



**OPCW**

**Conference of the States Parties**

Fourteenth Session  
30 November – 4 December 2009

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**DECISION**

**ATTENDANCE BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AT THE  
FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES**

**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 Fourteenth 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 Fourteenth 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 Fourteenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties



**Annex**

**LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS  
ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FOURTEENTH SESSION  
OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES**

1. Arms Control Association\* (ACA)
2. American University in Cairo (AUC)
3. Amman Center for Peace and Development (ACPD)
4. Bilkent University, International Relations Department
5. Centre for Policy Research (CPR)
6. China Arms Control and Disarmament Association (CACDA)
7. Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS)\*
8. Global Green USA – Security and Sustainability Program\* (GGUSA)
9. Green Cross Switzerland (GCCH)
10. Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)\*
11. Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
12. Netherlands Institute of International Relations-Clingendael\* (NIIS)
13. Organisation for Defending the Sardasht Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODSVCW)\*
14. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)\*
15. South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI)
16. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)\*
17. T.M.C. Asser Instituut\* (TNC Asser)
18. The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs\* (Pugwash)
19. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)\*
20. Brookings Doha Center
21. University of Bradford, Disarmament Research Centre
22. Kathak Academy Bangladesh (KAB)
23. Green Cross Netherlands (GCN)
24. Green Cross Russia (GCR)
25. The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC)
26. Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH)
27. World Federation of Scientific Workers
28. International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility
29. Accademia delle Scienze – Academy of the Sciences of Bologna
30. Indian Chemical Council (ICC)\*

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\* NGOs marked with an asterisk have participated in previous sessions of the Conference of the States Parties.

## Background Information

### 1.

Name of organisation: **Arms Control Association\***

City: Washington D.C.

Country: USA

Contact persons: Mr Oliver Meier

Activities: See below

Financial resources: The Arms Control Association is supported by its membership, through subscriptions to the Association's journal, *Arms Control Today*, and foundation support, including from the following foundations: Colombe Foundation, Ford Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, New-Land Foundation, Ploughshares Fund, Prospect Hill Foundation, Public Welfare Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, Stewart R. Mott Charitable Trust, and the United States Institute of Peace.

Membership: Membership ACA has a staff of 10 and approximately 500 members. The Arms Control Association (ACA), founded in 1971, is a national non-partisan membership organisation dedicated to promoting public understanding of and support for effective arms control policies. Through its public education and media programs and its magazine, *Arms Control Today* (ACT), ACA provides policy-makers, the press and the interested public with authoritative information, analysis and commentary on arms control proposals, negotiations and agreements, and related national security issues. In addition to the regular press briefings ACA holds on major arms control developments, the Association's staffs provides commentary and analysis on a broad spectrum of issues for journalists and scholars both in the United States and abroad.

The Arms Control Association supports the effective implementation and strengthening of the CWC. It has been following CWC-related activities from the Convention's outset, including regular reports on OPCW-related activities. In-depth interviews with key decision-makers are available on the website of the ACA, including interviews with Ambassador Rogelio Pfirter, Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (September 2005 and April 2007) and the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the OPCW, Ambassador Lyn Parker, Chairman of the open-ended working group preparing for the 2008 Chemical Weapons Convention Review Conference (November 2007).

**2.**

Name of organisation: **American University in Cairo (AUC)**  
City: Cairo  
Country: Egypt  
Contact persons: Dr. Dan Tschirgi  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: AUC is an independent, non-profit, apolitical, non-sectarian and equal-opportunity institution, fully accredited in Egypt and the United States.  
Membership: Nearly 5,000 undergraduates from Egypt and from 113 countries around the world; a worldwide network of more than 30,000 AUC alumni, leaders in finance and commerce, law and engineering, politics and culture, community service and computer science.

The American University in Cairo was founded in 1919 by Americans devoted to education and community service in the Middle East. Today, AUC is the region's premier English-language university—an essential contributor to the social, political and cultural life of the Arab world. It also serves as a crossroads for the world's cultures: a vital, vibrant forum for reasoned argument, spirited debate and global understanding.

AUC is an independent, non-profit, apolitical, non-sectarian and equal-opportunity institution, fully accredited in Egypt and the United States. AUC's academic program is rooted in liberal education and focused practice. The university's rigorous core curriculum offers an intensive investigation of fundamental questions in every major discipline.

It is a vital bridge between the cultures of East and West, linking Egypt and the region to the world through scholarly research, study-abroad programs and partnerships with academic and research institutions. AUC builds leadership, lifelong learning, continuing education and service among its graduates and is dedicated to making significant contributions to Egypt and the international community in diverse fields. Chartered and accredited in the United States and Egypt, AUC upholds the principles of academic freedom and is dedicated to excellence.

**3.**

Name of organisation: **Amman Center for Peace and Development (ACPD)**  
City: Amman  
Country: Jordan  
Contact persons: Gen. Mansour Abu Rashid  
Activities:  
Financial resources:  
Membership:

ACPD is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) dedicated to promoting comprehensive peace and cooperation between Israel and Jordan. Gen Mansour Abu Rashid has dedicated his life to building a bridge between his country and Israel, and believes in peace education as a way to build mutual confidence between conflicting parties.

**4.**

Name of organisation: **Bilkent University, International Relations Department**  
 City: Ankara  
 Country: Turkey  
 Contact person: Dr Mustafa Kibaroglu  
 Activities: See below  
 Financial resources: The first private, non-profit university in Turkey, founded on October 20, 1984 by Professor İhsan Doğramacı, M.D., with the fundamental aim of creating a center of excellence in higher education and research. Endowed with funding by the founder.  
 Membership: Currently there are over 12,000 students in nine faculties, two four-year professional schools, two two-year vocational schools and the School of English Language plus six graduate schools (called institutes). Among them are foreign students from 72 countries.

