YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 2022 - 2023

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Publication history

1905 – 1907
Institut International de la Paix, Monaco
– *Annuaire de la Vie internationale*: 1905–1906–1907 (1ère 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 (2ème série)
– *Annuaire de la Vie internationale* (with the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) 1910–1911 (2ème série)

1921 – 1939
Continuation by the League of Nations (Geneva) of the initiative of the Union of International Associations
– *Répertoire des Organisations internationales*: 1925, 1936 (French ed.)
– *Handbook of International Organizations*: 1926, 1929, 1938 (English ed.)
– *Répertoire des Organisations internationales / Handbook of International Organizations*: 1921, 1923 (bi-lingual ed.)

1948 (1st ed.) – 1950 (3rd ed.)
Editions de l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales S.A. (Geneva)
– *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales / Yearbook of International Organizations.* 1948 (1st ed.), 1949 (2nd ed.), 1950 (3rd ed.) (with the collaboration of the Union of International Associations)

1951 (4th ed.) – 1980 (18th ed.)
Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations resulting from a resolution of the Economic and Social Council
– *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1951/52 (4th ed.), 1954/55 (5th ed.)
– *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1956/57 (6th ed.)
– *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1958/59 (7th ed.)
– *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1960/61 (8th ed.)
– *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1962/63 (9th ed.), 1964/65 (10th ed.), 1966/67 (11th ed.), 1968/69 (12th ed.), 1970/71 (13th ed.), 1972/73 (14th ed.)
– *Yearbook of International Organizations / Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1974 (15th ed.)
– *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1976/77 (16th ed.), 1978/79 (17th ed.)
– *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1980 (16/18th ed.)

1981 (19th ed.)
Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels). Published jointly with the International Chamber of Commerce (Paris)
– *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1981 (19th ed.)

1983 (20th ed.) – 2010 (47th ed.)
Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels). Published, with four supplementary volumes, by K.G. Saur Verlag (Munich)
– *Yearbook of International Organizations*
  – Volume 1: Organization descriptions, from 1983 (20th ed.) to 1998 (35th ed.) and in 2 parts (1A and 1B) since 1999 (36th ed.)
  – Volume 2: Geographic Volume: International Organization Participation; Country directory of secretariats and membership, since 1983 (1st ed.)
  – Volume 3: Subject volume: Global Action Networks; Classified directory by subject and region, since 1983 (1st ed.)
  – Volume 4: Bibliographic volume: International Organization Bibliography and Resources, since 1996 (1st ed.)
  – Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns, since 2001 (1st ed.)
  – Volume 6: Who's Who in International Organizations, since 2007 (1st ed.)
  – CD-ROM version: Yearbook / Annuaire Plus, 1995 (1st ed.) – 2008 (15th ed.)

2011 (48th ed.) – 2017 (54th ed.)
Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels). Published by Brill / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (Leiden/Boston)
– *Yearbook of International Organizations: Guide to Global Civil Society Networks*
  – Volume 1: Organization Descriptions and Cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)
  – Volume 2: Geographical Index: country directory of secretariats and memberships
  – Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index
  – Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources
  – Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns
  – Volume 6: Who's Who in International Organizations

2018 (55th ed.) –
Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels). Published by Brill / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (Leiden/Boston)
– *Yearbook of International Organizations: Guide to Global Civil Society Networks*
  – Volume 1: Organization Descriptions and Cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)
  – Volume 2: Geographical Index: country directory of secretariats and memberships
  – Volume 3: Global Action Networks: subject directory and index
  – Volume 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources
  – Volume 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns
  – Volume 6: Global Civil Society and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

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

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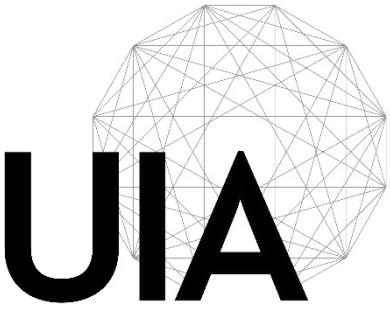
YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 2022 - 2023

GUIDE TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS
EDITION 59

VOLUME 5
STATISTICS, VISUALIZATIONS AND PATTERNS



BRILL

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The Editors dedicate this edition to

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and

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Thank you, ladies!

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

Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands.
Koninklijke Brill NV incorporates the imprints Brill, Brill Nijhoff, Brill Hotei, Brill Schöningh, Brill Fink, Brill mentis, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Böhlau Verlag and V&R Unipress.

Typeset by
bsix information exchange GmbH
Sophienstraße 40
D-38118 Braunschweig, Germany

Printed on acid free paper.

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Library of Congress Card Number: 49-22132
ISSN: 2211-3010
ISBN: Yearbook Volume 5: 978-90-04-51281-8
Yearbook Volumes 1-6 Set: 978-90-04-51283-2
UIA Publication Number: 499

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Contents

Section		page number
1.	Notes to the user	1
2.	How many international organizations are there?	25
3.	Where are international organizations located?	57
4.	How are international organizations linked to one another?	183
5.	What interests international organizations?	193
6.	Where and when did international organizations start?	243
7.	What languages do international organizations use?	291
8.	What is the link between global civil society and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals?	309
9.	Where and when do international organizations meet?	355
10.	Explanatory notes	507

Other Volumes

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

Volume 2:
Geographical Index: country directory of secretariats and memberships

Volume 3:
Global Action Networks: subject directory and index

Volume 4:
International Organization Bibliography and Resources

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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The YEARBOOK series

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VOLUME 1 (Parts 1A and 1B): ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTIONS AND CROSS-REFERENCES
Descriptions of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, covering every field of human activity. Listed in alphabetic order of title.
Contents of descriptions: Descriptions, varying in length from several lines to several pages, include: organization names in all relevant languages; principal and secondary addresses; main activities and programmes; personnel and finances; technical and regional commissions; history, goals, structure; inter-organizational links; languages used; membership by country.
Cross-references: Integrated into the alphabetic sequence of descriptions are cross-references to related organizations. Access is possible via organization names in English, French and other working languages and via all initials or abbreviations in various languages.

VOLUME 2: GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX: COUNTRY DIRECTORY OF SECRETARIATS AND MEMBERSHIPS
– Organizations classified by country of secretariat(s)
– Organizations classified by countries of location of membership
– Statistics by country and city
Can be used to locate international organizations by country of secretariat or membership. Each organization is listed with its complete address under the country or countries in which it has established a main secretariat.

VOLUME 3: GLOBAL ACTION NETWORKS: SUBJECT DIRECTORY AND INDEX
– Organizations classified by subject concerns
– Organizations classified by regional concerns
– Organizations classified by type
– Statistics by subject
– Index (with introductory comments):
  – subject keywords in all available languages
  – keywords from organization names in English and French
Groups organizations into general and detailed subject categories. Can be used as an index to descriptions in Volume 1. Each organization is listed with its complete address.

VOLUME 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES
– Bibliography of studies on international non-profit organizations
– Organization publications
– Indexes
Includes major and periodical publications of international organizations, together with bibliographic information on research on NGOs.

VOLUME 5: STATISTICS, VISUALIZATIONS AND PATTERNS
- Detailed statistical tables of information in Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.
- Historical statistical summaries and analyses
- Visual representations of statistical data and networks
- Statistical data on the meetings of international organizations

VOLUME 6: GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
In 2015 the United Nations adopted a set of seventeen goals “to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all”, with specific targets for each goal to be achieved by 2030. These are the Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs] of the United Nations, or "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The UN calls on governments, the private sector, individuals and civil society bodies to join together to achieve these goals.
This volume groups international organizations by the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals, indicating which organizations are – or could be – concerned with which SDGs. It can also be used as an index to descriptions in Volume 1. Each organization is listed with its complete address.

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

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

La série YEARBOOK

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

VOLUME 1 (Parties 1A et 1B): DESCRIPTIONS DES ORGANISATIONS ET LEURS LIENS
Descriptions des organisations intergouvernementales et non-gouvernementales qui couvrent tous les domaines d’activités. Présentation par ordre alphabétique des titres.
Contenu des descriptions: 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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Section 1: Notes to the user

1.1. Using the *Yearbook* 3

1.2. Geographical names 7

1.3. Types of organization 9

1.4. Continuity 17

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1.1. Using the Yearbook

To find the description of an organization

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

- **If you know keywords in the name of the organization:**
  Consult the index in Volume 3. It will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.

- **If you know the field in which the organization is active (eg its aims or activities):**
  Consult the classified list of organizations by subject in Volume 3. It will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.

- **If you know where the organization is located, or where it has members:**
  Consult the listing of organizations by country in Volume 2. This will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.

- **If you know the name of the principal officer of the organization:**
  Consult the officer's biographical description in Volume 6. This will refer you to the sequence number of the description in Volume 1.

- **If you know the name of another organization that has a formal relationship with the one you want:**
  The description of the other organization in Volume 1 will refer you to the sequence number of the description of the organization you want in Volume 1.

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

1.1. Utilisation du Yearbook

Pour trouver la notice descriptive d'une organisation

- **A partir du nom (ou de son abréviation):**
  Consultez d'abord la séquence alphabétique du volume 1. Les noms et abréviations y sont repris dans toutes les langues officielles.
  Vous constaterez que la séquence alphabétique ne tient pas compte des prépositions et articles.
  Le nom que vous recherchez peut vous renvoyer à un numéro de séquence sous lequel est reprise la notice descriptive de l'organisation. La numérotation suit l'ordre alphabétique.

- **A partir d'un mot clé:**
  Consultez l'index dans le volume 3 qui renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive dans le volume 1.

- **A partir d'un sujet ou d'une matière spécifique:**
  Consultez la liste classifiée par sujet dans le volume 3. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.

- **A partir d'un pays:**
  Consultez la liste par pays de secrétariat et de membrariat dans le volume 2. Cette liste renvoie au numéro de séquence de la notice descriptive du volume 1.

- **Si vous connaissez le nom du responsable principal de l'organisation:**
  Consultez la description biographique du responsable dans le Volume 6. Celle-ci vous dirigera vers le numéro de séquence de la description dans le Volume 1.

- **A partir d'une organisation en relations officielles avec celle que vous cherchez:**
  La description de la première dans le volume 1 vous donnera le numéro de notice de la deuxième dans ce même volume 1.

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

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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.

Letter codes in upper case
Organizations are coded by type, indicated by a single uppercase 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
t = trade association
v = individual membership only
x = no recent information received
y = international organization membership

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

Codes utilisés

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

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

A = fédérations d'organisations internationales
B = organisations à membrariat universel
C = organisations à membrariat intercontinental
D = organisations à membrariat limité ou régional
E = organisations émanantes de lieus, 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
t = association commerciale
v = membres individuels seulement
x = aucune information récente
y = ayant comme membres des organisations internationales

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

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Abbreviations used

Function names
Title of organization officers may be abbreviated as follows:

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

Organization forms

NGO	non-governmental organization
IGO	intergovernmental organization

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

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

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

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

Abréviations utilisées

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

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

Formes d'organisation

NGO	Organisation non-gouvernementale
IGO	Organisation intergouvernementale

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

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

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

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

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Warning

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

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

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

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

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

Avertissement

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

Sources
La description des organisations telle qu’elle est présentée dans ce Yearbook est basée sur un ensemble de sources différentes. Priorité est normalement donnée à l’information reçue des organisations elles-mêmes, et en même temps tous les efforts sont faits par la rédaction pour contrôler cette information àl’aide d’autres sources (périodiques, documents officiels, médias, etc). Il peut arriver, qu'au coura 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 appropirée, 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".

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1.2. Geographical 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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1.3. Types of organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 detailed information is given further in this document.

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

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TYPE 2

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

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

TYPE 3

The 42 headings are the following:

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

CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

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

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DETAILED COMMENTS ON TYPE 1

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;

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- it is especially identified with a particular physical location and its activities are largely determined by that location (e.g. training courses, experimental stations);
- it is specifically concerned with a single country (NB an organization specifically concerned with a single language, though it may be spoken in a single country, is not necessarily classified as Type E).

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

Type F: Organizations having a special form

An organization is classified as Type F if:
- its formal characteristics would cause fundamental questions to be raised were it included in one of the preceding Types;
- it has international dimensions which make it equivalent to a more conventional international organization;
- its special nature is implied by the presence of certain terms in its title, whether or not the use of such terms is in effect a misnomer; such terms include:
  - Activities: campaign, programme, project, service, survey
  - Arbitration and legislation: court, parliament, tribunal
  - Buildings: laboratory, library, museum, observatory
  - Collections: cultures, gene bank, organ bank, reserve
  - Education: college, school, training institute, university
  - Financing: bank, clearing house, foundation, fund, trust
  - Information: data network, information system, inventory, registry
  - Media and entertainment: news agency, orchestra, radio
  - Military: army, brigade, corps, force
  - Politics: international party or group, international movement
  - Semi-formal groupings: club, community, governmental grouping, movement, network
  - Treaty-oriented: agreement, intellectual property unions, treaty
  - Trade: common market, free trade zone, monetary zone
- it is a patronage body, e.g. under pontifical or royal charter, or is headed by a charismatic leader (unless more appropriate to classify it as Type R);
- it includes a significant membership of exiled groups from named countries;
- it is a “quasi” organization, possibly without a well-defined secretariat or structure (e.g. Group of 8), sometimes even a non-existent organization nonetheless recognized in common usage (e.g. World Bank Group);
- it is an unusual, possibly illegal or questionable, body.

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

Type G: Internationally-oriented national organizations

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

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

Type H: Inactive or dissolved international organizations

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

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

Type J: Recently reported or proposed international organizations

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

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

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Type K: Subsidiary and internal bodies

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

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

Type N: National organizations

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

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

Type R: Religious orders, fraternities and secular institutes

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

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

Type S: Autonomous conference series

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

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

Type T: Multilateral treaties and agreements

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

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

Type U: Inactive or dissolved non-conventional bodies

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

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

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TYPE 1: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

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

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1.4. Continuity between editions

General policy

It is the long-term policy of the editors to ensure the maximum database possibilities. This note describes the way in which continuity has been challenged, and preserved, despite changes to the order in which organizations are presented, the emergence of new organization continuity between editions – consistent with accuracy, ease of use and evolving types, and different approaches to their classification – and differing institutional arrangements.

The comments which follow may be usefully understood in relation to the accompanying table indicating the period and nature of the different phases since the foundation of the Union of International Associations in 1910 and the precursors of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* – notably the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*.

Basic to the continuity between editions since Phase IX is the **permanent identifying number** (e.g. A3375) of every organization included in the Yearbook database. This number is currently printed on the last line of the organization's descriptive entry. The **type code** (e.g. the letter prefixed to the permanent number), which during Phase XI determined in which section of the Yearbook the organization's description was included, is printed after the permanent number, and is used for statistical purposes.

Historical review of international organization data

Phase I (1905-1907): Publication of the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* by the Institut International de la Paix (Monaco).

Phase II (1908-1914): Development by UIA of extensive profiles on international organizations as part of major early work on international documentation based on the *Universal Decimal Classification* order: Entries were printed in UDC number order in the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*, in collaboration with the Institut International de la Paix (Monaco)

Phase III (1914-1920): Work severely disrupted and scaled back during World War I and its aftermath.

Phase IV (1921-1939): Continuation by the League of Nations of profiling of international organizations, with documentary support from the UIA, through publication of the *Handbook of International Organizations* (French: 1921-1923-1925-1938; English: 1926-1929-1939).

Phase V (1940-1947): Work severely disrupted and scaled back during World War II and its aftermath.

Phase VI (1948-1950): Publication of a new *Yearbook of International Organizations* in Geneva (1948-1949-1950), with increasing collaboration of a reconstituted UIA.

Phase VII (1951-165): Continued publication of *Yearbook of International Organizations* (in French or English editions) by the UIA – supported by a resolution of the UN Economic and Social Council. Entries were allocated alphabetically to approximately 20 subject chapters (in the case of non-governmental bodies) and to one or more special chapters for intergovernmental bodies. Within chapters, entries were printed in either English or French order, alternating from one edition to the next. From 1954 a numerical sequence number was added to the printed entry to facilitate access via indexes. The numbering changed with each edition. Several indexes were provided.

Phase VIII (1966-1969): Classified, geographical and alternative title indexes cross-referenced a single alpha sequence. Continuation of the 20-category classification, with an additional category for EEC/EFTA business and professional groups. Other "secondary" bodies were interleaved into the sequence, but not given any classification.

Phase IX (1971-1974): Single numerical order of entries, omitting index cross-references, based on reference numbers permanently allocated to each organization in the original English alphabetic sequence, with new organizations added at the end of the sequence. A variety of indexes was provided. Continuation of the 20-category classification for NGOs and the interleaving of "secondary" entries.

Phase X (1976-1980): Numerical order of entries within two main sections. A prefix (either A or B) was added to the permanent numbers to permit addition of a large number of organizations (into a "secondary" category) that did not meet the criteria of the earlier editions. A variety of indexes was provided.

Phase XI (1981-1991): Numerical order of entries within type sections. A greater variety of prefixes (A,B,C,D, etc.) to the permanent number was implemented to distinguish organizations by levels of internationality, regionality or autonomy. An effort was made to change only the letter portion of the previous entry number (e.g. A2301 became C2301, B2987 became F2987). Organizations were listed in numerical order within type sections (determined by prefix). A single main index regrouped earlier individual indexes. Volumes 2 and 3 appeared from 1983. Religious orders (R) and Treaties (T) were added in 1983.

Starting with the 23rd edition (1986), entry numbers of organizations received an additional letter in front of the previous format (e.g. A3375 became AA3375). The new first letter, now called the type code, indicated the type of organization and the section of the Yearbook in which the description was included; it was subject to change, according to changes in the organization itself. The second letter and final four numbers, the permanent reference number, remained constant.

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Phase XII (1992-): Organization entries and indexes were integrated into a single alphabetic sequence. Entries were given a temporary numeric sequence number in the alphabetically order to facilitate index cross-referencing. This appears at the beginning of the entry and in the page header. The original 5-figure permanent number continues to be used for editorial purposes and appears at the end of the descriptive entry, followed by the type code.

The 5-figure number is also used as part of the web URL for access purposes.

Constraints on Yearbook organization

The above-indicated changes in the approach to organization inclusion and presentation reflect different efforts to reconcile essentially incompatible pressures:

- Increasing number of organizations
- Increasing quantity of useful information on organizations
- Increasing variety of organizational forms
- Distinguishing "truly international" from "marginally international"
- Increasing interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral focus of many organizations, preventing any simplistic ordering by chapter
- Need for multiple entry points through which to locate many organizations titled confusingly in one or more languages
- Importance in an international publication to avoid privileging any one language unduly
- Need to reflect the increasing complexity of the network of international organizations
- Need for simplicity of presentation to facilitate access by occasional users
- Provision of a permanent "registration" number
- Physical restrictions on the size of the publication, and marketing restrictions at an acceptable cost.

The impact over the years of some of these pressures is discussed below in the light of the accompanying table.

Ensuring coherence of the core data set

The core focus throughout the period has been the "conventional" types of international organization, whether governmental or non-governmental. In Phases XI and XII, these have been distinguished as Types A, B, C and D. In Phase X, these were grouped together in a Section A. Prior to that no typological distinction was made between them except as intergovernmental vs non-governmental.

Emergent types

A major challenge over the years has been responding in a timely manner to the emergence of new organization types, without jeopardizing the definitional clarity of the core set of organizations. The issue was what was effectively being defined in practice as an interesting adjunct to the core data set and how, and when, to respond to such pressures. Furthermore what types of bodies outside the core data set merited juxtaposition with it in order to complete understanding of a complex functional ecology. And finally to what extent was it useful to make more transparent the bodies held as transitional or rejected types.

Challenges to the criteria of the core set became apparent at different times and for different reasons as illustrated by the following:

- **Semi-autonomous bodies**: In the case of intergovernmental organizations, bodies that could be defined as semi-autonomous became apparent in the form of major UN programs (e.g. UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP) that "justified" individual treatment even though they were created by the UN and could not legitimately be considered as independent. Much more problematic were the several hundred industry and professional non-governmental bodies created to liaise with the EEC (and EFTA). For a long period it remained unclear whether these were really just special committees of genuinely European bodies, or whether they should be considered as emergent features of the European "nation" – namely as a new kind of Europe-wide "national" body. During Phase VIII and IX they were therefore separately coded, in Phase X they were incorporated into the "secondary entry" section, and only in 1981 were they transferred to Type E as semi-autonomous bodies. This was designed to include any bodies that were "emanations" of persons, places, or other bodies. The existence of this type then permitted the inclusion in it of bodies that had complex relationships with a conventional parent body – namely regional sub-groupings or specialized thematic groups, that might appear in the literature to have an independent existence. Some thematic groups might even have multiple parent bodies as a liaison committee between them.

- **National organizations (internationally-oriented):** Such bodies are clearly not part of the core data set, but from the earliest days of the ECOSOC consultative status process, from 10-20 such bodies were accorded consultative relations. Since the UIA has always tracked all bodies in consultative relations, the early question was how to treat this type of body. They were therefore included, but distinguished, from Phase VII. From Phase XI, they were included as part of Type G, which facilitated the response to the comparatively large number of such bodies that were accorded consultative relations after the Earth Summit (1992). Since that time, the intention has been to document those bodies encountered as partners of other bodies in the core set but not to ensure comprehensive coverage of this type

- **National organizations (other):** A trace has always had to be maintained on organizations that appeared (or claimed) to be international, or to be of relevance to the core data set (possibly because of their organization of international meetings). Initially such bodies were not included but subsequently they were included as part of Type G. Stricter criteria of

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continuing activity were applied from 1987 and increased the proportion of bodies transferred to Type U. In 1989 more radically criteria were applied to Type G to exclude apparently less active, or "less international bodies" that were moved from Type G to a new Type N. The intention has never been to ensure comprehensive coverage of this type.

