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

## 1905 – 1907

Institut International de la Paix, Monaco

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

## 1908 – 1911

Union of International Associations / Central Office of International Associations

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

## 1921 – 1939

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels).

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

### – *Yearbook of International Organizations*

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

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

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels).

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

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

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

## 2018 (55<sup>th</sup> ed.) –

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels).

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

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

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

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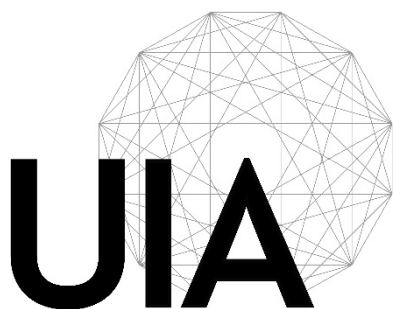
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EDITED BY THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

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GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS  
EDITION 59

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



BRILL

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The Editors dedicate this edition to

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

and

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

*Thank you, ladies!*

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## Contents

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

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

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2. Types of organization
3. Statistics
4. Editorial problems and policies
5. About the Editors

### Other Volumes

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

Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index

Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources

Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns

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

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

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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
5. About the Editors

### Autres volumes

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

Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index

Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources

Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns

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

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

# The YEARBOOK series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## VOLUME 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

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

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

## VOLUME 5: STATISTICS, VISUALIZATIONS AND PATTERNS

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

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

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

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

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

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

## HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

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

# La série YEARBOOK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## VOLUME 4: BIBLIOGRAPHIE ET RESSOURCES DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

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

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

## VOLUME 5: STATISTIQUES, VISUALIZATIONS ET REPRESENTATIONS

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

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

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

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

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

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

## HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS

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

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## Notes to the user

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To find the description of an organization in the Yearbook:

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

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

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## Notes pour l'utilisateur

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Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation:

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

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

## How to use this volume

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Comment utiliser ce volume

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

### Chaque rubrique principale reprend:

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

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

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

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

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

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 multilingual 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 émanant 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 multilingue.

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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 fonctions 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 de *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 courant des années, des organisations modifient leurs objectifs ou changent leurs caractéristiques. Les rédacteurs du *Yearbook* recueillent des informations auprès de multiples sources afin de présenter de façon appropriée, mais inévitablement statique, la physionomie d’une situation essentiellement dynamique. Voir aussi Annexe: "Editorial problems".

### Fiabilité des sources

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

### Censure

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

### Evaluation

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

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



## Membership (excluding secretariats)

http://www.brill.com/yioo

### ♦ Abidjan

see also Côte d'Ivoire

## Membership (excluding secretariats)

European Bitumen Association (EUROBITUME), Brussels, Belgium. [D] #06281

### ♦ Abu Dhabi

see also United Arab Emirates

## Membership (excluding secretariats)

Conseil international de la langue française (CILF), Paris, France. [C] #04636  
Gulf Air, Manama, Bahrain. [e/F\*] #10704  
Standing International Forum of Commercial Courts (SIFCC), London, UK. [F] #19726

### ♦ Afghanistan

## Secretariats (main and secondary)

Assistance to Support Humanity and Need for Aid Organization (ASHNA), Clock Tower, Shashdarak, Noor Omer Market, 4th Floor, Apartment 415, Kabul, Afghanistan. T. +937990110109. E-mail: ashna.org@live.com – hw.ashna.org@live.com. [G]

## Membership (excluding secretariats)

AAEC International, Fairmont WV, USA. [v/F] #00001  
Abolition 2000 – Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons, Oakland CA, USA. [v/F] #00006  
Academy of International Business (AIB), East Lansing MI, USA. [v/F] #00039  
Action Against Hunger, Paris, France. [F] #00084  
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA), Silver Spring MD, USA. [F] #00128  
AEA – International Lawyers Network, Alicante, Spain. [C] #00139  
Airo-Asian Book Council (AABC), Delhi, India. [F] #00530  
Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), [F/F] #00539  
Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation (AITIC). [F/F\*] #00547  
Alliance francophone, Paris, France. [F] #00675  
Alpha – Scientists in Reproductive Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey. [F] #00736  
Arab Society for Plant Protection (ASPP), Beirut, Lebanon. [v/D] #01040  
Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Kuwait, Kuwait. [F\*] #01243  
Asia Development Alliance (ADA), Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #01258  
Asia eHealth Information Network (AeHIN), Manila, Philippines. [F] #01255  
Asian Associated Wrestling Committee (AAWC), Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #01296  
Asian Association of Women's Studies (AAWS), Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #01330  
Asian Athletics Association (AAA), Rangsit, Thailand. [D] #01332  
Asian Bowling Federation (ABF), Causeway Bay, Hong Kong. [D] #01346  
Asian Boxing Confederation (ASBC), Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan. [D] #01347  
Asian Chess Federation (ACF), Al Ain, United Arab Emirates. [D] #01360  
Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR), Bangkok, Thailand. [F] #01365  
Asian Confederation of Billiards Sports (ACBS), Doha, Qatar. [D] #01380  
Asian Cycling Confederation (ACC), Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #01401  
Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila, Philippines. [F\*] #01406  
Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [F] #01412  
Asian Electronic Sports Federation (AESF), Hong Kong, Hong Kong. [D] #01419  
Asian Football Confederation (AFC), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [D] #01472  
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Bangkok, Thailand. [F] #01476  
Asian Forum of Insurance Regulators (AFIR), Beijing, China. [F\*] #01477  
Asian Gymnastics Union (AGU), Doha, Qatar. [D] #01484  
Asian Highway Network, Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01490  
Asian Mayors Forum (AMF), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [F] #01519  
Asian Modern Pentathlon Confederation (AMPC), Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #01526  
Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFRE), Bangkok, Thailand. [v/F] #01534  
Asian Network of Women's Shelters (ANWS), New Taipei City, Taiwan. [F] #01546  
Asian and Oceanian Association of Neurology (AOAN), Delhi, India. [D] #01558  
Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI), Beijing, China. [D] #01578  
Asian Pacific Association of Gastroenterology (APAGE), Wan Chai, Hong Kong. [D] #01582  
Asian-Pacific Postal College (APPC), Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01609  
Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU), Bangkok, Thailand. [C] #01610  
Asian-Pacific Society for Digestive Endoscopy (APSEDE), Hong Kong, Hong Kong. [D] #01618  
Asian Paralympic Committee (APC), Dubai, United Arab Emirates. [D] #01637  
Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [D] #01638  
Asian Pencak Silat Federation (APSF), Singapore, Singapore. [D] #01645  
Asian Physics Education Network (ASPEN), Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01649  
Asian Population Association (APA), Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. [D] #01655  
Asian Reinsurance Corporation, Bangkok, Thailand. [e/F\*] #01670  
Asian Shooting Confederation (ASC), Hawalli, Kuwait. [F] #01684  
Asian Spinal Cord Network (ASCoN), Ennislinken, UK. [F] #01740  
Asian Taekwondo Union (ATU), Seongnam, Korea Rep. [D] #01748  
Asian Tennis Federation (ATF), Delhi, India. [D] #01749  
Asian Weightlifting Federation (AWF), Bangkok, Thailand. [D] #01763  
Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [v/C] #01844  
Asia-Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health (APCOM), Bangkok, Thailand. [v/D] #01853  
Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF), Sydney NSW, Australia. [F] #01889  
Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [v/F\*] #01912  
Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL), Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #01979  
Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN), Shanghai, China. [v/D] #01981  
Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), Bangkok, Thailand. [F\*] #02040  
Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association (APTL), Beijing, China. [D] #02042  
Asia Rugby, Hong Kong, Hong Kong. [D] #02064  
Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE), Quezon City, Philippines. [D] #02072  
Asiavision (AVN), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [F] #02078  
Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (AASSA), Seongnam, Korea Rep. [D] #02309  
Association of Asian Athletics Coaches (AAAC), Beijing, China. [D] #02344  
Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (ACC), Jakarta, Indonesia. [D\*] #02346  
Association of Asian Election Authorities (AAEA), Gwacheon, Korea Rep. [D] #02347  
Association of European Election Officials (ACEEO), Budapest, Hungary. [D] #02475

