



OPCW

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Nineteenth Session
1 – 5 December 2014

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DECISION

**ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
AT THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES**

The Conference of the States Parties,

Bearing in mind Rule 33 of its Rules of Procedure, as amended by the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Third Review Conference”) in decision RC-3/DEC.2 (dated 8 April 2013), which reads: “Representatives of non-governmental organisations may attend the plenary sessions of the Conference, and participate in the activities of review conferences, in accordance with such rules or guidelines as the Conference has approved”, as well as the Guidelines for Future Attendance and Participation by Non-Governmental Organisations annexed to the aforementioned decision;

Hereby:

1. **Approves** the attendance and participation of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) whose names appear in the list annexed hereto at the Nineteenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties; and
2. **Decides** that the attendance and participation of the NGOs whose names appear in the list annexed hereto will conform to the Guidelines for Future Attendance and Participation by Non-Governmental Organisations as contained in the Annex to the above-mentioned decision of the Third Review Conference (RC-3/DEC.2).

Annex (English Only):

List of Non-Governmental Organisations Registered to Attend the Nineteenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties



Annex

**LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED TO ATTEND
THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES**

1. Accademia delle Scienze Bologna
2. Amman Center for Peace & Development
3. Arg IQ -Argentina Calidad de Informacion
4. Arms Control Association
5. Asser Institute
6. Biochemical Security 2030 Project, University of Bath
7. Bradford Disarmament Research Centre (BDRC)
8. Bülent Ecevit University
9. CBW Events
10. Center for Legal Assistance and Movement for Development (CAJAD)
11. Center for Non-proliferation and Export Control
12. Chemical Weapons Working Group (CWWG)
13. China Arms Control and Disarmament Association
14. China Controlled Chemicals Association (CCCA)
15. Colorado Citizens' Advisory Commission for Chemical Demilitarization
16. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)
17. Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA)
18. Embu University College
19. Environmental Protection and Public Care Organization
20. Green Cross International
21. Green Cross International, CWC Coalition Advisor
22. Green Cross Netherlands (GCNL)
23. Green Cross Russia
24. Green Cross Switzerland
25. Halabja Chemical Victims Society
26. Halabja Monument, Halabja Memorial Foundation
27. Harvard Sussex Program
28. ICAN Kurdistan
29. Indian Chemical Council
30. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA)
31. Institute for Security Studies
32. Instituto de Relações Internacionais, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio)
33. International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security (ICCSS)
34. International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)
35. International Dialogue on Underwater Munitions (IDUM)
36. Kenyatta University
37. Kurdish Organizations Network Coalition for the International Criminal Court (KONCICC)
38. Kurdistan Genocide Victims Organization
39. Kurdistan Without Genocide
40. Lawyers Organization for Genocide Issues (LOGI)
41. MEF University

42. Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael)
43. Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)
44. Omega Research Foundation
45. Organization for Defence of Rights of Sardasht Chemical Victims
46. Organization for Defending Victims of Chemical Weapons
47. Pakistan House
48. Peace Museum
49. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
50. Scientists Working Group on Chemical and Biological Weapons
51. Society for African Safety and Development
52. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)
53. Society for Defending the Right of Veterans and Victims of Chemical Weapons of Fars Province
54. Society for the Study of Peace and Conflict
55. South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI)
56. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
57. The Trench
58. Uganda National Bureau of Standards
59. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
60. University of Science and Technology of Oran
61. University of St. Gallen
62. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)
63. YASNA

Background Information:

1. Accademia delle Scienze Bologna

City/Country: Italy

Contact person(s): Ferruccio Trifirò

Website: www.accademiadellescienzebologna.it

Overview: This is an organization related to all fields of sciences with the objective to increase culture in the university and society.

Activities: We organize conferences in the field of ethics, duality of chemistry, and chemical weapons destruction.

Financial resources: University of Bologna, and from ministry of education.

Membership: 90 members who are chosen from an internal committee on the basis of scientific achievements.

2. Amman Center for Peace & Development

City/Country: Jordan

Contact person(s): Mansour Abu Rashid

Website: N/A

Overview: (ACPD) is a non-profit organization which was established in 1999. The main mandate of the Center is to encourage dialogue between the peoples of the Middle East and improve understanding and tolerance. Based on such convictions ACPD has organized and taken part in tens of workshops and seminars, the purpose of which was to encourage Jordanian, Arabs and Israelis to air their concerns and to engage each other in a meaningful

dialogue based on mutual respect. A key aspect of ACPD's success is its unique ability to bring people together across national and international divides, including Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia and Israel. The mission of the ACPD is to advance and improve relations by building a broad network of contacts between the sides. In doing so, the ACPD focuses on five main areas: 1. Crisis Management: developing solution-oriented concepts and policy alternatives; 2. Regional Security: working towards providing the region by developing confidence-building measures and fostering security co-operation; 3. Cross-Border Cooperation - developing comprehensive cooperation on a geographical basis and involving a wide spectrum of local constituents; 4. Economic Development: examining possibilities for developing cooperation as means of improving socioeconomic conditions and achieving balanced regional growth; 5. Peace Education: building a concept and action plan devoted to integrating peace education into official school systems.

Activities: ACPD is active in numerous meetings and activities against the use of WMD in Jordan and in the region, and participates in many international conferences related to the same issue.

Financial resources: Non-profit organization.

Membership: ACPD is a member of the CWC Coalition of NGOs.

3. Arg IQ - Argentina Calidad de Informacion

City/Country: Argentina

Contact person(s): Maria Jose Espona

Website: www.argiq.com.ar

Overview: In our organization we apply the Information Quality method to analyze today's problems. Chemical and biological weapons, non-proliferation and dual use are a core interest for us, and we have developed academic activities in order to improve our region's situation.

Activities: We did several conferences about WMD issues and we are planning to do some courses and continue with awareness-raising activities.