Bilkent University—the first private, nonprofit university in Turkey—was founded on October 20, 1984, by Professor İhsan Doğramacı, M.D., with the fundamental aim of creating a center of excellence in higher education and research. The name “Bilkent” exemplifies this aim, since it is an acronym of “bilim kenti”: Turkish for “city of learning and science.”

Bilkent offers more than 1,500 courses, 32 undergraduate majors, 26 graduate fields of study, undergraduate and advanced degrees, and continuing education and outreach programs.

**5.**

Name of organisation: **Centre for Policy Research (CPR)**  
 City: New Delhi  
 Country: India  
 Contact person: Prof. Brahma Chellaney  
 Activities: see below  
 Financial resources: CPR’s main sources of funding are: Its own corpus, research grants, government bodies, international agencies, private sector, foundation grants, educational testing and personnel policy research. Recent partners and supporters include: Ford Foundation, World Bank, United Nations University, UNDP, UNICEF, SEPHIS, Natural Resource, International Indian Council of Social Science, Research Planning Commission, Govt. of India Ministry of Finance, and Govt. of India TISCO ACC Ltd.  
 Membership: Approximately 50 staff and faculty

CPR is an independent and non-partisan research institute and think tank. Its main objectives are to provide thought leadership and creative solutions to address pressing intellectual and policy issues. It is one of the 27 national social science research institutes recognised by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Government of India. It is set apart by its multi-disciplinary approach and unique blend of scholarship and practical expertise. CPR’s faculty have considerable impact on policy and public debates.

The CPR's objectives:

- To develop substantive policy options for the improvement of policymaking and management;
- To carry out policy studies of various sectors of the policy, economy and society with a view to promoting national development;
- To provide advisory services to governments, public bodies or any other institutions including international agencies on matters having a bearing on the performance and optimum use of national resources for social and economic development; and
- To disseminate information on policy issues through publication of journals, reports, pamphlets and other literature including research papers and books.

## 6.

Name of organisation: **China Arms Control and Disarmament Association (CACDA)**

City: Beijing

Country: China

Contact person: Mr Li Hong

Activities: see below

Financial resources: CACDA is officially an independent nongovernmental organisation.

Membership: The membership of CACDA consists of a number of Chinese institutions engaged in research on issues of international security and arms control, including China's Institute of International Studies, the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, and the Foundation for International Strategic Studies. Individual members of CACDA include scientists and scholars working in the areas of weapons development and research. Additional expertise is provided by retired diplomats and former defence officials.

The CACD was founded in Beijing in 2001 to promote arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation. CACD coordinates and organises research, education and advocacy on issues of national security.

The CACDA, aiming to push forward the international arms control and disarmament process, is to carry out research projects concerning arms control, disarmament and international security, to promote exchanges between domestic and foreign institutions and individual experts in this regard and to hold seminars on arms control.

Besides undertaking primary research projects and studies, CACDA sponsors seminars and workshops both in China and abroad, coordinates the participation of its members in conferences and symposia, and works with foreign nongovernmental organisations and research institutions on the issues of arms control and disarmament.

**7.**

Name of organisation: **Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS)**  
 City: Copenhagen  
 Country: Denmark  
 Contact person: Ms Cindy Vestergaard  
 Activities: see below  
 Financial resources: DIIS receives its budget from the Danish Government.  
 Membership: Membership DIIS is governed by a board of eleven members.  
 Professor Georg Sørensen, University of Aarhus, is Head of the Board. DISS has a staff of over one hundred.

DIIS is an independent research institution that deals with issues relating to international affairs. It has recently started to refocus its attention on the area of non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament, especially in the field of weapons of mass destruction. There is special emphasis on researching the role of the G8 Global Partnership Program and how it is influencing the rules of the international non-proliferation regime. The DIIS is conducting research into the impact of the G8 Global Partnership, which has given high priority to chemical weapons destruction.

The DIIS has also been commissioned by the Danish Ministry of Defence to study other issues within WMD non-proliferation, for which it is planning seminars and lectures over the next couple of years to address the threat arising from these types of weapon. Besides the focus on studies relating to weapons of mass destruction, DIIS holds conferences and seminars that deal with politics, energy, terrorism, and international peace and security.

**8.**

Name of organisation: **Global Green USA – Security and Sustainability Program\***  
 City: Washington DC  
 Country: USA  
 Contact persons: Dr Paul Walker  
 Activities: See below  
 Financial resources: The program is funded by grants from the governments of Canada, Finland, the United States, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and several American and Swiss foundations, as well as by private donors.  
 Membership: 31 affiliates in 21 countries.

Founded in 1994 by activist and philanthropist Diane Meyer Simon, Global Green USA is the American Arm of Green Cross International (GCI), which was created by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to foster a global value shift toward a sustainable and secure future by reconnecting humanity with the environment.

Global Green USA is the only national environmental non-profit headquartered in Southern California with offices in New Orleans, Washington DC, and New York, and is one of 31 national GCI affiliates throughout the world.

**Mission:** Global Green is working to address some of the greatest challenges facing humanity. In the United States our work is primarily focused on stemming global climate change by creating green buildings and cities.