Association of Management Development Institutions in South Asia (AMDISA), Hyderabad, India. [D] #02754  
Association for Middle Eastern Public Policy and Administration (AMEPPA), New Cairo, Egypt. [C] #02769  
Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA), Frankfurt-Main, Germany. [C] #02781  
Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #02782  
Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP), Tokyo, Japan. [D] #02815  
Association of Space Explorers (ASE), Webster TX, USA. [v/C] #02893  
Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), Toronto ON, Canada. [v/F] #02946  
Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB), Incheon, Korea Rep. [B] #02950  
Badminton Asia, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia. [D] #03022  
Badminton World Federation (BWF), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [v/B] #03026  
Baha'i International Community, Le Grand-Saconnex, Switzerland. [F] #03028  
Baseball Federation of Asia (BFA), New Taipei City, Taiwan. [D] #03146  
Bukido World Federation (BWF), Jammu, India. [C] #03319  
Bureau géométrique international (BGI), Toulouse, France. [F] #03324  
Bureau international des Médecins sans frontières (MSF International), Geneva, Switzerland. [F] #03328  
Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, New York NY, USA. [v/F] #03366  
CARAVAN – International Youth and Social Circus Network, Brussels, Belgium. [D] #03383  
Cartoonists Rights Network International (CRN International), Fairfax Station VA, USA. [F] #03555  
Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Baltimore MD, USA. [F] #03569  
CBB Asia-Pacific Network (CBB AP Network), Bangkok, Thailand. [F] #03578  
Central Asian Football Forum (CACF), Islamabad, Pakistan. [F] #03641  
Central Asian Cellular Association (CACA), Dushanbe, Tajikistan. [D] #03642  
ChildFund International, Richmond VA, USA. [v/F] #03627  
Chief Helpline International, Amsterdam, Netherlands. [D] #03828  
CHS Alliance, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #03870  
Church of Scientology International (CSI), Los Angeles CA, USA. [s/F] #03881  
Civil Aviation Medical Association (CAMA), Dallas TX, USA. [v/F] #03919  
Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS), The Hague, Netherlands. [v/F] #03925  
Climate Action Network (CAN), Bonn, Germany. [v/F] #03953  
Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific (CPS), Colombo, Sri Lanka. [F\*] #04067  
Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education (CPS), Pasig City, Philippines. [F\*] #04068  
Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), Amsterdam, Netherlands. [v/F\*] #04240  
Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania UR. [v/C] #04314  
Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants (CAPA), Shah Alam, Malaysia. [D] #04453  
Confédération internationale du crédit agricole (CICA), Zurich, Switzerland. [v/C] #04503  
Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA), Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan. [v/F] #04553  
Conseil international de sport militaire (CISM), Brussels, Belgium. [B] #04639  
Consortium for Non-communicable Diseases Prevention and Control in sub-Saharan Africa (CNCD-Africa), Nairobi, Kenya. [v/D] #04696  
Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Convention/Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol, London, UK. [F\*] #04710  
Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries (CENTR), Brussels, Belgium. [D] #04834  
Democracy International (DI). [v/F] #04975  
Eastern Mediterranean Council of Optometry (EMCO), Beirut, Lebanon. [D] #05179  
Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network (EMPHNET), Amman, Jordan. [F] #05181  
Economic Cooperation Organization, Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [D\*] #05246  
Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank (ETDB), Istanbul, Turkey. [v/F\*] #05247  
Economists for Peace and Security (EPS), Annandale on Hudson NY, USA. [F] #05255  
Enabling Education Network (EENET), Hyde, UK. [F] #05386  
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #05419  
Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG), Moscow, Russia. [v/F\*] #05540  
Europa Cinemas, Paris, France. [F] #05676  
European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (EADV), Lugano, Switzerland. [v/F] #05721  
European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), Venice, Italy. [v/D] #05960  
European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX), Leiden, Netherlands. [D] #06038  
European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS), Brussels, Belgium. [v/F] #07476  
European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO), Lugano, Switzerland. [v/D] #08570  
European Society for Organ Transplantation (ESOT), Padua, Italy. [v/D] #08598  
European Society for Paediatric Haematology and Immunology (ESPHI). [v/D] #08603  
European Society of Surgical Oncology (ESSO), Brussels, Belgium. [v/D] #08675  
Every Woman Treaty, Seattle WA, USA. [F] #09131  
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), Oslo, Norway. [v/F] #09143  
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. [B\*] #09170  
FDI – World Dental Federation, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/A] #09190  
Federation of Asian Pharmaceutical Associations (FAPA), Parañaque, Philippines. [D] #09347  
Federation of Engineering Institutions of Islamic Countries (FEIC), Serdang, Malaysia. [D] #09382  
Fédération internationale des associations de transistaires et assimilés (FIATA), Glattbrugg, Switzerland. [B] #09512  
Fédération internationale de basketball (FIBA), Mies, Switzerland. [B] #09516  
Fédération internationale des échecs (FIDE), Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #09529  
Fédération internationale d'escrime (FIE), Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #09531  
Fédération internationale des géomètres (FIG), Copenhagen, Denmark. [B] #09537  
Fédération Internationale de Gynécologie et d'Obstétrique (FIGO), London, UK. [B] #09541  
Fédération internationale des professeurs de français (FIPF), Paris, France. [B] #09555  
Fédération internationale de SAMBO (FIAS), Lausanne, Switzerland. [C] #09558  
Fédération internationale de Ski (FIS), Oberhofen-Thunsee, Switzerland. [B] #09561  
Fédération internationale de Teqball (FITEQ), Budapest, Hungary. [C] #09565  
Fédération internationale de volleyball (FIVB), Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #09572  
Federation of Islamic Medical Associations (FIMA), Lombard IL, USA. [D] #09584  
Fédération Mondiale du Cirque, Monte Carlo, Monaco. [v/C] #09592  
Fencing Confederation of Asia (FCA), Pasig City, Philippines. [D] #09639  
Financial Transparency Coalition (FTC), Boston MA, USA. [v/F] #09675  
Focus Humanitarian Assistance, Don Mills ON, Canada. [F] #09708  
GBV Prevention Network, Kampala, Uganda. [F] #09778  
General Association of Asia Pacific Sports Federations (GAAPSF), Beijing, China. [v/C] #10003  
General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists (SDA), Silver Spring MD, USA. [B] #10006  
Generations for Peace, Amman, Jordan. [F] #10013

Girls not Brides, London, UK. [v/F] #10051  
Global Call for Action Against Poverty (GCAP), Johannesburg, South Africa. [F] #10159  
Global Campaign for Education (GCE), Johannesburg, South Africa. [v/F] #10161  
Global Coalition against Debt (GCAD), [C\*] #10187  
Global Development Learning Network (GDLN), Washington DC, USA. [v/F] #10213  
Global Environment Facility (GEF), Washington DC, USA. [F/F\*] #10241  
Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), Geneva, Switzerland. [F\*] #10269  
GLOBAL.G.A.P., Cologne, Germany. [F] #10279  
Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). [F\*] #10297  
Global Investigative Journalism Network (GIJN), Silver Spring MD, USA. [v/F] #10324  
Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM). [v/F] #10378  
Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC), Jakarta, Indonesia. [C] #10406  
Global Parliament of Mayors (GPM), The Hague, Netherlands. [v/F] #10415  
Global Project Logistics Network (GPLN). [F] #10446  
Grameen Trust (GT), Dhaka, Bangladesh. [F] #10577  
Group of 77 (G-77), New York NY, USA. [F\*] #10614  
GSM Association (GSM), London, UK. [B] #10696  
Habitat International Coalition (HIC), Giza, Egypt. [v/F] #10727  
HAI – Asia-Pacific (HAIP). [F] #10735  
Harm Reduction International (HRI), London, UK. [F] #10744  
Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), London, UK. [F] #10856  
IFEX, Toronto ON, Canada. [v/F] #10856  
ILO – International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. [B\*] #10878  
Institutes for Achievement of Human Potential (IAHP), Wyndmoor PA, USA. [v/F] #11145  
InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), Washington DC, USA. [v/F] #11228  
Inter-Islamic Network of Nanotechnology (INN), Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [F\*] #11362  
International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA). [v/F] #11438  
International Alliance of Patients' Organizations (IAPO), London, UK. [v/F] #11486  
International Association of Coaching Institutes (ICI), Berlin, Germany. [v/C] #11632  
International Association of Combative Sports (IACS), Noida, India. [C] #11641  
International Association for Counselling (IAC), Msida, Malta. [v/F] #11673  
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), Brussels, Belgium. [v/B] #11689  
International Association for Ecology (INTECOL), Seoul, Korea Rep. [v/B] #11708  
International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE), Luxembourg, Luxembourg. [v/C] #11738  
International Association for Hydrogen Energy (IAHE), Miami FL, USA. [B] #11804  
International Association for Mongol Studies (IAMS), Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. [C] #11887  
International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI), Saint-Maurice, France. [B] #11896  
International Association of NLP Institutes, Berlin, Germany. [v/C] #11902  
International Association of People's Lawyers (IAPL), Utrecht, Netherlands. [D] #11929  
International Association of Police Academies (INTERPA), Ankara, Turkey. [C] #11947  
International Association for Promoting Geoethics (IAPG), Rome, Italy. [C] #11961  
International Association of Students in Agricultural and Related Sciences (IAAS), Leuven, Belgium. [C] #12045  
International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE), Washington DC, USA. [B] #12113  
International Association of Women in Radio and Television (IAWRT). [C] #12124  
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna, Austria. [B\*] #12147  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Washington DC, USA. [F\*] #12169  
International Bar Association (IBA), London, UK. [B] #12172  
International Bee Research Association (IBRA), Monmouth, UK. [B] #12182  
International Belt Wrestling Association, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan. [v/D] #12185  
International Billiards and Snooker Federation (IBSF), Doha, Qatar. [v/B] #12191  
International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY), Basel, Switzerland. [B] #12217  
International Bodyguard Association (IBA), London, UK. [C] #12227  
International Boxing Association (IBA), Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #12235  
International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #12275  
International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #12276  
International Canoe Federation (ICF), Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #12286  
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome, Italy. [v/F\*] #12372  
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris, France. [B] #12385  
International Children's Palliative Care Network (ICPCN), Durban, South Africa. [v/F] #12404  
International Christian Organisation of the Media (ICOM), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #12415  
International Cities of Peace (ICP), Dayton OH, USA. [F] #12429  
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montréal QC, Canada. [B\*] #12433  
International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN), Washington DC, USA. [F] #12440  
International Coalition of Sites of Science, New York NY, USA. [v/B] #12471  
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), Delhi, India. [B] #12544  
International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency (ICPA), Silver Spring MD, USA. [B] #12569  
International Committee of Military Medicine (ICMM), Brussels, Belgium. [B\*] #12637  
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #12652  
International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (ICSD), Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #12659  
International Confederation of Midwives (ICM), The Hague, Netherlands. [B] #12716  
International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment (ICEVI), Coimbatore, India. [v/B] #12865  
International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance (ICHPER-SD), Reston VA, USA. [B] #12877  
International Council of Museums (ICOM), Paris, France. [v/B] #12900  
International Council of Ophthalmology (ICO), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #12906  
International Council for Philosophical Inquiry with Children (ICPIC). [F] #12909  
International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (CIPSH), Tomar, Portugal. [v/A] #12910  
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Geneva, Switzerland. [v/A] #12941  
International Cricket Council (ICC), Dubai, United Arab Emirates. [C] #12954  
International Criminal Court (ICC), The Hague, Netherlands. [F] #12957  
International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL (ICPO-INTERPOL), Lyon, France. [B\*] #12959  
International Development Association (IDA), Washington DC, USA. [B\*] #13004