- **Unconventional forms**: From Phase VII through Phase IX, bodies that were not formally constituted were excluded from the data set. However, throughout the 1970s there was an increasing emphasis on "networks" as opposed to conventional organizations. Informal organizations were recognized as performing a significant role, even by intergovernmental bodies. It also became clear that bodies such as clubs (e.g. the Club of Rome) which explicitly defined themselves as "non-organizations", needed to be positioned outside the core data set. For this reason a Type F was created for bodies of unusual form -- or which raised many interesting (and time-consuming) questions if they were allocated to more conventional types. This was then used in Phase XI to hold "banks", "foundations" and "funds", as well as networks and other structures. Multinational enterprises, which had first been reviewed for the Yearbook in a 1968 survey, were placed briefly in a Type M before being allocated to Type F – and limited to intergovernmental for-profit enterprises.

- **Religious orders:** There are over 800 religious orders, primarily associated with the Catholic Church. Some constitute the oldest form of international organization, tracing their foundation back to the early centuries of the Christian era. Because of their status as emanations and dependencies of the Catholic Church, they were only included as a separate Type R from Phase XI, essentially an extension of Type F.

- **Meeting series**: A separate database is maintained on international meetings, many of which are organized by international organizations in the core data set. However some meetings have names that are virtually indistinguishable from those of conventional organizations – since many organizations call themselves by names such as "International Conference of...." or "World Congress of...". When these meetings are held on a regular basis – without any formal continuing committee – they can no longer be considered for the core data set and must instead be considered as **organizational substitutes** for organizations that are then not needed. In order both to track these bodies, and to recognize their functional implication for the contents for the core data set, it was decided in Phase XI to allocate them to a Type S.

- **International treaties:** Intergovernmental organizations are, by the definition used for the core data set, created by treaty. However there are many treaties that do not have any organization or secretariat. Again such bodies may function as organizational substitutes obviating the need for the creation of an organization. In order both to track these bodies, and to recognize their functional implication for the contents for the core data set, it was decided in Phase XI to allocate them to a Type T – also designed to include the treaties basic to intergovernmental bodies in the core data set to which links are provided.

- **Sub-units:** Many of the more complex organizations, especially intergovernmental bodies, have a vast array of sub-units with functional responsibilities. It is beyond the capacity of the database maintenance process to track all these bodies in a systematic manner. However where there is any possibility that the title of the body may create the impression of an independent entity it has to be tracked anyway. Such bodies are therefore held to be useful to the extended dataset because of their thematic preoccupations. Some were included as secondary entries in Phase X, but were subsequently allocated to Type K. This type offers a means of avoiding unnecessary additions to Type E.

- **Unconfirmed, proposed and in-process bodies**: There are naturally delays between proposing a body, creating it, detecting its creation, locating it, and the ability to provide a description of it. This process may be confused by partial and inaccurate information. It is therefore useful to maintain a buffer zone for such bodies in their unconfirmed state. Prior to Phase XI these bodies were not published as part of the data set. Subsequent to that, in a spirit of transparency, they were published as Type J as a means of anticipating probable evolution of the data set.

- **Dead, dormant or inactive bodies**: Organizations from the core data set may cease to exist. In some cases this transition may be the subject of a formal declaration. In most cases organizations simply fade away. Since many organizations only effectively come alive in the process of organizing a periodic conference, if this is only held every 4-5 years, there is a real challenge of determining at any given time whether "dormant" bodies will become active again. Furthermore some "dead" organizations may persist through accessible archives or websites. Such bodies were separately coded from Phase IX and allocated to Type H. Stricter criteria of inactivity were applied from Phase XI (1987) to Types A to D (and to IGOs) which were then *provisionally* transferred to Type H to avoid diluting published profiles with out-of-date and therefore misleading material at a time when good data had to be omitted for lack of space. Web research has permitted resuscitation of many of the provisionally inactive bodies.

- **Inactive unconventional bodies:** For many decades bodies withdrawn from the tracing process were held in what was formalized as Type U from Phase XI. Its prime function, through computerized indexing, was as a reminder of bodies outside the current scope of the extended data set that might need to be reactivated. Type U could occasionally include active national bodies that were considered irrelevant to the extended data set. From 1981 to 1983 Type U was only used for unconfirmed and untraceable bodies from the past. From 1984 this type is also used to maintain an index trace on

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inactive bodies previously included in Types E and F. Stricter criteria of inactivity were applied from Phase XI (1987) to Types E, F, etc which were then provisionally transferred to Type U to avoid diluting published profiles with out-of-date and therefore misleading material at a time when good data had to be omitted for lack of space. From Phase XII, only inactive bodies or those whose information is out-of-date and which were previously included in Types E, F, G, K or N are included in Type U.

- **Periodicals and journals:** International journals that are not associated with any particular international or other body in the data set may also usefully be considered as **organizational substitutes**, replacing the need for an organization with that preoccupation. The "subscribership" can readily be understood as a "membership" and may be cultivated as such by the editors. Whilst such periodicals are indicated as part of the profile of a responsible organization, no systematic attempt has been made to extend the data set to include periodicals that are not so associated.

- **Virtual organizations:** No systematic attempt has yet been made to track and include the multitude of virtual organizations, that have been emerging since the existence of the internet, as a natural extension of the data set. Some of these may simply be enhancements to the mode of operation of bodies already profiled in the extended data set – and in fact may be their prime mode of action. Many others are effectively **organizational substitutes** for such bodies in new thematic areas and to compensate for resource constraints on the establishment of more conventional bodies expected to function across continents. Clearly, given the high volatility of electronic networks, there is a real challenge to determining how they should be associated with the data set, especially if those operating purely nationally are to be excluded.

Secretariats

Corresponding to the organization profiles is the treatment of organization secretariats or points of contact on which statistical data are presented. Some of the issues relating to this data are:

- **Existence of a permanent secretariat:** Some bodies may well have no secretariat for a variety of reasons. These may include: the size of the body may not warrant an office; the resources available may not warrant a permanent paid secretary of any kind; the administrative and other functions may be assumed by one of the member bodies; activities may be distributed electronically between key members; a permanent office may only become necessary when a meeting is organized.

- **Rotation of secretariats:** Many organizations rotate responsibility for secretariat functions among national members.

- **"Primary" vs "Secondary" secretariats:** In addition to the above factors, organizations may or may not distinguish unambiguously between a "primary" point of contact, such as a HQ address, and "secondary" contacts such as the office of the president, regional / continental offices, editor of a journal, representative at the UN (in the case of NGOs), etc. For the purpose of the data set, one primary address is normally selected. Many secondary addresses may be given for a single organization – as in the case of the national offices of UNDP – if the editors feel they are both reasonably permanent and usefully included. Whilst these secondary addresses were published from Phase VII, statistics on them were only provided from Phase VIII.

- **Absence of information:** A major difficulty is in tracking organizations that rotate offices or go out of existence without notice. For this reason, the secretariat data may not correspond with the data on the number of organizations.

Subjects

Identifying the subject area of activity of an organization has been a continuing preoccupation from the earliest phases – especially given the close involvement of the early editors with the development of international documentation and the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC).

The challenge is to ensure some degree of statistical continuity the phases that used the following approaches:

- **UDC:** This was notably used in Phase II. It has the advantage that at the highest level of UDC there are 10 categories.

- **15 categories:** During Phase IV, the League of Nations made use of 15 categories to cluster NGOs only in its *Handbook of International Organizations* which had only minimal reference to non-League intergovernmental bodies.

- **20 categories**: Some 18-21 categories were used to cluster NGOs from Phase VI through X. The range of categories was essentially stable from Phase VIII. Intergovernmental organizations were treated separately as 2-4 categories that were not subject classified. During Phase VIII, NGOs related to the EEC were allocated to a separate category (unclassified by subject), as were national bodies in consultative relations with the UN. The major disadvantages of this approach were: lack of subject classification for IGOs; bodies that could be justifiably allocated to two or more categories (partially handled through "secondary" subject classifications); time taken for such classification (especially with the significant increase in the number of bodies); instability of any allocation for a given organization (as it took on, or gave up, particular activities); emergence of new subject areas unforeseen in the category scheme (especially those of a cross-sectoral nature); importance of what UNESCO subsequently labelled as "transversal" themes (including "women").

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- **Matrix of categories:** From Phase XI a major shift was made to the use of a matrix of 100 subject cells designed to cluster some 800 subject categories. The advantage of this approach has been: regular computerized reclassification of bodies on the basis of a thesaurus that could be progressively fine-tuned; allocation to multiple subject areas; emphasis on cross-sectoral relationships; rapid response to emergent subject areas. The main disadvantages have been delays in responding to multi-term descriptors.

Mode

The past century has clearly seen the shift from a manual mode of data processing and analysis, through a hybrid computer-assisted mode, to one essentially dependent on computer processing of data. The "manual" periods through Phase IX have naturally been vulnerable to particular kinds of error: counts, transcription, and totalling.

Institutional framework

The following frameworks determined the criteria for the original collection of data over the phases in the 20th century.

- **Institut International de la Paix (Monaco):** It was during this Phase I that three editions of an *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* were first produced of some 100 pages each.

- **UIA (pre-WWI):** It was during Phase II that a massive exercise in documenting international organizations was undertaken – as published in the 2600-page editions of a reformatted *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* in collaboration with the Institut International de la Paix (Monaco)

- **WWI and aftermath**: Although the UIA collections were maintained through WWI and its aftermath (notably in card files), the ability to reflect the results in published document was severely inhibited during Phase III.

- **League of Nations:** The publication initiative was taken over by the League of Nations (*Handbook of International Organizations*) during Phase IV, with varying levels of documentary assistance from the UIA, which continued to maintain card files independent of the League initiative.

- **WWII and aftermath:** The capacity of both the League and the UIA to continue documentation through WWII was severely disrupted. As a result information from Phase V is only evident from some subsequent phases.

- **Geneva-based Yearbook:** In the immediate post-war period (Phase VI) a commercial body launched a *Yearbook of International Organizations* to continue the work of the League, with increasing involvement of the UIA in succeeding editions.

- **UIA (post-WWII):** From Phase VII, the UIA took over full responsibility for profiling international organizations in further editions of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*, notably with support from a specific ECOSOC resolution. From Phase X, as noted above, efforts were made to extend coverage beyond conventional bodies in the core data set. This notably involved revisiting publications from Phase II to IV to determine whether bodies excluded by this focus should not be included in the extended data set. In particular this involved decisions about bodies of unconventional form (notably international orders, clubs and centres) that had been considered inappropriate in Phases VI and VII.

Geopolitical challenges

There are obvious problems in handling data over a period of years in relation to:

- Changes of country name

- Emergence of a country from a wider grouping (e.g. French West Africa, former republics of the USSR)

- Splitting of a country (e.g. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh)

- Merging of a country (e.g. UAR, Germany)

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PHASES AND EMPHASES IN DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DATA SERIES

Phase			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Period			1905-07	1908-14	1914-20	1921-39	1940-45	1946-49	1950-65	1966-69	1970-74	1976-80	1981-91	1992-
Institutional framework			Monaco	UIA	WWI	League	WWII	Geneva	UIA	UIA	UIA	UIA	UIA	UIA
		Notes		m					a	a	a	b, n, o	q	
Conventional types	Umbrella (A)											[A]	A	A
	Universal (B)											[A]	B	B
	Multi-continental (C)											[A]	C	C
	Regional (D)											[A]	D	D
Emergent types	"Secondary" entries								EEC-NGOs	EEC-NGOs	EEC-NGOs			
	Semi-autonomous (E)	c										EEC-NGOs	E	E
	Non-standard forms (F)	h, j, k										minimum [B]	F	F
	Multinational corps. (M)	h											F	F
	Religious orders (R)	d, j										minimum [B]	R	R
	National bodies (G)	e, g, i							minimum	minimum		[B]	G	G
	National bodies (N)	e, g, i										[B]	G	N
	Meeting series (S)	k										[B]	S	S
	Treaties (T)												T	T
	Sub-units (K)	p										minimum [B]	K	K
	Unconfirmed (J)	p										minimum [B]	J	J
	Inactive (H)	g										[B]	H	H
	"Noise" (U)	g, l, p										minimum [B]	U	U
	Periodicals													
	Virtual organizations													
Secretariats	Primary													
	Secondary													
Subjects	Structure		9-12 NGO; 7 IGO	10 (UDC) for NGO; 1 for IGO		15 for NGO; 1+ for IGO		18-20 for NGO; 2+ for IGO	19 for NGO; 4 for IGO	21 for NGO; 4 for IGO	21 for NGO; 3 for IGO	20 for NGO; 4 for IGO	100-cell matrix; 800 subj.	100-cell matrix; 800 subj.
	Multi-count													
Reference number			Alpha.	UDC	Alpha.	Alpha.	Alpha.	Alpha.	Temp.	Temp.				
Mode			Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Hybrid	Computer	Computer

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Notes

(a) Early editions of the Yearbook covered only conventional international bodies. From 1976 to 1978 these were grouped into "Section A".
(b) Criteria were broadened in 1976 to permit inclusion of borderline cases in a new "Section B". In 1981 "Section A" was redefined as the current Types A to D, and "Section B" was redefined as the current Types E to H.
(c) From 1962 to 1972 NGOs created in relation to the EEC or EFTA communities were treated as "secondary entries".
(d) Religious orders were transferred from Type F to a new Type R in 1983. Conference series were transferred from Type F to the new Type S in 1985.
(e) From 1954 to 1964 only national NGOs with consultative status at ECOSOC were included in the Yearbook. From 1966 other national NGOs were included, eventually justifying "Section B" from 1976 to 1978. In 1989 more radical criteria were applied to exclude apparently less active or less "international" bodies. In 1992 less "international" bodies were moved from Type G to a new Type N.
(f) Up to 1974 the total number of "international NGOs" reported in various academic studies included those indicated in note (e).
(g) These bodies were included in "Section B" from 1976, and as "secondary entries" prior to that. Stricter criteria of continuing activity were applied from 1987 and increased the proportion of bodies transferred from other Types to Types H and U.
(h) In 1981 Type M bodies were included in Type F. From 1984 to 1986 these international organizations of a commercial nature were moved from Type F to a new Type M. Since 1985 they are again included in Type F, and only governmental enterprises are considered and these are subject to more rigorous criteria
(i) In 1989 more radical criteria were applied to exclude apparently less active or less "international" bodies. In 1992 these criteria were again broadened and Type N was created in order to maintain an index trace on organizations which appear to international. Some organizations were then moved from Type G to the new Type N.
(j) Religious orders were transferred from Type F to a Type R in 1983.
(k) Conference series were transferred from Type F to Type S in 1985.
(l) From 1981 to 1983 Type U was only used for unconfirmed and untraceable bodies from the past. From 1984 this type is also used to maintain an index trace on inactive bodies previously included in Types E and F. Since 1989 only inactive bodies previously included in Types E, F, G, K or N are included in Type U.
(m) From "Annuaire de la Vie Internationale", published by the UIA prior to the Yearbook series.
(n) Criteria broadened in 1976 to permit inclusion of many new borderline cases in a new "Section B". Criteria maintained for "Section A", but some borderline cases reallocated from "Section A" to "Section B". From 1976 to 1978 organizations were divided into 2 Sections: "Section A" comprised what is now (since 1981) organizations of Types A B C and D; “Section B” comprised what is now (since 1981) organizations of Types E F G and H. In creating “Section B” in 1976, the criteria for “Section A” were maintained, but some borderline cases were reallocated from "Section A" to "Section B”.
(o) No additions were made to "Section A" of the 1978 edition, which was originally intended as a direct French translation of the 1977 edition.
(p) For types J, K and U no distinction is made between NGO and IGO bodies in 1983.
(q) Defunct or dormant international organizations were originally treated as “secondary entries”. From 1976 they were included in “Section B”. Since 1981 they are included as either Type H or Type U, depending on the Type to which they were classified when still active.

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Section 2: How many international organizations are there?

Where no year is indicated in the title, the current edition applies.
Titles written in roman type refer to statistical tables.
Titles written in italic type refer to visualizations (charts, graphs).

2.1. Number of international organizations by type 27

2.2. *Number of international organizations by type* 29

2.3. *Number of intergovernmental organizations by type* 31

2.4. *Number of international non-governmental organizations by type* 33

2.5. Number of international organizations by cluster 35

2.6. *Number of international organizations by cluster* 37

2.7. *Number of intergovernmental organizations by cluster* 39

2.8. *Number of international non-governmental organizations by cluster* 41

2.9. Historical overview of number of international organizations by type (1909-2022) 43

2.10. *Historical overview of number of active international organizations (1983-2022)* 47

2.11. *Historical overview of number of international organizations: ABCD (1951-2022)* 49

2.12. *Historical overview of number of international organizations by type (1983-2022)* 51

2.13. *Historical overview of number of international organizations by type (1992-2022)* 53

2.14. *Historical overview of number of international organizations by cluster (1983-2022)* 55

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Figure 2.1.
Number of international organizations by type
Edition 59, 2022/2023 (data collected in 2021)

Presented in this figure is the number of international organizations currently listed in the database of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. The organizations are totalled by type (see 1.3 “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 Figure 2.5.

This figure 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.)

Types by group		Intergovernmental			Nongovernmental			Total	
		No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this type	% of this group	No. of this type	% of this group
GROUP: CONVENTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BODIES									
A.	Federations of international organizations	1	2.63	0.34	37	97.37	0.36	38	0.36
B.	Universal membership organizations	37	6.09	12.76	571	93.91	5.49	608	5.69
C.	Intercontinental membership organizations	39	1.69	13.45	2275	98.31	21.88	2314	21.65
D.	Regionally oriented membership organizations	213	2.76	73.45	7515	97.24	72.27	7728	72.31
	TOTAL: CONVENTIONAL BODIES	**290**	**2.71**	**100.00**	**10398**	**97.29**	**100.00**	**10688**	**100.00**
GROUP: OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES									
E.	Org’s emanating from places, persons, bodies	991	21.67	52.21	3582	78.33	18.84	4573	21.87
F.	Organizations of special form	750	11.50	39.52	5770	88.50	30.35	6520	31.19
G.	Internationally oriented national organizations	157	1.60	8.27	9657	98.40	50.80	9814	46.94
	TOTAL: OTHER BODIES	**1898**	**9.08**	**100.00**	**19009**	**90.92**	**100.00**	**20907**	**100.00**
	TOTAL Types E + F	1741	15.69		9352	84.31		11093	
	TOTAL Types A B C D E F	2031	9.32		19750	90.68		21781	
	TOTAL Types A B C D E F G	2188	6.93		29407	93.07		31595	
GROUP: SPECIAL TYPES									
H.	Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations	912	14.63	16.12	5321	85.37	13.99	6233	14.27
J.	Recently reported bodies - not yet confirmed	61	3.47	1.08	1695	96.53	4.46	1756	4.02
K.	Subsidiary and internal bodies	150	24.00	2.65	475	76.00	1.25	625	1.43
N.	National organizations	1	0.03	0.02	3416	99.97	8.98	3417	7.82
R.	Religious orders and secular institutes	0	0.00	0.00	910	100.00	2.39	910	2.08
S.	Autonomous conference series	91	4.51	1.61	1927	95.49	5.07	2018	4.62
T.	Multilateral treaties, intergov’tal agreements	2487	100.00	43.96	0	0.00	0.00	2487	5.69
U.	Currently inactive nonconventional bodies	1956	7.46	34.57	24280	92.54	63.85	26236	60.06
	TOTAL: SPECIAL TYPES	**5658**	**12.95**	**100.00**	**38024**	**87.05**	**100.00**	**43682**	**100.00**
	TOTAL Types H + U	2868	8.83		29601	91.17		32469	
TOTAL ALL TYPES		**7846**	**10.42**		**67431**	**89.58**		**75277**	

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Section 3: Where are international organizations located?

Where no year is indicated in the title, the current edition applies.
Titles written in roman type refer to statistical tables.
Titles written in italic type refer to visualizations (charts, graphs).

3.1. Country participation in international organizations by type of organization 59

3.2. Country participation in international organizations by numerical ranking 74

3.3. Country participation in intergovernmental organizations by numerical ranking 77

3.4. Country participation in international non-governmental organizations by numerical ranking 79

3.5. Country participation in international organizations, ranked by continent 82

3.6. Country participation in intergovernmental organizations, ranked by continent 85

3.7. Country participation in international non-governmental organizations, ranked by continent 87

3.8. Country participation in international organizations by geographical groups 90

3.9. Country participation in international organizations by “mother” country 96

3.10. Countries in which international organization secretariats are located 104

3.11. Countries in which international organization headquarters are located, by numerical ranking 129

3.12. Countries in which intergovernmental organization headquarters are located, by numerical ranking 131

3.13. Countries in which international non-governmental organization headquarters are located, by numerical ranking 133

3.14. Countries in which international organization headquarters are located, ranked by continent 135

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3.15. Countries in which intergovernmental organization headquarters are located, ranked by continent 137

3.16. Countries in which international non-governmental organization headquarters are located, ranked by continent 139

3.17. Cities in which international organization secretariats are located 142

3.18. Cities in which international organization headquarters are located, by numerical ranking 166

3.19. Cities in which intergovernmental organization headquarters are located, by numerical ranking 169

3.20. Cities in which international non-governmental organization headquarters are located, by numerical ranking 171

3.21. Cities in which international organization headquarters are located, ranked by continent 174

3.22. Cities in which intergovernmental organization headquarters are located, ranked by continent 177

3.23. Cities in which international non-governmental organization headquarters are located, ranked by continent 179

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Section 4: How are international organizations linked to one another?