Internationally, Global Green and its affiliates are working toward the safe and sound elimination and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that threaten lives and the environment

The organisation was founded in order to create a new approach to solving the world's most pressing environmental challenges. Global Green's unique approach merges innovative research, cutting-edge community based projects and targeted advocacy that:

- Educates hundreds of millions of people annually
- Leverages billions of dollars for environmental initiatives
- Implements ground-breaking environmental policy
- Improves the lives of tens of thousands in low-income communities

The Security & Sustainability Program, internationally known as the Legacy Program, is an international effort by Global Green USA, the US affiliate of Green Cross International, and Green Cross affiliates in Belarus, Canada, Germany, Italy, Russia, Switzerland and the Ukraine. Operating on the principle of "cooperation, not confrontation," the program facilitates the complex process of demilitarisation through education, outreach and dialogue across local, state and national borders.

## 9.

**Name of organisation:** **Green Cross Switzerland**

**City:** Basel

**Country:** Switzerland

**Contact persons:** Ms Marianne Noteboom

**Activities:** See below

**Financial resources:** The programme is funded by grants from the governments of Canada, Finland, the United States, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and several American and Swiss foundations, as well as by private donors.

**Membership:** 31 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 US, Russian, and Swiss Green Cross. Chemtrust aims to further chemical weapons (CW) 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 CW disarmament programmes in Saratov, Izhevsk, Washington and Indianapolis, Shchuch’ye, Kizner and Penza. The Green Cross promotes increased awareness of chemical weapons destruction and the importance of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) through regular articles in newspapers and electronic media. The Green Cross has published more than 50 information booklets and fact-sheets for local populations in Russia on subjects such as CWD technology, stockpile safety, emergency preparedness of the communities, legal questions and public health. Green Cross has made independent risk assessments of the CW stockpiles in Kambarka, Kizner, Maradykovsky, Leonidovka and Shchuch’ye and investigated the environmental impact of an open pit burning site near Leonidovka. Green Cross promotes increased awareness on CWD and the importance of the CWC through regular articles in newspapers and electronic media.

#### 10.

Name of organisation: **Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)\***  
 City: Brighton/Harvard  
 Country: United Kingdom/United States of America  
 Contact person: Ms Katie Smallwood and Mr Walter Krutzsch  
 Activities: see below  
 Financial resources: UK and US charitable foundations, including the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, The UK Economic and Social Research Council, The Sixth Framework Programme of the European Commission and the Foreign Ministries of Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.  
 Membership: 15 staff (including full and part-time) plus an international advisory board.

The HSP is an international collaborative programme of research and communication 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 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. The programme also supports a researcher at the OPCW Secretariat in The Hague.

## 11.

Name of organisation: **Institute for Security Studies (ISS)**

City: Pretoria (head office), Cape Town, Nairobi and Addis Ababa

Country: South Africa

Contact persons: Mr Noel Stott

Activities: See below

Financial resources: The Institute depends on donor funding for achieving its project goals and is audited by an independent auditor on an annual basis. The audited financial statements are made available to all funders and are available on request.

The ISS receives funding from a range of international partners. For 2008, the various projects at ISS are funded by governments and institutions among which were: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH; Ford Foundation; Governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom the United States; Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS); International Development Research Council; Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS); Civil Society Nordic Institute Open Society Foundation (OSF); Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA); Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF); Save the Children; United Nations (UN); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Membership: Approximately 170 staff

The ISS is a regional research institute operating across sub-Saharan Africa. It is registered as a non-profit trust in South Africa, a research association in Ethiopia and as a company limited by guarantee with no share capital in Kenya.

As a leading African human security research institution, the Institute is guided by a broad approach to security reflective of the changing nature and origin of threats to human development. This approach is reflected by the term human security—which, transcending a narrow focus on traditional state-centric national security concerns—brings additional areas of focus such as human rights, good governance (political and economic), personal and community security (crime), justice, refugee movements and internal displacement, food security, sustainable livelihoods, etc.

The ability (and capacity) to engage the international debate on human security issues from the region is an important component of our work and the ISS seeks to inform the debate with an African perspective. In this sense the Institute's long-term goal is to establish an African strategic studies institute able to compete and engage with the best internationally on those issues pertinent to continental security issues. Staff quality is therefore a key recruitment criterion.

In general activities have moved towards capacity building at a senior level as an increasing component of our engagement. In this sense, ISS strengthens expert workshop series and assistance with policy development and the monitoring of policy implementation as integral parts of capacity building. The Institute also engages on a collaborative basis with state institutions at national, regional and continental levels in Africa.

In 2005 and 2006, the ISS expanded into Africa by establishing offices in Addis Ababa and Nairobi. Planning is under way to establish an office in Abidjan to facilitate the ISS's reach into Francophone West Africa.

## 12.

Name of organisation:	<b>Netherlands Institute of International Relations-Clingendael</b>
City:	The Hague
Country:	The Netherlands
Contact person:	Mr Sico van der Meer
Activities:	See below
Financial resources: law; over activities. The Foreign	Clingendael is a non-profit foundation established under Dutch half of the Institute's budget is generated by the Institute's remainder is made up of subsidies from the Dutch ministries of Affairs and Defence.
Membership:	Staff of 75, the majority of whom are researchers and training staff.

The Netherlands Institute of International Relations is known as Clingendael and is an autonomous organisation which focuses on international relations mainly in the areas of European integration, transatlantic relations, international peace and security, peace and conflict studies, diplomacy and negotiation, and also conducts studies to promote a greater understanding of the workings of international organisations.

Clingendael also acts in an advisory capacity to the government, parliament, and social organisations. It holds conferences and seminars, and also publishes a Dutch-language monthly on international politics, as well as a newsletter. International political leaders, diplomats, and experts dealing with various aspects of international peace and security, journalists and researchers are invited to give lectures/presentations. Visiting scholars also participate in the activities of the Institute.

