [y/B]	#17590	Rotary International (RI), Evanston IL, USA. [F]	#16412
International Society of Friendship and Good Will (ISFGW), Durham NC, USA. [y/F]	#13136	Union for International Cancer Control (UICC), Geneva, Switzerland. [y/B]	#17637	Samarbetsorganisationen för de Nordiska Socialdemokratiska Parterna och Fackföreningsrörelsen (SAMAK), Stockholm, Sweden. [D]	#16469
International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS), Leuven, Belgium. [y/B]	#13178	Union internationale des architectes (UIA), Paris, France. [B]	#17642	Scandinavian Union of Museums, Copenhagen, Denmark. [D]	#16542
International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (ISPAD), Berlin, Germany. [y/C]	#13318	Union of National Pediatric Societies of Turkic Republics (UNPSTR), Ankara, Turkey. [D]	#17689	United World Colleges (UWC International), London, UK. [B]	#17859
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS), Oakbrook Terrace IL, USA. [D]	#13472	United Nations (UN), New York NY, USA. [y/A*]	#17733		
International Sporting Cinema and Television Federation (FICTS), Milan, Italy. [D]	#13535	United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, New York NY, USA. [F*]	#17765		
International Surfing League (ISL), Glendale CA, USA. [y/F]	#13578	United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY), The Hague, Netherlands. [F]	#17851		
International Swimming Federation (FINA), Lausanne, Switzerland. [y/B]	#13585	United Schools International (USI), New Delhi, India. [F]	#17855		
International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), Lausanne, Switzerland. [y/B]	#13597	United World Colleges (UWC International), London, UK. [B]	#17859		
International Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF), Benidorm, Spain. [F]	#13598	United World Wrestling (UWW), Belgrade, Serbia. [B]	#17877		
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO), Washington DC, USA. [B*]	#13617	United Postal Union (UPU), Berne, Switzerland. [y/B*]	#17918		
International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, Switzerland. [y/B*]	#13620	Urban Environmental Accords (UEA), Gwangju, Korea Rep. [F]	#17918		
International Tennis Federation (ITF), London, UK. [y/B]	#13623	The Voice of the Martyrs (VOM), Bartlesville OK, USA. [F]	#17968		
International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Brussels, Belgium. [y/A]	#13653	White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood (WRA), Washington DC, USA. [F]	#18075		
International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union), Paris, France. [y/B]	#13692	WHO – World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. [B*]	#18076		
International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (UISPP), Tomar, Portugal. [y/B]	#13740	WKF Asia, Tripoli, Lebanon. [D]	#18103		
International Union of Students (IUS). [F]	#13760	Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF), Utrecht, Netherlands. [y/F]	#18124		
International Urogynecological Association (IUGA), Washington DC, USA. [y/C]	#13775	Women's Feature Service (WFS), New Delhi, India. [y/F]	#18143		
International Vocational Education and Training Association (IVETA), Galena OH, USA. [y/D]	#13798	Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace (WLP), Bethesda MD, USA. [F]	#18157		
International Weightlifting Federation (IWF), Budapest, Hungary. [y/B]	#13813	World Ahlul Baytas Islamic League (WABIL), London, UK. [F]	#18188		
International Zirkhaneh Sports Federation (IZSF), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [C]	#13870	World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty (WACAP), Geneva, Switzerland. [F]	#18195		
Internews International, Paris, France. [y/F]	#13879	World Archery Federation, Lausanne, Switzerland. [y/B]	#18218		
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Geneva, Switzerland. [y/B]	#13886	World Armresting Federation (WAF), Sofia, Bulgaria. [D]	#18219		
Interpsutnik International Organization of Space Communications, Moscow, Russia. [C*]	#13898	World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA), Istanbul, Turkey. [C]	#18258		
Islamic Broadcasting Union (IBU), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. [C*]	#13947	World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO), Tarrytown NY, USA. [C]	#18274		
Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (CCIA), Karachi, Pakistan. [F]	#13950	World Association of Sleep Medicine (WASM), Rochester MN, USA. [C]	#18295		
Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation (ICYF-DC), Istanbul, Turkey. [y/F]	#13953	World Baseball Softball Confederation (WBSC), Lausanne, Switzerland. [B]	#18325		
Islamic Countries Forensic Medicine Organization (ICFMO), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [D]	#13954	World Blind Union (WBU), Toronto, Canada. [y/B]	#18331		
Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. [F*]	#13956	World Confederation for Physical Therapy (WCPT), London, UK. [B]	#18384		
Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat, Morocco. [C*]	#13957	World Council of Churches of Christ (WCCC), Nashville TN, USA. [F]	#18402		
Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [y/D]	#13958	World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU), Madison WI, USA. [y/B]	#18411		
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRWW), Birmingham, UK. [F]	#13962	World Family Organization (WFO), Paraná, Brazil. [y/B]	#18472		
Kurash Confederation of Asia (KCA), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [D]	#14105	World Federation of the Deaf (WFD), Helsinki, Finland. [D]	#18496		
Kurdish Institute of Paris, Paris, France. [y/F]	#14106	World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), Budapest, Hungary. [F]	#18498		