Where no year is indicated in the title, the current edition applies.
Titles written in roman type refer to statistical tables.
Titles written in italic type refer to visualizations (charts, graphs).

4.1. Links between international organizations by type 184

4.2. Links between international organizations by paragraph 186

4.3. Links between international organizations by frequency 188

4.4. Links between international organizations by subject 190

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Section 5: What interests international organizations?

Where no year is indicated in the title, the current edition applies.
Titles written in roman type refer to statistical tables.
Titles written in italic type refer to visualizations (charts, graphs).

5.1. Matrix of subjects used in the Yearbook of International Organizations 195

5.2. Classification of international organizations (1924) 197

5.3. Number of international organizations by subject of activity 199

5.4. *Number of international organizations by subject of activity* 227

5.5. *Number of intergovernmental organizations by subject of activity* 229

5.6. *Number of international non-governmental organizations by subject of activity* 231

5.7. International organizations by region of activity 233

5.8. International organizations by subject and region of activity 235

5.9. Number of publications of international organizations 241

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6: Where and when did international organizations start?

Where no year is indicated in the title, the current edition applies.
Titles written in roman type refer to statistical tables.
Titles written in italic type refer to visualizations (charts, graphs).

6.1. Foundation dates of international organizations by type 245

6.2. *Foundation dates of international organizations by cluster* 265

6.3. *Foundation dates of intergovernmental organizations by cluster* 267

6.4. *Foundation dates of international non-governmental organizations by cluster* 269

6.5. Foundation places of international organizations by cluster 271

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Section 7: What languages do international organizations use?

Where no year is indicated in the title, the current edition applies.
Titles written in roman type refer to statistical tables.
Titles written in italic type refer to visualizations (charts, graphs).

7.1. Languages used by international organizations 293

7.2. Languages most commonly used by international organizations 300

7.3. *Languages most commonly used by international organizations* 301

7.4. Languages most commonly used by intergovernmental organizations 302

7.5. *Languages most commonly used by intergovernmental organizations* 303

7.6. Languages most commonly used by international non-governmental organizations 304

7.7. *Languages most commonly used by international non-governmental organizations* 305

7.8. Number of languages used by international organizations 306

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Section 8: What is the link between global civil society and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals?

Where no year is indicated in the title, the current edition applies.
Titles written in roman type refer to statistical tables.
Titles written in italic type refer to visualizations (charts, graphs).

8.1. About the Yearbook project "Global Civil Society and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals" 311

8.2. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 315

8.3. Methodology used for the project 349

8.4. Number of international organizations by Sustainable Development Goal groups 353

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Section 9: Where and when do international organizations meet?

This section is a reprint of the report

International Meetings Statistics Report
63rd edition
Comparative tables on the international meetings
of international organizations held in the years 2019 and 2021

This report is prepared annually by the editors of this Yearbook, the Union of International Associations (UIA). The data are drawn from the *International Congress Calendar*, the meetings database of the UIA and sister publication of this Yearbook. The original report is published in colour. Should the graphs reproduced here be unclear, please contact uia@uia.org.

Introduction **357**

9.1. General methodology **360**
- 9.1.1. What meetings are counted in this report?
- 9.1.2. What is an “international organization”?
- 9.1.3. Caveat
- 9.1.4. Geographical names
- 9.1.5. Other resources

9.2. General overview of international association meetings **365**
- 9.2.1. Comparison with 61st and 63rd editions 365
- 9.2.2. Number of international association meetings over 150+ years 366
- 9.2.3. Meetings by continent: Continental division in the past 20 years 368
- 9.2.4. Meetings by continent: Continental division in 2021 369
- 9.2.5. Meeting size: Meeting size over 20 years 371
- 9.2.6. Meeting duration: Meeting duration for 20 years 372

9.3. 20-year rankings **373**
- 9.3.1. Most popular meeting destinations 373
- 9.3.2. Most popular meeting destinations per continent 374

9.4. 2019 rankings **376**
- 9.4.1. Most popular 2019 meeting cities (Type A) 376
- 9.4.2. Most popular 2019 meeting countries / territories (Type A) 379
- 9.4.3. Most popular 2019 meeting destinations by continent (Type A) 382
- 9.4.4. Most popular 2019 meeting destinations by continent (Type A + C) 383

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9.5. 2021 rankings **402**
9.5.1. Most popular 2021 meeting cities (Type A) 402
9.5.2. Most popular 2021 meeting countries / territories (Type A) 405
9.5.3. Most popular 2021 meeting destinations by continent (Type A) 409
9.5.4. Most popular 2021 meeting destinations by continent (Type A + C) 420

9.6. Most international association meetings for each of the past 20 years **431**

9.7. 2019 Full Listings **439**
9.7.1. International association meetings in 2019 (Update) 439

9.8. 2021 Full Listings **478**
9.8.1. International association meetings in 2021 478

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Section 10: Explanatory notes

10.1. Methodological issues 508

10.2. Contents of organization descriptions 510

10.3. Types of organization 513

10.4. Editorial problems and policies 519

10.5. Functional classification 525

10.6 About the Editors 551

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10.1. Methodological issues

Introduction
The Union of International Associations (UIA) has prepared statistics on international organizations for many years – notably for inclusion in Volumes 1-4 of the Yearbook of International Organizations. The assembly of statistics in this Volume 5 (first published in 2001) poses a number of challenges – beyond those of publishing standard tables following the standard form of more recent editions. This note endeavours to clarify some of the issues in achieving the larger set of tables made available in this volume.

Continuity
The data presented in this volume draw on statistics presented throughout the 20th century in a variety of ways by the UIA. International organization has evolved to a very significant degree in number and kind during that period. Some of the challenges to continuity are described in 1.4. “Continuity”.

Criteria and data collection
Issues relating to types of organization and criteria are discussed separately in 1.3. “Types of organization”. Issues relating to coverage, sources (and their reliability), and methods of collection and verification procedures are discussed in 10.3. “Editorial problems and policies”.

Dating data
There are a number of issues affecting the year with which “annual” data are associated that can lead to confusion:

- **Detection delay:** When an organization is created, this information is not necessarily widely publicized and is not necessarily detected in time for immediate registration in the Yearbook database. The information may first pass via other bodies with which the UIA is in contact and may only be confirmed after the UIA then questions these contacts on the existence of the new body. If the organization has little intention or motivation to make its existence widely known, the delay before any mention appears in the Yearbook may be a number of years.

- **Response delay:** Contact with an organization may not necessarily result immediately in comprehensive information, especially if the organization has little motivation to be profiled in a widely circulated publication. An adequate profile, with significant details, may only build up over time as the organization accepts, and corrects, what is being presented about it. Since the details on some organizations are relatively static, no amendments may be received until significant changes provoke a response.

- **Cessation of activity delay**: Organizations seldom report on their own cessation of activity. The tendency is to pass through a period of decreasing activity. This may be difficult to distinguish from relative inactivity between periodic meetings.

- **Editing delay**: Although organizations are questioned annually, the delay between response to a questionnaire and incorporation of the information into the database may be up to 6 months.

- **Publication delay:** Although the Yearbook has a very tight publication schedule (six weeks between final editing and bound book), the published book necessarily reflects a situation of many months past. During the period when the Yearbook was only produced every two years, using non-computerized systems, this delay was even more significant.

- **Date attribution:** The date of receipt of information is printed with each individual profile. These dates will necessarily reflect a spread of months, if not years. Other dates that may cause confusion are: the year of publication of the volume, in contrast to the year of the edition as indicated on the title page. The latter has tended to indicate a two-year span of the currency of the volume in anticipation of the volume that will replace it. Thus the volume for 2021-22 is published mid-2021 and is replaced by the volume 2022-23, published mid-2022. This practice developed from an earlier period in which the volume was published every 2 years. This shows that data associated with the 2021-22 edition and associated with 2021 in the tables, at best effectively correspond to information from mid-2020 to early 2021. A deliberate effort has been made to clarify any confusion arising from this in the presentation of the tables.

Sources of statistical data
The intention of this volume is to bring together, and reconcile, statistical data produced in a variety of formats throughout the past century. The main sources have been:

- **Yearbook tables (since 1981):** These tables have been produced and maintained in a relatively standardized format. Those of more

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recent years were available in electronic form. Those of earlier years required scanning.

- **Yearbook tables (1972-1980):** These tables were produced in more varied form. They required scanning.

- **Yearbook-based tables (1950-1970):** Prior to computerization in the early 1970s, tables were produced after publication of the volume and were published in the UIA's journal *Transnational Associations* (or its predecessors). They required scanning.

- **UIA Studies:** In the 1950s and 1960s the UIA undertook a number of studies of the evolution of international organization, using pre-war publications, in order to present overviews of the evolution of international organizations. These were then published in the UIA's journal *International Associations* (or its predecessors) or in relevant volumes. They required scanning.

For many years the tables published in the Yearbook have been generated directly from the relevant database. For the purpose of this volume they were converted into spreadsheet format, notably to facilitate generation of graphics.

Reconciliation
The main issues of reconciliation have been:

- Geopolitical changes (emergence of countries, splitting of countries, merging of countries, name changes)

- Verification of scanning and OCR

- Rectification of typographical and other errors in old tables

- Treatment of discontinuities due to change of structure of data set, notably emergent types of organization (discussed in 1.4)

- Classes of data omitted from tables of certain years, especially earlier years

Integration of data from older UIA diachronic studies not directly related to the Yearbook structure

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10.2. Contents of organization descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptions always include the following information.

Organization name
The organization’s name is given in all languages in which it is available. Normally the names are given in the order:
- European languages (starting with English, French, Spanish, German)
- transliterated languages (Arabic, Russian, Japanese, etc)
- artificial languages (Esperanto, Ido, Occidental, etc)
- historical languages (Latin, etc)

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

Abbreviations follow the appropriate name.

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

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

Descriptions may include the following information.

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

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

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

Address locations are indexed by country in Volume 2.

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

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

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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 overal alphabetical sequence with a reference to this description.

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

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

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

Languages
Official and working languages used by the organization are listed.

Staff
The number of paid and voluntary staff are given.

Finance
Sources of funding and the annual budget figureare given.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 2020.02.16: the organization checked the description and returned it on that date;
- 2018: 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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10.3. Types of organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 detailed information is given further in this document.

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

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TYPE 2

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

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

CLUSTERS OF TYPES / STATISTICS

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

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

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

TYPE 3

The 42 headings are the following:

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

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DETAILED COMMENTS ON TYPE 1

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;

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- it is especially identified with a particular physical location and its activities are largely determined by that location (e.g. training courses, experimental stations);
- it is specifically concerned with a single country (NB an organization specifically concerned with a single language, though it may be spoken in a single country, is not necessarily classified as Type E).

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

Type F: Organizations having a special form

An organization is classified as Type F if:
- its formal characteristics would cause fundamental questions to be raised were it included in one of the preceding Types;
- it has international dimensions which make it equivalent to a more conventional international organization;
- its special nature is implied by the presence of certain terms in its title, whether or not the use of such terms is in effect a misnomer; such terms include:
  - Activities: campaign, programme, project, service, survey
  - Arbitration and legislation: court, parliament, tribunal
  - Buildings: laboratory, library, museum, observatory
  - Collections: cultures, gene bank, organ bank, reserve
  - Education: college, school, training institute, university
  - Financing: bank, clearing house, foundation, fund, trust
  - Information: data network, information system, inventory, registry
  - Media and entertainment: news agency, orchestra, radio
  - Military: army, brigade, corps, force
  - Politics: international party or group, international movement
  - Semi-formal groupings: club, community, governmental grouping, movement, network
  - Treaty-oriented: agreement, intellectual property unions, treaty
  - Trade: common market, free trade zone, monetary zone
- it is a patronage body, e.g. under pontifical or royal charter, or is headed by a charismatic leader (unless more appropriate to classify it as Type R);
- it includes a significant membership of exiled groups from named countries;
- it is a “quasi” organization, possibly without a well-defined secretariat or structure (e.g. Group of 8), sometimes even a non-existent organization nonetheless recognized in common usage (e.g. World Bank Group);
- it is an unusual, possibly illegal or questionable, body.

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

Type G: Internationally-oriented national organizations

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

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

Type H: Inactive or dissolved international organizations

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

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

Type J: Recently reported or proposed international organizations

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

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

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Type K: Subsidiary and internal bodies

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

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

Type N: National organizations

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

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

Type R: Religious orders, fraternities and secular institutes

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

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

Type S: Autonomous conference series

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

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

Type T: Multilateral treaties and agreements

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

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

Type U: Inactive or dissolved non-conventional bodies

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

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

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10.4. Editorial problems and policies

Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Type E: commissions of international bodies. Only those cited by other bodies, or which appear to have some degree of independent “outer-directed” action are included. A deliberate search for them is not usually made. Less independent bodies are classified as Type K; the least independent are cited only in the “mother” organization’s entry.

- Type F: new forms of organization, organizational experiments and organizational substitutes. Forms most frequently arising in recent years have been networks and, currently, bodies existing only on internet. The emergence of such “bodies” is a constant and useful challenge to any selection criteria. Type F has also been used as a transitional category: it previously contained religious orders (now Type R), and meeting series (now Type S). It currently holds many financing and funding organizations and others with a self-styled structure.

- Type G: national bodies perceived as “internationally active” by international organizations. Clearly it is difficult to define the limits in such a case. In practice, only those which appear international (due to their name or preoccupations), or which are cited with other international bodies, are included. A deliberate search for them is not made.

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Change in editorial policy and practice

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

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

Sources

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

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

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

Reliability of sources

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

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

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

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

Information collection

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

- Regional proliferation and functional specialization is such that, frequently, organizational "neighbours" do not know of each other's existence.

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- The “creation” of an organization is often the subject of widely-reported resolutions of an international conference, but such resolutions are not always acted upon very effectively – the intent being of greater significance (or practicability) than later implementation.

- Many organizations are ephemeral creations or are only “activated” for infrequent meetings, events or projects.

- A significant number of bodies have secretariats rotated among annually elected officers, making continuing contact somewhat problematic.

- The differing (mis)translations of the name of a body (further complicated by name changes) make it difficult to determine whether one or more bodies exist.

- Many bodies are reluctant to publicise their activities.

- Many active “international” bodies do not perceive themselves as “international” or as sufficiently formalized to be mentioned in the same context those that are legally established.

- Information on the existence, or change in status, of an organization may take time to filter through communication networks and be registered by the editors.

- Organizations may not respond to questionnaires, or may omit significant information from their replies, in which case outdated information from previous periods will be treated as current.

- Information on the creation, existence or formal dissolution of an organization may only be received after the current reporting year, thus affecting reporting by year.

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

Dating information

Organizations may form gradually. A formal organization that evolves from a network or series of meetings may not have a clear date of foundation. There may be several dates that could be considered as the date of founding (*e.g.* first statutes, first officers, first address, first members). Representatives of the organization may have differing views on when the organization started. Similarly the dissolution of an organization may be progressive, rather than formally indicated at a particular date. It is therefore not always evident, even with hindsight, in which reporting year its dissolution should be correctly indicated.

Description length

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

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

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

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Censorship

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

Evaluation

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

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

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

Error control policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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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10.5. Functional classification

Commentary on an experimental subject configuration for the exploration of interdisciplinary relationships between organizations, problems, strategies, values and human development[1]

A. INTRODUCTION

The *Yearbook of International Organizations* (Volume 1) in 2003 describes or lists over 25,979 bodies which can in some way be considered international organizations. Whether governmental or nongovernmental, their activities interweave in a myriad ways in the processes of the international community. Although organizations are listed in alphabetical order of titles and abbreviations in Volume 1 of the *Yearbook* and a multilingual index is provided, this nevertheless fails to provide an ordered, comprehensible overview of how such activities interrelate. In the absence of any such ordering, tendencies to fragmentation are reinforced and subtler approaches to integration are hindered.

This paper clarifies this challenge and describes the factors entering into the design of the process from which the activity classification in this volume emerged as a **first** product. It is important to note, as is explained below, that it is unnecessary to read or agree with the contents of this paper in order to derive **practical** benefit from the classification in its present form. The concern of this paper is to point out other ways of making use of the classification and the possibilities for its **further development**.

1. Review of classification of organizations in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*

When the predecessor of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* was first produced in 1910, the organizations were classified in it according to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) system. This was to be expected given that the person co-responsible for both the UDC and for the organizations publishing the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* (as it was first known) was Paul Otlet, often referred to as the "father of international documentation". In 1910, on the occasion of the 1st World Congress of International Associations, he produced a "Tableau de l'Organisation Internationale" grouping organizations (and conferences) by subject area. An improved version of this was produced in 1924 by him, on the occasion of the 4th Conference of International Associations, covering some 400 international bodies with comments on their activities.[2] The practice of using the UDC for classifying international organizations in its archives was in fact continued up until 1960 by the Union of International Associations.

The use of the UDC proved however to be too cumbersome for the organization of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* after its resuscitation in 1949. Between 1951 and 1965 (10th edition), organizations were grouped into some 20 subject chapters and allocated a simple filing number for indexing purposes. The number changed from edition to edition as a result of additions. Intergovernmental bodies were grouped in a separate non-subject chapter. This system proved progressively less satisfactory due to the emergence of organizations which could be usefully allocated to more than one subject chapter.

In the 11th and 12th editions the organizations were ordered alphabetically in an encyclopedia format. A systematic permanent numbering system was maintained in parallel as a development of the earlier subject division. The approach created filing problems so that, in anticipation of the conversion to computer processing, organizations were given a permanent filing number from the 13th edition (1970-71). The subject-based numbering was abandoned from the 14th edition. The original subject "chapter" division was however maintained, with some additions, until 1980, in order to ensure statistical continuity. But from the 15th edition (1974) such statistics proved increasingly suspect due to the problem of overlap between categories and despite the introduction of "secondary" classifications. It was recognized that a totally different approach would have to be used.

2. Review of other approaches to international organization classification

The Union of International Associations is obviously not the only body faced with the problem of classifying international organization activities. In searching for better approaches it is therefore important to take into account other initiatives, even if their focus is not solely concerned with international organizations.

Of greatest potential value is the **Macrothesaurus; a basic list of economic and social development terms.**[3] This was first published in 1972 by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in collaboration with other bodies, including the FAO and the ILO. Unfortunately its value is limited by the range of subjects indicated by its sub-title. It is however adapted to computer processing and exists in a multi-lingual version. It uses a 6-digit subject code.

Also of great potential value is the initiative of the International Federation for Documentation (FID), under contract to UNESCO, to design a **Broad System of Ordering.**[4] This is known as BSO and reflects FID's experience as the agency responsible for the UDC. The BSO was intended as the basis for interconnecting information systems within the framework of the

[1] A J N Judge. Presentation of GPID integration through functional classification of international organizations. (Paper represented to 5th Network Meeting of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University, Montreal, 1980).
[2] Paul Otlet. Tableau de l'Organisation Internationale; organismes internationaux et activités internationales (2ème partie du Rapport général à la Conférence des associations internationales, Genève, 1924). Bruxelles, Union des Associations Internationales, 1924, 37 pages, UAI Publication Nr 114.
[3] Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Macrothesaurus; a basic list of economic and social development terms. Paris, OECD, 1972.
[4] Fédération internationale de documentation. Broad System Ordering; schedule and index. The Hague/Paris, FID/UNESCO, 1978, 3rd edition.

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Intergovernmental Programme for Co-operation in the Field of Scientific and Technological Information (UNISIST). The most recent draft was published in 1978. It has met with severe criticism and is not particularly well-designed for computer processing. In addition, as might be expected from the priorities of UNISIST, the range of subjects does not respond to the detail or variety encountered in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Simpler in many respects, and therefore of greater practical value, is the inter-organizational exercise within the United Nations system carried out by the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB) with the approval of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). This resulted in the production of a list of **Broad Terms for United Nations Programmes and Activities** in 1979.[5] The 2,500 terms are grouped in 16 activity divisions defined at this stage by a 3-digit code permitting further development. The difficulty here is that the system does not appear to have been further developed and does not yet respond to the variety encountered in the *Yearbook*, especially as reflected in the concerns of nongovernmental organizations.

Also of great interest as a practical approach is the technique used by the publishers of commercial subject directories for multi-lingual users. An example is the "yellow page" directory produced for Belgian telephone subscribers. Subjects are given a 4-digit numeric code which does not however have any classificatory significance except to provide a numeric sequence. Separate indexes in English, Flemish, French and German enable users to locate each subject.

It is significant that none of the above initiatives is especially concerned with the pattern of relationships between activities or subjects. The allocation of numbers to activities is basically arbitrary. The project of Ingetraut Dahlberg, Editor of the journal *International Classification*, resulting in the production in 1981 of an **Information Coding Classification** (ICC) system,[6] therefore merits special attention in a following section. One of its advantages is the use of a 4-digit code. But one difficulty in relation to this project is that the schedule of terms has so far only been published for 3-digits, raising problems in handling other topics with which international bodies are concerned.

3. Possibilities of an alternative approach

Serious attempts were made to use several of the above schemes for the *Yearbook* in the period 1979-81, either singly or in combination. For a variety of reasons they proved impractical. The decision was therefore made to design a new scheme adapted to the specific problem of handling international organizations and their activities.

Once this decision was taken it created the opportunity of responding to many of the less apparent constraints encountered when attempting to use the above general schemes. These have been discussed in a separate paper on anti-developmental biases in thesaurus design,[7] on the occasion of a conference initiated by the Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (COCTA).

