## Foreword

## Notes to the user
- User guide / Mode d'utilisation
- Warning
- Abbreviations and codes used
- Presentation of information

## Index (with introductory comments) incorporating:
- Organization names (all working languages)
- Abbreviations of organization names (all working languages)
- Subject keywords in organization names (English/French)
- Additional keywords in organization descriptions (English)
- Organizations cited as sponsoring or subsidiary bodies
- Former names of organizations (all languages)
- Organization executive officer names

## Descriptive sections (with introductory comments)
- A: Federations of international organizations
- B: Universal membership organizations
- C: Inter-continental membership organizations
- D: Regionally defined membership organizations
- E: Organizations emanating from places, persons, other bodies
- F: Organizations having a special form, including foundations and funds
- G: Internationally-oriented organizations grounded in a particular country (Index only)
- H: Inactive or dissolved international organizations (Index only)
- J: Recently reported or proposed international organizations (Index only)
- R: Religious orders, fraternities, and secular institutes (Index only)
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- T: Multilateral treaties and agreements (Index only)
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- Organizations classified by country of secretariat (see Vol 2)
- Organizations classified by countries of location of membership (see Vol 2)
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- Organizations classified by regional concerns (see Vol 3)
The Yearbook attempts to cover all "international organizations", according to a broad range of criteria. It therefore includes many bodies which 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 descriptions of organizations in this Yearbook are based on information received from a number of sources. Priority is normally given to information received from the organizations themselves, although every effort is made by the editors to check this information against other sources (periodicals, official documents, media, etc). Whilst the editors attempt to detect and overcome possible exaggerated claims by organizations (eg membership, budget, relations with other organizations, activities), 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 the section of the volume to which the organization has been allocated, by the amount of information it has been considered useful to include in the description, and by the last date on which information has been received. It should be recognized that some organizations only emerge into full activity on a periodic or irregular basis, such as quinquennial congress or as a response to a crisis.

Because an organization's own 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.
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Descriptive sections (see Vol 1)
A: Federations of international organizations
B: Universal membership organizations
C: Inter-continental membership organizations
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Appendices
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2. Types of organization included
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Supplementary indexes
Main index, (see Vol 1) incorporating:
  Organization names (all working languages)
  Abbreviations of organization names (all working languages)
  Subject keywords in organization names (English/French)
  Additional keywords in organization descriptions (English)
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HOW TO USE

Sections: The volume is divided into sections and sub-sections. Each section is denoted by one code letter (e.g. P= World problems; V= Human values). Each sub-section is denoted by two code letters (e.g. H=W= Human development concepts; S=Strategic polarities). Sections and sub-sections all appear in alphabetic order by code letter. The code letters also have some mnemonic significance. All sections and sub-sections are listed on the contents page.

Entries: Each sub-section is composed of a series of entries. Each entry is numbered using the code letters of the sub-section (e.g. PPP148= Lack of family planning; SSO161= Family planning). The entries appear in numeric order within the sub-section.

General index: The easiest way to find an entry on a specific topic is by consulting the General Index in Section Z, where names of all entries are listed together in alphabetic order by keyword. The index gives the sub-section and number where the entry is to be found.

Section indexes: An alternative way to find an entry is by using the mini-indexes located at the end of individual sections. These provide an overview of entries within a sub-section.

Explanations: A brief introduction and commentary is provided at the beginning of each section and of each sub-section. More detailed comments are provided in Section X.

Cross-references: Cross-references between entries are explained in the sub-section introductions where appropriate.

Classified index: A classified index by subject (3000 categories) is provided to the world problems section (Section P) in a companion series: Yearbook of International Organizations (vol. 3). This also includes international organizations and treaties dealing with the same subject.

WARNING

1. Inconsistencies: The information collected here, and especially in the world problems section, is derived from a very wide range of sources reflecting many levels of insight and expertise, as well as many cultures, ideologies, beliefs, priorities and biases. No attempt has been made to eliminate any inconsistencies, although incompatible items have been treated as separate entries where appropriate. For example, both "capitalism" and "communism" are treated as world problems.