# Afghanistan

**International Diabetes Federation (IDF)**, Brussels, Belgium. [B] #13013  
**International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [C] #13104  
**Internationale Vereinigung Sport- und Freizeiteinrichtungen (IAKS)**, Cologne, Germany. [B] #13172  
**International Exhibitions Bureau**, Paris, France. [B\*] #13176  
**International Federation of Association Football**, Zurich, Switzerland. [v/B] #13214  
**International Federation of Biosafety Associations (IFBA)**, Ottawa ON, Canada. [v/B] #13227  
**International Federation of Blood Donor Organizations (IFBDO)**, Isernia, Italy. [C] #13228  
**International Federation of Bodybuilding and Fitness (IFBB)**, Madrid, Spain. [B] #13230  
**International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFPW International)**, Cairo, Egypt. [v/B] #13231  
**International Federation of Film Archives**, Brussels, Belgium. [C] #13282  
**International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (IFHR)**, Paris, France. [v/B] #13307  
**International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)**, Brussels, Belgium. [B] #13317  
**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**, Geneva, Switzerland. [B] #13381  
**International Finance Corporation (IFC)**, Washington DC, USA. [v/F\*] #13453  
**International Fistball Association (IFA)**, Linz, Austria. [D] #13464  
**International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**, Rome, Italy. [f/F\*] #13545  
**International Fur Federation (IFF)**, London, UK. [C] #13550  
**International Golf Federation (IGF)**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #13581  
**International Handball Federation (IHF)**, Basel, Switzerland. [v/B] #13624  
**International Hockey Federation**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #13653  
**International Hospital Federation (IHF)**, Bernex, Switzerland. [B] #13663  
**International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IHL)**, San Remo, Italy. [v/C] #13735  
**International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)**, London, UK. [v/B] #13778  
**International ISBN Agency**, London, UK. [B] #13807  
**International Islamic Charitable Organization (IICO)**, Kuwait, Kuwait. [D] #13809  
**International Judo Federation (IJF)**, Paris, France. [v/B] #13827  
**International Kempo Federation (IKF)**, Nice, France. [C] #13833  
**International Kurash Association (IKA)**, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. [v/D] #13845  
**International Mixed Martial Arts Federation (IMMAF)**, [B] #14027  
**International Monetary Fund (IMF)**, Washington DC, USA. [f/F\*] #14034  
**International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)**, Oxford, UK. [F] #14087  
**International Network on Brief Interventions for Alcohol and Other Drugs (INBRIA)**, Barcelona, Spain. [F] #14090  
**International Network for Cancer Treatment and Research (INCTR)**, Brussels, Belgium. [F] #14092  
**International Network on Family Poultry Development (INFPD)**, Dakar, Senegal. [v/F] #14120  
**International Network for Girls (INIG)**, New York NY, USA. [F] #14127  
**International Network for Social Network Analysis (INSNA)**, Marietta GA, USA. [v/F] #14177  
**International Nuclear Information System (INIS)**, Vienna, Austria. [v/F\*] #14229  
**International Olympic Committee (IOC)**, [v/A] #14258  
**International Organisation for Cooperation in Evaluation (IOCE)**, Renfrew ON, Canada. [v/C] #14275  
**International Organization Against Trachoma (IOAT)**, Créteil, France. [B] #14285  
**International Organization of Folk Art (IOV World)**, Bergamo, Italy. [B] #14296  
**International Organization for Migration (IOM)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [B\*] #14303  
**International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [B] #14322  
**International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)**, Vienna, Austria. [v/B] #14326  
**International Paralympic Committee (IPC)**, Bonn, Germany. [v/B] #14360  
**International Parkour Federation (IPF)**, [C] #14364  
**International Parliamentary Network for Education (IPNEd)**, London, UK. [v/F] #14365  
**International Pediatric Association (IPA)**, Marengo IL, USA. [v/A] #14389  
**International PEN**, London, UK. [B] #14400  
**International Permafrost Association (IPA)**, Longyearbyen, Norway. [D] #14406  
**International Pharmaceutical Federation**, The Hague, Netherlands. [v/B] #14413  
**International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)**, London, UK. [v/B] #14433  
**International Powerlifting Federation (IPF)**, Strassen, Luxembourg. [v/B] #14473  
**International Programme for the Development of Communication (PDC)**, Paris, France. [F\*] #14494  
**International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**, Geneva, Switzerland. [F] #14548  
**International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)**, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. [B\*] #14556  
**International Road Transport Union (IRU)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #14600  
**International Romani Union (IRU)**, Skopje, North Macedonia. [F] #14604  
**International School Sport Federation (ISF)**, Brussels, Belgium. [C] #14621  
**International Seabed Authority (ISA)**, Kingston, Jamaica. [F\*] #14652  
**International Seed Federation (ISF)**, Nyon, Switzerland. [v/B] #14666  
**International Sericultural Commission (ISC)**, Bangalore, India. [C\*] #14675  
**International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF)**, Munich, Germany. [B] #14690  
**International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)**, The Hague, Netherlands. [B] #14849  
**International Society of Electrochemistry (ISE)**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [C] #14914  
**International Society of Friendship and Good Will (ISFGW)**, Durham NC, USA. [v/F] #14968  
**International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS)**, Korbeek-Lo, Belgium. [v/B] #15014  
**International Society of Limnology**, Montréal QC, Canada. [B] #15065  
**International Society of Nephrology (ISN)**, Brussels, Belgium. [v/B] #15126  
**International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (ISPAD)**, Berlin, Germany. [v/C] #15175  
**International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS)**, Chicago IL, USA. [C] #15346  
**International Sport Network Organization (ISNO)**, [v/C] #15420  
**International Surfing League (ISL)**, [v/F] #15460  
**International Swimming Federation**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #15468  
**International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF)**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #15479  
**International Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF)**, Vienna, Austria. [F] #15481  
**International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO)**, Washington DC, USA. [B\*] #15500  
**International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [B\*] #15503  
**International Tennis Federation (ITF)**, [v/B] #15506  
**International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries (ITLLDC)**, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. [F\*] #15516  
**International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)**, Brussels, Belgium. [v/A] #15537  
**International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union)**, Paris, France. [v/B] #15581  
**International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F\*] #15633  
**International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Bern Union)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [F\*] #15634  
**International University Sports Federation (FISU)**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #15658  
**International Urogynecological Association (IUGA)**, Burnsville MN, USA. [v/C] #15663  
**International Vocational Education and Training Association (IVETA)**, Galena OH, USA. [v/D] #15689

**International Weightlifting Federation (IWF)**, Budapest, Hungary. [v/B] #15704  
**International Wushu Federation (IWUF)**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [C] #15746  
**International Youth Alliance for Family Planning (IYAFFP)**, Washington DC, USA. [v/C] #15789  
**International Youth Federation**, London, UK. [C] #15760  
**International Zorkhaneh Sports Federation (IZSF)**, Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [C] #15773  
**Internet Society (ISOC)**, Reston VA, USA. [F] #15779  
**Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #15788  
**Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communications**, Moscow, Russia. [C\*] #15803  
**Islamic Broadcasting Union (IBU)**, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. [C\*] #15858  
**Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA)**, Karachi, Pakistan. [v/F] #15861  
**Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation (ICYF-DC)**, Istanbul, Turkey. [v/F] #15865  
**Islamic Countries Forensic Medicine Organization (ICFMO)**, Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [D] #15867  
**Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)**, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. [F\*] #15869  
**Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB)**, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [v/D] #15870  
**Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRWW)**, Birmingham, UK. [F] #15873  
**Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO)**, Rabat, Morocco. [C\*] #15883  
**Judo Union of Asia (JUJA)**, Safat, Kuwait. [D] #15985  
**Kurash Confederation of Asia-Oceania (KCAO)**, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. [D] #16034  
**Kurdish Institute of Paris**, Paris, France. [v/F] #16035  
**LAWASIA – Law Association for Asia and the Pacific**, Sydney NSW, Australia. [C] #16230  
**Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis (LMHI)**, Izmir, Turkey. [C] #16293  
**Management of Social Transformations (MOST)**, Paris, France. [F\*] #16385  
**Mayers for Peace**, Hiroshima, Japan. [F] #16424  
**Middle East Spine Society (MESS)**, El-Mahalla El-Kubra, Egypt. [D] #16608  
**Mountain Partnership (MP)**, Rome, Italy. [v/F] #16677  
**Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**, Montréal, Canada. [v/F\*] #16700  
**Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)**, Washington DC, USA. [F\*] #16703  
**Network of Academies of Sciences in Countries of Organization of Islamic Conference (NASIC)**, Islamabad, Pakistan. [F] #16794  
**Network for International Policies and Cooperation in Education and Training (NORRAG)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #16855  
**Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**, New York NY, USA. [F\*] #16956  
**OIE – World Organisation for Animal Health**, Paris, France. [B\*] #17501  
**Olympic Council of Asia (OCA)**, Hawaii, Kuwait. [D] #17516  
**Open Education Consortium**, Concord MA, USA. [v/F] #17546  
**Open Government Partnership (OGP)**, Washington DC, USA. [F\*] #17548  
**ORBICOM – International Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication**, Montréal, QC, Canada. [F] #17578  
**Organisation for Cooperation between Railways (OSJD)**, Warsaw, Poland. [C\*] #17595  
**Organisation intergouvernementale pour les transports internationaux ferroviaires (OTIF)**, Bern, Switzerland. [C\*] #17599  
**Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)**, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. [C\*] #17605  
**Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)**, The Hague, Netherlands. [B\*] #17615  
**Organization of Asian-Pacific News Agencies (OANA)**, Ankara, Turkey. [D] #17647  
**Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)**, Vienna, Austria. [F\*] #17679  
**Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE PA)**, Copenhagen, Denmark. [F\*] #18006  
**Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC)**, Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [v/D\*] #18012  
**Peace Child International (PCI)**, Buntingford, UK. [F] #18068  
**Permafrost Youth Researcher Network (PYRN)**, [F] #18106  
**Pontifical Committee for International Eucharistic Congresses**, Vatican City, Vatican. [F] #18225  
**PrimeGlobal**, Duluth GA, USA. [F] #18282  
**Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA)**, St Paul MN, USA. [F] #18303  
**Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)**, Paris, France. [F\*] #18310  
**Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications (RCC)**, Moscow, Russia. [D] #18347  
**RI Global**, New York NY, USA. [v/A] #18719  
**RIPE Network Coordination Centre (RIPE NCC)**, Amsterdam, Netherlands. [F] #18722  
**Rotary International (RI)**, Evanston IL, USA. [F] #18745  
**SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SAARC CCI)**, Islamabad, Pakistan. [v/D] #18785  
**SAARC Development Fund (SDF)**, Thimphu, Bhutan. [v/F\*] #18788  
**Safe World for Women**, London, UK. [v/F] #18801  
**Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)**, New York NY, USA. [v/F] #18823  
**Società Italo-Latino Americana di Etnomedicina (SILAE)**, Fisciano, Italy. [D] #19204  
**South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE)**, Kathmandu, Nepal. [F] #19474  
**South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP)**, Colombo, Sri Lanka. [F\*] #19476  
**South Asia Foundation (SAF)**, Delhi, India. [f/F] #19479  
**South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**, Kathmandu, Nepal. [B\*] #19483  
**South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in Law (SAARCLAW)**, Delhi, India. [D] #19485  
**South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCv)**, Rajapalayam, India. [D] #19504  
**South Asian Society for Sexual Medicine (SASSM)**, Bangalore, India. [D] #19505  
**South Asian University (SAU)**, Delhi, India. [F\*] #19506  
**South Asia Olympic Council (SAOC)**, [D] #19509  
**Special Olympics International (SOI)**, Washington DC, USA. [F] #19672  
**Terre des hommes Foundation (TdH Foundation)**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [f/F] #19887  
**UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**, Paris, France. [B\*] #20074  
**UNICEF/UNDP World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TRD)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [F\*] #20382  
**UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization**, Vienna, Austria. [B\*] #20087  
**Union of Central Eurasian Neonatal Societies (UCENS)**, Ankara, Turkey. [D] #20123  
**Union for International Cancer Control (UICC)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #20169  
**Union internationale des architectes (UIA)**, Paris, France. [B] #20173  
**Union internationale des associations d'alpinisme (UIAA)**, Bern, Switzerland. [v/B] #20174  
**Union internationale pour la protection des obtentions végétales (UPOV)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F\*] #20190  
**Union of National Pediatric Societies of Turkic Republics (UNPSTR)**, Ankara, Turkey. [D] #20220  
**United Nations**, New York NY, USA. [v/A\*] #20267  
**United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY)**, The Hague, Netherlands. [F] #20403  
**United Schools International (USI)**, Delhi, India. [F] #20410  
**United World Colleges (UWC International)**, London, UK. [B] #20414  
**United World Wrestling (UWW)**, Corsier-sur-Vecy, Switzerland. [B] #20415