LAWASIA – Law Association for Asia and the Pacific, Sydney, Australia. [C]	#14291	World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), Occoquan VA, USA. [y/A]	#18523		
Mayors for Peace, Hiroshima, Japan. [F]	#14435	World Federation of Neurological Societies (WFNS), Nyon, Switzerland. [y/B]	#18534		
Middle East Spine Society (MESS), El-Mahalla El-Kubra, Egypt. [D]	#14603	World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Athens, Greece. [y/A]	#18562		
Mountain Partnership (MP), Rome, Italy. [y/F]	#14654	World Food Programme (WFP), Rome, Italy. [F*]	#18579		
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, Montréal, Canada. [y/F*]	#14672	World Gastroenterology Organisation (WGO), Milwaukee WI, USA. [y/B]	#18602		
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), Washington DC, USA. [F*]	#14675	World Heart Federation (WHF), Geneva, Switzerland. [y/B]	#18622		
Network of Academies of Sciences in Countries of Organization of Islamic Conference (NASIC), Islamabad, Pakistan. [F]	#14742	World Hepatitis Alliance (WHA), London, UK. [y/B]	#18623		
Network for International Policies and Cooperation in Education and Training (NORRAG), Geneva, Switzerland. [y/F]	#14803	World Hindu Federation (WHF), Kathmandu, Nepal. [C]	#18627		
Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), New York NY, USA. [F*]	#14887	World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA), Vienna VA, USA. [F]	#18639		
OIE – World Organisation for Animal Health, Paris, France. [B*]	#15350	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva, Switzerland. [B*]	#18647		
Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), Hawaii, Kuwait. [D]	#15364	World Jurist Association (WJA), Bethesda MD, USA. [y/F]	#18656		
Open Education Consortium, Concord MA, USA. [y/F]	#15384	World Karate Federation (WKF), Madrid, Spain. [C]	#18659		
ORBICON – International Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication, Montréal, Canada. [F]	#15407	World Kickboxing Federation (WKF), [C]	#18662		
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. [C*]	#15432	World Kickboxing and Karate Association (WKA), [D]	#18663		
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), The Hague, Netherlands. [B*]	#15441	World Masters Athletics (WMA), Hemel Hempstead, UK. [B]	#18684		
Organisation of Asian-Pacific News Agencies (OANA), Ankara, Turkey. [D]	#15467	World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva, Switzerland. [B*]	#18692		
Organization for Cooperation between Railways (OSJD), Warsaw, Poland. [C*]	#15473	World Muslim Congress (WMC), Karachi, Pakistan. [B]	#18706		
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Vienna, Austria. [F*]	#15499	World Olympians Association (WOA), Lima, Peru. [D]	#18720		
Ornithological Society of the Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia (OSME), Sandy, UK. [D]	#15508	World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), Geneva, Switzerland. [y/F]	#18723		
Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), New York NY, USA. [F]	#15787	World O-Sport Federation (WOF), Hamadan, Iran Islamic Rep. [C]	#18739		
Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE PA), Copenhagen, Denmark. [F*]	#15793	World Oshayuth Federation (WOF), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [C]	#18743		
Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Parliamentary Forum on SALW), Stockholm, Sweden. [y/F]	#15797	World Panathlon Athlona Federation (WPAF), Athens, Greece. [C]	#18744		
Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [y/D*]	#15799	World Peace Council (WPC), Athens, Greece. [B]	#18752		
Peace Child International (PCI), Buntingford, UK. [F]	#15850	World Renewable Energy Network (WREN), Brighton, UK. [F]	#18780		
Permafrost Young Researcher Network (PYRN), Potsdam, Germany. [F]	#15888	World Taekwondo Federation (WTM/F), Sacramento CA, USA. [B]	#18859		
Pontifical Committee for International Eucharistic Congresses, Vatican City, Vatican. [F]	#15979	World Taekwondo Federation (WTF), Lausanne, Switzerland. [B]	#18860		
Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA), St Paul MN, USA. [F]	#16053	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Madrid, Spain. [y/B*]	#18871		
Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), Paris, France. [F*]	#16059	World Trade Organization (WTO), Geneva, Switzerland. [B*]	#18873		
RI Global, New York NY, USA. [y/A]	#16390	World Union of Small and Medium Enterprises (WUSME), San Marino, San Marino. [C]	#18892		
RIPPE Network Coordination Centre (RIPPE NCC), Amsterdam, Netherlands. [F]	#16392	World Veterinary Association (WA), Brussels, Belgium. [y/A]	#18904		
Rotary International (RI), Evanston IL, USA. [F]	#16412	World Veterinary Poultry Association (WVPA), Lyon, France. [C]	#18905		
SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SAARC CCI), Islamabad, Pakistan. [D]	#16443	World Vision International (WVI), New York NY, USA. [C]	#18907		
Safe World for Women, London, UK. [y/F]	#16453	World Youth Bank Network (WYB), Geneva, Switzerland. [F]	#18949		
Società Italo-Latino Americana di Etnomedicina (SILAE), Fisciano, Italy. [D]	#16800	World Youth Council Against Terrorism (WYCAT), Hyderabad, India. [C]	#18951		
Solar Cookers World Network (SCWNet), Sacramento CA, USA. [C]	#16979	Yemen Islamic Jihad. [s/F]	#18967		
South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE), Kathmandu, Nepal. [F]	#17014				
South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), Colombo, Sri Lanka. [F*]	#17019				
South Asia Foundation (SAF), New Delhi, India. [y/F]	#17019				
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Kathmandu, Nepal. [D*]	#17022				