## 13.

Name of organisation:	<b>Organisation for Defending the Sardasht Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODSVCW)*</b>
City:	Sardasht
Country:	Iran
Contact person:	Mr Asad Ardalan
Activities:	See below
Financial resources:	Public Donations and Members contributions
Membership:	The members of the organisation are volunteers from Sardasht and the surrounding region, a significant number of whom are themselves victims of the chemical weapons attack of 1987 or lost family members in the attack.

The ODSVCW in Sardasht is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation, which is dedicated to informing the international community and international organisations about the human tragedy in Sardasht. Since a majority of the chemical weapons victims of Sardasht need medical care and health monitoring, the ODSVCW works together with national health systems and with other NGOs to find ways to improve the quality of life and health of these patients.

The aims of the ODSVCW are as follows:

1. To draw the attention of the public and other organisations to issues relating to the prevention of the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons;
2. To identify suitable methods for solving the problems of the victims of chemical weapons; and
3. To gather and analyse, including from the legal standpoint, information on the damage inflicted on people and the environment by the use or the production of chemical weapons.

#### 14.

Name of organisation: **Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)\***  
City: Tehran  
Country: Iran  
Contact person: Mr Abdollad Saeidishahrivar  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Public financial assistance, Members' financial assistance, charitable foundations  
Membership: Approximately 15 full time employees.  
Approximately 150 part time members with either a scientific or medical background/experts in peace and cultural activities.

The Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS) is a non-governmental organisation which has been approved by the Iranian Ministry of the Interior according to an NGO registration rule (part A, article II of 584,585 domestic law dated July 1998).

The SCWVS has been established to provide medical, social, legal, and cultural support for more than 45,000 Iranian victims of chemical warfare agents (including some 7,000 civilian victims) who are suffering from the long-term effects of exposure to chemical weapons, in order to improve the quality of life of CW victims and their family members.

The society consists of the following six committees:

1. Health and Treatment Committee
2. Training and Research Committee
3. Legal Affairs Committee
4. Cultural Committee
5. Public and International Affairs Committee
6. Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee

**15.**

Name of organisation:	<b>South Asian Strategic Stability Institute</b>
City:	Islamabad/London
Country:	UK
Contact person:	Dr. Maria Sultan
Activities:	see below
Financial resources:	SASSI is an independent non-profit think tank dedicated to promoting peace and stability in South Asia that receives funding for projects and activities from States, including the Pakistani government.
Membership:	SASSI has a staff of about 50 and also offers a limited number of research fellowships each year to established and recently qualified post-doctoral scholars and practitioners working on issues related to strategic stability in South Asia. We are particularly interested in soliciting applications from within South Asia, though scholars/practitioners from outside the region are also welcome to apply. Preference will be given to those working on innovative research which can contribute to stabilising the nuclear relationship and/or wider security dynamics in the region.

The South Asian Strategic Stability Institute takes a multi-disciplinary approach focused on strategic stability, aimed at bringing together the various streams of thought from the social and natural sciences, the policy makers and academia.

The SASSI is headquartered in London with a branch office in Islamabad, Pakistan. The Institute aims to make a leading contribution to regional and international academic and policy-orientated research discourses about South Asian security.

The SASSI's remit goes beyond nuclear stability to include the wider issues of chemical and biological weapons, conventional force balance, civil-military relations, social and political stability, religious extremism and the security issues. In addition, the institute hopes to increase its research on issues such as energy politics and the South and South West Asian region presented by climate change, peak oil, energy security and development of alternative sources of energy including development of nuclear industry.

However, the primary thrust of the work carried out by the institute revolves around the nuclear questions and debates relating to non proliferation and disarmament, particularly as to finding ways and means to enhance capacity building within and outside the region on promoting a paradigm of strategic stability in south Asia.

SASSI seeks to encourage innovation in thinking about these issues and in particular welcomes young scholars and the application of new ideas in peace and security thinking to the South Asian security problematic. To meet this challenge SASSI's main objectives are:

- engage the academic and policy communities in serious debate about the promotion of strategic stability in South Asia;
- promote innovative ideas to reduce tension and build trust and cooperation in the area of WMD;
- contribute to academic and policy processes for establishing an arms control regime for South Asia;

- facilitate South Asian scholars in the development of security research capacity in the field of WMD;
- provide an independent and neutral platform on which South Asian scholars and other interested parties can meet to engage with South Asian strategic stability issues;
- to network and cooperate with individuals and organisations across the world with shared objectives.

**16.**

Name of organisation: **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)\***

City: Solna

Country: 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 CBW disarmament research for over 30 years, and has conducted research that supported the implementation of the CWC, in many cases with the active participation of Prep Com 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 UN Department for Disarmament Affairs, the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, the OPCW, the IAEA, the OSCE, NATO, the European Union and the African Union. The Institute also cooperates with several research institutes located in Sweden, in Europe and in 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 UNDP, 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.

**17.**

Name of organisation: **T.M.C. Asser Instituut\***  
 City: The Hague  
 Country: The Netherlands  
 Contact person: Mr Philip van Tongeren  
 Activities: please 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. T.M.C. Asser Press publishes publications of the institute.

**18.**

Name of organisation: **The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs\***  
 City: Geneva, Rome, Washington DC  
 Country: Switzerland, Italy, USA  
 Contact person: Amb. Serguei Batsanov and Dr Ralf Trapp  
 Activities: please see below  
 Financial resources: The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Cyrus Eaton Foundation, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Ploughshares Fund, Rockefeller Brothers Fund.  
 Membership: More than 40 national Pugwash groups, plus the independent International Student/Young Pugwash organisation and various national Student/Young Pugwash groups.