# Membership (excluding secretariats)

For the complete listing, see Yearbook Online at

**Universal Postal Union (UPU)**, Bern, Switzerland. [v/B\*] #20430  
**Urban Economics Association (UEA)**, [D] #20478  
**Urban Environmental Accords (UEA)**, Gwangju, Korea Rep. [F] #20479  
**The Voice of the Martyrs (VOM)**, Bartlesville OK, USA. [F] #20547  
**White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood (WRA)**, Washington DC, USA. [F] #20564  
**WHO – World Health Organization**, Geneva, Switzerland. [B\*] #20689  
**WKF Asia**, Tripoli, Lebanon. [D] #20712  
**Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF)**, Utrecht, Netherlands. [v/F] #20731  
**Women's Feature Service (WFS)**, Delhi, India. [v/F] #20756  
**Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [C] #20764  
**Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace (WLP)**, Bethesda MD, USA. [F] #20771  
**World Alliah Baytas Islamic League (WABIL)**, London, UK. [F] #20812  
**World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty (WACAP)**, New York NY, USA. [F] #20819  
**World Archery Asia (WAA)**, Seoul, Korea Rep. [D] #20846  
**World Armwrestling Federation (WAF)**, Sofia, Bulgaria. [B] #20849  
**World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA)**, Istanbul, Turkey. [C] #20888  
**World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO)**, Tarrytown NY, USA. [C] #20906  
**World Association for Scientific Research and Technical Innovation (WASRTI)**, Jaipur, India. [v/D] #20924  
**World Athletics**, Monte Carlo, Monaco. [B] #20949  
**World Baseball Softball Confederation (WBSC)**, Pully, Switzerland. [B] #20961  
**World Bird Union (WBU)**, Toronto ON, Canada. [v/B] #20972  
**World Bowling**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [B] #20977  
**World Confederation for Physical Therapy (WCPT)**, London, UK. [B] #21029  
**World Convention of Churches of Christ (WCCC)**, Louisville KY, USA. [F] #21051  
**World Council of Credit Unions (WCCU)**, Madison WI, USA. [v/B] #21060  
**World Curling Federation (WCF)**, Perth, UK. [v/B] #21084  
**World Dodeball Association (WDA)**, Manchester, UK. [C] #21100  
**World Environmental Education Congress Network**, Turin, Italy. [F] #21120  
**World Ethnospot Society**, Riga, Latvia. [C] #21127  
**World Family Organization (WFO)**, Parana, Brazil. [B] #21134  
**World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)**, Budapest, Hungary. [F] #21163  
**World Federation of Kowat Ahrani and Self Defense (WFKA)**, Tripoli, Lebanon. [C] #21186  
**World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH)**, San Antonio TX, USA. [v/A] #21191  
**World Federation of Public Health Associations (WFPHA)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #21211  
**World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)**, Athens, Greece. [v/A] #21228  
**World Flying Disc Federation (WFDF)**, Harzheim, Germany. [v/C] #21244  
**World Gastroenterology Organization (WGO)**, Milwaukee WI, USA. [v/B] #21270  
**World Heart Federation (WHF)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B] #21295  
**World Hepatitis Alliance (WHA)**, London, UK. [v/B] #21297  
**World Hindu Federation (WHF)**, Kathmandu, Nepal. [C] #21301  
**World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA)**, Vienna VA, USA. [F] #21315  
**World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [B\*] #21325  
**World Kabaddi Federation (WKF)**, Delhi, India. [D] #21338  
**World Karate Federation (WKF)**, Madrid, Spain. [D] #21340  
**World Kickboxing Federation (WKF)**, [C] #21343  
**World Kickboxing and Karate Association (WKA)**, [D] #21344  
**World Masters Athletics (WMA)**, Tijuana, Mexico. [B] #21372  
**World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [B\*] #21381  
**World Muslim Congress (WMC)**, Karachi, Pakistan. [B] #21396  
**World Olympians Association (WOA)**, Lima, Peru. [D] #21413  
**World Organization Against Torture (OMCT)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/F] #21416  
**World Organization of Family Doctors (WOFCAD)**, Bangkok, Thailand. [C] #21421  
**World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM)**, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [B] #21424  
**World O-Sport Federation (WOF)**, Hamadan, Iran Islamic Rep. [C] #21431  
**World Pahluyah Federation (WPF)**, Teheran, Iran Islamic Rep. [C] #21437  
**World Pangration Athlima Federation (WPAF)**, Athens, Greece. [C] #21440  
**World Peace Council (WPC)**, Athens, Greece. [B] #21448  
**World Pentathlon (IUPM)**, Monaco, Monaco. [v/B] #21450  
**World Renewable Energy Network (WREN)**, Brighton, UK. [F] #21478  
**World Rowing**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/B] #21484  
**World Skate**, Lausanne, Switzerland. [v/C] #21514  
**World Slingshot Sports Federation (WSSSF)**, Surat, India. [D] #21522  
**World Squash Federation (WSF)**, Hastings, UK. [v/B] #21551  
**World Strongmen Federation (WSF)**, Riga, Latvia. [D] #21566  
**World Taekwuk Musul Federation (WTMF)**, Carmichael CA, USA. [B] #21567  
**World Taekwondo**, Seoul, Korea Rep. [B] #21568  
**World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)**, Madrid, Spain. [v/B\*] #21585  
**World Trade Organization (WTO)**, Geneva, Switzerland. [v/B\*] #21588  
**World Union of Small and Medium Enterprises (WUSME)**, San Marino, San Marino. [C] #21610  
**World Values Survey Association (WVSA)**, Vienna, Austria. [C] #21622  
**World Veterinary Association (WVA)**, Brussels, Belgium. [v/A] #21624  
**World Veterinary Publicly Association (WVPA)**, Lyon, France. [C] #21625  
**World Vision International (WVI)**, Lbridge, UK. [B] #21627  
**World Youth Bank Network (WYB)**, [s/F] #21677  
**World Union Against Terrorism (WYCAT)**, Hyderabad, India. [C] #21679  
**Wushu Federation of Asia (WFA)**, Macau, Macau. [D] #21687  
**Yemen Islamic Jihad**, [s/F] #21695

## Åland

see also Finland

## Membership (excluding secretariats)

Conférence des assemblées législatives régionales d'Europe (CALRE), Trento, Italy. [F\*] #04527  
**Forum for Telecom Operators of Small States (Teleforum)**, [F] #09830  
**International Island Games Association (IIGA)**, [D] #13814

## Alaska

see also USA

## Membership (excluding secretariats)

Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC), Nuuk, Greenland. [F] #15822

## Albania

## Secretariats (main and secondary)

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## Appendix 1

# Contents of organization descriptions

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### Order of descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptions always include the following information.

### Organization name

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

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

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

Abbreviations follow the appropriate name.

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

### Organization number

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

Descriptions may include the following information.

### Addresses

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

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

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

Address locations are indexed by country in Volume 2.

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

### History

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

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

### Aims

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

### Structure

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

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## Languages

Official and working languages used by the organization are listed.

## Staff

The numbers of paid and voluntary staff are given.

## Finance

Sources of funding and the annual budget figure are given.

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

## Activities

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

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

## Events

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

## Publications

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

## Information Services

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

## Members

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

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

## Note on country names

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

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

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

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

## Consultative Status

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

## IGO Relations

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

## NGO Relations

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

## Date

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

- 2022.02.16: the organization checked the description and returned it on that date;
- 2020: 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 a lower case letter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further complications arise from:

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

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

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

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

## TYPE 1

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

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

## TYPE 2

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

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

## TYPE 3

The 26 headings are the following:

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

### CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

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

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## TYPE 1: DETAILED COMMENTS

The complexity of the hierarchical typology warrants further explanation.