4. Preliminary design considerations

The point of departure was the system, mentioned above, developed by Ingetraut Dahlberg, following proposals first made by her in 1971. The general outline of her ICC scheme may be seen from Figure 1.

The following features of the scheme are of special interest:

a) It is based on a concern for "man's ability to perceive the world, and to construct a system of knowledge units to facilitate his understanding of the world and communication about its nature."[8]
b) It recognizes that the "structuring of man's knowledge about the world may be seen as being related to the optical levels of general, world-immanent objects by an evolutionary sequence which, however, is of a spiralling rather than of a linear nature."[9]
c) It is ordered vertically in terms of 9 optical levels associated with a progressive complexication of perceived reality:
    i. Pure forms and structures (magnitudes, proportions)
    ii. Pure matter and energy (atoms, forces, etc)
    iii. Aggregated matter in motion (cosmic bodies)
    iv. Animated, non-intelligent beings (micro-organisms, plants, animals)
    v. Animated, intelligent beings (individual human beings)
    vi. Aggregated, intelligent beings (human societies)
    vii. Material products (goods and services)
    viii. Intellectual products (documents, information)
    ix. Spiritual products (language, works of art and other meta physical works.[10] These are distinguished by the **first digit** of the ICC code.
d) It is ordered **horizontally** from the non-fundamental disciplines at each level (on the left) to those concerned with application of that knowledge (on the

[5] Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems. Broad Terms for United Nations Programmes and Activities. Geneva, United Nations, 1979.
[6] Ingetraut Dahlberg. ICC - Information coding classification; principles, structure and application possibilities. *International Classification*, 9, 1982, 2, pp 87-93. (Reprinted with 3-digit schedule in: INDEKS GmbH. Classification Systems and Thesauri, 1950-1982. Frankfurt, INDEKS Verlag, 1982).
[7] A J N Judge. Anti-developmental biases in thesaurus design. Fred W Riggs (Ed). The CONTA Conference; Proceedings of the Conference on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis in the Social Sciences (Bielefeld, 1981). Frankfurt, Indeks Verlag, 1982, pp 185-201.
[8] Ingetraut Dahlberg. Ontical Structures and Universal Classification. Bangalore, Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science, 1978, p6.
[9] idem, p7.
[10] idem, p35.

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right). These are distinguished by the second digit of the ICC code.

e) **Within** any area of the resulting matrix, a structured sequence for the system positions was applied for the repeatable arrangement of the elements of each group. These are defined as follows:
   i. General and theoretical statements (axioms, etc)
   ii. Object-related statements (elements of objects, parts, kinds of object, etc)
   iii. Activity-related statements (states and processes in objects, operations applied to them, etc)
   iv. }
   v. } Statements related to specialities of the objects and/or
   } activities concerned in 2 and 3
   vi. }
   vii. Statements on influences onto 2 and 3 from outside ("instrumental", technical relationship)
   viii. Statements on the use of 2 and 3 in other fields ("potential", resource orientation, application relationship)

   ix. Statements of the knowledge about 2 and 3 in distributing it by human beings, societies, documents, etc ("actualization", synthesizing, environmental relationship). These are distinguished by the **third** digit of the ICC code.

Dahlberg has elaborated, published and applied the scheme[11] using three digits (some 700 classes) and hopes to publish a more extended **four**-digit version (some 7000 classes).[12]

If the four-digit version had been available when the editors were considering a new classification system for the *Yearbook*, it is probable that it would have been used to design the coding system for international organizations. In experimenting with the various possibilities however it became apparent that there was a basic awkwardness and bias in making all the preoccupations of such bodies subservient to "knowledge" of "objects". This problem is particularly striking when a social reality like "homelessness" is classified under an intellectual discipline, namely "sociology", as in the case of the *UNESCO Thesaurus*.[13] Similarly a value and condition of fundamental importance like "peace" is classified under an intellectual discipline such as "political science", or, again, "friendship", "love" and "hatred" are classified under "psychology". Positioning values, conditions and forms of praxis in this way can be seen as reinforcing the dominance of the knowledge function during a period when the international community recognizes a need to enhance action, the "will to change", as well as the emergence of new values. Many organizations perceive themselves as concerned with praxis and do not relate directly to the intellectual disciplines by which their actions are supposedly governed according to university faculties.

In the light of the ICC scheme the question then became one of de-emphasizing this bias in favour of knowledge, whilst at the same time respecting the concerns reflected in the ordering of the matrix. One criterion of an interesting matrix, for example, would be the possibility of mapping onto it at different locations the various agencies and institutions required for the "operation" of a country or the world (e.g. various government ministries, hospitals, factories, farms, airports, military bases, etc). In this way the matrix would become a tool reflecting **operational reality** to a greater degree, rather than responding primarily to the difficulties of designing information retrieval systems to facilitate research and the generation of further knowledge.

Another valuable feature of such a matrix would result from ensuring that it told a **developmental "story"**. This feature is to some extent present in the ICC matrix in that the "lower" optical levels reflect the earlier phases in an evolutionary process, whilst the "higher" levels reflect the relatively recent phases of civilization. But it is possible that a more interesting developmental story (or stories) could be embedded in the structure of the matrix. This would be especially valuable if it highlighted the stages at which different functions emerged in society (e.g. social organization, mutual care, shelter, artefact construction, etc). As argued in an earlier paper,[14] this implies a dynamic **emphasis on processes** in contrast to the conventional static emphasis in classification schemes on states and objects. A number of authors are now arguing against the insidious effects of static (Euclidean, Newtonian, Cartesian) descriptions of reality as favoured by the "Western" mode of thought.[15] [16] [17] It can certainly be argued that this emphasis undermines a dynamic approach to development.[18]

Clearly the above features would emphasize the "interweaving" of the cells of the matrix. This approach is to be contrasted with the practice adopted in the design of many thesauri. So little attention is devoted to the relationship between major classes that it is easy to get the impression that any such relationship is totally arbitrary - isolated subject clusters ("science", "religion", "art", "commerce", etc) denoted by digits from 1 to 9, etc. The "lumping" of **major** classes together in this way does not appear to have changed significantly throughout the history of classification schemes from 1200 BC to the recent initiatives of the intergovernmental community.[19] It is not difficult to argue that it is this arbitrariness which deprives the pattern of classes of any

[11] Dahlberg. ICC - Information coding classification; principles, structure and application possibilities.
[12] Stored in machine readable form (for up to 6 digits), but at the time of writing (November 1983) not available in printed form.
[13] Jean Aitchison (Comp.) Unesco Thesaurus; a structured list of descriptors for indexing and retrieving literature in the fields of education, science, social science, culture and communication. Paris, UNESCO, 1977, 2 vols.
[14] Judge. Anti-developmental biases in thesaurus design.
[15] David Bohm. Wholeness and the implicate Order. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1980.
[16] Fritjof Capra. Turning Point. New York, Simon and Schusier, 1982.
[17] Magoroh Maruyama. Mindscapes, social patterns and future development of scientific theory types. *Cybernetica*, 23, 1980, 1, pp 5-25 (see also earlier papers in the same journal).
[18] Judge. Anti-developmental biases in thesaurus design.
[19] E I Samurin. Geschichte der bibliothekarisch-bibliographischen Klassifikation. München, Verlag Dokumentation (now Saur Verlag), 1977.

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Figure 1. Matrix organization of subject fields
(Reproduced from I Dahlberg, ICC – Information Coding Classification)

AREAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 FORM & STRUCTURE AREA	11 Logic	12 Mathematics	13 Statistics	14 Systemology	15 Organization	16 Metrology	17 Cybernetics (Controlled & Automatic)	18 Standardiza-tion	19 Testing & monitoring
2 ENERGY & MATTER AREA	21 Mechanics	22 Physics of matter	23 General & technical physics	24 Electronics	25 Physical chemistry	26 Pure chemistry	27 Chemical technology & engineering	28 Energy science & technology	29 Electrical engineering
3 COSMO & GEO-AREA	31 Astronomy & astro-physics	32 Astronautics & space research	33 Basic geo-sciences	34 Atmospheric sciences & technology	35 Hydrosphere & oceanology science & tech.	36 Geological sciences	37 Mining	38 Materials science & metallurgy	39 Geography
4 BIO-AREA	41 Basic biological sciences	42 Microbiology & cultivation	43 Plant biology & cultivation	44 Animal biology & breeding	45 Veterinary breeding	46 Agriculture & horticulture	47 Forestry & wood sciences & technology	48 Food science & technology	49 Ecology & environment
5 HUMAN AREA	51 Human biology	52 Health & theoretical medicine	53 Pathology & medicine	54 Clinical medicine & cure	55 Psychology	56 Education	57 Profession, labour, leisure	58 Sports	59 Household & home-life
6 SOCIO-AREA	61 Sociology	62 State & politics	63 Public administration	64 Money & finance	65 Social aid, social politics	66 Law	67 Area planning, urbanism	68 Military science & technology	69 History
7 ECONOMICS & TECHNO-LOGY AREA	71 General & national economics	72 Business economics	73 Technology in general	74 Mechanical & precision engineering	75 Building	76 Commodity science & technology	77 Vehicle science & technology	78 Transport technology & services	79 Utilities & service economics
8 SCIENCE & INFORMA-TION AREA	81 Science of science	82 Information sciences	83 Informatics, computer sciences	84 Information in general	85 Communica-tion science	86 Mass-communica-tion	87 Printing & publishing	88 Communica-tion engineering	89 Semiotics
9 CULTURE AREA	91 Language & linguistics	92 Literature & philology	93 Music & musicology	94 Fine arts	95 Performing arts	96 Culture sciences	97 Philosophy	98 Religion & secret teachings	99 Christian religion

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significance as a whole. As such it reinforces the fragmentation of society which many authors have deplored, as well as undermining any efforts towards an "integrated", "interdisciplinary" or "holistic" pattern of action.[20]

5. Insights from periodic classification

As a guide to further insights for the design of a more interesting solution, what appeared to be required was some matrix-type model incorporating developmental features reflecting the emergence of a series of qualities organized into corresponding "groups" at a succession of "levels". The richest conceptual scheme of this kind appears to be the periodic table of (chemical) elements. The possibility of generalizing this periodic system seems first to have been explored by Edward Haskell.[21] Inherent in such a scheme are many interdependency relationships. Furthermore, in comparing J W van Spronsen's history of the development of the periodic classification system[22] with that of Samurin's history of the development of the classification of knowledge in general,[23] it is possible to conclude that a scheme such as that of Dahlberg corresponds in structure to the penultimate development phase prior to the emergence of the fully fledged periodic system. Many conventional classification schemes correspond however to much earlier phases in this development with only rudimentary relationships between major classes. In considering the possibility of such a fully-fledged periodic system, it is useful to bear in mind the following remark by A J Ihde in the foreword to van Spronsen's survey:

"Facts soon reach a point where they become less and less manageable unless an attractive and meaningful system of classification is brought into being... Equally important is the role of tools in science...

It is frequently not recognized that tools may be conceptual as well as physical... The Periodic System has fulfilled both of these roles. It has served as a classificatory device but it has contributed much more than mere classification. It has been a conceptual tool which has predicted new elements, predicted

[20] Bohm, op cit.
[21] Edward F Haskell. Generalization of the structure of Mendeleev's periodic table. In: E Haskell (Ed.), Full Circle; the moral force of unified science. New York, Gordon and Breach, 1972, pp 21-87.
[22] J W van Spronsen. The Periodic System of Chemical Elements; a history of the first hundred years. Amsterdam, Elsevier, 1969.
[23] Union of International Associations/Mankind 2000. Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential. Brussels, UAI/Mankind 2000, 1976. See also: Union of International Associations. Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential. München, K G Saur Verlag, 1986, 2nd edition.

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unrecognized relationships, served as a corrective device, and fulfilled a unique role as a memory and organization device. The periodic table has contained an innate flexibility which has prevented it from becoming frozen into a rigid structure. It lends itself to a large variety of forms. Although many of these are unique only as schemes representative of the author's originality, certain forms have unique value in bringing out particular relationships." [24]

On this last point it is striking to compare the range of experiments with spirals, tables, circles, cones, cylinders and other figures (see Figure 2) in portraying the classification of elements[25] against the seemingly universal preoccupation with simply structured lists in the case of the classification of knowledge.[26] In this sense the Dahlberg scheme is indeed an exception. To clarify the discussion it is useful to note how one frequent form of the periodic table (Figure 3) can also be presented in another way (Figure 4) which resembles more closely Dahlberg's ICC scheme. The "groups" of chemical elements then tend to appear in columns, analogous to those denoted by the ICC second digit. The transformation from Figure 3 to Figure 4 clarifies the distinction between two "sub-groups". This is even clearer in a circular form of the table (Figure 5).

B. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The design envisaged was perceived as a compromise between three major "orientations": production of a practical classified directory; facilitation of experiments on classifications to develop improved versions; and an emphasis on incorporating richer patterns of relationships between activities to facilitate understanding of functional integration. These are detailed separately below.

1. Practical orientation

In the light of the above survey, the factors affecting the design of a practical system may be summarized as follows:

a) it should respond to the progressive increase in number of organizations with multi-subject concerns;
b) it should meet the need for a relatively simple classification scheme;
c) it should facilitate incorporation of changes in organizational activities with the emergence of new issues (environment, energy, etc);
d) it should avoid the production delays associated with conventional methods of classification, particularly with increasing numbers of organizations and with the change in their concerns;
e) in order to facilitate solutions to the above problems, it should use an approach which could be assisted by computer techniques as much as possible;
f) finally, and perhaps of greatest importance, it should result in the production of a practical directory which avoids confronting the average user with levels of significance or complication not required, even though these features may be present for those who wish to benefit from them.

2. Experimental orientation

In contrast to most current classification systems, the design should facilitate classification experiments in the light of the following factors:

f) it was not intended to produce immediately a "definitive" classification scheme for international organization activities;
g) it was expected that different approaches will be explored from edition to edition, possibly with several approaches in one edition;
h) the position of classes or sub-classes in any one matrix pattern might be adjusted between editions in the light of the results to which it gave rise when tested on the range of international organization activities;
i) it was expected that refinements to the computer programmes used would lead to more valuable versions of the scheme;
j) the flexibility necessary for such an experimental approach should be achieved by computer-assisted methods of reclassifying the complete range of organizations whenever a new version of the scheme is required;
k) as an experimental system, risks would necessarily be taken which might give rise to errors, but every effort would be made to minimize their significance for users interested only in the practical value of a given classification scheme.

3. Pattern building orientation

It is hoped that experiments in classifying international organization activities will be carried out to highlight significant patterns of relationships between them in the light of the following factors:

a) an emphasis less on possible bilateral relationships between any two subject areas (e.g. medicine and sport) as on portraying the complete range of classes in some functionally meaningful pattern of relevance to organization activities;
b) the intention to explore ways of ordering the classes within as many simultaneously interweaving patterns as proves feasible;

in developing such patterns a major constraint is that of maintaining and improving the comprehensibility of any such scheme.

[24] Dahlberg. ICC - Information coding classification; principles, structure and application possibillities. p ix.
[25] van Spronsen, op cit.
[26] Samurin, op cit.

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Figure 2. Examples of past attempts to present the periodic classification of chemical elements
(Reproduced from J W van Spronsen, The Periodic System of Chemical Elements)

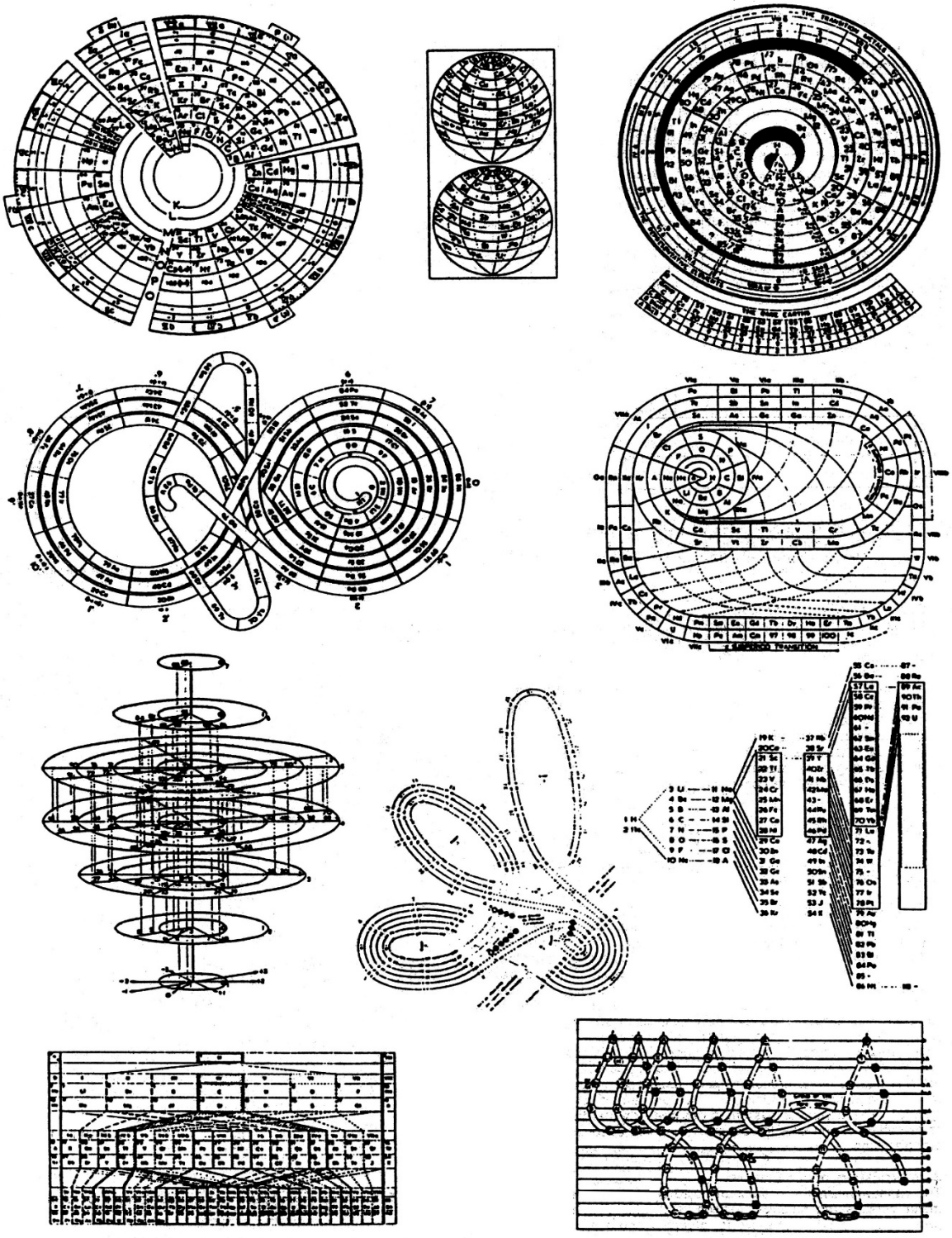

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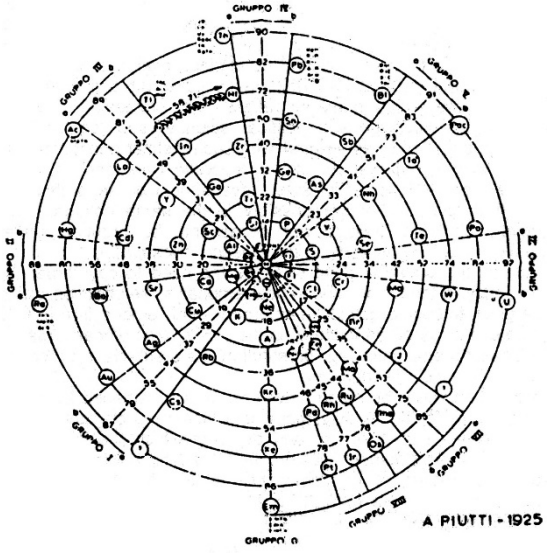
Figure 3. Conventional presentation of periodic table of chemical elements
(inverted and with "lanthanides", 58-71, and "actinides", 90-103, not shown)

$7a^1$ Fr 87	$7a^2$ Ra 88	$6d^1$ Ac 89	104														
$6a^1$ Cs 58	$6a^2$ Ba 56	$5d^1$ La 57	$5d^2$ Hf 72	$5d^3$ Ta 73	$5d^4$ W 74	$5d^5$ Re 75	$5d^6$ Os 76	$5d^7$ Ir 77	$5d^9$ Pt 78	$5d^{10}$ Au 79	$5d^{10}$ Hg 80	$6p^1$ Tl 81	$6p^2$ Pb 82	$6p^3$ Bi 83	$6p^4$ Po 84	$5p^5$ At 85	$6p^6$ Rn 86
$5a^1$ Rb 37	$5a^2$ Sr 38	$4d^1$ Y 39	$4d^2$ Zr 40	$4d^4$ Nb 41	$4d^5$ Mo 42	$4d^5$ Tc 43	$4d^7$ Ru 44	$4d^9$ Rh 45	$4d^{10}$ Pd 46	$4d^{10}$ Ag 47	$4d^{10}$ Cd 48	$5p^1$ In 49	$5p^2$ Sn 50	$5p^3$ Sb 51	$5p^4$ Te 52	$5p^5$ I 53	$5p^6$ Xe 54
$4a^1$ K 19	$4a^2$ Ca 20	$3d^1$ Sc 21	$3d^2$ Ti 22	$3d^3$ V 23	$3d^5$ Cr 24	$3d^5$ Mn 25	$3d^6$ Fe 26	$3d^7$ Co 27	$3d^8$ Ni 28	$3d^{10}$ Cu 29	$3d^{10}$ Zn 30	$4p^1$ Ga 31	$4p^2$ Ge 32	$4p^3$ As 33	$4p^4$ Se 34	$4p^5$ Br 35	$4p^6$ Kr 36
$3a^1$ Na 11	$3a^2$ Mg 12											$3p^1$ Al 13	$3p^2$ Si 14	$3p^3$ P 15	$3p^4$ S 16	$3p^5$ Cl 17	$3p^5$ Ar 18
$2a^1$ Li 3	$2a^2$ Be 4											$2p^1$ B 5	$2p^2$ C 6	$2p^3$ N 7	$2p^4$ O 8	$2p^5$ F 9	$2p^5$ Ne 10
$1a^1$ H 1	$1a^2$ He 2	◄															$1a^2$ He 2