## ◆ Åland

## Membership (excluding secretariats)

Association of European Migration Institutions (AEMI), Ålborg, Denmark. [D]	#02109	Association of European Public Postal Operators (PostEurop), Brussels, Belgium. [D*]	#02119	Conférence des assemblées législatives régionales d'Europe (CALRE), Trento, Italy. [F*]	#03922
Association of European Small Islands Federation (ESIN), Rødskøbing, Denmark. [F]	#07364	Föreningarna Nordens Förbund (NF), Copenhagen, Denmark. [D]	#08580	General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists (SDA), Silver Spring MD, USA. [B]	#08760
International Island Games Association (IGA), Douglas, UK. [D]	#12100	Nordic Amateur Theatre (NAT), Västerås, Sweden. [D]	#19113	Nordic Association for Stockholms, Sweden. [D]	#19116
Nordic Art Association (NAK), Stockholm, Sweden. [D]	#19116	Nordic Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (NAEVG), Copenhagen, Denmark. [D]	#19429	Nordic Cancer Union (NCU), Reykjavik, Iceland. [D]	#19453
Nordic Council (NC), Copenhagen, Denmark. [D*]	#19479				

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## Appendix 1: Contents of organization descriptions

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### Order of descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptions always include the following information.

### Organization name

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

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

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

Abbreviations follow the appropriate name.

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

### Organization number

The number to the right of each title (eg •00123) is a sequence number with no significance other than as a

fixed point of reference in the sequence of organizations in this edition of the Yearbook. Cross-references in organization descriptions, other volumes in this series and indexes refer to this number. The order and numbering of the organizations is of no significance other than alphabetical access.