2. Juxtaposition: This book is deliberately organized in such a way as to juxtapose bodies of information which are normally kept apart. The hard reality of the "world problems" section is counter-balanced by various sections highlighting human values and development. Within the world problems section itself, for example, "counterarguments" are given questioning or denying the facts presented in the problem description, where such information is available.

3. Perceptions: Wherever possible the information is compiled using extracts from documents of international bodies, whether governmental or non-governmental, formal or informal, and as such may be viewed as factual. Given the different interpretations of these facts however, the information presented, especially in the case of world problems, can best be viewed as a collection of perceptions with which significant international constituencies identify strongly in advocating (or resisting) any social change. It is an overview of the world's hopes and worries, whether real or imaginary.

4. Editorial intervention: In honouring the biases active in the international community in this way, the editors have limited themselves to ensuring that the texts in the main sections, especially on world problems, make their point strongly and in as clear and concise a manner as the available material permits. In this period of imminent crisis, the editors have however accepted the need for a higher level of risk in exploring innovative possibilities. Some of the smaller sections are therefore the result of deliberate editorial experiments in gleaning and presenting information to highlight such possibilities, despite the risks of inadequacy and error.

5. Editorial bias: The basic bias of the editors is against limitation of information to reflect only a single viewpoint or paradigm, whether ideological, cultural, scientific or religious. Within any such paradigm, the information here also reflects different levels of ignorance, rather than attempting only to reflect a consensus prevailing amongst an elite group of authoritative experts whose views may be poorly received outside their own circle. The bias is therefore to include information from some constituencies which may well be judged qualitatively inferior, misleading, irresponsible, or irrelevant by some other constituency. (This policy also governs the production of the companion series, the Yearbook of International Organizations).

6. Significance: The amount of information given on any problem, for example, does not reflect an editorial evaluation of its importance. Problems commonly accepted as important may be documented only briefly, whether because of resource limitations, or because of the proliferation of information available on them. Information within the text may or may not appear significant, according to this book's purpose. Little-known problems may be given relatively extensive coverage precisely because their existence is not widely recognized. Inclusion of information in this publication implies only that the editors considered the source from which it derived sensitive to and capable of reflecting the views of an international constituency, and therefore of being of significance to a wider audience.

7. Naivety: Information on phenomena such as world problems, strategies, values or modes of human development is widely assumed to be relevant to the design of any new broad-based initiatives in response to the global problematic. The editors have accepted the need for a certain naivety to break through the conceptual frameworks determining the general indifference of academic and governmental authorities to any questions concerning the actual number and variety of such phenomena. In identifying such phenomena within an open framework, some entries (on which whole libraries of books have been written) must necessarily appear naive. But despite the availability of such a wealth of detailed information, to the point of overload, there is a poverty of information on how to connect together this fragmented pattern. It is to this condition that this project responds by indicating possibilities, even if at times the result appears superficial or naive.

8. Pragmatism: The production of this book, within the constraints of modest resources, has been feasible only because of an extremely pragmatic approach to the collection and processing of information. Within these constraints the editors have deliberately set out to "open up" or highlight neglected categories of information, fleshing out the content to the extent possible. Where there has been conflict between ability to locate and process adequate information within a reasonable time period and the elaboration of the pattern of categories, the latter has been given priority in order that as broad a coverage could be provided as was feasible. Hopefully, even where the information supplied is inadequate, readers will be oriented to new features of the global system which others view as meriting their attention.

9. Non-completion: This book is the product of an ongoing project to explore ways of identifying and presenting categories of information relevant to the development process as perceived by international organizations. Major refinements will therefore continue to be made to many of the sections, and to the pattern of cross-references especially, in response to feedback on inadequa-
cies. In this sense the book cannot be regarded as a finished product.

10. Solutions: This book in no way attempts to present an editorial view of "the answer" to the world's problems. Some sections do indicate the various kinds of answer, or bases for an answer, which are favoured within the international community. The editors have however endeavoured to respond to the challenge of how to interrelate inherently incompatible answers and have, in one section, reviewed the possibilities of formulating an appropriate meta-answer of practical significance in such paradoxical circumstances.