The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs is an international organisation that brings together scholars and public figures to work towards reducing the danger of armed conflict and to seek solutions to global security threats. It was founded in 1957 by Joseph Rotblat and Bertrand Russell in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, following the release of the Russell-Einstein Manifesto in 1955.

Through meetings and projects that bring together scientists, scholars and individuals experienced in government, diplomacy and the military, Pugwash focuses on those problems that lie at the intersection of science and world affairs. In addition to seeking the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, Pugwash's objectives also include the reduction and strict control of conventional weaponry and the elimination of war and other forms of armed conflict. The Pugwash agenda also extends to ways of alleviating the conditions of economic deprivation, environmental deterioration and resource scarcity and unequal access, which are deplorable in themselves and which give rise to resentment, hostility and violence throughout the world.

Pugwash has made significant contributions to international security: Pugwash's first 15 years coincided with the Berlin Crisis, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the Vietnam War.

Pugwash played a useful role in opening communication channels during a time of otherwise strained official and unofficial relations. It provided background work to the Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963), the Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968), the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (1972), the Biological Weapons Convention (1972), and the Chemical Weapons Convention (1993).

Pugwash also addresses other contemporary arms-control issues: European nuclear forces, chemical and biological weaponry, space weapons, conventional force reductions and restructuring, and crisis control in the Third World. Pugwash's focus has expanded to include issues of development and the environment.

In 1995, 50 years since the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and 40 years since the signing of the Russell-Einstein Manifesto, the Pugwash Conferences and Joseph Rotblat were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "for their efforts to diminish the part played by nuclear arms in international politics and, in the longer run, to eliminate such arms". The Norwegian Nobel committee hoped that awarding the prize to Rotblat and Pugwash would "encourage world leaders to intensify their efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons".

The Pugwash Conference has made substantive contributions to the formulation of CWC-related implementation policy through the Pugwash Study Group, which has convened over 25 workshops on the "Implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions", involving the discussion of papers presented by experts from OPCW delegations, academia and industry, among others.

## 19.

Name of organisation:	<b>The Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)*</b>
City:	London
Country:	United Kingdom
Contact person:	Ms Angela Woodward
Activities:	See below
Financial resources:	The Global Opportunities Fund (GOF) (United Kingdom) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands fund VERTIC's National Implementation Measures programme. Other funders include: the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, the Ploughshares Fund, the Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation, the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority, and the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom.
Membership:	Five staff, seven members of the board of directors, and is advised by an International Verification Consultants Network.

VERTIC was established in 1986. It is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organisation. Its mission is to promote effective and efficient verification as a means of ensuring confidence in the implementation of international agreements.

VERTIC has been promoting verification and national implementation measures for the Chemical Weapons Convention since its entry into force. Under its 'national implementation measures' project, VERTIC promotes assistance tools for CWC implementation. VERTIC



also promotes full implementation of the treaty to ensure that the CWC verification system remains viable and credible.

VERTIC attended the meeting of Non-Governmental Organisations for the Preparation of the Second Review Conference on 19 November 2007.

VERTIC participated as an NGO observer to the First Review Conference in 2003. VERTIC's mission is to promote the effective and efficient verification of compliance with international agreements, and to ensure appropriate implementation of relevant international law. The organisation aims to achieve its mission by means of research, training, dissemination of information, and interaction with the relevant political, diplomatic, technical, scientific, inter-governmental and non-governmental communities.

VERTIC has currently two programmes running: the environment programme, which deals with climate change, and the arms control and disarmament programme, the largest and most comprehensive. The arms control programme deals with the verification and implementation of international treaties and agreements on nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and conventional arms; it also monitors the performance of the relevant international verification organisations.

VERTIC maintains good relations with key personnel at relevant international organisations, including the United Nations (UN), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the CTBTO, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the 1373 Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED), the 1540 Committee, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Interpol.

## 20.

Name of organisation: **Brookings Doha Center**  
 City: Doha  
 Country: Qatar  
 Contact person: Ms Noha Aboueldahab  
 Activities: See below  
 Financial resources: The Brookings Doha Center is fully funded by the State of Qatar (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).  
 Membership: Research and programming is guided by the Brookings Doha Center International Advisory Council chaired by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr Al Thani and co-chaired by Brookings President Strobe Talbott. Membership includes: Madeleine Albright, Samuel Berger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Edward Djerejian, Vartan Gregorian, Wajahat Habibullah, Musa Hitam, Pervez Hoodhboy, Rima Khalaf Hunaidi, Nemir Kirdar, Rami Khouri, Atta-ur-Rahman, Ismail Serageldin and Fareed Zakaria. Hady Amr, Fellow at the Saban Center and an expert in human development in the Arab world and U.S. public diplomacy, serves as the founding Director of the Brookings Doha Center. Shadi Hamid, Fellow at the Saban Center and an expert on political Islam and democratisation in the Middle East, serves as the Deputy Director of the Center. Salman Shaikh is a Non-Resident Fellow at the Brookings Doha Center.

The Brookings Doha Center, a project of the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution, undertakes independent, policy-oriented research on the socioeconomic and geopolitical issues facing Muslim-majority states and communities, including relations with the United States. In pursuing its mission, the Brookings Doha Center undertakes research and programming that engage key elements of business, government, civil society, the media, and academia on key public policy issues in the following three core areas: (i) Governance issues such as the analysis of constitutions, media laws, and society; (ii) Human Development and Economic issues such as the analysis of policy in the areas of education, health, environment, business, energy, and economics; (iii) International Affairs issues such as the analysis of security frameworks, political and military conflicts, and other contemporary issues.