### Type A: Federations of international organizations

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

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

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

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

### Type B: Universal membership organizations

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

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

## Type C: Intercontinental membership organizations

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

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

### Type D: Regionally defined membership organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TYPE 1: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS**

<p><b>Types A to D are generally “conventional” organizations.</b></p>	<p><b>Types E, F, G, H and N have less predictable characteristics.</b></p>
<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>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> 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>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> 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>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> 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>Officers</b> No account is taken of the nationality of the elected or appointed officers of the organization.</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>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> 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>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 appear to have been inactive for over four years are eventually treated as “dissolved” or “dormant” (and transferred to Type H).</p>	<p><b>Activities</b> Evidence of current activity must be available. Organizations which have been in Types A to D at some stage but have since become inactive or have ceased to exist are however included. Organizations in process of formation may also be included.</p>
<p><b>Other criteria</b> For all types, no stipulations are made as to size or “importance”, whether in terms of number of members, degree of activity or financial strength. No organization is excluded on political or ideological grounds, nor are fields of interest or activity taken into consideration. The geographical location of the headquarters and the terminology used in the organization’s name (whether “committee”, “council”, etc.) have likewise been held to be irrelevant in the determination of eligibility.</p>	

## Appendix 3 – Table 1

### Number of international organizations by type

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## Appendix 3 – Table 3

# Country participation in international organizations by type of organization

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

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

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

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

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

Cluster II (Dependent organizations): Types E K R

Cluster III (Organizational substitutes): Types S T

Cluster IV (National organizations): Types G N

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

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

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION															TOTAL BY CLUSTER				TOTAL A-U		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV		V	
Abidjan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Abu Dhabi	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	7
Afghanistan	11	127	73	93	138	177	42	42	15	10	2	2	0	134	88	481	150	134	44	145	954	
Afghanistan (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Alabama	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Åland	0	2	1	18	5	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	32	5	2	0	2	12	51
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Albania	17	207	139	371	320	429	59	116	11	24	10	37	2	375	213	1163	381	377	69	340	2330	
Alberta	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Alderney	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Algeria	14	249	224	378	287	350	69	277	20	41	19	48	0	264	306	1215	376	264	88	603	2546	
Andalusia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Andorra	5	81	48	103	108	104	11	32	0	27	5	5	0	140	63	341	140	140	16	95	732	
Angola	12	139	66	129	166	237	49	111	10	18	4	56	0	161	150	583	240	161	53	271	1308	
Anguilla	0	23	10	44	20	33	1	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	14	110	23	0	1	31	165	
Antigua	0	2	3	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	3	0	0	0	1	17
Antigua-Barbuda	4	86	37	112	110	123	14	82	0	10	5	7	2	196	115	362	127	198	19	197	903	
Argentina	23	437	772	1061	561	1001	208	472	59	86	104	208	3	369	734	3294	855	372	312	1265	6098	
Armenia	14	219	144	286	259	331	44	77	8	12	8	4	0	236	142	994	275	236	52	227	1784	
Aruba	2	53	21	71	38	48	7	29	0	5	5	1	0	1	25	195	44	1	12	54	306	
Ascension Is	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	3
Australia	27	464	1124	1395	795	1404	434	520	65	119	287	132	10	370	1058	4414	1046	380	721	1643	8204	
Australian Capital Territory	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Austria	24	430	849	2157	1089	1533	245	752	52	105	126	132	6	540	1117	4993	1326	546	371	1921	9157	
Azerbaijan	15	195	133	241	220	257	31	67	10	24	8	0	0	294	107	841	244	294	39	184	1602	
Azores	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	6	3	0	0	6	15	
Bahamas	4	125	74	140	128	187	65	98	1	15	32	18	2	194	138	530	161	196	97	237	1221	
Bahrain	10	170	106	213	160	189	42	97	10	18	23	2	0	156	103	688	180	156	65	210	1299	
Baleaic Is	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	3
Bangladesh	18	300	252	356	286	536	117	186	25	36	12	29	4	179	372	1462	351	183	129	583	2708	
Barbados	8	157	103	180	157	235	45	116	1	29	22	10	2	214	193	683	196	216	67	310	1472	
Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bashkortostan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Basque Country	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	9	9
Bavaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Belarus	12	207	180	372	233	311	44	103	8	27	15	34	0	281	169	1082	294	281	59	280	1996	
Belgium	22	443	992	2519	1298	1866	364	1080	65	114	207	211	4	667	1861	5842	1623	671	571	3006	11713	
Belgium (French Community of)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	5	5
Belgium/Brussels Capital Region	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	1	0	6	6
Belgium/Flemish Region	0	3	1	3	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	3	3	1	2	21
Belgium/Wallonia Region	0	1	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	3	3	0	1	15
Belize	6	98	68	136	150	201	34	87	2	10	11	10	2	178	144	509	170	180	45	233	1137	
Benin	12	189	126	205	215	375	67	210	20	32	7	58	0	217	268	907	305	217	74	498	2001	
Bermuda	2	74	60	95	38	99	28	37	0	11	19	4	0	2	63	330	53	2	47	100	532	
Bhutan	5	75	43	66	90	102	15	19	7	7	1	3	0	59	68	291	100	59	16	94	560	
Bolivia	16	269	189	463	267	468	92	220	21	32	21	120	2	274	364	1405	419	276	113	605	2818	
Bonaire Is	1	1	4	14	5	9	0	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	29	6	0	1	10	46	
Bophuthatswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Bornholm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bosnia	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	3	0	1	0	10	10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11	206	170	418	290	405	58	71	14	20	8	11	2	397	144	1210	321	399	66	229	2225	
Botswana	13	193	116	169	154	287	64	145	11	26	10	14	2	151	216	778	194	153	74	372	1571	
Brazil	24	461	950	1266	671	1234	288	494	68	98	136	302	5	435	865	3935	1071	440	424	1427	7297	
Bretagne	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	4	4
British Antarctic Terr	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	5	5
British Caribbean Terr	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	3
British Columbia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
British Indian Ocean Terr	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	4
Brunei Darussalam	3	105	63	141	145	137	24	51	4	10	6	3	5	107	80	449	158	112	30	135	884	
Bulgaria	21	359	493	1138	647	875	119	364	34	42	38	17	6	512	563	2886	706	518	157	961	5228	
Bulgaria (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Burgas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burkina Faso	11	188	114	192	230	390	84	197	21	27	6	61	0	223	298	895	318	223	90	516	2042	
Burundi	8	141	68	150	164	276	58	136	14	14	2	44	1	143	170	643	222	144	60	320	1389	
Byelorussia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Cambodia	11	157	87	182	222	293	62	44	7	18	10	19	2	172	127	730	259	174	72	178	1413	
Cameroon	18	273	241	252	263	519	108	252	21	41	24	132	2	231	341	1303	436	233	132	614	2718	
Canada	26	467	1167	1426	936	1555	519	616	75	112	369	253	8	313	1280	4641	1301	321	888	1971	9122	
Canaries	0	3	4	2	2	8	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	17	3	0	1	9	30	30
Cantabria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cape Verde	3	85	28	72	121	151	21	70	1	12	1	10	0	133	92	339	143	133	22	163	800	
Caroline Is	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	5	5
Catalunya	0	4	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3</							