ERRATA

A publication of this scope, based on a multiplicity of sources of information, necessarily contains errors of the following kinds:
- Errors of content, due to the sources of information used;
- Errors of interpretation, due to the manner of selection and representation of the information used by the editors;
- Errors arising from the process of selecting and registering cross-references.

Considerable editorial effort has been made to reduce the number of trivial formal errors, but it has not been considered feasible to eliminate all of them within the resources and time available.

With regard to substantive errors, many of the entries on world problems, for example, contain information from one international group which some other international group would consider erroneous. In this sense this book documents the fallacies which are active in the international community by juxtaposing incompatible perceptions.

The editors have attempted to respond to error in the spirit advocated by Donald Michael:

Changing towards long-range social planning requires that, instead of avoiding exposure to and acknowledgement of error, it is necessary to expect it, to seek out its manifestations, and to use information derived from the failure as the basis for learning through future societal experiment. 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 as to the nature of social dynamics, about limited data for testing theory, and hence about our limited ability to control our situation well enough to expect to be successful more often than not.

BIASES

In the light of the scope and methods noted above, a further influence on the design of the publication was a number of specific biases, some of which strongly influenced the length of any description.

1. As mentioned above, the whole editorial process was biased against any particular set of values, especially any interrelated concept of truth or falsehood, or of right or wrong, or of good or evil, or of strategic relevance or irrelevance, whether or not this resulted in texts which were acceptable or ridiculous in terms of the scientific, legal, religious, cultural, political or strategic priorities of others. The task was conceived as one of "telling things as they are" in the eyes of those who identify with a particular perspective, not of highlighting only what is important according to one such perspective.

2. There is a definite bias towards giving more space to less well-publicized perspectives and consequently less space to the standard well-documented perspectives, for example the world problems of war, famine, pollution, etc.

3. The above bias is partly corrected by a bias in favour of presenting any problem complex as an interconnected set of many sub-problems rather than as one long amalgamated description. The sub-problem descriptions may in fact be longer than that of the parent problem.

4. When information was inadequate or too much editorial work was required to process the available material into an appropriate form, there was a bias in favour of including the entry, even without a description, rather than excluding it to ensure an impression of entries of higher quality. There was therefore a bias in favour of opening up categories to which indexes and cross-references could refer in anticipation of work in future editions. This may be viewed as a bias in favour of lists.

5. In contrast to other efforts to document world problems, there was a definite bias against dependence on "high grade" information in which each "fact" has been substantiated by an approved authority. As pointed out earlier, such "facts" are quickly disputed, denied or ignored in counter-reports by those holding alternative views, whether "authoritative" or not. Where high grade information is available from international bodies it has been used. Where the information is too controversial to be approved by an international body or where no concerned body, exists, "low grade" information circulating in the media has been used.

6. This publication raises many questions about the use of language by the international community and the media. Whether a world problem denoted by a particular set of words "exists" in a manner distinct from that denoted by a related set of words (which appear to be partly synonymous) is a matter for continuing review. In this project there is a specific bias against premature resolution of such editorial/research difficulties. Obvious duplication has been avoided, but other cases have been allowed to co-exist especially in the human development section.

7. As noted earlier, the limited resources imposed an unwelcome bias against material requiring translation into English, in contrast to the editorial practice for the Yearbook of International Organizations. The assumption was made that this was largely corrected by the extensive use of materials formulated in the multi-lingual environments of international organizations. Some exceptions were also made in the case of unique materials obtained in French.

8. A final specific bias, associated with the previous point, is one against premature classification in this volume. The task here is to see one of registering, describing and interrelating perspectives (in a non-linear manner, where necessary), not of classifying them in some framework which would eliminate significant inconsistencies. Hence the bias in favour of unstructured lists, complemented by indexing and cross-references. Classification, with all that it implies in terms of imposition of a particular conceptual (and often defensive) framework on data, is a separate matter. The same approach is adopted with regard to the international organizations and multilateral treaties in the Yearbook of International Organizations (vol 1). These are classified experimentally (in vol: 3) in an evolving integrated framework of some 3,000 categories, together with the world problems and strategies from this volumes (see Appendix YB).