Open to a broad range of views, the Brookings Doha Center is a hub for Brookings scholarship in the region. The center's research and programming agenda includes key mutually enforcing endeavors. These include: convening ongoing public policy discussions with political, business and thought leaders from the Muslim world and the United States; hosting visiting fellows drawn from significant ranks of government to write analysis papers; and engaging the media to broadly share Brookings analysis with the public. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar, and the Saban Center at Brookings Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World, the Brookings Doha Center contributes to the organisation of the annual U.S.-Islamic World Forum which brings together key leaders in the fields of politics, business, media, academia, and civil society, for much needed discussion and dialogue. In undertaking this work, the Brookings Doha Center upholds the Brookings Institution's core values of quality, independence, and impact.

## 21.

Name of organisation: **Bradford University, Disarmament Research**

City: West Yorkshire

Country: UK

Contact person: Mr. Michael Crowley

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Bradford Disarmament Research Centre is funded from a variety of charitable Foundations including the Joseph Rowntrees Charitable Trust and the Wellcome Trust.

Membership: Bradford Disarmament Research Centre is directed by Dr. Simon Whitby and has thirteen staff, experienced research associates and research students with extensive analytical experience and expertise on biological, chemical, nuclear and conventional weapons proliferation and control

The Bradford Disarmament Research Centre is an internationally recognised centre of academic and policy-oriented research on the proliferation and control of nuclear, biological, chemical and conventional weapons and the national, regional and global security contexts in which these issues are salient.

Bradford Disarmament Research Centre conducts research into the development and implementation of national, regional and international arms control and disarmament agreements and promotes strategies to facilitate the strengthening of such agreements.

**22.**

Name of organisation: **Kathak Academy Bangladesh (KAB)**  
City: Dhaka  
Country: Bangladesh  
Contact person: Abul Kashem Sheikh and Arif Hossain Talukder  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources:  
Membership:

Kathak Academy usually involves youth workers providing programs for young people to help them develop knowledge and skills as well as providing them with structured leisure time. Various types of voluntary works are also being done by the youth. Voluntary work with young people is an excellent means of being a responsible person and making a positive and valuable contribution to those less way to meet both local people and get to know their culture and activities.

The following are the nature of work / activities / action programs for youth and human development goals of this youth organisation:

1. Eternity training program for school students and community youth, fishermen etc.
2. Theatre and performing arts.
3. Education Program
4. Health Program
5. Environment Program
6. Other Activities (i.e. annual sports for youth, indoor & outdoor games for youth, educational tours, sight seeing, excursion, historical and important places, museum, observing various national and international days, celebration, charity walks / runs, organising national youth debate, conferences, seminars, workshops etc.

We do various voluntary works and participate at the above mentioned programs activity. As we have action program for youth and human development goals, so we have to serve voluntarily specially by the youth and for the youth in all programs when needed.

Because in our community young people have a lot of energy, power, determination to work for build up, for that we are actively participating in the field of awareness, training, self-employment and entrepreneurship business, cultural, tourism, primary health care, child & mass education, sports teams keeping natural environment, conservation of forest etc. all over Bangladesh.

We also share experience and knowledge on exchanging view through youth exchange program and also attending various seminars, workshops, symposium, discussion, cultural activities, etc. in home and abroad.

**23.**

Name of organisation: **Green Cross Netherlands**  
City: Eindhoven  
Country: Netherlands  
Contact person: Floor van der Wateren, Peter Schmid and Bastian Prak  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: By the end of 2006 Floor van der Wateren, Bastiaan Prak and Mark Lambregts have taken up the initiative to restart, rejuvenate and relive Green Cross Nederland. In close cooperation with Green Cross International, Green Cross Schweiz and Global Green USA , Green Cross Nederland aspires to develop into a solid organisation based on donorship, subsidies and direct funds from partners.  
Membership: Green Cross Nederland is affiliated to Green Cross International. As such we can independently implement projects under the banner of and in line with the Green Cross International programmes.

The Dutch branch of Green Cross International, to be called Green Cross Nederland, aims to raise awareness on the overlap between sustainable development and security in the Netherlands and worldwide.

Taking the holistic message of the Earth Charter as point of reference, Green Cross Nederland aims to provide tools for the betterment of the living environment, to combat poverty and to improve the standards of safety and peace worldwide, recognised as the challenges of humankind in the 21st century.

Initially Green Cross Nederland shall target Energy, Water, Legacy (the effects of armament for human life and the environment) and Climate.

Green Cross Nederland will gather an informal but influential group of well-known Dutch, public officials, academics and entrepreneurs that work together with and supervise a paid secretariat to tackle the programs of Energy, Water, Legacy and Climate. Based on the principles of self-development, the Millennium Goals and the Earth Charter we will be able to form an alliance with strong partners that will make a difference.

**24.**

Name of organisation: **Green Cross Russia**  
City: Moscow  
Country: Russia  
Contact person: Dr. Alexander Gorbovskiy  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Funding materialises on contract basis for fulfilment Programs by Government of Russian Federation and other International Organisations of “Green Cross”.  
Membership: Green Cross Russia has its regional and local affiliates in 22 subjects of Russian Federation. Total - 186 memberships

Description of organisation’s activities which are relevant to the object and purpose of the Chemical Weapons Convention: Protection of Population and Environment during Destruction of the Chemical Weapons in the Russian Federation; Working with Population of

regions where Chemical Weapons were kept; Providing needful veracious information to populations living near Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities.