Financial resources: Currently we finance our activities with our own money.

Membership: The membership is not yet opened.

4. Arms Control Association

City/Country: United States of America

Contact person(s): Daryl Kimball

Website: www.armscontrol.org

Overview: The Arms Control Association (ACA), founded in 1971, is an independent nongovernmental membership organization dedicated to promoting public understanding and support for effective arms control policies relating to nuclear, chemical, biological, and certain conventional weapons. 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 staff provides commentary and analysis on a broad spectrum of issues both in the United States and abroad.

Activities: ACA regularly reports on news developments related to implementation and enforcement of the CWC in Arms Control Today and promotes the treaty's universality. ACA

publishes serious scholarly articles and occasional interviews issues relating to the CWC in Arms Control Today. ACA's professional staff writes in other publications on CWC issues, including the plan to rid Syria of its chemical arsenal.

Financial resources: ACA is funded through individual membership donations, subscriptions to our monthly journal Arms Control Today, and grants from private foundations for out public education work.

Membership: ACA has approximately 1000 members and an equal number of Arms Control Today subscribers. Membership is open to individuals who support the mission of the organization. Approximately 60% of members/subscribers are located in the United States, while 40% are outside the United States. Approximately 450,000 unique visitors use www.armscontrol.org each year.

5. Asser Institute

City/Country: The Netherlands

Contact person(s): Onur Güven

Website: www.asser.nl

Overview: Research and dissemination on international and European law.

Activities: Summer Programme on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of WMDs

Financial resources: Funding by all law faculties in the Netherlands and by Dutch ministries for projects. Funding by EU and UN for projects.

Membership: Member of Chemical Weapons Convention Coalition and the Hague Programme on WMD Disarmament and Non-proliferation.

6. Biochemical Security 2030 Project, University of Bath

City/Country: United Kingdom

Contact person(s): Ralf Trapp

Website: <http://www.bath.ac.uk>

Overview: The Biochemical Security 2030 Project brings together academics, experts and policy shapers in order to help improve the responsiveness of the biological and chemical weapons conventions to scientific and technological developments. Our projected outputs include a series of policy briefs as well as academic publications on a range of topics within this issue area- as well as a feasibility study of a local level biochemical security network involving industry and academia.

Activities: Our project engages in two types of activity which are relevant to the work of the OPCW. First, we engage in education and awareness rising in relation to dual-use issues. Second we also want to support constructive policy focused discussions through our policy brief series. Of particular relevance to the OPCW is research within our project on the issues of convergence and incapacitating weapons. We are also examining the impacts of cutting edge fields of science and technology such as Synthetic Biology.

Financial resources: We are an academic project based at the University of Bath (Primary Investigator David Galbreath). We are funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council as well as the Defence Science and Technology Research Laboratory as part of a Research Council UK initiative.

Membership: Our project involves informal collaborations with individuals from a range of institutions representative of a range of scientific and non-proliferation organisations. We are open to collaboration with interested individuals and institutions internationally. In particular this includes scientific organizations, scientists and policy makers.

7. Bradford Disarmament Research Centre (BDRC)

City/Country: Ireland

Contact person(s): Michael Crowley

Website: www.bradford.ac.uk/acad/bdrc

Overview: Research and publishing of academic articles, papers and reports exploring and promoting mechanisms to effectively combat the proliferation and use of chemical and biological weapons.

Activities: Bradford Non-lethal Weapons Research Project - research implementation of the CWC with particular emphasis on the regulation of riot control agents, incapacitants and their means of delivery.

Financial resources: Predominantly funded from charitable and educational bodies.

Membership: We are an academic institution of five researchers. We do not have a public membership.

8. Bülent Ecevit University

City/Country: Turkey

Contact person(s): Sadik Toprak

Website: <http://eng.beun.edu.tr/>

Overview: Bülent Ecevit University is a university located in Zonguldak, Turkey. It was founded in 1992 with a primary focus on education in Mining and Engineering. The former name of this university is Zonguldak Karaelmas University. In 2012, its name was changed to Bülent Ecevit University. There are 7 Faculties, 2 Schools, 6 Vocational Schools and a State Conservatory in the University. After the establishment of the university, necessary initiatives were started to establish the Faculty of Medicine and the Practice and Research Hospital within the body of our university based on the needs of the region and the Faculty of Medicine was established in 1992. Department of Forensic Medicine started its activities within the Faculty of Medicine in January of 2010. Forensic Medicine department serves to courts, prosecution about forensic medicine and RC- related issues and the requested medical assessment. The main responsibility of the forensic medicine department is to serve the judicial system as medical expert witness service. Currently, Riot Control Agents are one of the main subjects of the Forensic Medicine Department.

Activities: Bülent Ecevit University has been working on Riot Control Agents (RCAs) since 2010. For this reason, the University sent a forensic pathologist (Dr Sadik Toprak) to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in 2011. Dr Sadik Toprak took part in the SIPRI Global Health and Security Programme for three months period and worked on RCAs. Moreover, Dr Sadik Toprak wrote an essay about RCAs in SIPRI's monthly e-newsletter. Dr Sadik Toprak gave an oral presentation about RCAs in the 6th European Academy of Forensic Science Conference in The Hague, the Netherlands in August 2012. Bülent Ecevit University hosted a national congress, 9. Anatolian Forensic Sciences Congress, in November 2012 in Zonguldak, Turkey. A dedicated session took place in this congress called "Riot Control Agents and Forensic Medicine". Dr Sadik Toprak was one of the spokespersons and moderator in this session. 10. Forensic Sciences Congress took place in Istanbul, Turkey in November 2012. Dr Sadik Toprak was a spokesperson in this national congress and his subject was "Epidemiology of Riot Control Agents". Currently, Bülent Ecevit University, Forensic Medicine Department is working on health effects of RCAs.