BACKGROUND

The previous edition of this publication was published in 1976 under the title Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential. It was produced as an experiment arising from a joint project started in 1972 between the Union of International Associations and Mankind 2000. For the UIA it was a logical extension of its function as a clearinghouse for information on the networks of international agencies and associations, as documented in its 3-volume Yearbook of International Organizations. For Mankind 2000, as catalyst of the international futures research movement, it was a means of bringing into focus its prime concern with the place and development of the human being in the emerging world society. The project was jointly funded by the two transnational non-profit bodies, with Mankind 2000 supporting the editorial costs and the UIA the publishing and administrative costs.

In its present form, under the new title, the publication is jointly funded by the UIA and K G Saur Verlag, current publisher of the UIA's 3-volume Yearbook. Agreement to produce this edition was reached in 1983, when work commenced. It was originally conceived as constituting a fourth volume within the Yearbook series because of the degree of cross-referencing between the four volumes. But because its periodicity will depend on how it is received, it was subsequently decided to treat it as a separate publication under the current title rather than tie it to the established annual Yearbook. The present content of the book has also been strongly influenced by the participation of the UIA in the United Nations University project on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development during the period 1978-82.

Originally founded in Brussels in 1907, partly on the initiative of two Nobel Peace Laureates (Henri La Fontaine, 1913; Auguste Beernaert, 1908), the UIA is an international non-governmental organization which has had activities prior to 1939 which illustrate its long-term interest in relation to the current project. These include publication of the Annuaire de la Vie Internationale, Vol I (1908-1909, 1370 pages), Vol II (1910-1911, 2652 pages) which included information on problems with which international organizations were concerned at that time. Also published was a Code des Vaux Internationaux; codification générale des vœux et résolutions des organismes internationaux (in French; Shannon 1922) and an international organization had activities, listed those portions of the texts of international organization resolutions which covered substantive matters, including what are now regarded as world problems. It covered 1216 resolutions adopted at 151 international meetings. The subject index lists some 1200 items. Paul Otlet, co-founder of the UIA, produced in 1916 a book entitled Les Problemes Internationaux et la Guere which identified many problems giving rise to and caused by war, and proposed the creation of a League of Nations. In 1935 he attempted a synthesis, Monde, which touched upon many problems and their solution within a society in transformation. The preface bore the title "The Problem of Problems", a topic he had first explored in 1918.

INTENDED USE

A project of this kind evokes amongst some the response "Why bother, when we already know what ought to be done?" Who, after all, needs another book parading the range of problems with which the global community is confronted? Key people no longer have time to read more than one page summaries and each international body is acting as best it can to contain the problems to which it is sensitive.

In 1984 the Director of Political Affairs of one major intergovernmental body considered this project both presumptuous and ridiculous. He then went on to argue that problems did not "exist" in a way which allowed them to be identified and described in a book. For his institution they were agenda items which came and went according to the political currents of the moment, ceasing to "exist" once his organization was no longer obliged by political pressures to deal with them.

Others would argue that it is a grave mistake to focus on problems in any way because this "gives them energy", hindering the necessary "positive thinking" from which appropriate social transformation can emerge. There is widespread belief that the
action required can be simply defined. Food aid is a topical example, although even major intergovernmental bodies are now acknowledging the counter-productive aspects of such generosity. A positive contribution to the condition of humankind would be to promote recognition of the significant positive initiatives that exist. At least some minor counter-productive effects - omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs.

There are however many who point out that international institutions are not containing the problems faced by the global community; rather they are being overwhelmed by them. To function at all, such bodies have to concentrate on very small portions of the pattern of problems, denying the relevance of other portions or even their very existence. This is especially the case when they are constrained to prove the value of their own initiatives even though they may aggravate such other problems. Many claim to know what needs to be focussed on, or done, or avoided to resolve the crisis - if only everybody else would subscribe to their particular solution. Thus, such a context it is appropriate to present many of these "action vectors" within a single framework, in effect bringing them collectively to consciousness rather than denying or repressing those which do not fall neatly within some favourite paradigm.