Descriptions may include the following information.

### Addresses

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

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

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

Address locations are indexed by country in Volume 2.

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

### Founded / Established

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

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

### Aims

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

### Structure

The key organs and commissions of the organization are enumerated, together with some indication of the frequency of their meetings and of composition of the executive body.

Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "Founded/Established" above.

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## Languages

Official and working languages used by the organization are listed. "Official languages" are normally those specified in the statutes of the organization.

## Staff

The number of paid and voluntary staff are given.

## Finance

Sources of funding and the annual budget figure are given.

Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "Founded/Established" above.

## Activities

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

Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "Founded/Established" above.

## Events

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

## Publications

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

## Information Services

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

## Members

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

Where another organization is cited, it is treated as explained under "Founded/Established" above.

## Note on country names

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

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

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

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

## Consultative Status

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

## IGO Relations

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

## NGO Relations

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

## Date

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

- 2016.02.16: the organization checked the description and returned it on that date;
- 2014: the organization has not checked the description since that date, but information has been received in the given year from another reliable source (which may be the organization's own website).

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

## Codes

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



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## Appendix 2: Types of organization

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

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

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

**Type 3:** A third type is used to group organizations of a particular structure. There are 42 such types and an organization may be assigned to one or more of them.

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)*

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

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

Further complications arise from:

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

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

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

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

## TYPE 1

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

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

## 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 42 headings are the following:

Academies  
Agencies  
Alumni and Veterans  
Banks  
Charismatic Bodies  
Clubs  
Colleges  
Common Markets and Free Trade Zones  
Conference Series  
Corporations, Companies  
Courts, Tribunals  
European Union Bodies  
Exile Bodies  
FAO Bodies  
Foundations  
Funds  
Human Rights Organizations  
Humanitarian Organizations  
ILO Bodies  
Individual Membership Bodies  
Influential Policy Groups  
Institutes  
Intergovernmental Communities  
International Federations  
Multinational Company Councils  
NATO Bodies  
Networks  
Parliaments  
Plans Political Parties  
Professional Bodies  
Programmes  
Projects  
Proper Names  
Religious Orders  
Staff Associations  
Systems  
Trade and Labour Unions  
Treaties  
UNESCO Bodies  
United Nations Bodies  
WHO Bodies

### CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

Cluster I (International organizations):  
Types A B C D F

Cluster II (Dependent organizations):  
Types E K R

Cluster III (Organizational substitutes):  
Types S T

Cluster IV (National organizations):  
Types G N

Cluster V (Dead, inactive and unconfirmed bodies):  
Types H J U

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## TYPE 1: DETAILED COMMENTS

The complexity of the hierarchical typology warrants further explanation.

### Type A: Federations of international organizations

An organization is classified as Type A if:

- its membership includes at least three autonomous international bodies.

An organization is **not** classified as Type A if:

- it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;
- its membership includes only regional organizations;
- its membership is limited to international organizations linked to a particular place or organization or people;
- its membership is limited to non-autonomous commissions or sections of one or more international organizations;
- its international organizational membership is of secondary importance (e.g. “associate members”).
- its preoccupation or field of activity is limited to one region or continent;
- it is in some way a “joint committee”, created to liaise between international organizations;
- it has been created by one or more international organizations which then themselves become members of it.

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

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

### Type B: Universal membership organizations

An organization is classified as Type B if:

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

An organization is **not** classified as Type B if:

- it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;
- its title mentions any term effectively restricting its membership or activities to a particular group of countries or particular group of people (e.g. Commonwealth, French-speaking);
- it is universal in aims or activities only.

### Type C: Intercontinental membership organizations

An organization is classified as Type C if:

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

An organization is **not** classified as Type C if:

- it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;
- its title mentions any term effectively restricting its membership or activities to a single continental region or contiguous group of countries (e.g. European, Inter-American, Mediterranean).

### Type D: Regionally defined membership organizations

An organization is classified as Type D if:

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

An organization is **not** classified as Type D if:

- it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;
- its title mentions another organization or a particular place or person.