Financial resources: Bülent Ecevit University is a state university.

Membership: N/A

9. CBW Events

City/Country: UK

Contact person(s): Richard Guthrie

Website: www.cbw-events.org.uk

Overview: CBW Events is a long-term project to create a record of events to enable and encourage understanding of how policies on issues relating to chemical and biological warfare (CBW) have been developed. It is a collaborative project, with contributions from researchers specialising in various aspects of CBW issues.

Activities: The initial CBW Events database was put together from the chronology that appeared in the CBW Conventions Bulletin, published by the Harvard Sussex Program since 1988. CBW Events aims to complement this effort through the addition of new material to take the existing chronological records back to 1 January 1946 and through publication of themed chronologies, together with annual chronologies. These primary areas of work are supplemented by a number of contemporary activities, notably analysis and reporting on significant events in the current development of CBW policy and briefing materials to assist non-specialists engage with the subject matter. Contemporary reporting activities include, in collaboration with the BioWeapons Prevention Project (BWPP), production of daily reports from meetings of the Biological Weapons Convention in Geneva (funding: Swedish MFA). Similar reports were produced by CBW Events during the Second CWC Review Conference in 2008 (funding: the Ploughshares Fund). Briefing materials include the BWC Briefing Book (<http://www.bwc2011.info>), produced for the Seventh BWC Review Conference in 2011 in collaboration with the Harvard Sussex Program (funding: UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office). A Resource Guide for the Third CWC Review Conference (<http://www.cwc2013.info>) has been produced in collaboration with HSP with UK funding.

Financial resources: The running costs of CBW Events are met through project work; see above for examples of such work.

Membership: CBW Events is not a membership organization.

10. Centre for Legal Assistance and Movement for Development (CAJAD)

City/Country: Cameroon

Contact person(s): Barthélemy Tchepnang

Website: www.cajad.org

Overview: CAJAD is a Human Rights and Development organisation that has 4 main programs: 1. Human Rights Program with activities to promote peace, conflict transformation, human rights, social justice, democracy and good governance. 2. Environment and Development program with activities to foster community development, forest and environmental conservation, food security and poverty alleviation. 3. Community Health Program with activities to boost hygiene / sanitation and access to health care. 4. Cultural Animation Program with activities geared toward promoting literature, creative writing, performing arts/theatre, and our historical heritage. All these initiatives are undertaken through sensitisation/education, capacity building, lobbying/advocacy, construction/rehabilitation of social amenities, research, supply of items/facilities and festivals/games/competitions.

Activities: Cameroon has been noted especially for tension, political activism, opposition and conflict on the long-standing Anglophone-marginalisation and secession question led by the SCNC movement; together with the Bakassi saga between Cameroon and Nigeria. These scenarios are compounded by the fact that Cameroon is a coastal country with water ways

that give room for the smuggling of weapons into the country, as has often been the threat. Conscious of the possibility of the temptation for dissidents to want to employ even chemical weapons in the face of warfare/fighting, CAJAD's activities which are relevant to the object and purpose of chemical weapons have been to sensitise/educate local communities (traditional rulers, leaders of community association, civil society actors, youths as well as the layman) on: 1. The dangers of warfare/fighting, and especially with the use of deadly weapons, notably nuclear weapons. 2. Putting in place local peace-keeping groups to curb and check the proliferation of violence and weapons 3. The importance of peaceful cohabitation CAJAD is presently building its action plan on following axes: a. Informing public opinion on the importance of the respect of the non proliferation of nuclear weapons, b. Public awareness on nuclear issues c. Creating a national non proliferation vigilante/watchdog a committee for prevention.

Financial resources: Partner Grants, contributions by members (registration, Dues, etc). Donations Sundry services rendered Sales/rentals (CAJAD Newsletters, Snails, Cane Rats, Hire of chairs and hall, etc)

Membership: Members are those who pay regularly to CAJAD their contributions as prescribed by CAJAD General Assembly. CAJAD has presently 68 regular members. CAJAD admits as members physical persons, without discrimination of sex, race, religion and who adhere to CAJAD bylaws upon examination of files. Membership is pronounced by CAJAD General Assembly. Once membership is granted, the candidate shall obtain his/her membership card and pay his/her contributions as prescribed by the Internal Rules and Regulations.

11. Center for Non-proliferation and Export Control

City/Country: Kyrgyz Republic

Contact person(s): Timur Cherikov

Website: www.cnec.org.kg

Overview: Logistic and consulting NGO. We were a BLWG member from 2007 to 2009, currently member of UN 1540 NAP working group.

Activities: We would like to conduct a seminar in the Kyrgyz Republic with main goal of discussion of each article of CWC in 2013.

Financial resources: Grants and volunteers contribution such as from VERTIC UK.

Membership: Member of UN1540 Working Group.

12. Chemical Weapons Working Group (CWWG)

City/Country: United States of America

Contact person(s): Craig Williams

Website: www.cwwg.org

Overview: Provide information on the status of the Blue Grass Chemical Pilot Plant. Current accomplishments/challenges; funding issues; technology modifications; storage conditions/activities; statutory status; permitting; citizen involvement; etc.

Activities: The CWWG's mission is to ensure citizen participation in decisions associated with CW disposal activities; to ensure environmental and public health protection are prioritized; to assist in political support at all levels of government, including areas where fiscal decisions are made; to make recommendations on modifications to the disposal approach(s), storage modifications, etc.

Financial resources: Grants (non governmental), donations and fund raising events.

Membership: As the U.S. program has diminished in location, the CWWG, formally consisting of groups from all U.S. CW sites, now consists of citizens groups and civic organizations in Colorado and Kentucky. Several members are also appointed members of the respective Governor's Citizens Advisory Commission's in both states. Other NGO groups are also participants in the CWWG activities. No formal membership process exists.