Figure 4. Alternative presentation of periodic table of elements, highlighting chemical groups
("lanthanides" and "actinides" not shown)

a	$7a^1$ Fr 87	$7a^2$ Ra 88	$6d^1$ Ac 89	104						
b	$5d^{10}$ Au 79	$5d^{10}$ Hg 80	$6p^1$ Tl 81	$6p^2$ Pb 82	$6p^3$ Bi 83	$6p^4$ Po 84	$5p^5$ At 85			$6p^6$ Rn 86
a	$6a^1$ Cs 58	$6a^2$ Ba 56	$5d^1$ La 57	$5d^2$ Hf 72	$5d^3$ Ta 73	$5d^4$ W 74	$5d^5$ Re 75	$5d^6$ Os 76	$5d^7$ Ir 77	$5d^9$ Pt 78
b	$4d^{10}$ Ag 47	$4d^{10}$ Cd 48	$5p^1$ In 49	$5p^2$ Sn 50	$5p^3$ Sb 51	$5p^4$ Te 52	$5p^5$ I 53			$5p^6$ Xe 54
a	$5a^1$ Rb 37	$5a^2$ Sr 38	$4d^1$ Y 39	$4d^2$ Zr 40	$4d^4$ Nb 41	$4d^5$ Mo 42	$4d^5$ Tc 43	$4d^7$ Ru 44	$4d^9$ Rh 45	$4d^{10}$ Pd 46
b	$3d^{10}$ Cu 29	$3d^{10}$ Zn 30	$4p^1$ Ga 31	$4p^2$ Ge 32	$4p^3$ As 33	$4p^4$ Se 34	$4p^5$ Br 35			$4p^6$ Kr 36
a	$4a^1$ K 19	$4a^2$ Ca 20	$3d^1$ Sc 21	$3d^2$ Ti 22	$3d^3$ V 23	$3d^5$ Cr 24	$3d^5$ Mn 25	$3d^6$ Fe 26	$3d^7$ Co 27	$3d^8$ Ni 28
	$3a^1$ Na 11	$3a^2$ Mg 12	$3p^1$ Al 13	$3p^2$ Si 14	$3p^3$ P 15	$3p^4$ S 16	$3p^5$ Cl 17			$3p^6$ Ar 18
	$2a^1$ Li 3	$2a^2$ Be 4	$2p^1$ B 5	$2p^2$ C 6	$2p^3$ N 7	$2p^4$ O 8	$2p^5$ F 9			$2p^5$ Ne 10
	$1a^1$ H 1	$1a^2$ He 2	◄							$1a^2$ He 2
Chemical groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		0

Figure 5. Circular presentation of periodic table of chemical elements
(Reproduced from A Piutti 1925)



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C. DESIGN PROCEDURE

The current procedure resulted from design interaction between the following steps or approaches.

1. Activity word list

Since the preoccupation of international organizations extends beyond the ranges of the specialized thesauri noted above, one point of departure was to extract (by computer) all significant keywords from the names of organizations listed in the current edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. To these were then added words extracted from the multi-disciplinary publication, *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*,[27] resulting, after suppression of prepositions and other non-essential words, in a total of some 20,000 words, including 1,000 word pairs (see below, "Procedural revision"). A particular merit of this list is its comprehensive coverage of active concerns of the international community, whether problem, discipline or value oriented. The computer system is designed so that this list can be re-extracted at any time to capture new words associated with new organizations or preoccupations.

2. Interrelating major classes

The various international thesauri noted above were used to isolate major classes (e.g. science, religion, etc) which have traditionally proved to be a practical basis for grouping concepts. Particular attention was however paid to "awkward" classes which did not fit naturally into such groupings (e.g. standardization, design, and systemology are treated as "general" or "interdisciplinary" classes in the case of the *Unesco Thesaurus*). Also of interest were classes that had for convenience been forced within other classes even though they represented a relatively distinct concern.

3. Elaborating a matrix of distinctions

Using the major classes derived above in the light of the variety reflected in the extracted word list, considerable time was spent in juggling items into some sort of matrix form. This process, as an exercise in design, was very much a blend of science and art as described in Christopher Alexander's *Synthesis of Form*.[28] The matrix was not perceived as being a purely logical clustering of fields of knowledge but rather a pattern of activity domains in which the degree and quality of objectivity varied. Constraining factors that emerged as useful in this process include the following:

a) The avoidance of entrapment in a purely linear sequence by somehow including a non-linear patterning feature. This was achieved by considering neighbouring columns and rows of the matrix as functional complements of a mutually counterbalancing nature, rather than simply as members of a logically defined set.
b) The perception of matrix cells as representing functional domains of which only some might have a cognitive emphasis. The words that can currently be placed "in" such a "semantic cell" do not therefore necessarily exhaust the meaning that may come to be associated with that cell. The words are indicators of significance but they do not delimit it.
c) Following Dahlberg's approach, the use of rows of the matrix to distinguish different functional "levels". The order is then such that the "lower" or more fundamental levels must first "emerge" prior to the "higher" levels for which they provide a foundation. The succession of levels thus constitutes a developmental sequence.
d) At any given level, the representation by the cells of the row in question of a set of interdependent functional domains whose interaction is essential to the stability of that level, in effect the expression of one evokes the expression of the others.
e) The ordering of the cells of the matrix, in the light of the previous points, to go some way towards reflecting the attitudes and behaviour of those associated with them as in: the "pecking order" of the sciences; the "non-scientific" nature of certain domains; the less "concretisable" characteristics of some domains.
f) When appropriate, the ordering of the cells to reflect the order of "emergence" of functions, either as they become explicit in a community (in roles or programmes, for example) or as they can be explained in the stages of some coherent educational programme.
g) In contrast with the usual practice in classification schemes, the avoidance of grouping everything associated with a given subject into a class that primarily reflects the expression of some intellectual discipline (e.g. political science, sociology). When appropriate, words associated with such distinct orientations as social praxis, material conditions, theoretical approaches, value expression and modes of awareness should be separated into different levels, although possibly in the same column. Thus "love", and "sex" would not necessarily be grouped under "psychology" (as is done in the *Unesco Thesaurus*).
h) Just as the previous point stresses the need to counteract the tendency in favour of a theoretical emphasis, so attention would be given to counteracting an anthropocentric emphasis (e.g. "fish" as a sub-class of "agriculture" in the *OECD Macrothesaurus*) or a legalistic emphasis (e.g. "prostitution" as a sub-class of "crime" in the *Unesco Thesaurus*).
i) Distinction would be made between levels constrained by nature or patterns of behaviour, those at which category boundaries were called into question, and those at which the initiation of change or development was emphasized. This offers a means of separating functions concerned with analyzing or reacting to the human environment from those concerned with various forms of development, whether individual or social.
j) With regard to the levels related to social praxis, the cells would each be associated with characteristic institutional features of society such as: government ministries or portfolios (in simpler and more developed administrations), university faculties and functionally specific buildings (e.g. hospital, factory, military base, school, laboratory, etc).
k) The size of the matrix needs to be constrained by its comprehensibility, as determined by human difficulty in dealing with more than approximately seven

[27] Union of International Associations. Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential. München, K G Saur Verlag, 1986, 2nd edition.
[28] Christopher Alexander. Notes on the Synthesis of Form. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1964.

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categories unless extensive patterning features are incorporated as mnemonic coding devices.[29] There is an obvious practical advantage in computer processing if the cells can be defined in terms of the decimal system, as in the case of Dahlberg's proposal.

l) Although the pattern of matrix cells is conceived as being complete, the representation of the content of those cells should be open to continuing development. Thus the range of words reflecting the significance of each such cell may change (aside from the possibility that words may be allocated to more appropriate cells). In particular the cells corresponding to more existential or value-related concerns should be open to future clarification (possibly in the light of the very extensive Eastern reflection on such categories). As noted earlier, it is the words signifying dimensions awkward to associate with the earlier cells which raise the possibility that they should be associated with some other cell to which few words have been previously allocated. In this sense, it is the "earlier" portion of the matrix which is "complete", whereas the open-endedness is primarily associated with the "higher" levels.

The process of distinguishing qualitative attributes and their analogies to one another bears an interesting resemblance to the documented history of the manner in which chemical elements were slowly juggled into a meaningful periodic pattern.[30] As in that case, part of the problem lies in the fact that words often refer to qualitative "compounds" of two or more elements although the distinction between an element and a compound may well be unclear.

D. FUNCTIONAL SELF-ORGANIZATION

With the switch in emphasis from pure classification to one in which functional relationships are to be highlighted, it is clear that any resultant matrix can usefully be compared with models of human social systems. One of the most interesting theoretical explorations of this kind is the investigation of Erich Jantsch as reflected in three volumes.[31] [32] [33] The special merit of his approach is that it developed from an initial involvement in management, planning, systems and the policy sciences, subsequently to include non-dualistic insights and recognition of the significance of hemispheric specialization of the brain. In his final work,[34] he provides a scientific foundation for a new world view which emphasizes process over structure, non-equilibrium over equilibrium, evolution over permanency, and individual creativity over collective stabilization.

Of special relevance is his elaboration of a number of tabular presentations that distinguish levels in a manner similar to that advocated here. For example, one table concerns "Multi-level planning in relation to a multi-level reality" in which the levels of planning correspond to different time horizons and different levels of logic and system paradigms. The five levels he distinguishes are: resources, products and services, social functions, policy and values.[35] In an earlier book he has tables organized in terms of areas of "basic human experience", namely what we: are, feel, perceive, know, want, conceive and can do.[36] Information from these tables has been combined into a modified presentation (see Figure 6).

Jantsch stresses the significance of the new area of systems thinking concerned with "self-organization" of human systems. In effect his tabular presentations may be considered as self-organizing patterns of functions. In the presentations in his books special stress is laid on the relationships between the elements of the table through feedback loops. It is in this light that it is valuable to explore the organization of the matrix discussed here. The emergence of classes in the matrix is in this sense an organic response to the macro-organization of the pattern. The process whereby major classes of functions emerge (e.g. "science", "education", etc) in society is then a conceptual equivalent to "macron" patterning, as described by Ralph Abraham in one of Jantsch's books.[37] Such new order emerges through fluctuation, and it is on the basis of such fluctuation that the system evolves. One of Jantsch's most important contributions is to draw attention to the relevance for social systems of Ilya Prigogine's investigations into this phenomenon.[38] It is for this reason that it is considered desirable to build an element of fluctuation or alternation into the matrix pattern on which the classification is based.[39] [40]

[29] A J N Judge. Representation, comprehension and communication of sets; the role of number. *International Classification*, 5, 1978, 3, pp 126-133; 6, 1979, 1 pp 16-25; 6, 1979, 2 pp 92-103 (Also University HSDRGPID-22/UNUP-133, 1980).
[30] van Spronsen, op cit.
[31] Erich Jantsch. Design for Evolution; self-organization and planning in the life of human systems. New York, Braziller, 1975.
[32] Erich Jantsch and Conrad H Waddington (Eds). Evolution and Consciousness; human systems in transition. Reading, Addison-Wesley, 1976.
[33] Erich Jantsch. The Self-Organizing Universe; scientific and human implications of the emerging paradigm of evolution. Oxford, Pergamon, 1980.
[34] idem.
[35] idem, p268.
[36] Jantsch. Design for Evolution; self-organization and planning in the life of human systems. p235.
[37] Ralph Abraham. Vibrations and the realization of form. Quoted in: Alexander. Notes on the Synthesis of Form. pp 134-149.
[38] Ilya Prigogine. Order through fluctuation; self-organization and social systems. Quoted in: Bohm, op cit. (See also: From Being to Becoming; time and complexity in the physical sciences. San Francisco, Freeman, 1980).
[39] A J N Judge. Alternation between development modes; reinforcing dynamic conception through functional classification of international organizations. *Transnational Associations*, 34, 1982, 5, pp 339-349. (Paper originally prepared for a meeting of Integrative Group B of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University, Athens, 1982).
[40] A J N Judge. Development through Alternation. Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1983, 173 p (Augmented version of a paper originally prepared for Integrative Group B of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University,Colombo, 1982).

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Figure 6. A presentation of inter-relationships of different levels of inquiry and modes of experience
(Adapted from tables of Erich Jantsch, *Design for Evolution*)

		Rational level of perception/inquiry			Mythological level of perception/inquiry			Evolutionary level of perception/inquiry		
Spiritual space	Policies	Iconological determination			Imagination, creativity			Objective will, love		
	Design concepts	Regulation, centering			Learning, hope			Paradigms (religions, ideologies)		
	Norms	Regularities			Values			Purpose, faith		
Social space	Policies	Social control, governmental			Participation, subjective will			Union, sharing		
	Design concepts	Behaviour, system forces			Role-playing expectations			Normative ethics		
	Norms	Behavioural patterns			Individual ethics			Ethics of whole systems		
Physical space	Policies	Physical control			Environmental quality			Continuity of life		
	Design concepts	Predictability			Interaction, possession			Harmony, aesthetics		
	Norms	Measure			Quality, wholeness			Oneness		
		Right-brain	Integrated	Left-brain	Right-brain	Integrated	Left-brain	Right-brain	Integrated	Left-brain
Basic experience ("What we...")	Are	Creative (Being)	Self (Becoming)	Ego (Doing)	Drifting	Cybernetic actor	Homo Faber	Empty channel	Evolutionary agent	Rebel (Prometheus)
	Feel	Instinct (Grounded-ness)	Continuation (Beauty)	Intellect (Mobility)	Compassion	Communication (Morality)	Rectitude	Eros	Communion (Truth)	Logos
	Perceive	Contents	Change	Form (Measure)	Gestalt (Quality)	Process	Structure	Attraction	Order of process (Evolution)	System
	Know	Viability	Efficiency (Know-how)	Utility	Dynamic forces	Goals (Know what)	Connections	Flow, change of regime	Purpose (Know where-to)	Defined regime
	Want	Basic drives (Needs)	Possession (Static security)	Achievement of targets	Non-attachment	Expectations	Demands	Self-abandonment	Hope (Dynamic security)	Clarity
	Conceive	Conservation	Force (Replacement)	Progress	Adaptation	Roles	Investment	Finding	Syntony (Tuning-in)	Invention
	Can do	Instinctual response	Behaviour (Learned response)	Leverage (Technology)	Receptivity	Action	Creativity	Inactivism (Man of Tao)	Regulation (Control of powers)	Activism (Don Quixote)

E. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Matrix (1983-85)

As stressed above the classification is designed to be modified. For the 1983-85 editions the design can best be described in terms of the classification matrix and specifically in terms of the definition of its "semantic cells" on the basis of the levels (rows) and columns in Figure 7. As pointed out above, the choice of levels, columns and cells resulted from an iterative process aimed at ensuring an interesting and functionally meaningful balance within the pattern as a whole. As pointed out in an earlier paper, [41] this process could perhaps be best described as analogous to "tuning" a "semantic piano". Clearly different tuning systems are possible, none of which balances qualities in a totally satisfactory manner. This problem of balance and tuning has been highlighted elsewhere[42] [43] in an attempt to reconcile the qualitative results, from different cultures, of exercises in classifying the same range of attributes into 1,2,3,... or N categories.[44] The situation here is of course complicated by the heterogeneous nature of this approach.

It is for this reason that the level and column headings should be considered as tentative indications of dimensions that it seemed valuable to distinguish. Similarly the terms attached to individual "semantic cells" of the matrix were selected as recognizable common terms indicative of some percentage of the significance to be associated with each such cell. At this stage no attempt was made to modify the discipline-oriented terms conventionally used for many common subject areas. The consequence is that the lower half of the table, at least, has familiarly named major classes.

General structure

Before discussing the structure in more detail it is appropriate to note a general structuring device which was used. As pointed out above in discussing the work of Jantsch, there would appear to be value in attempting to "capture" some aspects of the alternation on which the organization of self-organizing systems is based. It provides a means of acknowledging the functional reality of the operational hostility frequently experienced by those concerned with "mutually irrelevant" functional

[41] A J N Judge. Networking alternation. *Transnational Associations*, 35, 1983, 4, pp 172-181.
[42] A J N Judge. Patterns of N-foldness; comparison of integrated multi-set concept schemes as forms of presentation. (Paper for meetings on Forms of Presentation of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University, Geneva, 1980). Quoted in: Judge. Patterns of Conceptual Integration.
[43] A J N Judge. Beyond method; engaging opposition in psycho-social organization (Paper for Methodology Meeting of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University, Bucharest, 1981). Quoted in: Judge. Patterns of Conceptual Integration.
[44] A J N Judge. Patterns of Conceptual Integration. Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1984.

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domains (e.g. science, religion, commerce), whether as expressed in relations between international agencies, between university faculties or between their departments.[45] This phenomenon is also reflected in the manner in which categories may be conceived or perceived. For example, current investigations are demonstrating the complementary roles of modes of perception associated with the right and left hemispheres of the brain.[46] These can be linked to such dichotomies as qualitative/quantitative, art/science, "soft"/"hard", image/text, context/structure and process/stasis.

Levels 0-7 and columns 1-8 were therefore organized in an alternating manner to reflect the extremes of these dichotomies. In levels 8-9 and column 9, areas were reserved for the "transcendence" of these dichotomies. Where the row and column dichotomies do however "interact", cells of three distinct types were defined: quantitative/quantitative (crossed cells), qualitative/qualitative (circled cells), and quantitative/qualitative (unmarked cells). The resulting pattern is an interesting first approximation, especially when the crossed cells are seen as primarily associated with well-defined categories and text, whilst the circled cells are seen as primarily associated with fluidly defined categories and imagery. The unmarked cells are then associated with a blend of art and science (e.g. design, artefact production by industry, or technology as a useful art).

Level (row) structure

The levels may first be considered in pairs as: nature (0-1), praxis (2-3), theory (4-5), developmental principles (6-7), and existential experience (8-9). Here "nature" is split into the physical sciences and the biosphere. "Theory" and "developmental principles" may also be grouped as the "noosphere". This approach has the merit of preventing innovative change and development from being obscured and denatured by including them under descriptive sciences and theory. It also provides space for the values and experiential conditions in the name of which change is proposed and implemented, rather that disguising them as the subject matter of psychology or philosophy.

Levels 0-3 constitute the "material world", its description, and the more concrete forms of action in society. Levels 4-7 provide space for the reflections and interpretations of those acting in the "material world", whereas levels 8-9 provide space for experience in its own right. As such it is the least tangible but the most intimate, figuring in much of the current debate on human values and non-material human needs. [47]
Levels 0-1 are also associated with the natural sciences and as such figure prominently in university departments. Levels 2-3 may be directly related to government agencies, public services and institutions. Levels 4-5 correspond to the "soft sciences" whose subject matter tends to be defined rather than given. It is at levels 6-7 that new directions of social change are defined.

The reservation of cells in levels 8-9 for values and conditions of awareness must necessarily be considered extremely tentative given the lack of attention to the problems of classifying experiences in their own right.

Column structure

The columns may also be first considered in pairs in terms of a possible set of (social) patterning implications: establishment and consolidation (1-2), maintenance and appreciation (3-4), adaptation and propagation (5-6), and innovation and exploitation (7-8). Column 9 is concerned with the resulting symmetry or imbalance. Column 0 is used for formal concepts calling for qualifiers.

Taken singly the columns may be tentatively described as follows: domain definition (1), organized relations (2), differentiated order (3), contextual renewal (4), controlled movement (5), communication reinforcement (6), redistribution of resources (7), and environmental manipulation (8). Needless to say, such descriptions are indicative rather than exhaustive.

Individual cells

In the matrix some cells call for special comment:

Fundamental sciences (00): The special situation of the "fundamental sciences", including mathematics, physics and chemistry, can be usefully modelled by the peculiar situation at the beginning of the periodic table of chemical elements (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Without stressing the resemblance, special status has been given here to "00" treating it as a kind of formal precondition or "pre-level". Within it are to be found the fundamentals of relationship (as partly reflected in mathematics) and of matter (as partly reflected in physics and chemistry).

Society (21): This is distinguished from sociology (41) to separate the function of reflection about society from the entities acting within society. Note that such a separation is not called for with respect to levels 0 and 1, in which the subjects of attention are to a much greater extent taken as given.

Health care (32): Treatment in general, and its necessary infrastructure, is distinguished from the analysis of disease under medicine (18).

Societal problems (29): This is used to group problems of imbalance in the functioning of society, including crimes and disasters. It also includes preventive measures such as safety and hygiene.

[45] Judge. Beyond method; engaging opposition in psycho-social organization.
[46] P Perron (Ed). The Neurological Basis of Signs in Communication Processes (Proceedings of a symposium). Toronto, Victoria University (Toronto Semiotic Circle, Monographs, 1981, 2-3).
[47] Katrin Lederer (Ed). Human Needs; a contribution to the current debate. Koningstein, Verlag Anton Hain, 1980. (Proceedings of a sub-group of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University).