This volume is therefore intended for those who question whether they are receiving information from a sufficiently broad range of perspectives. It is for those who believe that much might be learnt from the variety of perspectives on what constitute significant problems and significant responses to them. In particular it is for those who recognize the possible dangers and limitations of attempting to filter this variety down to a handful of "essential" problems which can be appropriately contained by a single policy, strategy or blueprint based on a single conceptual framework guided by a single set of values.

The users of this volume will therefore include:
- International relations institutes;
- Policy research institutes and "think-tanks";
- International organizations (governmental and nongovernmental) concerned with the potential range of problems and programmes and with the design of new programmes;
- University departments (international relations, environment, law, social science) concerned with interdisciplinary issues and ways of presenting to students the variety of the global problematic and potential responses to it;
- National government departments designing programmes which need to be sensitive to problems and possibilities in other sectors;
- Future research institutes;
- University departments responsible for designing general studies programmes for students;
- Ministries of foreign affairs concerned with training or briefing diplomats and members of delegations;
- Students in many fields needing an overview of the range of global issues, how they may relate and the difficulties of ordering such information within one conceptual framework;
- Change agents promoting the creation of new organizations or programmes, whether at the international or the local level;
- People concerned with paradigm change and conceptual breakthroughs in responding to the global problematic;
- Foundations requiring a sense of context within which they can assess new proposals;
- Corporations concerned with navigating in a complex and turbulent social environment;
- Researchers grappling with the ill-defined fields of values, human development and states of consciousness and their relationship to global problem-solving.

It is expected that the majority of readers will use this book to locate specific items or groups of information. Some users will respond to the challenge of ordering, comprehending and presenting such a range of information in new ways, because of the extent to which it reflects the variety of issues with which people and groups identify and by which they are motivated. It is hoped that some will also be further stimulated to explore the possibility of patterned dynamic relationships between incompatible conceptual languages, encompassing the discontinuity between them, in order to develop a dynamic conceptual foundation appropriate to the global order of the future.

ASSESSMENT

The principal strength of this publication lies in the range of information presented, often derived from inaccessible documents, reflecting a broad spectrum of cultures, ideologies, disciplines and belief systems. Many of the topics are little-known, however vitally relevant. Any approach to them may appear sensitive to information. A significant proportion of the information is of a kind which is normally avoided or ignored by institutions and academic disciplines, because there are no adequate procedures or frameworks for handling it. Many of the topics are therefore of a kind not to be found in available reference books whether because they fall between conventionally recognized categories, or because they threaten them in some way (as with some types of problem).

A second strength lies in the juxtaposition of seemingly unrelated kinds of information (e.g. problems, values, human development) which emerge as complementary and call for the recognition of a pattern of relationships between them. The organization of the volume is designed to permit very extensive cross-referencing of various types. It allows relationships, whether logical or functional, to be indicated in a much more precise manner than in other contexts.

A third strength is the deliberate presentation of information so as to confront opposing viewpoints, whether through the arguments supporting or denying the existence of a particular problem, by matching constructive and destructive values, or by opposing strategies and counter-strategies. Wherever possible entries indicate the limitations of the perspective presented. The structure of the volume therefore guards against dependence on any one particular perspective. Each may indeed be appropriate in particular circumstances, but it is more probable that it is only on the whole "gene-pool" of perspectives that humanity can depend in a turbulent social environment during a period of vulnerability to nuclear, ecological and food crises of an unpredictable nature.

A fourth strength is the exploration, both through the variety of information and through a number of editorial experiments, of the limitations of language in distinguishing both problems and responses to them (values, modes of awareness, strategies). The approach used has made it possible to present sets of fuzzy categories, such as values, in a way which allows them to be usefully related to harder categories of information. Many neglected categories have been "opened up" in a manner which allows the significance of such distinctions to be explored. The approach usefully questions assumptions about the adequacy of language in responding to the global problematic and designing integrative strategies.