13. China Arms Control and Disarmament Association

City/Country: Beijing, China

Contact person(s): Kai Chen

Website: www.cacda.org.cn

Overview: Research and analysis of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation issues, organization of international and domestic seminars, workshops on disarmament and non-proliferation, policy advice to governmental agencies and industries related to arms control and non-proliferation, contact point between Chinese and foreign scholars, NGOs and academia on matters related to arms control and non-proliferation, training courses for industries in the field of non-proliferation and export control.

Activities: Export control seminars and workshops for chemical industries, joint research project with national authorities on the implementation of CWC, participation in the OPCW activities, research and workshop on CWC verification regime.

Financial resources: Industry contributions, grant by foreign and domestic funds, membership fee.

Membership: Former senior officials, officers, senior fellows of Chinese academia and organizations, industry representatives, government officials. Current membership is around 250. Criteria include experience in multilateral diplomacy, technical background in nuclear, chemical and biological sciences and industry.

14. China Controlled Chemicals Association (CCCA)

City/Country: Beijing, China

Contact person(s): Guojun Yi

Website: www.zjhx.org

Overview: Founded in April, 1996, China Controlled Chemicals Association (CCCA) is a non-government, non-profit, national association that is comprised of 219 companies, institutes, and associations that are producing, researching, designing, marketing, using or managing controlled chemicals on a voluntary basis. Its daily operation is guided by one chairman and several vice chairmen through a secretariat. It has a technical service department that provides consultation and service to membership companies. It also has coordinating working groups for specific chemicals, like phosgene and phosphorus trichloride. Controlled Chemicals Communication is its official journal published on a regular basis. The scope of its main tasks includes: helping government and enterprise in compliance with OPCW, coordinating industries activities, protecting the legal rights of membership enterprises, working as a bridge between government and industry. Its daily work are the following: publicizing CWC; gathering statistics and information about the inspections; organizing workshop, seminars, training session related to CWC; communicating with its international counterparts; providing consultation services related to CWC.

Activities: For the past 18 years, the CWC related activities are the following: 1.Publicizing CWC, raising public awareness of CWC, organizing 11 special forums and conferences, publishing over 218 editions of newsletters since 1996; 2.Seminars and training courses,

more than 20 seminars and training sessions were attended by more than 2500 people from 1600 enterprises; 3. Service member companies setting up coordinating working groups on phosgene and phosphorus trichloride; 4. Promoting "Responsible Care"; 5. International cooperation, including sending 3 delegations to OPCW and EU, 2 delegations to US and Canada, 1 delegation to Australia and New Zealand; receiving visits from OPCW and other international counterparts; 6. Awarding role models by recognizing 37 enterprises and 44 individuals as role models in compliance with CWC.

Financial resources: Membership fees, donations from partners as well as consulting incentives from service receivers.

Membership: 219 members. Criteria as follows: 1. Endorsement of the association and its rule; 2. Willingness to be a member of the association; and 3. Good reputation in the industry.

15. Colorado Citizens' Advisory Commission for Chemical Demilitarization

City/Country: United States of America

Contact person(s): Irene Kornelly

Website: <http://tinyurl.com/PCAPP-Administrative-Record>, or

<http://tinyurl.com/CO-ChemDeMil-CAC>

Overview: The Colorado Citizens' Advisory Commission (CO CAC) is a voluntary commission appointed by the Governor of Colorado to provide information and advice to the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives Program (ACWA), the Department of Defense, the Governor of Colorado, Colorado state agencies, local governments and the citizens of Pueblo on the demilitarization activities at the Pueblo Chemical Depot and the Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP).

Activities: The CO CAC conducts public meetings about once a month to inform the Pueblo community about the activities at PCAPP. We also hold regular meetings with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Environmental Protection Agency, local and state elected officials, employees at the destruction facility and the Colorado Congressional Delegation. In addition, we review permitting documents, design drawings of the facility and make recommendations to chemical demilitarization officials locally and at the Department of Defense.

Financial resources: The CO CAC is funded by the U.S. Department of Defense. No members of the Commission are paid to be on the panel, nor are they reimbursed for local expenses. Funding is strictly for administrative expenses.

Membership: The CO CAC is a volunteer commission appointed by the Governor of Colorado. There are nine members of the panel. Two members of the panel are members of the Governor's staff and the remaining seven must live within 50 miles of the demilitarization facility.

16. Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)

City/Country: Denmark

Contact person(s): Cindy Vestergaard

Website: <http://cpakgulf.org/>

Overview: The Danish Institute for International Studies is an independent research institution engaged in research in international affairs. The institute draws up reports and analyses and follows developments in international affairs continuously in order to assess the security and foreign policy situation of Denmark. DIIS also communicates research findings, analyses and knowledge and performs functions concerning documentation, information and

library services. Furthermore, DIIS contributes to the education of researchers, supports the development of research capacity in developing countries and establishes contacts between Danish and international research environments. DIIS hosts an extensive variety of conferences and seminars each year, ranging from topics on WMD to political situations within Africa and energy issues to terrorism.

Activities: Within DIIS' International Security section, research has been undertaken on the factors leading to the successful entry into force of the CWC, how it compares and contrasts with the experience of the BWC and what lessons learned from the two treaties can offer for future WMD (i.e. nuclear) disarmament. DIIS, Institute also holds seminars on CWC/BWC/NPT issues and plans to conduct awareness/outreach on issues such as the ability of States Parties to meet the 100% deadline date, the impact of SPs not being able to meet this deadline, what the Syrian case means for the CWC and WMD disarmament in general, and the policy/programme implementation this has on US/Russia, the G8 and other potential implications for the CWC and overall WMD non-proliferation.

Financial resources: DIIS is funded by grants from the Danish government and by grants from research councils, foundations and corporations through commissioned work.

Membership: DIIS is a founding member of the CWCC and a member of the Fissile Materials Working Group (FMWG).

17. Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA)

City/Country: Egypt

Contact person(s): Mostafa Youssef

Website: www.ecfa-egypt.org

Overview: ECFA's main objective is to promote public debate and understanding of foreign policy issues, both regional and international. Foremost among these are Egypt's strategic, economic and political interests. To achieve this mission, the Council draws upon the diverse knowledge of its members and other recognized experts, including government officials. Many Egyptian and foreign public figures are regularly invited by the Council to participate in discussing a wide range of political and economic questions. To fulfil its mission, the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs focuses on the following activities: Organizing conferences and other public meetings devoted to foreign policy matters, especially of current events, and how they impact Egyptian national interests. An important feature of the Council's work-program is its annual conference devoted to a full discussion of a major foreign policy issue. The Council is an independent and objective forum for exploring diverse political and intellectual opinion. The Council serves as a platform for visiting regional and other international figures, facilitating their meetings with Egyptian civil society including foreign-policy experts. Council members travel to international hot spots whenever there is a need for emergency meetings, or to convey the Egyptian point of view on breaking events, or gain first-hand information and understanding of the issues involved.

Activities: ECFA interested in the elimination of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. It organizes conferences and seminars on this subject. ECFA is a founder member of the Arab Forum for non-proliferation which devoted to the establishment of a Zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. ECFA is represented by its members in participating in the meetings and conferences of the OPCW and the CCWC for the NGOs.

Financial resources: The Council's budget is financed by membership fees, subscriptions, donations, bequests, and through other resources approved by the Board of Directors. The

Council does not accept any foreign-funding. A special fund is to be established to ensure stable financial support for the Council's activities.

Membership: Nominations for ECFA membership are proposed by a member of the Executive Board and submitted to the Membership Committee of the Council, thereafter to its Board of Directors for approval. There are two types of membership: individual and corporate. Honorary membership may also be granted to prominent figures that have made significant contributions to foreign affairs. Membership is open to Egyptian citizens only. The number of Council members is around 400.

18. Embu University College

City/Country: Embu, Kenya

Contact person(s): Alex Kipnyargis

Website: www.embuni.ac.ke

Overview: As a constituent college of the University of Nairobi, Embu University College was founded to expand opportunities in higher education, research in the areas of medicine, chemistry, agricultural resources land and water resources and preservation of the biota genetic resource base in the country.

Activities: As an institution of research in chemical, medical and genetic resources, the institution is well aware of the aspect of dual-use aspect of both useful and dangerous chemical and biotechnological research. As such, it takes cognizance of the fact that these experiments have to be performed in the standard operating procedures. It also advocates for a tranquil environment free of terror attacks for a peaceful learning environment of its students and the community especially taking in mind the rampant Al Shabaab threats that continue wrecking havoc in the country. The institution has in the past one year employed Professor Eucharia Kenya who has been a CWC champion in Kenya over the years. She has thus shown great interest in passing the message to the rest of the Kenyans by nominating members of this institution for advocacy missions such as CSP18.

Financial resources: The government of the republic of Kenya is the sole exchequer for Embu University College. These finances are mainly to run the recurrent expenditure of the University as well as expanding on research facilities. This leaves aspects like staff development nearly unattended due to inadequate funding.

Membership: This University is a public entity. It has a standing number of 425 students undertaking undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate studies. Employees are under 200 and are recruited based on a competitive interview process.

19. Environmental Protection & Public Care Organisation

City/Country: Yemen

Contact person(s): Matouk AL-Rainee

Website: N/A

Overview: 1. Participating and working in raising public awareness programs on issues of reducing pollution and hazardous wastes, chemicals, oil, and gas pollution, chemical safety and security and bio- and nuclear safety and security, marine environment safety for marine life from dumping of hazardous materials like chemical and nuclear waste and chemical munitions. 2. Carrying out different population and environmental studies programs, projects, environmental assessments which serve population and environment works and poverty reduction. 3. Implementation of rules of safeguard policies administration and cleaner production. 4. Involving women in population works related to environmental concerns and

creating an appropriate climate for this purpose. 5. Effective contribution in the state's strategy in the fields mentioned above. 6. Working for unifying and coordinating voluntary works among civil society associations in the fields of implementation of international conventions like CWC, Basel Convention, and Rotterdam Convention for chemicals and persistent toxic substances and POPs convention for persistent organic pollutants. 7. Working towards the concepts of environmental governance and human sustainable development. 8. Working towards the concept of environment and human rights.

Activities: We always organize programs in fields related to CWC. The last two activities were in December 2012 when we organized a workshop in the dual use of chemicals and their effects and harms in some cities, in collaboration with relevant authorities in Yemen. The second workshop was in the Governate of Taiz, the second city after the capital Sanaa where the pesticide industries are located. The workshop was in the field of pesticides, chemicals, organochlorines, their effects on human health and environment. The main topic was according to the CWC annexes which are instructions related to chemical schedules and Article (XI) economic and technology development and we still have several programs in our agenda for this year. We are the only organisation that plays a big role in raising awareness with information related to the CWC.

Financial resources: Industrialists workshops, government grants for social affairs, membership contributions monthly, projects of UN in Yemen and contributions for campaigns.

Membership: We have members in all the country of more than 2500. We accept members of all genders, all educated people, but we prefer those who are educated in the field of chemicals and others related fields. We encourage women to work with our programs and we have a lot of women as members in our NGO.

20. Green Cross International

City/Country: Switzerland

Contact person(s): Robert Person

Website: www.globalgreen.org

Overview: NGO that has been involved with the Chemical Weapons Convention for a very long time.