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Figure 7. Integrative matrix of human preoccupations

Experimental subject configuration for the exploration of interdisciplinary relationships between organizations, problems, strategies, values and human development

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Science (51): This includes science in the broadest sense (e.g. humanistic sciences) as well as science as a phenomenon in its own right (science of science) and as such is appropriately distinguished from the natural sciences (levels 0-1).

"Harmonic" relationships

Given the alternation of levels, although semantic cells in the same column have qualities in common, the relationships between those in odd-numbered levels or in even-numbered levels is stronger. This is most evident from the second level. For example: religious practice (36), theology (56), morals and ethics (76), transcendence (96). This series clearly goes from tangible manifestations of religion, through associated beliefs, to transcendent experience. In this sense the cells in the higher levels bear a "harmonic" relationship to those in the lower ones.

Complementary relationships

The set of cells at any given level can be seen as representing functional complementaries. The expression of one in a society calls for the expression of the others to complement or counter-balance that function. This is most clearly seem at levels 2 and 3. Each function would seem to be necessary for the society to be viable at that level, whatever the views of those who identify with the categories of a particular function. For example, despite the words chosen to label cells 31 ("research, standards") and 36 ("religious practice"), a society will engender an investigative, "normalizing" function, as well as some measure of ceremonial, even if it is only to celebrate secular values.

"Empty" cells

It is important to emphasize that although most cells have words associated with them, those words may only signify a very small percentage of the meaning that could come to be associated with the cell. In this sense many of the cells are effectively "empty", especially those at the less tangible levels (from 4-9), as well as those in column 9.

Given the importance attached to guidance from the historical development of the periodic table, empty cells can be welcomed as a provocative challenge. Cell 52 may be expected to correspond (in part) to the theory of health care and health improvement (as opposed to the treatment of disease), given that cell 72 corresponds (in part) to sensitivity training of an individual in groups. Cell 62 may be expected to correspond to enlightened management techniques in which the worker-employer relationships is redefined in a new form of partnership. Cell 78 may be expected to correspond (in part) to enlightened forms of agriculture, such as organic farming and similar experiments.

2. Initial word coding (1983)

Using the computer-extracted word list (at that time containing 11,000 items) a procedure was adopted for the 1983 edition whereby significant words were first given a 2-digit code according to Figure 7. After resorting, these words could then be regrouped within each semantic cell taking into account their frequency of occurrence, namely the number of organizations with a particular preoccupation. Sub-classes were thus created using a 3rd and 4th digit, resorting whenever a new overview of the result was required. In the final run some 7,500 words were used, the remainder being proper names or insignificant, or else having too many distinct connotations (polysemes).

Clearly allocating a single code to a word assumes that a given word cannot be associated with several semantic cells. This is certainly not true in the case of homonyms. But given the practical orientation of this project, the question is whether it produces a useful result in a sufficiently high percentage of cases. If obvious mismatches do result but the user can easily eliminate them by visual inspection, then the approach continues to have merit. Such mismatches are after all inherent in current word-oriented information retrieval systems in which the user is obliged to filter what is supplied. The allocation of codes to single words (e.g. "economic" or "development") rather than to multi-word terms (e.g. "economic development") has advantages and disadvantages. It increases the problem noted in the previous paragraph, since qualifiers reduce the incidence of mismatches. It does however create the possibility of highlighting links between distinct semantic cells, namely interdisciplinary or inter-functional links. This is discussed further below.

Recalling the periodic table once again, a basic difficulty in elaborating it was that for centuries the distinction between a chemical element and a compound of several chemical elements could not always be clearly established. As a result attempts were made to classify compounds on the basis of their properties, which were thus confused with those of chemical elements. It was consequently difficult to produce a meaningful table. It would seem that a very similar problem exists in elaborating a classification scheme for the societal functions with which international organizations are associated. There is a need to distinguish between those that can be considered as “elements” and those that should be treated as "compounds" of such functional elements.

The question is obviously not just one of considering single words as denoting such functional elements. Many such single words, even when they are not compounds in their own right (e.g. psychosocial), should appear only under cross-subject headings because of their multi-functional nature.

At this stage there is clearly a problem in determining whether it is more appropriate to associate the word "art", for example, with its manifestations in performances and works (e.g. level 3), the intellectual study of it (e.g. level 5), its transformative function (e.g. level 7), or the experience of artistic creativity (e.g. level 9). These of course bear a harmonic relationship to one another as discussed above, but the word "art" may be used indiscriminately to describe all of them. Indeed it could be considered a compound of them which could be more appropriately located within the framework of cross-subject headings. Such distinctions have been made wherever possible in order to highlight the functional significance of levels 6 to 9. A balance was however sought between emphasizing this harmonic spread and locating the word where the user might expect to find it in the light of past classification schemes.

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In contrast to Dahlberg's approach discussed earlier, the organization of the word coding within the semantic cells is not systematic at this stage. Grouping within the cells has often been done on the basis of word frequency. In the case of levels 8 and 9, no grouping has been attempted within the cells. It is possible to envisage the organization within the 2-digit cells being analogous to that within the matrix as a whole. This would, for example, make it possible to distinguish at levels 8 or 9 between values and experience that are more concrete and those that are more transcendental.

3. Initial section generation (1983-85)

Once the word coding was complete for what then constituted a computer-based thesaurus, this was used to determine with which codes each organization should be associated. Here a distinction must be made between what was then the three main sections of Volume 3 of the *Yearbook* (W, X, and Y).

Where only one code was associated with an organization, the latter was allocated to Section W, X or Y, depending upon the letter associated with that code in the thesaurus. Where several codes were associated with an organization, that organization was allocated to all the corresponding categories in the volume. In addition the codes were combined to select "interfunctional" preoccupations with which the organizations could be associated in the categories of Section X. The "combination" has been done on the following basis. If the codes for the organization all corresponded to the same 2-digit semantic cell, they were not combined. Where the first two digits of codes were different, they were combined. For example: W3310 ("schools") and W3900 ("law") were combined to create the additional codes X3339 ("schools/law") and X3933 ("law/schools"). If in addition the code Y5000 ("Europe") was present, then additional codes Y5039 ("Europe/law") and Y5033 ("Europe/education") were generated. On the basis of these, the organization entry was allocated to the relevant categories in the different sections of Volume 3.

Where the kinds of keywords in the name of an organization made the above procedure inadequate, these were supplemented or by-passed by the traditional form of "manual" allocation of codes directly to the individual organization rather than to words in the thesaurus (e.g. in the case of "trade unions", or "international relations").

4. Procedural revision (1984-1996)

The results of the above exercise were reproduced in the first edition of the *Yearbook, Volume 3: Global Action Networks* in 1983. As planned, those results were reviewed as part of the production of subsequent editions.

In **1985** the thesaurus was automatically extended by incorporating words from names of new international organizations and world problems. The major modification made was to remove limitations in the computer programme used to identify words on the basis of which subject codes were associated with the organization. The pattern of codes in the matrix was also reviewed.

Three techniques were used to reduce the percentage of mis-allocations:
a) Words generating an excessive number of mis-allocations were eliminated from the active part of thesaurus.
b) The mis-allocation of specific subject codes to some selected organizations was inhibited.
c) Allocation of some subject codes to specific organizations was forced where it would not normally have occurred. In addition some subject groups, not well defined by particular words, were deliberately created in this way (e.g. "religious orders", "trade unions", "regional studies", "intergovernmental organizations").

Following the 1985 revision two developments resulted in further modifications to the procedures used. The first of these was the transfer of the database onto an in-house local area network with many more software possibilities, in addition to those which were specially designed to facilitate production of this particular publication. In 1986 these procedures were further rationalized and modified to remove system errors. The second development was the completion of the 1986 edition of the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*, from which information on world problems, strategies and values was drawn in order to clarify their relationships to the fields of international organization activity.

The main modifications in **1986** were therefore as follows:
a) Whereas the previous editions were based on the allocation of subject codes based on single words, the software was developed at this time to permit subject coding based on word pairs in an organization title. The addition of such word pairs to the thesaurus avoided the earlier need for manual intervention to resolve such coding problems as "flying saucers" or "brain drain".
b) Whereas in the previous editions the subject codes allocated for a single organization were based on the title only, the software was developed in 1986 to permit the allocation of codes to specially italicized words text in the "Aims" paragraph of the description in Volume 1 of the *Yearbook*.
c) Because of the cruder procedures employed in the past, many words had been maintained in the inactive portion of the thesaurus to prevent them from generating ambiguous or misleading subject codes. With the above-mentioned procedures these inactive words were reviewed and many were activated.
d) The new software permitted a much more flexible approach to any necessary fine-tuning of the pattern of allocated codes. A more sophisticated approach was possible to forcing the allocation of codes (whether forcing into a subject area or out of it). With the introduction of word pairs into the thesaurus, fewer such interventions were necessary.
e) Relatively few changes were made to the central portion of the code matrix (Rows 0 through 6). Major changes however were made to Rows 7, 8 and 9, as part of the continuing exploration of ways of incorporating human values and strategies in the light of the work on the 1986 *Encyclopedia of World*

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Problems and Human Potential. Given the inherently ambiguous nature of the words associated with those rows of the matrix, a much higher proportion of words was forceably associated with particular codes, partly in an effort to take advantage, at least provisionally, of the groupings which emerged in the *Encyclopedia*. In particular the 1986 edition explored the use of polarities as categories whereby values or strategies can be grouped. This approach offers some advantages in handling words that are usually an embarrassment to any scheme of subjects, despite the importance attached by society to the concepts to which they may refer. The value and strategy polarities of the *Encyclopedia* (Sections VP and SP) were therefore used as categories in Rows 7 and 8 in the 1986 edition.

In **1987** work continued on rationalizing rows 7, 8 and 9. The value and strategy polarities (Sections VP and SP of the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*) continued to be used as categories in rows 7 and 8, with value words from Sections VC and VD being grouped under the row 8 polarities and strategies form sections SS and ST under row 7 polarities. To improve transparency, all other row 7 and 8 headings were grouped as W70 or W80 terms; organizations, problems or strategies indexed under such headings therefore appear together, rather than interspersed with strategy and value polarities. In line with the structural philosophy of the matrix, the third digit of the heading code reflects the overall headings of the matrix columns. A number of minor changes were made to the central portion of the code matrix.

The main innovation in **1988** was the inclusion of a proportion of items from the Human Development section (Section H) of the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential* (1986, 2nd edition), as a result of work for the forthcoming third edition of the *Encyclopedia*. Other modifications in 1988 focused on further refining the thesaurus. Among the "active" terms included since the previous edition were a number of abbreviations, proper names and non-English words. Further minor changes were also made to the matrix.

A massive expansion of the thesaurus was undertaken in **1989** and **1990**, with the inclusion of terms from the text of organization and problems descriptions. A particular innovation was the additional inclusion of major subject terms in other languages, notably French, Spanish, German and Russian. Terms in Russian were included under two different systems of transliteration.

The main effort in **1991** and **1992** was the manual forcing in or out of entries under the various subject codes where ambiguities of meaning (often arising from non-English titles) had caused mis-coding.

Building upon the changes of the previous years, several items were rationalized in **1993** to avoid repetition. New items were added, including a list of UNESCO bodies (under Culture/UNESCO Bodies). Considerable effort went into improving the multilingual character of the thesaurus.

The thesaurus was augmented considerably between **1994** and **1996**, largely from the new strategies volume of the 4th edition of the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*, and in conjunction with the preparation of a French-language version of the *Yearbook* on CD-Rom. Amendments to the classification included several new headings.

F. PATTERN INTERPRETATION POSSIBILITIES

Part of the original intention was to experiment with patterns that highlight and clarify functional relationships. Ideally the matrix should help to show how different functional concerns are related to, or distant from, one another. In its present form it offers a healthier approach to the insidious problems created by the "pecking order" in the sciences. This is reflected in university departments and the perceptions of intergovernmental agencies (or their divisions) of the relative "relevance" of certain functions. Clearly it is easier to focus on functions at lower "tangible" levels, even though any action may be taken (at least in public statements) in the name of values associated with cells at higher "intangible" levels.

As a form of map, it is useful to recognize how agencies can get "locked into" the functions associated with a particular cell (e.g. information), without recognizing how dependent that cell is on neighbouring cells if its activities are to be usefully integrated into the pattern of functions. On the other hand some agencies may engage in a form of functional empire building by focusing on a "zone" of neighbouring cells (e.g. 27, 28, 37, 38), only accepting the significance of other cells under considerable pressure. Development may also be narrowly conceived by agencies as only in terms of cells at higher levels in the same column as that of their initial preoccupation. In this way an agency becomes "locked into" a column of functions. On the other hand some agencies may simply reject as irrelevant functions at some other levels, for example those corresponding to "theory", "praxis", or "values".

In terms of an organizational or management perspective, there is a need for the diversity of functions corresponding to the different columns in order for any programme or community to be viable. In this sense the matrix offers an interesting series of reminders for organizational design and development. On the one hand it is a representation of management functions (styles or skills), as suggested by the work of Jantsch. And on the other, it can be considered an indication of the order in which complementary functions tend to become explicit in the development of any community. Recalling briefly the periodic table model in which the cells at higher levels correspond to elements of higher

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atomic weight, it may be asked how the analogy permits such intangible elements as value-related experiences to be placed at the higher levels in the matrix. Although possibly pushing the analogy too far, it is however precisely such values that are conceived as constituting the "weightier" issues in contemporary society. Certain values such as "freedom", carry "great weight" in social interaction. They are quite capable of "displacing" material concerns of seemingly greater import.

As noted earlier, a periodic classification scheme necessarily has a predictive element built into it. In the case of chemical elements, these were each "discovered" at a particular time, although the existence of many has been predicted since the periodic table was produced. In the international community issues are "recognized" from time to time (e.g. energy, environment, employment). It would be of great value to predict the discovery of new ones in order to explore their policy implications. As the matrix stands, it would appear that there are few new functional elements to be discovered. The difficulty is that although it is possible to associate words denoting certain functional properties with certain cells, it is as yet entirely unclear whether this exhausts the functional significance which could in future come to be associated with the corresponding cell, as was pointed out earlier in the discussion of cells and their relative "emptiness". Using the periodic table again, it is possible that whilst a functional element may have been discovered many of its "isotopes" may yet remain to be discovered. This in turn raises the question of the relative stability of the "weightier" elements and the recognition of what are known as "islands of stability" in the sequence of such elements which man is attempting to create. It is the periodic table which has given credibility to the search for isotopes with half-lives ranging from a millionth of a second to over a million years. It is possible that a functional classification could give credibility to creative "flashes of insight", not to mention mystical experience, temporarily altered states of consciousness, or the states of awareness described in much Eastern literature in which the interaction of positive and negative forces is appropriately balanced. It is not too far-fetched to accept that such a framework could well be relevant to understanding the possibility for bringing about a stable peace in society. In generating the framework for Section X by combining the cell names from the matrix used for Section W, space is effectively created for a large range of functional compounds. Clearly from nearly 100 cells in the matrix, nearly 10,000 categories are created in Section X. Only a few of these are used at this stage as can be seen from the statistics at the end of this volume. The remainder are filtered out by computer. One of the miracles of modern science has been the development of the ability to design and make new chemical molecules, of which over 5 million are now known. Seen in this light the functional classification can usefully raise questions as to whether certain functional compounds already exist (possibly ineffectively named or confused with others), should exist (because of their desirable properties in social processes), or could exist (even though their properties could be highly undesirable), and under what conditions.

An interesting problem, which emerges in the attempt to allocate a single code to a word, is the tendency for words appropriately associated with one cell to be used as metaphors with connotations for another cell, usually at a higher level. It is even possible to question to what extent words can be assumed to be metaphor-free and incapable of signalling the existence of functions having a "harmonic" relationship to the most concrete use of the word. Whether more insightful metaphors can be said to be associated with higher cells in the same column remains to be investigated. This would be one way of improving the integration of the lowest levels (0 and 1), which are a rich source of metaphors, into the pattern as a whole. Metaphor merits much more attention in relation to the problem of representing classification schemes in a memorable manner.[48] It needs to be seen as being of vital significance to information users and not just to number-oriented document cataloguers. Again there is much to be learnt from Eastern systems of classification in which metaphor and number patterning of classes and sub-classes are combined to constitute a powerful mnemonic aid to comprehension.[49] It is for this reason that a section on metaphor appears in the 1986 and 1991 editions of the *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*.

An interesting related problem is the tendency for action-oriented organizations to denote their concrete preoccupations by using terms for intangible values (e.g. "security" in place of "defence". This situation can be considered the reverse of that described in the previous paragraph.

Another concern for any classification scheme which purports to be of multi-cultural significance is whether it avoids being locked into the purely Western approach to classification in the Cartesian tradition. This reflects a preoccupation voiced by a number of contemporary authors[50] [51] [52] including a Rector of the United Nations University.[53] It is therefore useful to speculate on a "confrontation" between the matrix in its present form and that associated with a thoroughly Eastern perspective, such as the Chinese classic the *I Ching* or *Book of Changes.*[54] Aside from being a deliberate attempt to classify processes and conditions of change (as opposed to "objects" and "subjects" of knowledge), this is organized into a 8 x 8 matrix of 64 cells. It is not to be excluded that a relationship could be found between these and the 8 levels and 8 columns of Figure 7. This could offer new insight into the sub-patterns of functional relationship within the pattern as a whole. This possibility has been partly explored elsewhere.[55] A related approach was used to classify "human values" in the 1986 and 1991 editions of the *Encyclopedia of World Problem and Human Potential*.

[48] A J N Judge. The territory constructed as a map; in search of radical design innovations in the representation of human activities and their relationships. *Transnational Associations*, 35, 1983, 2, pp 80-89.
[49] Judge. Representation, comprehension and communication of sets; the role of number.
[50] Capra, op cit.
[51] Maruyama, op cit.
[52] Herb Addo. World-system critique of Euro-centric concepts of development. Trinidad and Tobago, University of the West Indies, 1981, unpublished manuscript. (Prologue un UN Univerity doc HSDR/GPID69/1982).
[53] Declaration by Soedjatmoko, Rector of the United Nations University. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 26, 25 May 1983.
[54] I Ching, or Book of Changes. Princeton University Press, 1950 (Translated by Richard Wilhelm).
[55] Judge. Networking alternation.

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G. ENVISAGED DEVELOPMENTS

As indicated above, it is highly probable that improvements will be made to the procedure for coding words, to the classification schemes used, and to the various computer programmes used in selecting organizations for allocation to one or more categories. It is also expected that greater use will be made of "manual" coding methods to handle the more subtly defined subjects as well as categories of organizations. This will permit better treatment of subjects denoted by compound words.

In restricting attention to keywords appearing in the names of organizations, however these are supplemented, this volume is far from touching on the activities of the commissions, departments and programmes of such bodies, not to mention their special-theme conferences. This problem is partly solved by the presence of Sections E and K organizations. It is also possible that some attempt will be made to relate this volume to the *International Congress Calendar.*[56] The problem will be partially remedied in future editions by increasing use of the "hidden" keywords which appear in the organization descriptions (e.g. under "aims") in italics, and are extracted by computer. Obviously however a distinction has to be made between bodies specifically concerned with "peace", for example, and the many which choose to claim that their activities contribute towards peace.

Also envisaged is the possibility of providing written commentaries on the range of organizations associated with particular levels, columns or cells of the matrix. The intention would be to clarify how groups of these bodies relate to one another, what distinct functions they perform, and the nature of their limitations. Finally, work continues on the creation of computer-generated maps of the networks of relationships between organizations and world problems.

H. COMMENTS

1. Classification as a political act

a) The construction of a thesaurus or classification scheme is not a neutral process but a political act, as was well demonstrated by the encyclopaedists in the 18th century. A thesaurus which treats "homelessness" as an aspect of "sociology", and "war" as an aspect of "political science" is taking a strong political position. This is also true of an encyclopedia which omits any entry on "torture".[57] A totally exploitative attitude towards the environment is suggested by an institutional information system concerned solely with "fisheries", "fishing" and "fish processing, production, storage and utilization", but not "fish" as having an important role in planetary ecosystems.[58]
b) Classification schemes tend to denature and neutralize the functional significance of categories, by excising their non-conceptual component. This is clearly seen from the treatment of "homelessness" and "war" in the previous section. Such schemes are concerned with reflection and verbalization as opposed to action, which is thus rendered impotent.
c) The political dangers of classification are not discussed amongst the specialists concerned with the design of international information systems. Aside from their treatment of minorities and the disadvantaged, most of these systems are simply reflections of a western world-view. As such they can only do violence to non-western cultures in their present form.
d) Classification schemes tend to encourage "functional empire-building", as may be seen in the treatment of "economics" disciplines in relation to "other social sciences" in the ILO classification of occupations, for example.[59] Many existing systems are allowed to "bulge" in favour of hyperactive functional development (technology, industry, etc) at the expense of functions that are politically insignificant (religion, ethics, art, etc) at the present time.
e) Positioning, or failing to position, a term in a thesaurus is a political act, which contributes to some kind of "functional story". There is no concern for the stories being told in this way or for the political education to which they contribute.
f) The process of embodying a term in a classification scheme has a benumbing effect, which tends to render passive the users of the scheme and to deactivate the information and the users by changing their relationship to the scheme.
g) Designers of a classification scheme necessarily engage in a process that may in part be justifiably labelled as "scheming". The scheme imposes a pattern of perception against which there is very little possibility of appeal. A new approach is required which gives users some power over the process. "Who classifies for me?" is an important political question.
h) The functional control of society (or its absence) is implicit in the emphasis and juxtaposition of categories in a classification scheme. This is especially true when the excesses of one function can only be corrected by another. If the latter is absent from the scheme, or unrelated to the former, then the "spastic" processes of arbitrary control are reinforced.
i) There is a need to "liberate" nodes of significance from the domination of particular ways of apprehending reality. A specific concern is the politics of term appropriation, for example in French "development" and "cooperation" are virtually unusable in the political arena, except in relation to the Third World.
j) The above considerations suggest the need for a politically "aggressive" approach to classification, which does not simply accept the result of disciplined political activity, empire-building, or blinkered manipulation of other functional domains. A political stance is required with regard to the need to "see things whole".