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

An organization is classified as Type E if:

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

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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;

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## **Type N: National organizations**

An organization is classified as Type N if:

- its membership or management structure is essentially limited to a single country, yet its title or activities make it appear to be international;
- it appears on public information lists of a body of the UN system.

An organization is **not** classified as Type N if:

- it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;
- it has links with an organization included in another Type.

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

An organization is classified as Type R if:

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

An organization is **not** classified as Type R if:

- it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;

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

A conference series is classified as Type S if:

- while not being an organization as such, it represents a continuing series of international meetings;
- the series has a name which could be assumed to refer to an international body.

A conference series is **not** classified as Type S if:

- it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;
- a more conventional or formal organization, whether national or international, is responsible for the series.

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

A treaty is classified as Type T if:

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

A treaty is **not** classified as Type T if:

- it is a peace treaty for a specific war or for the consequences of a specific war;
- it pertains to the relations between two countries under the auspices of an intergovernmental agency (e.g. the transfer of uranium, the resolution of border issues)
- regardless of the number of signatories, its articles pertain to one country or one event.

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

An organization is classified as Type U if:

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

An organization is **not** classified as Type U if:

- it meets the criteria for another Type more closely than it meets the criteria for this Type;
- as an active body it was or would have been intergovernmental.

## TYPE 1: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

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

**Appendix 3 – Table 1:  
Number of international organizations by type  
Edition 53, 2016/2017 (data collected in 2015)**

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

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

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

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

Types by group	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this group
<b>GROUP: CONVENTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
A. Federations of international organizations	1	2.56	0.36	38	97.44	0.42	39	0.42
B. Universal membership organizations	37	6.41	13.45	540	93.59	5.99	577	6.22
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	36	2.18	13.09	1616	97.82	17.94	1652	17.80
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	201	2.87	73.09	6814	97.13	75.64	7015	75.57
<b>TOTAL: CONVENTIONAL BODIES</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9008</b>	<b>97.04</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9283</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>GROUP: OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	907	21.85	39.15	3244	78.15	19.81	4151	22.21
F. Organizations of special form	705	12.62	30.43	4883	87.38	29.83	5588	29.90
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	155	1.85	8.77	8245	98.15	50.36	8400	46.31
<b>TOTAL: OTHER BODIES</b>	<b>2317</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>16372</b>	<b>87.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>18689</b>	<b>100.00</b>
TOTAL Types E + F	1612	16.55		8127	83.45		9739	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F	1887	9.92		17135	90.08		19022	
TOTAL Types A B C D E F G	2042	7.45		25380	92.55		27422	
<b>GROUP: SPECIAL TYPES</b>								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	842	14.12	15.00	5120	85.88	14.41	5962	14.49
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	62	5.30	1.10	1108	94.70	3.12	1170	2.84
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	266	25.24	4.74	788	74.76	2.22	1054	2.56
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.02	3375	99.97	9.50	3376	8.20
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	907	100.00	2.55	907	2.20
S. Autonomous conference series	88	11.56	1.57	673	88.44	1.89	761	1.85
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2432	100.00	43.31	0	0.00	0.00	2432	5.91
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1924	7.55	34.27	23568	92.45	66.32	25492	61.94
<b>TOTAL: SPECIAL TYPES</b>	<b>5615</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35539</b>	<b>86.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>41154</b>	<b>100.00</b>
TOTAL Types H + U	2766	8.79		28688	91.21		31454	
<b>TOTAL ALL TYPES</b>	<b>7657</b>	<b>11.17</b>		<b>60919</b>	<b>88.83</b>		<b>68576</b>	



**Appendix 3 – Table 2:**  
**Number of international organizations by cluster**  
**Edition 53, 2016/2017 (data collected in 2015)**