Activities: Green Cross International manages an international program - Environmental Security and Sustainability - which addresses the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional weapons. This program is managed by Dr. Paul F. Walker out of GCI's Washington DC office, shared with GCI's US national affiliate, Global Green USA. The program, originally called the "Legacy of the Cold War Program," has worked closely with the OPCW, the G-8 Global Partnership, and individual countries to help facilitate and promote the safe, sound, transparent, and timely abolition of all chemical weapons stockpiles, as mandated in the Chemical Weapons Convention. GCI has also worked to strengthen international arms control and verification regimes, and has actively promoted the goals of universality and national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). In an effort to encourage the active involvement of civil society (NGOs, industry, and academia), GCI founded, along with other NGOs, the CWC Coalition (CWCC) in 2010 and annually organizes a meeting coinciding with the annual Conference of States Parties (CSP) and Five-Year Review Conferences. It has managed local and regional information and outreach offices at all CW stockpile sites in Russia, and has worked with the US chemdemil program to promote transparency and full stakeholder involvement.

Financial resources: Green Cross International, foundations and governments.

Membership: Full time staff of approximately 40 nationwide.

21. Green Cross International, CWC Coalition Advisor

City/Country: Leidschendam, the Netherlands

Contact person(s): Hassan Mashhadi

Website: www.globalgreen.org

Overview: Green Cross International manages an international program, Environmental Security and Sustainability, which addresses the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional weapons. This program is managed by Dr. Paul F. Walker out of GCI's Washington DC office, shared with GCI's US national affiliate, Global Green USA. DC office, shared with GCI's US national affiliate, Global Green USA. The Program, originally called the "Legacy of the Cold War Program," has worked closely with the OPCW, the G-8 Global Partnership, and individual countries to help facilitate and promote the safe, sound, transparent, and timely abolition of all chemical weapons stockpiles, as mandated in the Chemical Weapons Convention. GCI has also worked to strengthen international arms control and verification regimes, and has actively promoted the goals of universality and national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). In an effort to encourage the active involvement of civil society (NGOs, industry, and academia), GCI founded, along with other NGOs, the CWC Coalition (CWCC) in 2010 and annually organizes a meeting coinciding with the annual Conference of States Parties (CSP) and Five-Year Review Conferences. It has managed local and regional information and outreach offices at all CW stockpile sites in Russia, and has worked with the US chemdemil program.

Activities: Green Cross International (GCI) was founded by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1993 to promote global protection of the environment, including safe and timely elimination of weapons stockpiles. It has over 30 national affiliates today on all continents, including Global Green USA and Green Cross Russia, and is active in environmental education, climate change, protection of natural resources, abolition of weapons of mass destruction, development of sustainable energy, and remediation of toxic contaminants. GCI is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, and its original founding affiliates were five: Green Cross Switzerland, Green Cross Russia, Green Cross Japan, Global Green USA, and Green Cross Netherlands. GCI works at all levels of policy-making - international, national, regional, and local - and has worked closely with many multilateral organizations including the United Nations, the UN Environmental Program, the UN Office in Geneva, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Implementation Support Unit of the Biological Weapons Convention, the UN 1540 Committee, and many other international organizations and NGOs. It has also organized "Earth Dialogues" to address pressing global challenges, and will celebrate its 20th anniversary in 2013.

Funding: The funding of Green Cross International's programs, including those of its national affiliates, comes from four sources: individual charitable giving, charitable foundations, corporations, and governments. GCI and its national affiliates are all non-profit, charitable, tax-exempt, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), working in close collaboration with governments, parliaments, industry, and civil society to bring about positive change in how humanity manages its limited earth resources. We do not engage in political lobbying, or in campaigns or elections, but we do tackle some of the most difficult and contentious challenges facing humanity today.

Membership: Green Cross International is not a member organization, but we do maintain contacts with thousands of interested supporters around the world.

22. Green Cross Netherlands (GCNL)

City/Country: Eindhoven/ the Netherlands

Contact person(s): Bastian Prak

Website: www.gcnl.nu

Overview: Green Cross Netherlands plays the role of mediator between civil society and specialists in the different fields of sustainability.

Activities: In 2011, GCNL organised a major event called Inspiration Days in Eindhoven, to inspire people to live a conscious life. In different developing countries, GCNL takes a stand for those who have no access to water, health care, or even an income. In health camps in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, the youth get the opportunity to socialize and access proper medical healthcare. The Dutch branch of Green Cross International helps with subsidies, support with donations, etc. Those health camps are organised by the Green Cross branches of these different countries and specially created for the youth of the affected areas around Chernobyl. For the coming years, the GCNL is preparing a European subsidy for an exchange between the Netherlands and Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

Financial resources: Donations are the main funding source. Others are subsidies, sponsorship, and payments from advertisers.

Membership: Green Cross Netherlands is affiliated to Green Cross International. As such, they can independently implement projects under the banner of, and in line with, the Green Cross International programmes.

23. Green Cross Russia

City/Country: Russian Federation

Contact person(s): Alexander Gorbovskiy

Website: <http://www.green-cross.ru>

Overview: Broad public involvement in the country's nature conservation activities, environmental protection activities, and education of the population to live and develop in accordance with the laws of nature.

Activities: Protection of populations and the environment during the destruction of chemical weapons in the Russian Federation. Working with populations in regions where chemical weapons are stored. Providing needed information to populations living near chemical weapons destruction facilities.

Financial resources: Funding on contract basis for programs from the government of the Russian Federation and from other national chapters of Green Cross International.

Membership: Green Cross Russia has its regional and local affiliates in 22 subjects of Russian Federation.

24. Green Cross Switzerland

City/Country: Switzerland

Contact person(s): Sabrina Tabea Mäder

Website: www.greencross.ch

Overview: Green Cross is an international NGO founded in 1993. Guiding principles are "Co-operation instead of Confrontation" and "Facilitation of sustainable solutions by

bringing together stakeholders and allowing them to find joint solutions”. Today, Green Cross has 32 national affiliates. Besides other international programmes, Green Cross runs since 1994 the “Legacy Programme” which “alleviates the consequences of the arms race and hostilities, facilitates military base clean-up and conversion, promotes safe and environmentally sound destruction of weapons arsenals, and addresses social, medical and educational issues in affected regions.”