2. Flexible open-ended approach

a) This initiative is funded largely because of the value of the resulting check-lists by function of "subject", **not** because of the significance of the pattern as a whole. This is a considerable advantage given the design of the computer programme. It means that at

[56] Union of International Associations. International Congress Calendar. Quarterly.
[57] Encyclopaedia Britannica, 15th ed.
[58] Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems, op cit.
[59] International Labour Office. International Standard Classification of Occupations. Geneva, ILO, 1969.

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any time the word coding can be modified to produce an improved balance within the matrix. It will thus continue to be an essentially experimental system despite its ongoing use in processing current international organization data. In contrast to conventional classification schemes, the investment in this scheme does not "freeze" the coding pattern.

b) Clearly this approach also permits alternative patterns to be explored in parallel, possibly for different purposes. It may be applied as rigidly or as loosely as required.

c) Because of the experimental nature of this approach, it opens up the interesting possibility of exploring the potential of a classification scheme where a non-zero error rate is acceptable. This may well be much more fruitful than where the error rate is required to be zero.[60]

d) This approach responds to the requirement that integration itself should not be closed and final - or else the integration scheme is itself an obstacle to change rather than flowing with it.

e) Given that the scheme is designed to "open up" cells for which there are as yet undetected or poorly defined functions, this predictive possibility should provide valuable feedback on functional integration.

3. Distinguishing functions

a) Given that much effort has been devoted in the past[61] to isolating clusters of "subjects" and that these clusters are still used in modern systems, it is appropriate to assume that they reflect some degree of functional clustering. This exercise therefore, as far as possible, respects such clusters. Doing so has the considerable advantage of making the result more readily acceptable. The main modifications therefore lie in the positioning of clusters relative to one another and in giving greater or lesser weight to some of them. This corresponds to the view discussed above that the difficulties and opportunities lie not within the clusters but in how they are understood to be related.

b) The process of distinguishing and interrelating functions within a framework is one of design. As such it necessarily involves both art and science, right hemisphere and left, and some measure of synthesis resulting in a decision. This process is guided by previous practice and is especially sensitive to constraints. In seeking to generate a fruitful set of overlaid patterns, materials obtained and processed in earlier papers[62] [63] were used as possible guidelines, as was the structure of the periodic table itself.

c) This paper is based on the assumption that an entirely rational approach would lead to a sterile result. The aim was therefore to interrelate patterns of agreement and disagreement as discussed in an earlier paper.[64] The process may be likened to tuning a musical instrument in which the significance of a tone only emerges in its relationship to the other tones. This analogy highlights the significance of harmony and discord between tones. The difficulty is that, given the matrix form, the "strings" take the form of an array of columns and rows. The tuning must thus be achieved in two dimensions to distinguish a tone appropriately. The process may also be likened to stretching a rubber sheet (of "seamless significance") over a curved frame in such a way as to eliminate the creases whilst giving equal prominence to each node in the pattern. It is also worth reflecting on the generation of Chladni interference patterns in this context.[65] [66]

d) A special effort is made to open up locations for "awkward" topics which tend to be forgotten or grouped in miscellaneous categories. Finding any position for them in conventional schemes is such a relief that there is no desire to open up any discussion about the justification of the pigeon-hole finally used. Why is it that a list of hard-to-classify topics does not seem to have been published? It is the process of fitting in the concept for which there is no natural place which should creatively redefine the significance of the whole pattern.

e) A cluster is not necessarily rejected because it is "fuzzy". The property of being well-defined may well be a characteristic of certain kinds of cluster but not of others.[67]

f) Words located in the cells of the resulting matrix are merely approximations to the concepts or functions to which they refer. The cell as a whole cannot be adequately named. Much of its significance derives from its status within the functional pattern as a whole.

g) A distinction is made between complementary or competing functions at the same level (row) in the matrix. These are alternative modes relating to different content. A different distinction is made between functions of the same type (column) concerned with similar content. These two dimensions open up the possibility of two kinds of functional substitution and development.

h) Deliberate efforts were made to avoid the distractions of currently fashionable topics which cause current classification schemes to "bulge". These are considered a reflection of short term functional imbalance.

i) Deliberate efforts were made to avoid the anthropocentric emphasis in classification schemes, which reinforces a totally exploitative misunderstanding of the interacting forces in the planetary ecosystem in a form of "environmental apartheid". The aim is to ensure a "fair deal" for bugs, plants, and animals, as well as people. Fish are not only to be understood as humanly "fishable". It is regrettable that plants and animals are converted by classification schemes into pests, foodstuffs, or industrial products. Nutrition, health, habitat, and migration are not just a human problem. In addition, such narrowness closes off any possibility of interspecies understanding, ignoring such questions as animal education and the intelligence of dolphins and whales, with all that could imply for their rights on the planet in a more enlightened culture.

4. Function pattern

[60] Donald Michael. On the requirement for embracing error. In: On Learning to Plan and Planning to Learn. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, 1973, p31.
[61] Samurin, op cit.
[62] Judge. Beyond method; engaging opposition in psycho-social organization.
[63] Judge. Patterns of N-foldness; comparison of integrated multi-set concept schemes as forms of presentation.
[64] Judge. Beyond method; engaging opposition in psycho-social organization.
[65] Mary D Waller. Chladni Figures; a study in symmetry. London, G. Bell, 1961.
[66] Abraham, op cit.
[67] Maruyama, op cit.

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a) "Subject" categories selected for classification schemes tend to conceal functions by using noun descriptors. It is appropriate to ask whether such static categories facilitate development processes.
b) As suggested by Bohm[68] and Thom,[69] a more realistic approach is to use verb "descriptors", thus emphasizing the essentially dynamic processes of development.
c) Descriptors in current use can only adequately express a percentage of the functions with which they are associated. Categories are not completely bounded by available descriptors. Language is essentially incomplete and approximate - as is evident when descriptors from different languages are compared.
d) An integrated pattern of categories is essential if functional integration is in any way a reality. In many classification schemes categories are grouped arbitrarily with little, if any, concern for the relationship between functions.
e) Classification schemes tend to conceal the absence of categories that do not relate to the functional preoccupations of those elaborating the scheme. Such categories are signalled naturally in an integrated pattern.
f) An integrated pattern should lend itself to perception through different "cuts", according to depth of interest and level of complexity tolerated.
g) To contain complexity and range of differences, the pattern of integration should highlight differences as well as similarities.

5. Recovering functional emphasis

As has been stressed, conventional classification schemes focus on "subjects". This term covers many "objects" in the material world and the world of ideas. If these subjects are perceived as functions, as advocated here, it should be possible to give greater reality to the functions by clarifying how they are manifested through such special kinds of subjects as those noted below. In each case the cells of the matrix should reflect some corresponding element. To be specific, corresponding to many of these functions there should be:
– Occupations or professions that together reflect the pattern of human resources in an integrated society.
– Institutions, organizations and groups. Of special interest is the correspondence with government ministries and agencies, especially as the country develops.
– Types of building (or parts of a town), as well as rooms (or parts) of a home.
– Organizational or community roles.
– Information systems or styles of information processing.
– Characteristic human needs and satisfiers associated with many of the functions. Together these should reflect an integrated pattern of human needs.
– Characteristic values and possibly characteristic mind-sets, ways of being or *weltanschauungen*.
– Characteristic events, objects, and processes and their associated characteristic concepts of change.
– Characteristic methods, tools, distinctions and problems.
– Characteristic human activities. These should correspond to the elements in a time budget analysis.
– Characteristic symbols or rites. For certain traditional cultures there would be divinities manifesting appropriate qualities. Together these are an important guide to viable functional integration.
– Characteristic images of man.
– Characteristic educational processes. Together these would make up an integrated educational programme, corresponding to the organization of curricula and sets of university faculties.
– Characteristic decision criteria, constraints, blind spots, biases, strengths and weaknesses. In many cases there would also be things that are considered self-evident or inconceivable.
– Characteristic social and other indicators.
– Characteristic constituents of a system.
– Characteristic associated verbs, possibly based on such action oriented suffixes as: "-ization", "-izing", "-icizing".[70]

6. Dynamic relationship between functions
a) As has been repeatedly stressed here, for integrative purposes the functions should not be considered in isolation one from the others. Some functions clearly substitute for one another under some conditions, others complete with each other. It is important to arrive at some understanding of this dynamic pattern.
b) Several analogies may provide useful guidelines to explore these relationships:
   i. *input/output matrix:* as in the standard analysis of economic sectors, there is value in exploring the pattern of exchanges between the functions
   ii. *periodic table:* as with chemical elements, the pattern of possible interactions, the degree of reactivity, and the resulting composites are worth exploring
   iii. *mythical patterns:* as with the well-elaborated patterns of relations between divinities responsible for different functions, "stories" about how the functions relate to one another over time can usefully be explored
   iv. *psycho-cultural patterns:* the pattern of relations may usefully be compared with that of the Chinese classical Book of Changes, whose constituent hexagrams can also be presented together as a matrix of inter-transforming elements.[71] [72]
   v. *time budget:* the pattern of interactions can also be explored in the light of time budget analysis.
c) The computer programme is designed in such a way that co-present terms signifying distinct functions result in the generation of a separate matrix of relationships between functions. From this it should be possible to develop a clearer idea of the frequency pattern of interaction as well as the possibility of relationships not explicitly activated within the international community.

7. Non-linear and oscillatory functional relationships
a) The point was made earlier that to be meaningful the pattern must provide for the presence of

[68] Bohm, op cit.
[69] René Thom. Modèles mathémitiques de la morphogénèse. Paris, Christian Bourgois, 1980.
[70] Thom, op cit.
[71] I Ching, or Book of Changes.
[72] A J N Judge. Networking Alternation; an alternation network of 384 pathways of organizational transformation interpreted for networks in the light of the Chinese Book of Changes. Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1984.

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essentially incompatible functions, namely functions which cannot co-exist passively (e.g. "science" and "religion", "industry" and "environment"). The weakness of existing classification schemes is that they develop a framework which implies that such "subjects" are compatible, thus deactivating/neutralizing the dynamic nature of the relationships. This is one reason for the sterility of such schemes.

b) In order to be hospitable to discontinuity the scheme must somehow encompass the non-rational character of disagreement.[73] This implies at least a distinctly non-linear relationship between such functions.

c) The most accessible indication of the possible nature of this relationship is that between right- and left-hemisphere modes,[74] and the essential difficulty of integrating them. The functional consequence is an oscillation between the two modes according to the task to be performed.

d) On this basis, it is useful to consider the disposition of functions in the rows or columns of the matrix as involving alternatively a right or left-hemisphere type of mode. The result is that the matrix then takes the form of a "chequerboard" of functions. It is this chequerboard effect which could be one vital feature for adequate function integration. The point can be seen as remarkably obvious. Humanity does not function in terms of one mode alone, just as it is difficult to walk on one foot - although this may be what history will see as characteristic of this period.

8. Implication of modes of comprehension

a) A major defect of existing classification schemes is that there is no concern with how they are comprehended or whether this is of any significance. As has been demonstrated,[75] people and groups with similar concerns tend to disagree violently because of temperamental, pre-logical biases. These have been related to the psychology of types. Functional integration can clearly not be envisaged until this essentially human-centred concern is taken into account. It could well be argued that taking it into account is vital to the credibility of any scheme that purports to facilitate human and social development. The question may even be asked whether the existing range of functions does not result from a special form of collective psychological projection patterned by the distinctly favoured modes of comprehension.

b) It could therefore be very fruitful to explore how psychological types are reflected in the classification scheme. The work of C G Jung and his school is very suggestive in this respect:
   - extrovert/introvert distinction, as related to
   - thinking, feeling, sensation, intuition types, as reflected in
   - positive and negative male archetypes (Father, Warrior, Youth, Wiseman) and in corresponding
   - positive and negative female archetypes (Mother, Amazon, Hetaira, Medium).

   The material on these matters could suggest a much richer understanding of the relationships between functions and the challenge of comprehending them. One of Jung's major points is that a given individual does not have equal comprehension of each of the above modes. Some are repressed. The same could be true with collectivities (e.g. the "science" or "business" communities) with all that would imply for the dynamics of their relationships and the problems of the development and maturation of such collectivities.

c) It is interesting to note, in the light of the above comments, the basic division between those committed to social change. One group favours a scientific, structured, establishment-planned, rational approach and rejects sloppy, disorganized, spontaneous, person centred approaches. The other favours such participative, person-oriented, organic, casually-planned approaches "from the heart" and abhors the manipulative impersonality of the "head" approach.

d) The extremes noted in the previous point have dramatic implications for who can work with whom. The challenge is to move beyond such simplistic extremes, as it is in the case of individual maturation. It is not one or the other, but how each can be used in an integrated dynamic pattern whenever appropriate. It is in this sense that there is a special relationship between the structure of the classification scheme required and the nature of individual human development, **especially** in its "subjective" psychological dimensions.

e) The present need is really for a more meaningful classification scheme with which people can more readily identify in ordering their world view. The interesting difficulty is that it is psychologically necessary to **reduce** the number of categories to approximately seven to maintain continuity of understanding of the whole[76] - whence the value of the single digit number of rows/columns and the coherence of Jung's set of types. But, when it is necessary to encode the "10,000 things" recognized in the environment, the number of categories must be **increased** considerably - which necessarily results in a fragmentation of integrated awareness. This states the basic dilemma of classification scheme design. It indicates the importance of interrelating patterns of small and large numbers through factors as discussed elsewhere.[77] Single digit sets of types, such as advocated by Jung, are principally relevant as **dimensions** of multi-digit function coding schemes. They provide the necessary weft and warp which creates the comprehensible framework through which greater degrees of variety can become apparent within an integrated pattern. Examples of such patterns have been collected together in a earlier paper.[78]

f) The alienating irrelevance of present classification schemes is apparent when set against the challenge of producing a scheme in which recognition of the attributed code gives the same sense of here-and-now significance as the following:
   - player positions and attack patterns in a football game

[73] Judge. Beyond method; engaging opposition in psycho-social organization.
[74] Perron (Ed). The Neurological Basis of Signs in Communication Processes.
[75] W T Jones. The Romantic Syndrome; toward a new methodology in cultural anthropology and the historic of ideas. The Hague, Martinus Nijhof, 1961.
[76] Judge. Representation, comprehension and communication of sets; the role of number.
[77] Judge. Patterns of N-foldness; comparison of integrated multi-set concept schemes as forms of presentation.
[78] Judge. Patterns of N-foldness; comparison of integrated multi-set concept schemes as forms of presentation.

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- pieces and attack/defence patterns in interpersonal combat
- katas and attack/defence patterns in interpersonal combat
- recognized tactical and strategic ploys in military combat and business competition
- diagnosis of a particular disease
- recognition of a plant or animal species in the wild
- recognition of a pattern of music or dance.

Like the immense popularity of astrological typing (however illusory), each of these opens the way for a functional response within a (perhaps momentarily) stabilized world view. They introduce the dimension of time in its most positive, liberating sense, whereas conventional "pigeon-hole" classification introduces time in its most negative and repressive sense.

9. Need for a development "container"

a) The final points above suggest some additional properties desirable in a classification scheme. These essentially qualitative properties are difficult to build into the simple structure of a matrix. The grid pattern can even be considered as a stereotype of alienating technocracy. The defect of the grid pattern is that it suggests no sense of direction or convergence towards a unique location with which the observer can identify as a kind of "homobase" or goal. As such it is a fundamentally anti-developmental form of representation, despite its obvious convenience and efficiency.

b) At best the matrix is meaningful in relation to one half of the functions, namely those associated with left-hemisphere comprehension. Essentially it "freezes" the "objective" world, whilst neglecting or denying the significance of "subjective" interaction with it, although it is the latter which is responsive to qualitative conditions. Even by ensuring the simultaneous presence of incompatible functional alternates, the stasis effect of the left-hemisphere framework still ensures only a limited value for the scheme.

c) Going to the other extreme, right-hemisphere thinking would advocate use of particular images to which people can relate (e.g. starving child or sunny beach posters), or possibly symbols (e.g. as or each UN "year"), or a person (e.g. Mère Thérèse). Such forms, whilst valuable in themselves for "mobilizing" people in the short-term, are completely unable to convey any sense of structure or pattern within which the symbolized concerns are related to the other concerns of the international community. Nor are they able to provide any balanced ordering of the sub-concerns which together make up that which is represented by the image.

d) Once again there is a dilemma, namely the choice between the limitations of "flatland"[79] and the problems of focused fascination. Can the dilemma be seen in a fruitful light to provide a way beyond this sterile dichotomy, which engenders such "spastic" international activity?

e) In both cases it would seem that it is a question of how attention is channelled, focused or manipulated. In the matrix case, attention is forced along well-defined pathways and easily becomes exhausted because it is not regenerated in any way. There is little possibility for creative interaction, and increasing orientation to proceduralism. In the image case, attention is excited and attracted, but is not offered any channels through which the enthusiasm can be discharged in an orderly, constructive manner. The initial enthusiasm therefore decays quickly into indifference, apathy or cynicism, or is transformed into dogma. Both extremes are therefore attention "traps", "prisons", or even "cemeteries", whatever their limited merits. It is possible to alleviate this imprisoning effect by seeking some form of synthesis between the two modes.

f) In the case of the left-hemisphere mode, curvature may be introduced into the matrix through a third dimension. The value of this has been argued in earlier papers.[80] [81] It ensures a sense of focus and introduces the observer into the scheme. This step may also be justified in terms of the implications of quantum logic for classification[82] [83] [84] [85] and the related essential problem of the inadequacy of particular conceptual languages[86] to "contain" the complexity of experience.

g) In the case of the right-hemisphere mode, complementary images may be grouped into sets, as has been done very successfully in many traditional cultures with divinities governing complementary qualities and powers.[87] Note the advantage of personalizing these powers in order to permit an individual relationship to them. It is curious that UN symbol posters are never juxtaposed in this way to constitute a set of complementary images, rather than the current practice of emphasizing politically-timebound, fragmented concerns.

h) The seemingly obvious next step is to relate the curved left-hemisphere pattern of functions to the sets of right-hemisphere images in order to synthesize the two modes. If this could be successfully done it would be the ideal "container" for human and social development. Attention would be appropriately regenerated and focused to that end. As described here, however, this step constitutes a further trap and an even more effective prison. Examples of initiatives in this direction can be seen in efforts to build a "world city" or a "world centre" in which the architecture, imagery and organized information would reflect and reinforce a unified world view.[88] This in fact overemphasizes the left-hemisphere mode. The right-hemisphere mode is to be found over-emphasized in the proposed design of certain process-oriented (utopian) communities. None of these initiatives "liberates" attention sufficiently to constitute a "container" for effective human and social

[79] Edwin A Abott. Flatland, a romantic of many dimensions. Oxford, Blackwell, 1962.

[80] Judge. The territory constructed as a map.

[81] A J N Judge. The future of comprehension; conceptual birdcages and functional basketweaving. *Transnational Associations*, 34, 1982, 6, pp 400-404.

[82] Bohm, op cit.

[83] P A Heelan. The logic of changing classificatory frameworks. In: J A Wojciechowski (Ed). Conceptual Basis of the Classification of Knowledge. München, K G Saur, 1974, pp 260-274.

[84] C A Hooker. The impact of quantum theory on the conceptual bases for the classification of knowledge. In: J A Wojciechowski, op cit.

[85] Kinhide Mushakoji. Scientific revolution and inter-paradigmatic dialogues. Tokyo, United Nations University, 1979 (HSDR/GPID-14/UNUP-75).

[86] A de Nicholas. Meditations through the Rg Veda; four dimensional man. Boulder, Shambhala, 1978).

[87] Judge. Patterns of N-foldness; comparison of integrated multi-set concept schemes as forms of presentation.

[88] Paul Otlet et Le Corbusier. Mundanuem, Bruxelles, Union des Associations Internationales, 1928.

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development, whatever their merits for some people in the short-term.