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION																TOTAL BY CLUSTER					TOTAL A-U
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V		
Chuuk	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	6	
Ciskei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Cocos-Keeling Is	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	7	
Colombia	20	392	478	777	425	816	163	343	45	52	47	173	3	334	530	2483	650	337	210	918	4598	
Comoros	4	68	38	86	122	119	15	62	2	8	1	6	0	128	72	315	136	128	16	136	731	
Congo Brazzaville	9	150	96	150	174	266	40	182	10	24	7	44	0	208	196	671	242	208	47	388	1556	
Congo DR	18	200	152	197	210	416	105	230	13	27	9	149	2	180	301	983	386	182	114	544	2209	
Cook Is	3	55	26	67	65	62	5	27	2	10	1	3	0	85	39	213	78	85	6	68	450	
Corsica	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	6	
Cossackia (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Costa Rica	16	294	269	523	302	564	116	250	28	47	49	58	1	338	443	1666	407	339	165	721	3298	
Côte d'Ivoire	18	221	180	249	244	408	72	249	13	29	14	92	1	232	329	1076	365	233	86	591	2351	
Crete	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	
Crimea	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Croatia	18	359	475	1146	600	862	96	222	28	54	31	47	2	466	368	2860	701	468	127	618	4774	
Cuba	13	246	215	417	224	361	49	175	14	36	13	67	2	379	330	1252	327	381	62	519	2541	
Curaçao	1	50	25	79	21	48	4	29	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	203	23	0	4	39	269	
Cyprus	18	283	289	672	486	615	86	230	15	35	36	9	2	480	367	1877	530	482	122	612	3623	
Czech Rep	26	398	715	1628	830	1203	136	382	36	78	57	75	5	499	645	3970	983	504	193	1063	6713	
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	80	0	0	2	0	1	14	110	6	3	15	2	190	216	
Czechoslovakia (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Dagestan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Denmark	22	424	839	2210	1049	1601	199	1001	54	114	138	35	8	650	1444	5096	1198	658	337	2499	9788	
Djibouti	4	84	39	94	136	121	19	79	4	6	3	6	0	171	86	342	148	171	22	169	852	
Dominica	4	74	42	129	113	148	18	86	0	10	2	14	2	149	119	397	137	151	20	205	910	
Dominican Rep	13	234	166	415	241	416	86	195	25	29	25	73	0	304	282	1244	343	304	111	502	2504	
Drenthe	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Dubai	0	1	1	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	13	
Dutch Caribbean	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Ecuador	13	292	247	539	301	559	109	241	34	37	36	111	1	408	400	1650	449	409	145	675	3328	
Egypt	20	373	463	666	450	686	152	366	44	56	34	55	4	334	539	2208	561	338	186	949	4242	
El Salvador	11	203	111	351	236	371	74	179	21	26	14	57	1	284	277	1047	319	285	88	477	2216	
England	0	35	53	74	25	58	10	17	3	0	7	12	0	0	23	220	37	0	17	43	317	
England and Wales	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	7	
Equatorial Guinea	3	59	21	68	98	109	16	63	2	7	1	22	0	117	59	260	127	117	17	124	645	
Eritrea	4	70	17	57	91	107	17	50	4	8	1	15	0	89	61	255	114	89	18	115	591	
Estonia	15	298	351	932	538	757	55	202	23	57	22	9	1	385	370	2353	604	386	77	595	4015	
Estonia (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eswatini	8	132	63	113	136	218	38	6	5	24	6	10	2	165	6	534	170	167	44	17	932	
Ethiopia	16	208	106	179	215	387	88	153	15	22	12	44	0	158	271	896	281	158	100	439	1874	
Faeroe Is	0	42	25	87	30	43	3	23	0	1	2	2	1	1	23	197	33	2	5	46	283	
Falklands/Malvinas	0	4	10	3	3	13	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	30	3	2	5	4	44	
Fed of Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Fiji	11	180	92	148	156	236	46	95	4	24	12	21	2	210	184	667	201	212	58	283	1421	
Finland	26	431	807	2143	1018	1536	192	927	39	107	110	27	6	620	1227	4943	1152	626	302	2193	9216	
Flanders	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	3	9	
Florida	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
France	27	469	1171	2991	1635	2279	459	1303	108	152	270	425	7	779	2300	6937	2212	786	729	3711	14375	
French Antilles	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0	1	2	11	
French Southern and Antarctic Terr	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Gabon	9	123	91	132	166	242	31	175	11	15	4	25	0	212	158	597	206	212	35	344	1394	
Gagauzia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Galapagos Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Galicia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Gambia	10	127	64	120	161	242	39	131	12	17	4	14	0	151	177	563	192	151	43	320	1269	
Geneva	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Georgia	17	264	208	377	268	383	55	96	13	23	12	8	0	278	153	1249	299	278	67	262	2155	
German DR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	39	39	
Germany	25	477	1184	3048	1595	2289	477	1223	111	146	270	222	9	667	2118	7023	1963	676	747	3452	13861	
Germany FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	
Ghana	21	306	253	256	280	596	152	275	29	32	29	59	2	267	407	1432	371	269	181	711	2964	
Gibraltar	0	33	25	37	16	49	0	9	0	1	7	1	0	0	17	144	18	0	7	26	195	
Gotland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	
Gozo Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Great Britain	1	27	12	19	12	6	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	4	65	13	1	2	7	88	88	
Greece	24	404	705	1646	858	1236	179	609	47	82	87	27	4	522	1021	4015	967	526	266	1677	7451	
Greenland	0	13	11	38	16	39	2	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	101	16	2	2	28	149	
Grenada	3	77	49	117	121	148	16	78	0	7	3	12	2	146	118	394	140	148	19	196	897	
Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Groningen	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Guadeloupe	1	30	12	48	11	30	3	24	0	1	10	0	0	0	26	121	22	0	4	50	197	
Guam	3	42	17	58	22	37	11	13	0	7	9	3	0	0	26	157	32	0	20	39	248	
Guatemala	14	242	183	419	275	469	104	196	27	27	30	85	1	370	345	1327	387	371	134	568	2787	
Guernsey	0	11	6	16	8	16	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	49	9	0	2	8	68	
Guiana Fr	1	11	4	19	11	26	2	8	0	2	1	3	0	0	12	61	16	0	3	20	100	
Guinea	10	139	82	141	171	263	43	142	13	15	5	19	0	249	194	635	205	249	48	349	1486	
Guinea-Bissau	6	75	31	85	135	171	26	80	2	10	1	17	0	142	110	368	162	142	27	192	891	

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION															TOTAL BY CLUSTER					TOTAL A-U
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V	
Labuan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	11	88	48	114	165	194	30	37	3	8	2	7	1	139	111	455	180	140	32	151	958
Lapland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3
Latvia	15	279	288	824	497	677	57	190	23	51	21	11	1	404	320	2083	559	405	78	533	3658
Latvia (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Lebanon	16	291	251	407	283	426	88	201	18	26	29	56	0	237	250	1391	365	237	117	469	2579
Leeward Is	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
Lesotho	9	132	72	119	136	218	38	109	8	15	6	16	2	192	159	550	167	194	44	276	1231
Liberia	6	130	59	108	145	251	51	144	8	12	5	21	1	229	159	554	178	230	56	311	1329
Libyan AJ	8	156	86	255	205	168	24	148	11	17	4	9	0	196	124	673	231	196	28	283	1411
Liechtenstein	6	84	53	139	123	151	11	58	3	14	7	6	0	257	114	433	143	257	18	175	1026
Limburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	17	308	339	906	540	728	59	207	25	51	26	29	1	399	343	2298	620	400	85	575	3978
Lithuania (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
Lombardy	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Louisiana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Luxembourg	16	269	306	868	588	740	83	426	19	40	51	36	2	592	635	2199	664	594	134	1080	4671
Macau	1	102	54	118	59	69	13	18	2	4	5	6	1	2	25	344	69	3	18	45	479
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	237	237
Madagascar	12	179	115	167	200	303	64	165	10	20	11	94	0	226	236	776	314	226	75	411	1802
Madeira	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	0	5	10
Málaga	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Malawi	13	169	103	173	188	359	69	148	15	27	12	38	2	200	227	817	253	202	81	390	1743
Malaysia	20	367	504	749	450	798	171	279	43	59	67	31	11	187	526	2438	540	198	238	848	4262
Maldives	5	79	49	76	103	105	10	23	10	6	5	1	2	117	55	314	110	119	15	88	646
Mali	10	169	115	180	216	357	72	199	20	25	7	31	0	209	270	831	272	209	79	489	1880
Mallorca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Malta	13	228	232	546	438	572	65	190	15	32	35	46	2	398	326	1591	516	400	100	531	3138
Manitoba	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Marquesas Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	4
Marshall Is	2	48	16	52	70	73	7	23	1	9	2	10	0	103	38	191	89	103	9	62	454
Martinique	1	21	11	42	9	34	3	21	0	4	3	8	0	0	24	109	21	0	6	45	181
Masovian	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mauritania	7	118	70	184	198	228	35	164	9	16	4	13	0	183	187	607	227	183	39	360	1416
Mauritius	16	205	155	194	198	319	60	201	11	27	14	34	2	252	237	889	259	254	74	449	1925
Mayotte	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	0	0	3	14
McDonald Is	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3
Mexico	25	438	752	1032	592	1073	319	418	61	81	138	197	5	448	793	3320	870	453	457	1272	6372
Micronesia FS	2	54	14	56	62	63	12	19	1	8	3	9	0	68	38	189	79	68	15	58	409
Mississippi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Moldova	11	189	134	285	238	325	42	97	10	17	10	8	0	339	146	944	263	339	52	253	1851
Monaco	7	106	79	142	148	161	21	77	6	24	8	12	1	240	126	495	184	241	29	209	1158
Mongolia	16	223	142	237	176	259	34	64	6	13	4	8	3	188	126	877	197	191	38	196	1499
Montenegro	9	139	112	256	221	273	16	26	9	8	2	1	1	349	42	789	230	350	18	77	1464
Montserrat	0	23	8	50	25	37	0	31	0	3	0	1	0	3	33	118	29	3	0	64	214
Moravia-Silesia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Morocco	21	307	324	509	395	535	111	327	30	50	24	32	1	321	417	1696	477	322	135	774	3404
Mozambique	13	185	97	169	189	355	81	139	9	20	7	69	2	148	217	819	278	150	88	365	1700
Myanmar	12	163	76	174	189	241	42	42	7	16	9	16	1	134	129	666	221	135	51	178	1251
Nagorno-Karabakh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nakhchivan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Namibia	12	198	127	175	173	295	71	125	10	14	14	15	2	147	165	807	202	149	85	300	1543
Nassau Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nauru	3	38	23	47	66	56	5	23	1	7	1	3	2	85	33	167	76	87	6	57	393
Nepal	17	257	199	293	214	446	96	115	21	21	14	19	1	118	286	1212	254	119	110	422	2117
Neth Antilles	0	0	1	37	22	11	0	42	0	2	1	1	0	0	74	49	25	0	1	116	191
Netherlands	23	445	1047	2592	1323	1982	356	1027	79	132	227	157	5	741	1814	6089	1612	746	583	2920	11950
Nevis Is	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
New Brunswick	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	4	10
New Caledonia	2	41	17	66	35	39	10	23	2	9	2	14	0	0	31	165	58	0	12	56	291
New Zealand	21	396	770	802	482	908	298	315	37	85	192	67	9	312	671	2887	634	321	490	1023	5365
Nicaragua	8	195	113	304	227	355	85	174	21	21	11	68	1	342	302	975	316	343	96	497	2227
Niger	10	143	77	153	198	284	46	171	9	18	3	17	0	238	225	667	233	238	49	405	1522
Nigeria	22	387	421	429	349	748	176	340	32	51	56	73	3	267	503	2007	473	270	232	875	3857
Niue	1	24	10	42	43	40	2	15	1	7	0	0	0	69	18	117	50	69	2	34	272
Norfolk Is	0	14	4	17	4	9	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	44	5	0	0	6	55
North Aegean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
North Macedonia	11	216	177	427	282	425	46	1	14	18	13	7	1	376	13	1256	307	377	59	28	2027
Northern Cyprus	0	2	8	14	7	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	31	8	0	1	2	42
Northern Ireland	0	20	23	31	13	31	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	13	105	15	1	3	18	142
Northern Mariana Is	0	24	3	38	17	23	5	11	0	4	3	0	0	0	12	88	21	0	8	23	140
Norway	22	418	784	2056	944	1500	206	873	55	106	131	32	9	682	1151	4780	1082	691	337	2079	8969
Nova Scotia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oman	10	161	98	198	154	176	42	74	5	8	14	3	0	153	95	643	165	153	56	174	1191
Ontario	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Orkney Is	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Pakistan	20	357	369	483	362	641	143	244	33	52	42	42	3	220	453	1870	456	223	185	730	3464
Palau	4	53	12	57	64	59	9	16	1	5	1	1	0	101	20	185	70	101	10		