Activities: The Security and Sustainability Program (known as the Legacy Program internationally) in Russia has: Operated up to twelve local and regional Public Outreach and Information Offices (POIOs) over the past decade which provide independent information to the population on questions related to the ongoing CWD efforts in their region; Organized educational seminars for key populations and social change agents (multipliers); Supported emergency response planning and training in the local communities; Facilitated and mediated between stakeholder groups through five Citizens' Advisory Commissions (CACs) and an annual two-day “National Dialogue” in Moscow; - Monitored the public perception and attitudes of the ongoing CWD efforts through regular focus group interviews; and Undertaken targeted projects to address key community concerns. During 2009 alone, over 30,000 people participated in activities organized by the POIOs or with POIO attendance. Around 100,000 fact sheets and brochures were distributed; and local, regional and national newspapers published more than 300 articles on CWD. Due to financial constraints, only one POIO (in Izhevsk) is working now.

Financial resources: The Chemtrust programme has been funded by grants from the Governments of Switzerland, the U.S., the UK, Sweden, Finland, The Netherlands and Canada, several American and Swiss foundations as well as by private donations.

Membership: Green Cross Switzerland is a member of Green Cross International with seat in Geneva. It has the consultative status with ECOSOC/ UN as well as the adviser status with the Council of Europe.

25. Halabja Chemical Victims Society

City/Country: Iraq

Contact person(s): Mohammed Mustafa Ahmed

Website: www.halabjacvc.org

Overview: Our organization is an NGO working as a representative of 5000 chemical victims in Kurdistan of Iraq. We work for peace, condemn violence and promote the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

Activities: As we are victims of chemical weapons, and representing the families of about 5000 chemical victims, we always work hard to prevent similar crimes against other nations in the world. So we have participated in many meetings and conferences, inside and outside Iraq, relating to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, planting the idea of peace all over the world.

Financial resources: As we are an NGO, we get support from our members.

Membership: There are members of the Halabja Chemical Victims Society.

26. Halabja Monument, Halabja Memorial Foundation

City / Country: The Netherlands

Contact person(s): Mirza Dana

Website: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Stichting-Halabja-Monument/201531629934710?ref=hl>

Overview: Every year on March 16, the chemical attack on Halabja commemorated.

Activities: We have worked two years for formation of Halabja monument in The Hague. We have participated in an open day event on the 29th of April 2014 for Halabja monument in The Hague organized by the OPCW.

Financial resources: The objectives of the Foundation Halabja Monument: 1. For the first time in the world Halabja Monument officially opened in The Hague. 2. The Kurdish Monument is in addition to the monuments of other peoples and other tragedies to stand in The Hague as the memorial for the victims of the Second World War. 3. The location of the monument is important and visible, near the Iraqi embassy and the International Centre at Mass Murder Weapons and close to the International Court of Justice, and also near many embassies. 4. The official visitors and guests to the Iraqi embassy and the Dutch government can pay a respectful visit the monument. 5. The office of Halabja Monument can be used for archiving of genocide against the Kurds. 6. Every year on March 16, the chemical attack on Halabja commemorated. 7. The Hague, as the city is known for justice and peace and it has international influence.

Membership: I am the president of the organization

27. Harvard Sussex Program

City/Country: Germany

Contact person(s): Walter Fritsch

Website: www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/spru/hsp

Overview: Preparation of legal commentary on the CWC by a group of co-authors.

Activities: Implementation of the BWC and CWC.

Financial resources: Generally known.

Membership: Generally known.

28. ICAN Kurdistan

City/Country: Halabja, Iraq

Contact person(s): Bibani Zilwan Abobakr Tayfor, Rasool Sherwan Ameen, Qader Hameed Nader

Website: <http://www.icanw.org/>

Overview: ICAN Kurdistan is a part of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). We work at the local level for the abolishment of all WMD's - be it nuclear or chemical. It is practically an umbrella organization of 37 organisations in total working together at the local level.

Activities: ICAN Kurdistan has organised rallies for the abolishment of nuclear weapons in Kurdistan and participated in the national Remembrance Day. In the near future it intends to organize seminars and galleries in Halabja and Sardasht.

Financial resources: Applications for funding from ICAN, donations from the Kurdish Regional Government.

Membership: Consists of 37 NGO's, which are working in related fields.

29. Indian Chemical Council

City/Country: India

Contact person(s): Sandra Shroff

Website: www.indianchemicalcouncil.com

Overview: The Indian Chemical Council (ICC), founded in 1938, represents Indian chemical industries. ICC has offices in Mumbai, New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Vadodara. ICC functions through various expert committees namely Trade & Business Development, Infrastructure, Safety, Health & Environment, Technology & Energy, Responsible Care Coordinators Expert Committee (Presently ICC is taking a lead role in Responsible Care initiatives), REACH and Global Harmonized Systems, International Treaties Expert Committee. It is also very actively involved in International Treaties such as FTA (Free Trade Agreements) and Carbon Credits. Actively involved with the government in framing specific government legislations and has formal interaction with concerned ministries regarding policies, tariffs and excise matters. The mission and vision statement of ICC is as follows: "To foster and promote the development of the Chemical Industry for the overall synergy between the forces of betterment of society by improving the Technology, Commerce and Government."