Overview of organisation's activities: Broad public involvement in the country's nature conservation activities; Environment protection activities; Education of the population to live and develop in accordance with the laws of nature.

## 25.

Name of organisation: **The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)**

City: Accra

Country: Ghana

Contact person: Ms Levinia Addae-Mensah

Activities: See below

Financial resources: The Kofi Annan Center currently receives donor support from 12 countries around the world and from the European Union.

Membership: The staff of KAIPTC comprises 28 nationals of Ghana, Germany, France, Nigeria, Liberia, Senegal, Niger, Switzerland and the U.S.A.

The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) has become West Africa's Operational Level Focus for Conflict Prevention and Peace Studies. Delivering courses to military and civilian personnel involved in Peace Support Operations throughout the world, it will lead original and challenging research into the causes and subsequent management of conflict and the promotion of peace. In its short history, the KAIPTC has achieved its aim of developing as a regional centre of excellence where education, training and research on peace support operations are delivered to the highest academic and professional standards. To date, the Centre has run over 174 training courses or activities and trained over 5,304 individuals from over 38 countries.

## 26.

Name of organisation: **Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH)**

City: Hamburg

Country: Germany

Contact person: Mr. Oliver Meier

Activities: See below

Financial resources: IFSH is an independent research, training and consultancy foundation. It receives core funding from the City of Hamburg. In addition, and for most of its projects, it raises funding from a variety of public and private institution, including from foundations and consultancies.

Membership: IFSH itself is not a membership organisation. However, it is supported by a Sponsoring Association (VFIF) which is open to membership by the public.

*1. Description of organisation's activities which are relevant to the object and purpose of the Chemical Weapons Convention*

The Interdisciplinary Research Group on Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies (IFAR<sup>2</sup>) at the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH) addresses the complex interaction between the dynamics of armament, potential weapons deployment, debates on strategy as well as the potential of arms control and disarmament as security policy instruments. The focus of its work is on arms control foundations, potential and forms; disarmament and non-proliferation after the end of the East-West conflict; the development of applied concepts of preventive arms control; monitoring the progressive dynamics of armament and arms control policy in Europe and worldwide with a focus on modern technologies as well as technical possibilities of existing and future (weapons) developments, in particular, in the area of missile defence and space weapons systems and the "Revolution in Military Affairs". The increasing complexity of these issues is being examined by an interdisciplinary research group. Its work methods involve a combination of natural- and social-science techniques and expertise. Through intensive co-operation with other institutions of various disciplines basic research is conducted in the natural science/technical dimension of arms control. In addition, IFAR<sup>2</sup> participates in a series of expert networks, which bring together expertise from the areas of research and praxis and concentrate research efforts.

*2. Overview of organisation's activities*

The Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy is an independent research institution at the University of Hamburg. The two terms in the institute's name highlight the central hypothesis underlying its work: Ensuring peace and providing security are two sides of the same coin. They cannot be pursued in isolation from each other. This is equally true of the situation - now receding into history - in which Europe knew peace under nuclear deterrence as it is of the contemporary situation, in which threats to security emanate from regional armed conflicts, transnational terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The work of the institute is thus underpinned by the postulate of a security policy that is both effective and geared to the use of peaceful means. The institute's current research programme, under the banner "Civilizing conflict - preventing violence and consolidating peace by civilian means", gives concrete form to this approach. The IFSH's research profile demonstrates an awareness of political realities, a focus on problem solving, and an international mix of staff and project partners.

**27.**

Name of organisation: **World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW)**

City: Paris

Country: France

Contact person: Mr Jiri Matousek

Activities:

Financial resources: The federation's funds are derived from subscription by affiliated organisations and corresponding members, income from the sale of WFSW publications, as well as subsidies from UNESCO and scientific foundations. Affiliated organisations may make donations for specific purposes.

Membership: The WFSW has two types of affiliation: National organisations, which can be, either trade union organisations, or non-union associations of scientific research, engineers and technicians, as well as higher education teachers and corresponding members. At present, the WFSW has affiliated organisations in 29 countries of Africa, North and South America, Asia and Europe.

The World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) is an international non-governmental voluntary association of natural and social scientists, scholars, engineers, technicians and higher educational workers and their organisations. The WFSW is in official relations with UNESCO and also enjoys consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The WFSW is involved in all matters related to the role of science, the use of scientific discoveries and their consequences for society, scientists' rights and duties, their responsibility towards society. The WFSW proclaims the development and use of science for the good of humankind as its principal aim. It was created in 1946, a few months after the destruction of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs. Its first President – and one of its founders – was Nobel Prize Winner Frédéric Joliot-Curie. It was actively involved in drafting the 1974 UNESCO Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers .

During the cold war period, it represented a forum where scientists from East and West could meet and endeavour to contribute to negotiations between their respective countries, especially negotiations around arms proliferation, arms control (nuclear tests, chemical weapons...) and conversion of industrial facilities.

The WFSW takes parts regularly – as Observer – in meetings of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technologies (COMEST). It was involved in drafting the final documents of the World Conference on Science (Budapest, Hungary, 1999).

The present economic context, focused on the creation of an “economy of knowledge”, has led the WFSW to paying a great deal of attention, not only to the “production” of knowledge (and in particular the status of young scientists), but also its dissemination.

