



**OPCW**

**Conference of the States Parties**

Thirteenth Session  
2 – 5 December 2008

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## **DECISION**

### **ATTENDANCE BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AT THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES<sup>1</sup>**

**The Conference of the States Parties,**

**Bearing in mind** Rule 33 of its Rules of Procedure,

**Hereby:**

**Approves** the participation of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) whose names appear in the list annexed hereto in the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”), and **decides on** the following arrangements with respect to the representatives of these NGOs:

- (a) They will be invited, subject to the decision of the Conference, to attend open meetings of its plenary sessions;
- (b) They will be issued with name tags, which must be worn within the World Forum Convention Centre (WFCC);
- (c) They may place literature for distribution at designated sites; and
- (d) They will be provided, on request, with all documents referred to in the annotated agenda for the Thirteenth Session of the Conference and distributed during that Session, except for Conference Room papers and other draft documents.

Annex (English only):

List of Non-Governmental Organisations Entitled to Participate in the Thirteenth Session of the Conference

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<sup>1</sup> NGOs marked with an asterisk have participated in a previous session of the Conference of the States Parties.



## Annex

### LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI)\*
2. Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme\*
3. Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)\*
4. Indian Chemical Council\*
5. The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University
6. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)\*
7. T.M.C. Asser Instituut\*

#### Background Information

##### 1.

Name of organisation: **Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI)\***  
City and country: Leidschendam, the Netherlands  
Contact person: Mr Rein Coster  
Activities: See below.  
Financial resources: Receives funding from its member companies  
Membership: There are 109 members, organisations, and donors connected to the VNCI.

The Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry represents the interests of the chemical industry of the Netherlands. It is engaged in the promotion of the Responsible Care Programme to parties within and outside the chemical sector. This Programme supports the chemical industry's endeavours to achieve permanent improvements in its safety, health, and environmental performance. The VNCI is located in The Hague and has approximately 30 employees, whose work principally focuses on energy, education and innovation, safety and the environment, chemicals, services and entrepreneurship, and communication.

The Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VCNI) publishes a Responsible Care report every year, in which an account is given, on the industry's own initiative, of the performance on environmental, safety, and health matters. Every year, the VCNI evaluates the progress made by the chemical industry in reducing emissions. The VCNI has been actively involved in setting up the covenant on energy-efficiency benchmarking.

**2.**

- Name of organisation: **Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme\***  
City and country: Basel, Switzerland  
Contact persons: Mr Paul Walker and Mr Ronald Brunner  
Activities: See below.  
Financial resources: The programme is funded by grants from the governments of Canada, Finland, the United States of America, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and several American and Swiss foundations, as well as by private donors.  
Membership: 30 affiliates in 21 countries.

Green Cross International (GCI) is a global, non-aligned networking organisation working in the areas of environment and sustainable development. It creates partnerships to promote global value change. Multi-sector dialogue is the basic GCI principle for implementing sustainable projects. It therefore acts as an open forum, bringing together decision-makers and grass-roots movements from all sectors of society (NGOs, business, and other groups) in a unique platform. GCI was initiated at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, and was officially launched in Kyoto, Japan, on 20 April 1993, under the leadership of the GCI President, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In addition to other international programmes, since 1994, GCI has been running the “Legacy Programme,” which addresses issues such as the consequences of the arms race and hostilities, facilitates military base clean-up and conversion, promotes the safe and environmentally-sound destruction of weapons arsenals, and addresses social, medical, and educational issues in affected regions.

One component of the Legacy Programme is “Chemtrust”, a joint initiative of the American, Russian, and Swiss Green Cross. Chemtrust aims to further chemical weapons disarmament by bringing together all sectors involved in the process, and by serving as a non-partisan mediator helping to resolve issues of conflict.

GCI has organised several hearings and round-table discussions on national chemical weapons disarmament programmes in Saratov, Izhevsk, Washington, Indianapolis, Shchuchye, Kizner, and Penza. Green Cross promotes increased awareness of chemical weapons destruction and the importance of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter the Convention”) through regular articles in newspapers and in the electronic media. Green Cross has published more than 50 information booklets and fact-sheets for local populations in Russia on subjects such as chemical weapons destruction technology, stockpile safety, emergency preparedness of the communities, legal questions, and public health.