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

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

Types by cluster	Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this cluster	No. of this type	% of this cluster
<b>CLUSTER I: INTERNATIONAL BODIES</b>								
A. Federations of international organizations	<b>IGO</b>	<b>% of type</b>	<b>% of cluster</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>% of type</b>	<b>% of cluster</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of cluster</b>
B. Universal membership organizations	1	2.56	0.10	38	97.44	0.27	39	0.26
C. Intercontinental membership organizations	37	6.41	3.78	540	93.59	3.89	577	3.88
D. Regionally oriented membership organizations	36	2.18	3.67	1616	97.82	11.63	1652	11.11
F. Organizations of special form	201	2.87	20.51	6814	97.13	49.05	7015	47.17
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER I</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>71.94</b>	<b>4883</b>	<b>87.38</b>	<b>35.15</b>	<b>5588</b>	<b>37.58</b>
<b>CLUSTER II: DEPENDENT BODIES</b>								
E. Org's emanating from places, persons, bodies	907	21.85	77.32	3244	78.15	65.68	4151	67.92
K. Subsidiary and internal bodies	266	25.24	22.68	788	74.76	15.95	1054	17.24
R. Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	907	100.00	18.36	907	14.84
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER II</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>19.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4939</b>	<b>80.81</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6112</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>CLUSTER III: ORGANIZATIONAL SUBSTITUTES</b>								
S. Autonomous conference series	88	11.56	3.49	673	88.44	100.00	761	23.83
T. Multilateral treaties, intergov'tal agreements	2432	100.00	96.51	0	0.00	0.00	2432	76.17
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER III</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>78.92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>21.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3193</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>CLUSTER IV: NATIONAL BODIES</b>								
G. Internationally oriented national organizations	155	1.85	99.36	8245	98.15	70.96	8400	71.33
N. National organizations	1	0.03	0.64	3375	99.97	29.04	3376	28.67
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER IV</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11620</b>	<b>98.68</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11776</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>CLUSTER V: DEAD, INACTIVE AND UNCONFIRMED BODIES</b>								
H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	842	14.12	29.77	5120	85.88	17.18	5962	18.27
J. Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	62	5.30	2.19	1108	94.70	3.72	1170	3.59
U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1924	7.55	68.03	23568	92.45	79.10	25492	78.14
<b>TOTAL: CLUSTER V</b>	<b>2828</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>29796</b>	<b>91.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>32624</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL TYPES</b>	<b>7657</b>	<b>11.17</b>		<b>60919</b>	<b>88.83</b>		<b>68576</b>	











COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION																TOTAL BY CLUSTER				TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V	A-U
United Arab Emirates	0	1	4	19	8	5	7	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	29	8	0	8	8	53
UK	2	69	221	473	252	550	772	45	63	69	316	26	40	64	629	1315	347	104	1088	737	3591
USA	6	87	351	468	449	882	2626	103	125	129	1531	99	56	91	2638	1794	677	147	4157	2866	9641
Uruguay	0	2	0	41	17	18	7	10	1	3	0	0	0	0	19	61	20	0	7	30	118
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	4	0	6	4	17
Vanuatu	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	5
Vatican	0	2	3	0	21	14	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	7	19	24	0	1	8	52
Venezuela	0	0	0	14	8	11	13	12	3	7	0	0	1	1	47	25	15	2	13	62	117
Vietnam	0	0	0	5	3	3	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	8	5	0	8	1	22
Virgin Is UK	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Virgin Is USA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	5
West Bank-Gaza	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Yemen	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Zambia	0	0	0	2	5	6	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	8	6	0	3	14	31
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	4	7	16	8	8	0	4	1	0	0	0	25	20	11	0	9	33	73
<b>WORLD TOTALS</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>6604</b>	<b>3969</b>	<b>5229</b>	<b>8202</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>3196</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>10790</b>	<b>14011</b>	<b>5833</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>11398</b>	<b>12737</b>	<b>45113</b>

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## Appendix 4: Editorial problems and policies

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### Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Change in editorial policy and practice

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

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



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## Sources

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

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

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

## Reliability of sources

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

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

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

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

## Information collection

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

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

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

## Dating information

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

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

### **Description length**

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

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

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

### **Censorship**

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

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

### **Evaluation**

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

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

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

### **Error control policy**

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

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

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

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

### **Country names**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