**28.**

Name of organisation:	<b>International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES)</b>
City:	Berlin
Country:	Germany
Contact person:	Mr Jiri Matousek
Activities:	see below
Financial resources:	The financial resources of the Network include annual contributions from its member organisations and from the individual members, as well as donations and grants from persons and organisations interested in supporting the activities of the Network.
Membership:	The Network consists of individual members and member organisations, who agree with the aims of the Network as defined in § 2 of the Statute. Individual members are expected to have - as a guideline - training in science or technology. Other persons who are especially committed to the aims of the Network may become members also. National or international organisations, which are committed to the aims of the Network, can become members also.

INES was founded in 1991 in Berlin at the international congress “Challenges - Science and Peace in a Rapidly Changing Environment” and has become a network of over 200 organisations and individual members.

The International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES) is an independent non-profit organisation committed to influencing the role and the impact that science and technology have on society.

INES efforts focus on disarmament and international peace; ethics in science; responsibilities of scientists and the responsible use of science and technology; just and sustainable development.

INES Activities:

- Lobbies for nuclear disarmament and sustainable science.
- Works for the reduction of military spending.
- Promotes the awareness of ethical principles and the specific responsibility of engineers and scientists.
- Participates in “whistle blowing” campaigns, which support those who have been victimised for acting upon such principles.
- Encourages and facilitates public discourse and international communication among concerned scientists.
- Organises international conferences and regional workshops.
- Raises public awareness.
- Promotes environmentally sound technologies.
- Supports publishing books, e.g., Einstein, Peace Now!; Joseph Rotblat: Visionary for Peace



INES is a member of the International Peace Bureau (IPB) and closely cooperates with IPB as well as the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA).

INES actively participates in the Middle Powers Initiative and has been present at the European Social Forums since 2000 and at the World Social Forums. INES is currently initiating a World Social Forum on Sciences.

## 29.

Name of organisation: **Accademia delle Scienze – Academy of the Sciences of Bologna**  
City: Bologna  
Country: Italy  
Contact person: Ferruccio Trifirò  
Activities: see below  
Financial resources: From ministry of education  
Membership: At the present time The Academy of the Sciences is formed by 320 members: 40 Accademici Benedettini, 200 Accademici corrispondenti (resident), 80 Accademici non residenti (not resident) and 80 Accademici stranieri (Foreign Members). They are appointed for life by election from the Accademici Benedettini on the basis of their scientific activities or for “chiara fama”, (high world-wide reputation). No membership fee is requested.

### Activities:

The first meeting concerning the Chemical Weapons Convention was organised by the Academy in April 28, 2005, entitled “The Academy of the Science and its support to the Convention for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and to The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)” hold with the collaboration of the Italian Authority of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs.

The Council of the Academy approved the proposal of Professor Alberto Breccia Fratadocchi, Accademico Benedettino and member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the OPCW, to organise a second Meeting on “The Social meaning, purposes and educational activity of the Convention for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons” on 21 December 2005 supported by the National Authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Further following the good results of the first meeting a workshop was organised to discuss the organisation of a Committee of Chemical Scientists and Professors, of Chemical Engineers from Industries, of Representatives of Industrial Association and Chemical Societies to support activities in favour and/or in cooperation with National Authorities and OPCW. After that Workshop an Academic Committee has been founded for the application of the Chemical Weapons Convention (Paris 1997).

The Committee is constituted of 10 Members of the Academy, representative of the main chemical disciplines, 5 members of the Italian Chemical Society, 1 member of the Chemical Industries Association (Federchimica), two members from independent Chemical Factories, two from Research Chemical Institutes of the National Research Council and 5 Professors from Chemical and Chemical Engineering Departments of the Italian Universities.

**30.**

Name of organisation: **Indian Chemical Council (ICC)**

City: City: Mumbai

Country: India

Contact person: Ms. Sandra Shroff and Mr. Prashant Yajnik

Activities: see below

Financial resources:

Membership: The ICC is well represented by senior executives from a wide range of global and local chemical companies. The executive committee of the ICC includes veterans of the chemical industry with vast experience and keen insight into the workings of the chemical industry in India. Their guidance and vision steers ICC to further growth and service. More than 60% of ICC'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.

Activities:

The Indian Chemical Council (ICC) is the apex national body representing all branches of the Chemical Industry in India such as Organic & Inorganic Chemicals, Plastics & Petrochemicals & Petroleum Refineries, Dyestuffs & Dye-intermediates, Fertilizers & Pesticides, Specialty Chemicals, Paints etc.

The Indian Chemical Council is dedicated to the growth of the Indian Chemical Industry. Established in 1938, ICC has over the years grown its functions and offerings to cater to the varying needs of the Indian Chemical Industry.

The ICC broadly serves, among others the following objectives:

- To anticipate and respond to government policy
- To provide better service to members in effective dissemination of information, safety, health and environment issues and monitoring the national and international chemical industry scenario
- To extend and maintain international liaison
- To promote chemicals exports vigorously. To work towards effective representation of all sectors of the chemical industry
- To help ensure availability of trained manpower, and to foster R&D culture, quality standards and technology absorption
- To promote and maintain good relations between members of the Association and the Government authorities, other segments of the economy and the public and improve the image of the industry
- To encourage work studies, research, investigations & experiments with the aim of improving the manufacture of chemical products, cost reduction & enhanced productivity
- To organise trade delegations to foreign countries, disseminate trade & commercial information about various countries amongst its members and generally facilitate trade & exchange of know-how in chemicals & petrochemicals
- To promote energy conservation measures in the industry

Activities of ICC include organising various seminars and events for dissemination of information, safety, health and environment issues relating to the Indian chemical industry.

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