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION																TOTAL BY CLUSTER					TOTAL A-U
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V		
Schleswig-Holstein	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Scotland	0	38	54	85	27	79	6	14	3	0	7	8	0	0	29	256	35	0	13	46	350	
Senegal	19	241	202	248	300	511	111	290	22	34	16	70	0	257	419	1212	404	257	127	731	2740	
Serbia	18	322	423	893	449	675	84	64	26	42	26	28	4	407	92	2331	519	411	110	182	3553	
Serbia (exile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Serbia-Montenegro	0	12	2	2	2	5	2	126	0	1	2	0	0	0	239	21	3	0	4	365	393	
Seychelles	6	98	60	101	125	140	22	89	3	15	4	8	2	197	104	405	148	199	26	196	974	
Shetland Is	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	
Siberia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	
Sicily	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	
Sierra Leone	11	154	99	140	171	297	52	176	8	14	6	22	2	194	208	701	207	196	58	392	1554	
Singapore	16	340	529	771	379	658	180	230	40	49	95	33	12	180	411	2314	461	192	275	681	3923	
Slovakia	20	347	442	1062	628	796	70	263	26	61	28	50	3	501	433	2667	739	504	98	722	4730	
Slovenia	18	345	466	1190	644	881	91	244	24	63	32	34	3	505	408	2900	741	508	123	676	4948	
Solomon Is	4	87	41	78	92	122	28	62	1	10	1	10	2	118	73	332	112	120	29	136	729	
Somalia	8	88	36	106	132	150	27	97	4	7	3	7	0	80	114	388	146	80	30	215	859	
Sonsorol Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
South Aegean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
South Africa	27	441	811	874	539	1105	313	345	56	76	147	105	6	261	655	3258	720	267	460	1056	5761	
South Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
South Holland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
South Sudan	2	42	8	35	56	69	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	33	2	156	56	33	10	7	262	
South Tyrol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Sovereign Military Order of Malta	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	
Spain	23	466	1055	2778	1361	2017	316	995	89	120	182	244	6	691	1636	6339	1725	697	498	2720	11979	
Sri Lanka	18	309	274	374	276	544	121	207	18	37	27	42	3	225	384	1519	355	228	148	609	2859	
Srpska	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	8	
St Barthélemy	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	1	10	
St Croix Is	0	1	0	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	2	13	
St Eustatius	0	0	2	4	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	0	0	2	15	
St Helena	0	1	6	2	2	10	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	19	2	3	0	6	30	
St Kitts Is	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	1	10	
St Kitts-Nevis	3	59	38	102	108	121	12	68	0	6	2	5	2	134	89	323	119	136	14	157	749	
St Lucia	6	91	54	128	124	157	20	97	2	9	4	17	2	164	142	436	150	166	24	241	1017	
St Maarten	0	13	4	29	11	21	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	67	11	0	1	13	92	
St Martin	0	5	1	9	2	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	2	0	0	3	27	
St Pierre-Miquelon	1	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	4	0	1	0	13	
St Thomas Is	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	3	8	
St Vincent-Grenadines	3	79	34	107	116	125	13	76	0	6	2	8	2	169	111	348	130	171	15	187	851	
Sudan	13	203	112	275	247	328	61	201	12	29	8	32	1	153	213	931	308	154	69	426	1888	
Suriname	6	108	39	125	137	150	28	79	0	10	4	10	0	148	120	428	157	148	32	199	964	
Svalbard	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	255	255	
Sweden	25	440	922	2445	1191	1786	268	1039	61	122	172	44	8	673	1515	5618	1357	681	440	2615	10711	
Switzerland	26	455	1012	2302	1111	1708	331	874	60	113	211	166	5	550	1302	5503	1390	555	542	2236	10226	
Syrian AR	11	186	100	230	189	232	39	153	7	15	7	28	0	227	165	759	232	227	46	325	1589	
Tahiti Is	0	17	4	18	12	9	5	9	0	1	0	5	0	0	8	48	18	0	5	17	88	
Taipei	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	
Taiwan	14	325	497	746	253	547	153	189	28	32	73	76	7	4	306	2129	361	11	226	523	3250	
Tajikistan	7	96	55	115	138	141	18	44	9	11	0	2	0	177	71	414	151	177	18	124	884	
Tanganyika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Tanzania UR	17	260	194	241	271	534	113	242	20	40	25	77	4	213	367	1246	388	217	138	629	2618	
Tatarstan	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	2	11	
Texas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Thailand	22	390	444	729	466	752	166	243	18	56	62	46	9	181	530	2337	568	190	228	791	4114	
Tibet	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	2	4	11	
Timor-Leste	6	70	19	48	101	101	8	10	1	4	2	11	0	52	14	244	116	52	10	25	447	
Tobago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	
Togo	12	173	112	197	206	354	54	194	12	21	8	55	0	211	261	848	282	211	62	467	1870	
Tokelau	0	6	4	16	15	15	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	6	41	18	1	3	12	75	
Tonga	4	98	46	83	91	113	20	43	4	11	0	8	3	126	76	344	110	129	21	123	727	
Tortola Is	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
Transnistria	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Trentino-South Tyrol	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	
Trinidad	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Trinidad-Tobago	9	211	137	222	188	297	63	156	5	20	27	22	2	206	248	876	230	208	90	409	1813	
Trust Terr of the Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Tunisia	17	279	277	469	361	463	76	321	27	42	15	24	0	320	354	1505	427	320	91	702	3045	
Turkey	23	408	687	1339	701	964	168	373	43	53	63	27	4	445	584	3421	781	449	231	1000	5882	
Turkmenistan	4	82	32	85	103	77	11	34	4	7	1	2	0	158	51	280	112	158	12	89	651	
Turks	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Turks-Caicos	0	17	12	46	24	27	4	12	0	2	1	0	0	2	9	102	26	2	5	21	156	
Tuva	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Tuvalu	2	48	24	47	62	63	9	27	3	6	0	2	2	70	47	184	70	72	9	77	412	
Tyrol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Uganda	18	262	204	256	261	563	119	235	17	28	23	54	2	199	295	1303	343	201	142	547	2536	
UK	23	417	1162	2767	1455	2246	553	1137	116	152	323	257	8	623	2173	6615	1864	631	876	3426	13412	
UK Overseas Territories	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	
Ukraine	18	320	428	822	450	682	119	171	29	40	34	52	2	395	343	2270						



## Appendix 3 – Table 4

# Countries in which international organization secretariats are located by type

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

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

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

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

Cluster II (Dependent organizations): Types E K R

Cluster III (Organizational substitutes): Types S T

Cluster IV (National organizations): Types G N

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

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

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

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION															TOTAL BY CLUSTER				TOTAL A-U	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV		V
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	4
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	6
Algeria	0	0	1	7	5	2	5	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	13	10	6	0	5	22	43
Andorra	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Angola	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Anguilla	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Antigua-Barbuda	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	7
Argentina	0	0	4	113	25	43	27	28	7	4	6	1	0	1	81	160	30	1	33	116	340
Armenia	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	8
Aruba	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Australia	0	5	53	115	42	63	294	13	11	16	103	2	5	2	156	236	60	7	397	180	880
Austria	1	14	46	148	96	102	94	15	10	7	45	4	8	29	88	311	107	37	139	113	707
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	8	1	13
Bahamas	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	3	7
Bahrain	0	1	0	7	6	8	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	16	7	0	1	6	30
Bangladesh	0	0	1	6	4	10	12	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	21	17	6	0	14	25	62
Barbados	0	0	0	20	11	12	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	32	13	0	1	13	59
Belarus	0	0	0	4	1	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	5	10	22
Belgium	3	36	106	1046	575	626	329	86	105	13	119	12	11	39	1297	1817	600	50	448	1488	4403
Belize	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	5
Benin	0	1	0	5	2	7	6	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	27	13	5	0	6	32	56
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	7
Bhutan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	0	0	0	7	2	7	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	14	2	0	8	11	35
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	3	1	13
Botswana	0	0	0	8	6	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	11	7	0	1	7	26
Brazil	0	4	7	60	16	29	37	15	4	7	5	2	1	0	72	100	25	1	42	91	259
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
Bulgaria	0	1	1	13	12	7	20	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	12	0	20	28	82
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	5	6	12	6	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	31	17	8	0	6	38	69
Burundi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	7
Cambodia	0	0	0	1	5	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	5	0	5	5	17
Cameroon	0	0	0	14	14	11	17	8	11	1	1	1	0	0	36	25	16	0	18	55	114
Canada	0	21	115	55	75	112	293	14	15	14	90	40	7	33	259	303	129	40	383	288	1143
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Central African Rep	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1	4	9
Chad	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	3	7
Chile	0	0	2	39	21	14	11	7	3	8	7	0	0	0	39	55	29	0	18	49	151
China	1	5	20	55	40	17	49	3	16	1	5	0	1	0	43	98	41	1	54	62	256
Colombia	0	0	0	44	11	11	13	9	2	1	2	3	0	0	32	55	15	0	15	43	128
Comoros	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Congo Brazzaville	0	0	0	3	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	6	2	0	3	9	20
Congo DR	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	27	2	3	0	11	31	47
Cook Is	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	5
Costa Rica	0	0	1	16	14	21	17	9	1	7	4	0	0	0	49	38	21	0	21	59	139
Côte d'Ivoire	0	1	1	13	9	12	5	11	3	2	4	0	0	2	16	27	11	2	9	30	79
Croatia	0	0	4	16	10	8	11	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	15	28	12	0	13	16	69
Cuba	0	0	0	7	4	4	12	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	14	11	5	0	16	16	48
Curaçao	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	3	8
Cyprus	0	1	0	3	3	5	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	9	3	0	11	7	30
Czech Rep	0	1	12	28	9	13	24	5	1	0	4	0	2	0	30	54	9	2	28	36	129
Denmark	0	4	16	105	43	87	66	19	5	4	10	1	13	1	102	212	48	14	76	126	476
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Dominica	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	7
Dominican Rep	0	0	0	8	2	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	9	3	0	4	9	25
Ecuador	0	0	0	18	4	12	4	7	2	2	1	0	0	5	27	30	6	5	5	36	82
Egypt	0	2	3	71	36	19	22	30	5	5	5	0	1	0	59	95	41	1	27	94	258
El Salvador	0	1	0	9	5	4	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	14	6	0	6	12	38
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Estonia	0	0	1	16	3	7	7	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	24	3	0	11	8	46
Eswatini	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	2	8
Ethiopia	0	0	0	10	14	6	4	11	5	0	0	0	1	0	25	16	14	1	4	41	76
Faeroe Is	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	4
Fiji	0	0	0	18	11	11	7	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	10	29	13	0	10	13	65
Finland	0	3	9	63	28	37	59	12	6	2	7	0	8	3	47	112	30	11	66	65	284
France	5	64	135	366	294	385	579	93	63	56	219	222	29	235	963	955	572	264	798	1119	3708
Gabon	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	6	5	0	2	9	22
Gambia	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	4	9
Georgia	0	0	0	1	2	3	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	12	4	22
Germany	1	23	121	470	217	296	471	51	53	22	111	20	24	23	352	911	259	47	582	456	2255
Ghana	0	0	1	23	22	25	37	9	6	1	4	0	1	0	30	49	23	1	41	45	159
Gibraltar	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Greece	1	2	9	43	31	23	47	8	1	1	8	0	1	7	47	78	32	8	55	56	229
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Grenada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	5	7
Guam	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	1	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	11	9	4	13	6	0	0	4	0	1	0	10	15	9	1	17	16	58
Guiana Fr	0	0	0	0																	

COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION																TOTAL BY CLUSTER					TOTAL A-U
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V		
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Guyana	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	4	3	0	0	1	16	24
Haiti	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	6
Honduras	0	0	0	5	3	2	5	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	8	7	6	0	6	15	34	
Hong Kong	0	0	7	63	13	17	29	1	11	0	6	0	0	0	40	87	13	0	35	52	187	
Hungary	1	3	7	25	20	16	15	6	3	2	4	0	1	0	33	52	22	1	19	42	136	
Iceland	0	0	1	9	8	9	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	19	8	1	7	7	42	
India	0	9	19	51	40	57	141	12	18	10	28	17	2	0	175	136	67	2	169	205	579	
Indonesia	0	0	4	18	34	20	8	5	5	5	0	0	0	3	38	42	39	3	8	48	140	
Iran Islamic Rep	0	0	4	9	8	6	14	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	8	19	10	0	16	13	58	
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	23	24	
Ireland	0	2	8	32	13	18	39	2	3	3	7	14	2	0	31	60	30	2	46	36	174	
Israel	0	0	11	16	12	15	42	3	4	3	13	1	10	0	56	42	16	10	55	63	186	
Italy	3	25	64	184	155	154	280	40	22	28	46	299	9	21	301	430	482	30	326	363	1631	
Jamaica	0	0	0	7	9	5	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	7	27	9	4	8	12	58	
Japan	0	6	31	135	46	70	196	11	16	6	66	1	7	0	190	242	53	7	262	217	781	
Jordan	0	0	0	18	11	14	11	7	1	4	1	0	0	0	15	32	15	0	12	23	82	
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	3	3	6	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	9	3	0	7	9	28	
Kenya	0	0	1	63	50	79	55	21	12	8	4	0	3	3	92	143	58	6	59	125	391	
Korea DPR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	4	
Korea Rep	0	8	17	104	25	28	90	3	24	4	23	0	8	0	55	157	29	8	113	82	389	
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	
Kuwait	0	1	1	12	5	6	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	10	20	8	4	4	13	49	
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	6	13	
Laos	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	
Latvia	0	0	1	15	3	7	9	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	23	3	0	13	7	46	
Lebanon	0	0	1	30	7	16	13	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	15	47	12	0	16	21	96	
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	5	
Libyan AJ	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	4	0	2	16	24	
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	4	8	
Lithuania	0	0	1	15	4	3	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	19	4	0	8	6	37	
Luxembourg	0	2	3	34	19	29	19	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	18	68	22	3	22	24	139	
Macau	0	0	1	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	3	0	2	1	14	
Madagascar	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	6	
Malawi	0	0	0	7	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	3	0	2	14	21	
Malaysia	0	4	4	74	0	45	33	19	6	8	1	0	6	0	24	115	53	6	20	35	229	
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Mali	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	5	3	0	2	16	26	
Malta	0	0	2	4	10	6	8	1	2	1	3	2	0	0	9	12	13	0	11	12	48	
Marshall Is	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	4	7	
Mauritania	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	4	8	
Mauritius	0	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	2	0	2	6	18	
Mexico	0	2	7	79	24	21	33	18	9	3	9	2	2	0	63	109	29	2	42	90	272	
Micronesia FS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	
Moldova	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	1	12	
Monaco	0	4	3	4	3	5	3	1	0	13	0	0	1	1	2	16	16	2	3	3	40	
Mongolia	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	2	9	
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	
Morocco	0	1	2	14	7	4	11	7	0	3	0	1	0	0	19	21	11	0	11	26	69	
Mozambique	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	2	2	12	
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	
Namibia	0	0	0	4	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	1	0	3	5	16	
Nepal	0	0	1	6	8	9	11	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	20	16	11	0	13	22	62	
Netherlands	3	25	76	264	128	263	245	26	43	13	59	13	3	40	228	631	154	43	304	297	1429	
New Caledonia	0	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	0	2	11	
New Zealand	0	1	11	18	12	13	37	2	2	1	11	0	1	0	28	43	13	1	48	32	137	
Nicaragua	0	0	0	3	3	5	5	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	15	8	3	1	6	20	38	
Niger	0	0	0	2	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	1	3	16	31	
Nigeria	0	1	3	35	14	23	79	13	12	0	5	0	1	0	57	62	14	1	84	82	243	
North Macedonia	0	0	0	2	3	7	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	9	4	0	5	5	23	
Northern Mariana Is	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Norway	1	5	5	66	33	42	87	22	4	4	12	1	5	0	56	119	38	5	99	82	343	
Oman	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	7	
Pakistan	0	1	1	10	8	8	29	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	29	20	9	0	32	35	96	
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Palestine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	5	
Panama	0	0	1	19	9	5	4	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	25	12	0	4	9	50	
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	2	8	
Paraguay	0	0	0	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	0	2	5	17	
Peru	0	0	1	35	18	21	18	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	39	57	22	1	19	46	145	
Philippines	0	0	8	47	45	42	33	9	5	3	8	0	4	0	74	97	48	4	41	88	278	
Poland	0	0	8	25	16	17	34	6	1	5	6	4	3	0	50	50	25	3	40	57	175	
Polynesia Fr	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	4	
Portugal	1	2	13	40	15	18	40	4	2	1	1	4	3	0	35	74	20	3	41	41	179	
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	11	4	3	4	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	18	15	4	0	7	21	47	
Qatar	0	1	0	6	3	2	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	3	0	7	6	25	
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	7	0	26	31	87	
Romania	0	0	1	17	6	5	22	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	29	23	7	0	26	31	87	
Russia	0	0	4	58	18	13	57	19	4	5	21	0	2	0	150	75	23	2	78	173	351	
Rwanda	0	0	0	4	1	5	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	1	0	6	2	18	
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	6	3	3	17	
San Marino	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	5	
Saudi Arabia	0	0	4	18	19	12	6	4	2	10	1</											



COUNTRY	TYPES OF ORGANIZATION																TOTAL BY CLUSTER				TOTAL A-U
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	N	R	S	T	U	I	II	III	IV	V	
UK	1	65	273	406	227	552	855	48	67	47	294	25	39	63	643	1297	299	102	1149	758	3605
Ukraine	0	0	1	6	6	0	22	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	15	7	7	0	24	17	55
United Arab Emirates	0	1	7	29	10	6	11	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	4	43	10	0	12	14	79
Uruguay	0	1	0	45	17	21	6	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	67	17	0	6	27	117
USA	5	79	461	428	469	888	3048	106	122	80	1535	100	53	90	2518	1861	649	143	4583	2746	9982
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	4	5	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	5	0	5	4	18
Vanuatu	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	5
Vatican	0	2	3	0	15	13	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	10	18	18	0	1	11	48
Venezuela	0	0	0	11	3	8	14	10	2	7	0	0	1	1	47	19	10	2	14	59	104
Vietnam	0	0	1	4	4	3	6	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	8	5	0	8	2	23
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	6	1	0	0	0	6	7
Yemen	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Zambia	0	0	0	0	6	7	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	7	7	0	3	14	31
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	4	8	15	7	7	0	3	1	0	0	0	24	19	11	0	8	31	69
<b>WORLD TOTALS</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>6799</b>	<b>4120</b>	<b>5621</b>	<b>9397</b>	<b>1262</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>3179</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>10536</b>	<b>15037</b>	<b>5559</b>	<b>1147</b>	<b>12576</b>	<b>12703</b>	<b>47022</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 organization started. Similarly the dissolution of an organization may be progressive, rather than formally

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indicated at a particular date. It is therefore not always evident, even with hindsight, in which reporting year its dissolution should be correctly indicated.

### **Description length**

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

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

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

### **Censorship**

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

### **Evaluation**

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

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

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

### **Error control policy**

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

Errors in information supplied: As noted above, the entries attempt to describe the organizations as they wish themselves to be perceived. Whilst it is possible to detect exaggeration in some claims, it is not always possible to detect errors in information such as budgets, date of foundation, etc.

Errors due to out-of-date information: Portions of organization descriptions can quickly become out-of-date (especially when the secretariat address rotates among members). Every effort is made to include the most recent information and to date entries accordingly.

Errors in editorial treatment: Since the editorial treatment of an organization may involve weighing alternative possibilities in documents from different sources, this can result in errors of judgement, which can only be corrected when the organization next receives its entry for updating or other information is received from other sources.

Errors in keyboarding/proof-reading: Whilst every effort is made to reduce the number of such errors, it is not cost-effective to do this beyond a certain point when there is a print deadline to be met.

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

### **Country names**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Appendix 5 About the Editors

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

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

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

### The Founders

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

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

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

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

the Universal Decimal Classification system.

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

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

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

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

### Early years

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

Through their efforts, the *Central Office of International*

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

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

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

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

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

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## Location

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

## Structure

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

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

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

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

## Collaboration with other organizations

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

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

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

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

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

## Purpose

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

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

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

### 2. By publishing research reports

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

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

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

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

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

## Contact us

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