**3.**

Name of organisation:	<b>Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)*</b>
Cities and countries:	Brighton, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, the United States of America
Contact person:	Ms Katie Smallwood
Activities:	See below.
Financial resources:	Charitable foundations in the United Kingdom and the United States, including the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation of Chicago, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of New York, the Economic and Social Research Council in the United Kingdom, the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Commission, and the Foreign Ministries of Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the United Kingdom
Membership:	15 staff (including full and part-time), plus an international advisory board

The HSP is an inter-university collaboration for research, communication, and training that seeks to enhance international awareness and understanding of public-policy issues associated with chemical and biological weapons. Its aim is to promote the global elimination of chemical and biological weapons, and to strengthen the constraints against hostile uses of biomedical technologies. The programme focuses on the implementation of the two global chemical and biological weapons (CBW) disarmament and anti-proliferation treaties: the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

The HSP is directed jointly from Harvard University in the United States, and the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom. The HSP conducts, sponsors, and otherwise encourages scholarly research within a wide range of CBW topics, and publishes a quarterly journal, the "CBW Conventions Bulletin". The HSP also convenes the Pugwash Study Group on the Implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions, and participates in international specialist seminars and workshops.

**4.**

Name of organisation:	<b>Indian Chemical Council*</b>
City and country:	Mumbai, India
Contact person:	Ms Sandra Shroff
Activities:	See below.
Membership	More than 60% of Indian Chemical Council's membership is represented from the Maharashtra and Gujarat regions. It also has a significant presence in the states of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

The Indian Chemical Council is the highest national body representing all branches of the chemical industry in India, which produce chemical products such as organic and inorganic chemicals, plastics and petrochemicals and petroleum refineries, dyestuffs and dye-intermediates, fertilizers and pesticides, specialty chemicals, paints, etc. In addition, the Indian Chemical Council, throughout its 65-year existence, has thrived in the promotion of the business interests of its constituent members and others through various activities.

**5.**

- Name of organisation: **The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University**
- City and country: Ottawa, Canada
- Contact person: Ms Katherine Simonds
- Activities: See below.
- Financial resources: Funding for Ms Simonds's project on arms control and disarmament comes from the Centre for Security and Defence Studies within the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (Carleton University).
- Membership: Over 2000 students in graduate courses provided by Norman Paterson School of International Affairs

The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University, has a research programme on arms control and disarmament. Among the areas that are of interest are the comparisons between the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. The focus of the research is on the negotiations in regard to multilateral arms control and disarmament agreements. The focal point of the research is promoting the success of the Convention, with special attention on the verification regime and inspection procedures.

**6.**

- Name of organisation: **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) \***
- City and country: Solna, Sweden
- Contact person: Mr John Hart
- Activities: See below.
- Financial resources: Annual grants from the Swedish Government and external grants
- Membership: Approximately 50 staff

SIPRI conducts scientific research on questions of conflict and cooperation that are of importance to international peace and security. Its aim is to contribute to an understanding of the conditions required for the peaceful solution of international conflicts and for stable peace. SIPRI has built its reputation on its competence and professional skill, and on the collection of precise, accessible, and impartial information on weapons developments, arms transfers and production, and military expenditure, as well as on arms limitations, reductions, and disarmament.

SIPRI has been involved in chemical and biological weapons disarmament research for over 30 years, and has conducted research that supported the implementation of the Convention, in many cases with the active participation of Preparatory Commission representatives. The Chemical and Biological Warfare (CBW) Project is one of SIPRI's longest-running research projects, focusing on developments in chemical and biological weapons, and their actual or alleged use and acquisition, as well as on efforts to obtain effective disarmament measures aiming at their total elimination.

SIPRI cooperates with several international and regional organisations, among which are the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, the United Nations Institute for

Disarmament Research, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the African Union. The Institute also cooperates with several research institutes located in countries such as Sweden, and other countries in the European and other regions.

The Institute is mainly financed by the Swedish Parliament and some of the research projects are supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Irish Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces, the United Nations Development Programme, the United States Institute for Peace, the Korea Foundation, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, the Nobel Foundation, the European Commission, and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The projects financed by the grants are of one to three years' duration.

## 7.

Name of organisation: **T.M.C. Asser Instituut\***  
City and country: The Hague, the Netherlands  
Contact person: Mr Philip van Tongeren  
Activities: See below.  
Financial resources: Funding is provided by the University of Amsterdam.  
Membership The Asser Instituut has a staff of 51 persons.

The T.M.C. Asser Instituut is a leading research institute in the area of private and public international law, European law, and international commercial arbitration. The institute conducts research in the areas mentioned above and has an international and interdisciplinary approach in the area of legal specialisation. It organises congresses and postgraduate courses.