The principal weakness of the publication lies in the inadequacy of information on particular items. Whilst many of the entries are adapted or translated for the convenience of the reader, there are exceptions where more appropriate information could usefully have been included. This is a direct consequence of the method which was oriented to gathering information from many sources but did not permit (because of limitations on editorial resources) follow-up on particular items. This defect is also partly a consequence of the bias in favour of "opening up" neglected topics as opposed to extending information on well-documented topics.

A second weakness for many is the absence of any scheme through which the large amount of information is ordered. To this extent it may appear as a "grab-bag" collection of disordered information of varying quality and significance. As is pointed out however, the absence of a classification scheme is deliberate because one of the fundamental challenges is the design of an adequate scheme which would be non-trivial and minimize distortion. The method used minimizes distortion and provides an information structure with which classification experiments can be undertaken, some of which are presented in this volume.

A third weakness is the absence of any adequate bibliography or indication of sources, particularly since in recognizing the existence of a perspective in the international community it would be desirable to indicate what group or constituency holds that view. In the 1976 edition considerable effort was in fact expended in preparing extensive bibliographies on human development and on interdisciplinarity. These have not been included here. The difficulty in including bibliographical references comes again from the method used. In the case of United Nations material, for example,
literally tons of documents were scanned for the rare paragraphs defining a problem. In preparing the final entry, the file used might contain photocopies of many such paragraphs. It was not considered feasible to allocate scarce resources to time-consuming bibliographic work when the objective was to cross-reference the entry to the international body directly concerned with an topic, whether or not that body provided information on it. Indeed one of the basic difficulties in obtaining information on world problems, for example, lay in the fact that the bodies most concerned with an issue were frequently unable to supply a succinct description of it. More useful texts often came from other sources commenting in summary form on the issue.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

In the introduction to each sub-section, indications are given as to possible future improvements for subsequent editions. These mainly focus on refinement of the entries and extending the range of cross-references between them.

Now that all the sub-sections exist in text database files on an in-house local area computer network, many possibilities emerge for enriching the information, its organization and its presentation. Of special concern is the possibility of linking entries to specific international bodies and, in the case of the United Nations, to resolutions of those bodies.

The in-house computer facility should finally enable the networks of cross-references to be presented in map form as was originally envisaged in 1976. Although this step was planned for this edition, priority could not be accorded to it. It is believed however that experimenting with such visual presentation will lead to significant breakthroughs in ordering information on the global problematique and on ways of responding to it (see Appendix YF).
DIRECTORY OF NGO\textsubscript{5}s IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH UNESCO

Proposal date: 12th November 1986

Structure

1. Bound in a clear plastic cover
2. Title page (see enclosed draft)
3. Contents page
4. Introduction/preface/explanation of structure of entries (1-2 page text to be agreed or supplied)
5. Entries extracted from \textit{Yearbook of International Organizations} (Vol 1)
   (a) Order
   - Category A entries
   - Category B entries
   - Category C entries
   Within each category, entries will be in alphabetical order by English name on the basis of Yearbook entry. One entry per page (some entries may however be longer than one page). Blank line between descriptive paragraphs. Text in Times 10pt, as indicated in enclosed sample.
   (b) Special modifications to Yearbook text:
   - "Taiwan" and "Chinese Taipei" to be listed as "Taiwan of China" in addresses and membership lists
   - In Membership paragraph, "countries" to be listed as "countries, territories or zones"
   - Suppression of Yearbook reference number
6. Index entries
   (a) Order (see also comment in letter concerning page numbering):
   - Category A index
   - Category B index
   - Category C index
   (b) Content:
   - English name
   - Other language names (French, Spanish, etc)
   - Initials (all languages)

Special conditions

1. UNESCO agrees that the copyright information should appear on the title page, with appropriate mention of the fact that the information was extracted from the \textit{Yearbook of International Organizations} (see draft title page enclosed).
2. UNESCO agrees that the volume to be produced is for restricted distribution solely for the purposes of discussion at the intergovernmental meeting scheduled in January 1987, and that this should be so stated on the title page (see draft title page enclosed). This in no way determines the nature of the agreement to be reached for the form of any publication which may subsequently be agreed upon for wider distribution.