10. Intrinsic uncertainty and paradox

a) The synthesis outlined in the previous point is basically sterile. This is because the advocated juxtaposition of the two modes results in essentially mechanical, static "compromises". The "logical" nature of the step proposed is precisely what identifies it as a left-hemisphere linear extrapolation, even though it is supposedly encompassing incompatibles. It seems that once again it is necessary to find a way of introducing a non-logical dimension if the sterility is to be avoided.

b) It is not sufficient to call upon the excellent arguments of theoretical physicists such as Bohm[89] concerning wholeness and the implications of uncertainty. This remains a left-hemisphere approach, resulting in an explanation with which the observer is faced and by which he is neutralized. The arguments are important however as a way of shifting the discussion out of an expectancy of linear extrapolations and predictability, even in the psycho-social domain.

c) Switching to the basically right-hemisphere approach, there is much material on the integration of the two modes, but only in a form considered academically acceptable to psychoanalysts influenced by Jung. This material forms part of the heritage of many cultures. Its value lies in the fact that it encodes the experiential process of personal development and transformation, which should make it highly relevant to the further exploration of human development. Its weakness is that it has nothing to say about social development. Furthermore its incredible richness makes it a fascinating trap in its own right. Its experiential nature makes it especially suspect in the light of any left-hemisphere perception.

d) These two seemingly blocked avenues of approach clarify the basic dilemma. It would seem that both have vital strengths and dangerous weaknesses. As pointed out earlier, the only way to move further forward is to be highly suspicious of both and to alternate between them, counter-balancing one by the other, since one or the other must necessarily be used.

e) Of great interest in the right-hemisphere material are the guarded attempts to define the essentially paradoxical nature of the outwardly incomprehensible possibility of creatively transcending the limitations of the two basic modes. This is typified by Zen literature and the associated practices.[90] These claim the merit of deliberately avoiding the traps of proliferating sets of symbols characteristic of other cultures. Such sets of symbols tend to create the impression that transcendence is possible through them rather than through identifying with the awareness from which they emanate as a set. The disadvantage of the Zen approach is that it is so individualistic and paradoxical as to be virtually inapplicable to social transformation.

f) Of great interest for the left-hemisphere approach is the implication of the current challenge of plasma physics in relation to fusion reactors for power generation. A plasma is an electrical conducting medium consisting of positive and negative charges forming a neutrally charged distribution of matter. A plasma is unique in the way it interacts with itself, with electric and magnetic fields, and with its environment.[91] Its properties depend on the collective behaviour of the constituent particles, as distinct from the individual. If plasmas could be confined under certain conditions for a long enough period of time in a fusion reactor, mankind's energy problems would be resolved. The difficulty is that plasmas are unique in their instability and in their tendency to revert to ordinary combinations of matter and energy.
The problems that have to be solved to achieve successful magnetic confinement are both scientific and technological in nature. The scientific problem is to find those particular configurations of magnetic fields, and values of plasma parameters which, when scaled up to fusion reactor size, would ensure a viable net power yield from the reactor.
Technologically, the problems are how to create the required high-intensity magnetic fields, how to heat the plasma towards fusion temperatures, at the same time protecting it from contamination by heavier atomic impurities (which would quench the reaction.[92]
If individual attention/consciousness or world opinion is considered as a "plasma", the problem of human and social development and integration are well-modelled by the fusion problem.

g) In the right-hemisphere approach, an interesting parallel to the fluid behaviour of plasma is to be found in the important taoist concept of "ch'i" (or ki), which as an essentially intangible form of "energy" defies all exercises in definition. It is by identification with ch'i that an individual develops a way of alternating appropriately between the two modes without the normal discontinuity of awareness. With a background in biochemistry and management, R G H Siu notes:[93]
"Energy is the essential stuff for structural integrity and mechanical and chemical processes, while ch'i is the essential stuff for pattern perpetuity and thinking and feeling. While energy-metabolism accounts for the vigour of health in the physical sense, ch'i-metabolism accounts for the well-being of the person in the psychic sense. A smoothly operating cross-feed exists between energy and ch'i in the normal and serene human being."[94]
In the East, many of the martial arts are explicitly concerned with practices for controlling the movement of "ki", as in aikido for example. This is also the case with the pattern of widely practised exercise movements called t'ai chi'i. Siu continues
"If one wishes he may carry the analogy further. He may postulate such laws as the conservation of ch'i, which would read: the totality of ch'i is a constant; it is neither created nor destroyed, it is only transformed. Comparable psychological formulations come readily to mind, such as: ch'i gradients, as a basis for explaining dominance, power, and

[89] Bohm, op cit.
[90] D T Suzuki. Manual of Zen Buddhism. New York, Grove Press, 1980.
[91] *If the states of matter are defined in terms of relationship to the environment, plasma is the fifth state. The others are: solid, liquid, gas, and reacting elements (e.g. in fire). 99% of the matter in the universe is in the plasma state.*
[92] McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1977, vol. 5.
[93] *It is interesting that this book should be published by the* Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press*, normally associated with left-hemisphere approaches.*
[94] R G H Siu. Ch'i, a neo-taoist approach to life. Cambridge, MIT Press, 1974, pp 261-262.

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influence, which would be analogous to thermodynamic gradients; matching ch'i impedance, as a basis for explaining harmonious social operations, which would be analogous to electrical requirements in circuit design..."[95]
But although Siu has written a subsequent book on management, there is apparently little attention in the East to the significance of ch'i at the societal level.

h) Returning to the left-hemisphere approach and the point of departure, the problem is how to design a suitable "container" for development using the pattern of functions. Using the plasma model as a guide, the problem can then be defined as using the configuration of functions to contain individual or collective attention. From the plasma case it is clear that the functions should serve a variety of purposes in enhancing attention (the will-to-change?), in focusing it, but especially in counter-acting ever-present instabilities. These lead to "degeneration" of the attention if it is not effectively insulated from the surfaces of the "container". The model suggests that these surfaces are intimately related to the functions themselves. This confirms the difficulty of the problem. It is already well-recognized that no one function provides the desirable solution and each of them is dangerous to society or the individual if unchecked. But the current work on plasma confinement suggests that advances can be made by "bouncing" the plasma around within the configuration of a magnetic cavity. This would indicate that the problem is really one of allowing the attention to be constrained by all the functions simultaneously but without allowing attachment to any one of them. It is thus not just a simple problem of oscillation between two functional modes but between enough modes to constitute a container (at least in a three-dimensional configuration).
i) Switching to the right-hemisphere approach, in discussing ch'i Siu notes that: *"The conventional theories of physics and chemistry have not been successful in clarifying the intrinsicalness of life and the specificity of biological responses."* [96] The same may be said of sociology and psychology and in relation to the specificity of response to significance. Architect Christopher Alexander attempts to clarify the nature of this here-and-now livingness as follows:
"There is a central quality which is the root criterion of life and spirit in a man, a town, a building or a wilderness. This quality is objective and precise, but it cannot be named. The search which we make for this quality, in our own lives, is the central search of any person, and the crux of any individual person's story. It is the search for those moments and situations when we are most alive... The more living patterns there are in a place - a room, a building, or a town - the more it comes to life as an entirety, the more it glows, the more it has that self-maintaining fire which is this quality without a name... This quality in buildings and in towns cannot be made, but only generated, indirectly by the ordinary actions of the people, just as a flower cannot be made, but only generated from the seed."[97]
The question he confronts most admirably is how to enable individuals and groups to work with a "pattern language"[98] to build an effective container for the "quality without a name". (The patterns would seem to reflect life in the same way as magnetic mirrors reflect plasma.) It is regrettable that he is primarily concerned with social patterns related to buildings and not also with the less tangible psycho-social patterns in their own right.
j) In both the plasma example and Alexander's "quality without a name", it is significant that the configuration of definable patterns engenders a central space with special characteristics. Siu cites Lao Tzu with regard to this "empty" space: *"Thirty spokes unite in one nave and on that which is nonexistent (the hole in the nave) depends the wheel's utility... Therefore, existence renders actual but nonexistence renders useful."*[99]
But the wheel only works effectively when the compression in a particular spoke is appropriately distributed around the pattern of spokes as a whole. This is also true in both the plasma case and in Alexander's living environment. It is relating this empty central space to human and social development that is the current challenge. It is for this reason that R Aitkin's work on "q-holes" in organizations is of special interest.[100] [101]
k) The essential weakness of attempting to describe the needed container is that it places an illusory emphasis of a static configuration, when in fact any static characteristics it may have are probably only a significant as in the case of "standing wave" phenomena. It is the dynamics of how the container works that needs to be better understood. This is also the problem in the plasma case, Alexander's concern, and in Aitkin's q-holes.

11. Individual and social development as mutual models

a) The previous section has pursued a line of argument to a point at which, whatever its merit as explanation, the significance is in danger of being lost to many. As pointed out by Feyerabend,[102] arguments need to be made accessible by avoiding abstractions and approaching the individual human scale to the extent possible. Centering the argument in this way is possible, but only by using the human-centred imagery which is the material of psycho-analysis.
b) The last section attempted to maintain the relevance to social development. The argument can be taken further by accepting a bias in favour of human development. The whole problem of containing plasma and relating to ch'i is encompassed by the concern in the Chinese cultural tradition with the "circulation of the light" as reviewed by Jung.[103] Thus a traditional text on meditation reads:

[95] idem, pp 270-277.
[96] idem, p259.
[97] Christopher Alexander. The Timeless Way of Building. New York, Oxford University Press, 1979, pp ix-x.
[98] Christopher Alexander. A Pattern Language. New York, Oxford University Press, 1977.
[99] Siu, op cit. p266.
[100] R H Atkin. Combinational Connectivities in Social Sciences; an application of simplicial complex structures to the study of large organizations. Basel, Birkhuser, 1977.
[101] R H Atkin, Muldimensional Man; can man live in 3-dimensional space? London, Penguin, 1981.
[102] P K Feyerabend. Realism, Rationalism and Scientific Method. Cambridge University Press, 1981 (Philosophical Papers, vol. 1).
[103] Richard Wilhelm (tr). The Secret of the Golden Flower; a Chinese book of life. New York, Harcourt Brace, 1962 (with commentary by C G Jung).

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"When the light is made to move in a circle, all the energies of heaven and earth, of light and the dark, are crystallized. That is what is termed seed-like thinking, of purification of the energy, of purification of the idea. When one begins to apply this magic it is as if, in the middle of being, there were non-being. When in the course of time the work is completed, and beyond the body there is a body, it is as if, in the middle of non-being, there were being."[104]

In this and related texts the parallel to the plasma is quite striking. Such a link between physical reality and meditative awareness has been noted by F. Capra.[105]

c) The problem frustrating human development is the inadequacy of the response to opposing tendencies or contradictions some of which were reviewed in an earlier section. Methods similar to the "circulation of the light" in different cultures respond to this problem. The explanation of the response is necessarily unsatisfactory because the "intrinsicalness" of life, as mentioned by Siu, is essentially experiential. "Light" in this context is very closely related to chi's, life and time. Siu illustrates this by examples from music and photosynthesis:

"Man is the most versatile in terms of the diversification and depth of temporal ramifications... In the case of man, however, something new is created upon the rendition of certain combinations and sequences of sound... Man has transformed something related to time into a heretofore nonexistent entity - a poem, a song, a symphony. We identify this time-related X as ch'i. We suggest that living systems possess some unique capability of marshalling ch'i, light would be looked upon as containing both energy and a time substance.

A given quantity of light would consist of certain units of energy and stretches of time-substance. The energy-component would be fixed in the dextrose molecule in photosynthesis, the time substance in a temporal matrix... Just as the dextrose molecule can be assimilated so that energy fixed therein can be processed in varying bits and pieces to be utilized for inanimate work, so can the temporal matrix be assimilated so that ch'i fixed therein can be transformed in varying stretches and compositions to be utilized for animate purpose"[106]

d) This harmonious relation to opposites can be effectively represented in dance and movement as in the case of t'ai ch'i reported by psycho-analyst June Singer:

"When Chung-liang dances, the circular process of life is made manifest... Change is the only constant, from one movement to another, from initiation to completion, to rest, to initiation again. The energy never stops, never pauses, never appears to be blocked. The circulation of the light, a goal sought in Chinese philosophy, takes place before my eyes. It takes place in the body of this man... Although in continuous movement, the body is always in balance; the balance is always asymmetrical, so that at any moment the design formed by the body is in the process of turning into is opposite."[107]

It is noteworthy that the interaction between this dancer and theoretical physicists resulted in a most remarkable description of the current frontiers of understanding of reality and how they are to be approached.[108] But the weakness of dance as a mode is that, once again, it is essentially right-hemisphere and as such a trap, preventing further advance.

e) Some of the dimensions of the trap constituted by right-hemisphere, person-centred expression are avoided by the philosophy underlying the performance of the traditional Rig Veda hymns in India. The performance seeks ways to avoid being locked into any particular mode of expression, although the performance necessarily involves the spontaneous selection of one mode amongst several. Adopting that mode for a period of time is seen as a necessary sacrifice or limitation of options in order to make use of a particular comprehensible language which will be abandoned as soon as the task is completed. This affirms the essential inadequacy of any given mode. The performer then effectively withdraws to an empty centre from which another mode will be chosen through which to continue the performance. This process is seen as a model of an appropriate response to daily life, as well as of a succession of incarnations.[109] [110]

f) The previous points suggest a way to communicate possibilities of human development, especially in a semi-literate society. In both cases left-hemisphere structural significance is effectively encoded on to right-hemisphere expression. Considered in these terms, much of the cultural material of psycho-analysis takes on a new significance for development. The problem with this approach is the continuing danger of responding to the material solely as a code (a left-hemisphere trap) or solely as an aesthetic experience (a right-hemisphere trap). There is a further danger, as illustrated by June Singer's work on androgyny as a goal of development,[111] which provides a valuable overview of such material from many cultures. Care must be taken in giving content to the synthesis of these two modes for, once again, this synthesis is primarily significant in terms of its dynamics and not in terms of any mechanical juxtaposition of attributes (especially as in hermaphroditism of bisexuality). The synthesis of opposites as encoded by the androgyne is not sexless, and therefore sterile, but rather the essence of fecundity and creativity. Even if is primarily intra-psychic, it is very doubtful whether the androgynous condition is as accessible as June Singer claims, although the future may be able to distinguish usefully the degrees of androgyneity.

g) An essential characteristic of the androgynous synthesis is that it can only be expressed, discussed and comprehended through the ongoing interaction of opposites, as effectively encoded by the relationships between the two sexes. Expressing the dilemma of the opposites in terms of the male/female relationship certainly has the advantage of making its complexity "accessible". It also draws attention to how little has been accomplished in moving creatively beyond this polarity. Given present inadequacy in handling male/female relationships (as indicated by divorce

[104] idem, p31.
[105] Capra, op cit.
[106] Siu, op cit. pp 261-262.
[107] June Singer. Andrology; toward a new theory of sexuality. New York, Doubleday, 1976. (pp 212-213)
[108] G Zukav. The Dancing Wu-Li Masters. New York, William Morrow, 1979.
[109] de Nicholas, op cit.
[110] E G McClain. the Myth of Invariance. Boulder, Shambhala, 1978.
[111] Singer, op cit.

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rates, discrimination, etc), it is highly probable that this inadequacy reinforces the pattern of suboptimum responses in other domains, in which polarities must be handled. It is also significant that the major product of this relationship as presently conceived, namely children, is what ensures the major pressure on planetary resources through the population explosion. It is also significant that this very relationship provides one of the major motivating forces for individuals on which much merchandising is directly based.

h) The relevance of the above argument is based on the assumption that the male/female relationship can be understood as encoding other polar relationships. This is a source of major difficulty because the dynamics of the male/female relationship are so "fascinating" to the participants that they do not encourage reflection or generalization. This suggests that they tend to be perceived through the right-hemisphere thus making the argument into a circular one precluding any transcendent synthesis. Nevertheless much cultural material of psycho-analytical significance is encoded onto the male/female relationship and its products, suggesting the possibility of such a development under certain conditions presumably triggered by traumas.

i) It would seem that there is a vital link to be established between the understanding of human and social development and the understanding of male/female relationships as exemplified by sexuality. The link between sexuality, population increase and war are fairly evident as a "negative" self-correcting cycle. It is the corresponding "positive" development cycle which is unclear and it is interesting how easily the validity of this area of concern is rejected as irrelevant. It is politically highly sensitive. In fact it is appropriate to note that any psycho-cultural phenomena involving alternation of oscillation is rejected, "frozen" into one of its modes, or characterized by traumatic discontinuity (as in the switch in power between political fractions following elections of revolution). A significant exception is the "good-guy/bad-guy" technique employed by teams of interrogators.

j) The same inflexible attitude is characteristic of certain traditional religious practices in support of human development. In many religions the relationship between polarities by-passes the male/female relationship and is encoded into the individual, especially into a highly disciplined approach to the breathing cycle of inspiration/expiration. Within such a framework, obstacles to individual development are seen as encoded into irregularities in the breathing cycle. This approach is claimed as of great value to human development (e.g. in yoga). The price of success is however the obligation to freeze the dynamics of the individual's male/female relationships in society. In this sense the monastic tradition, for example, is unable to encode any creative understanding of male/female relationships in society.

k) The previous point indicates that there is a high price to pay if polarities are to be usefully encoded onto the individual. Since few are tempted to pay that price, it is appropriate to look for ways of encoding polarities into a left-hemisphere presentation of the range of functions operating in society. Hence the interest in classification schemes. In parallel there is value in using the environment, as perceived in the right-hemisphere mode, as a way of encoding the polarities of human and social relationships.[112]

I. CONCLUSION

It is too soon to assess the merit of this approach in terms of its more experimental aims. Hopefully their implications have however been related to the organization of the categories in such a way as not to affect its value as a practical tool. As such the result is an interesting compromise between theory and practice with the merit of emphasizing the dimensions of innovative change and the value-related experiences in the name of which it is advocated.

The effort made to incorporate these less tangible dimensions in positions similar to those usually only accorded to the more concrete manifestations of human activity calls for a careful evaluation. It does attempt to reflect the concerns underlying recent major international projects, such as that of the United Nations University on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development. This questioned the traditional "value-free" approach to serious scientific activity[113] [114] and the efforts to avoid consideration of non-material human needs.[115] As the first stages of what is hoped to be an ongoing experiment, it is natural that much may be modified for future editions. But whilst this experiment is definitively not value-free, it is hoped that is helps to clarify ways in which a variety of seemingly incompatible value biases can be usefully balanced.

The prevailing assumption that classification is an objective, neutral activity may be what in effect severely reduces the value of its products as a support by which international organizations can be empowered to act more effectively. It may thus reinforce the importance they experience in the face of the problems on which they are mandated to act.[116] As pointed out above, the classification of each item of concern to the international community can usefully be seen as a political act. The treatment of "homelessness" as a sub-category of "sociology", a theoretical discipline, is indicative of the manner in which problems can be swept under convenient intellectual "carpets" in order to avoid acting upon them directly. Indeed each item classified in any international classification system needs to be assessed in the light of its implications for problem-solving. It can be argued, for example, that the choice of classes or subject fields reinforces and legitimizes their organizing influence in society such that each becomes a domain in which a different kind of significance is accumulated, usually at the expense of society as a whole.[117]

Classification schemes are the basis for user access to international information systems. As pointed out on the occasion of a recent conference on intergovernmental documentation, such systems are not yet adequately designed to facilitate societal

[112] Judge. The territory constructed as a map.
[113] Johan Galtung. Methodology and Ideology. Copenhagen, Christian Ejlers, 1977.
[114] Johan Galtung. The True Worlds; a transnational perspective. New York, Free Press, 1980.
[115] Lederer, op cit.
[116] Christian Delacampagne et al. Penser/Classer. Le Genre Humain. Paris, Fayard, No 2, 1982 (special issue).
[117] Judge. Development through Alternation.

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learning in order to counter the marked erosion of collective memory.[118] A Club of Rome report[119] specifically identified the need for innovative (shock) approaches to societal learning to counter the weaknesses associated with the adaptive (maintenance) approach built into the organization of current information systems. These tend to be totally unprepared for future crises and developments. It is for such reasons that it is appropriate to take the kinds of risk inherent in an experiment of this nature. Although errors are to be regretted, they are a useful indicator that risks are being taken in an endeavour to find a basis for a more appropriate mode of response. As pointed out by Donald Michael:
"More bluntly, future-responsive societal learning makes it necessary for individuals and organizations to embrace error. It is the only way to ensure a shared self-consciousness about limited theory, and hence about our limited ability to control our situation well enough to expect to be successful more often than not."[120]

The weaknesses of this volume as a practical tool are partly those of any computer-based retrieval system, namely the presence (or possibility) of a percentage of misplaced entries within any category. Weaknesses at this stage are also associated with the fact that, as an experimental procedure, problems can only be eliminated progressively in an iterative "semantic tuning" procedure. Hopefully however these first editions already indicate the possibility of organizing information on international organizations in a manner which highlights functional relationships relevant to the emergence of a new world order. To the extent that this has been achieved in some measure, it may be considered a first step beyond the current subjects and discipline-oriented approaches. These are only distantly related to the dynamics of relationships between functional domains and the problems of comprehending them and communicating the nature of such interdependency in support of problem-oriented action.

[118] A J N Judge. Societal learning and the erosion of collective memory. (Introductory report for 2nd World Symposium on International Documentation, Brussels, 1980). In: Th Dimitrov (Ed). International Documentation for the 80s. New York, Uniflo, 1982.
[119] James Botkin et al. No Limits to Learning; bridging the human gap. Oxford, Pergamon, 1979 ("A Report to the Club of Rome").
[120] Michael, op cit.

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10.6. About the Editors

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

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

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

The Founders

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

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

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

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

Otlet envisioned an I*nternational 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 that no one had a word to describe these relationships, until he invented one: "links".

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

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

Early years

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

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

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 an 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.

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Location

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

Structure

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

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

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

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

Collaboration with other organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose

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

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

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

Its meetings database – the basis of the *International Congress Calendar* both online and in print – currently includes half a million international meetings of these bodies, from 1850 to far into the future.
The organization profiles and meetings profiles are complemented by bibliographies, biographies, statistical reports, and descriptions of problems perceived and strategies adopted by international associations as well as the values and approaches that animate them. Over 500,000 hyperlinks facilitate navigation through this data. The UIA also produces customized reports on demand for a variety of governmental, non-governmental, and commercial bodies.

3. By providing training and networking opportunities for international association staff.
Since 2006 the UIA hosts an annual Associations Round Table, bringing together representatives of international associations to learn practical skills and share experience. For more information, visit roundtable.uia.org.

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