Activities: 1. ICC with the cooperation of Ministry of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, National Authority, Ministry of Commerce, organises more than 15 CWC awareness programs every year in different parts of the country. They are found to be extremely beneficial as it helps the industry to understand its responsibility under CWC so as to be CWC compliant. 2. Has established CW Helpdesks to support chemical industry in clarifying technical or declaration related and keeps them updated about the issues that are discussed in The Hague. These Helpdesks are manned by qualified trained technical experts. 3. Releases advertisements in magazines informing members about timelines required for filing declaration returns under CWC. Actively promotes e-filing of declarations amongst its members. 4. Regularly makes presentations in different forums in OPCW as well as in seminars and conferences organised outside OPCW on different CWC relevant subjects. 5. Also actively participates in Safety and Security conferences, informal industry meetings at OPCW and in the Conference of States Parties each year. Also participates in meetings related to Stockholm Convention and Rotterdam Convention.

Financial resources: The main source of income for the ICC is the annual subscription from members. The subscription depends on turnover of the member company achieved in previous financial year. Among other sources of income are 1. Interest on investments. 2. Income from Seminars and Workshops. 3. Subscription to monthly journal of ICC "Chemical News" which is published for more than 40 years. 4. Advertisement income for journal "Chemical News." 5. Income through issue of Certificate of Origin to exporters.

Membership: ICC has a total membership of around 400 chemical manufacturers spread all over the country and represents all segments of chemical industry.

30. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA)

City/Country: India

Contact person(s): Ajey Lele

Website: www.idsa.in

Overview: A think tank dealing with international relations and security issues. The institute conducts research on policy issues related to WMD.

Activities: IDSA has a major focus on arms control and disarmament issues and publishes a journal on issues related to chemical and biological weapons called CBW Magazine.

Financial resources: Supported fully by government of India.

Membership: Has participated in the past in various OPCW activities.

31. Institute for Security Studies

City/Country: South Africa

Contact person(s): Noel Stott

Website: www.issafrica.org

Overview: The Institute for Security of Studies (ISS) is a pan-African organisation working for the advancement of sustainable human security in Africa. It seeks to mainstream human security perspectives into public policy processes and to influence decision makers within Africa and beyond and as such undertakes applied policy research, provides teaching and training as well as technical assistance. The Institute is head quartered in Pretoria, South Africa with offices in Nairobi, Kenya, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Dakar, Senegal. The objective of the Institute is to add critical balance and objectivity by providing timely, empirical research, teaching and implementation support on sustainable human security issues to policy makers, area specialists, advocacy groups, and the media.

Activities: The “Africa’s Development and the Threat of Weapons of Mass Destruction” Project (“WMD Project”) started in May 2007 and falls under ISS’s Transnational Threats and International Crime (TTIC) Division. As such, the WMD Project locates its work within the broader concept of ‘emerging transnational threats’ and the impact that these have for Africa’s socio-economic and political development. Thematically the project focuses on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and other related Conventions such as the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba); the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention; the Chemical Weapons Convention; and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions such as UNSCR 1540.

Financial resources: Royal Norwegian Government and UK Government.

Membership: ISS is not a membership-based organisation.

32. Instituto de Relações Internacionais, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio)

City / Country: Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Contact person(s): Kai Ilchmann

Website: <http://www.iri.puc-rio.br/>

Overview: The Institute of International Relations is a center of excellence in the area of international relations in Brazil. During its 30 years of existence the Institute has pioneered the research field on Brazil’s international relations, Latin America’s political and economic changes as well as changes in the world order.

Activities: Post- and undergraduate teaching in international relations, including a specialized course on science, technology and war, which focuses on chemical and biological armament and disarmament issues.

Financial resources: The institute is a part of a private university. Funding is raised nationally and internationally through foundations, governments and charities.

Membership: About 50 members of faculty, several hundred students.

33. International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security (ICCSS)

City/Country: Warsaw, Poland

Contact person(s): Krzysztof Paturej

Website: www.iccss.eu

Overview: The International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security (ICCSS) offers training courses for national and international partners, develops course curricula and chemical industry training materials, and expands partnerships and opportunities to cooperate with the industry, academia and laboratories. The Centre operates a website to strengthen national and international networks and support national, regional and international efforts to foster chemical safety and security. The ICCSS's website offers training materials, and serves as a tool to maintain contact between experts and trainers. The Centre develops national and international networks of chemical safety and security competent contact points in countries and relevant international organizations. The Centre provides continuity and sustainability to the international efforts in chemical safety and security and focuses on promoting national capacity-building for research, development, storage, production, and safe use of chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Chemical Weapons Convention and other international agreements. The ICCSS promotes and develops national centres for chemical process safety and security. In particular the Centre runs projects in cooperation with Ukraine developing chemical safety and security in Eastern Europe and Caucasus region. The Centre runs a chemical safety and security project in Kenya with plans to expand it to the different countries of the region.

Activities: The Centre seeks reduction of the chemical threat by offering solutions to limit access to precursors of chemical weapons, toxic industrial chemicals, and dual-use materials and infrastructure, as well as offering expertise while supporting and promoting international scientific collaboration and cooperation. The Centre provides continuity and sustainability to the international efforts in chemical safety and security and focus on promoting national capacity-building for research, development, storage, production, and safe use of chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Chemical Weapons Convention and other international agreements, including international health regulations. The Centre promotes practical development of the OPCW as a global platform to promote cooperation for the prevention of and preparedness and response to the misuse of toxic chemicals and offers venue for practical implementation of the efforts to prevent the misuse of CBRN agents in general, in line with UNSC resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1977 (2011), and relevant international commitments. The Centre supports international efforts to raise awareness about the nature of dual-use chemicals and the risks arising from the use of chemicals contrary to their identified purposes. It promotes good laboratory practice, good industrial practices, prevention of illegal trade and transfer of such chemicals or their release into the environment.

Financial resources: The Centre is a non-profit public-private institution. It has been founded as a private entity with public support of Polish MFA and Municipality of Tarnow. The centre is in process of gaining participation or support from various public and private stakeholders in the chemical security domain. The centre is currently attracting domestic and foreign partners and investors. The centre is receiving voluntary contributions, featured donations, and grants for educational projects. The Centre organizes for profit trainings to cover its administrative and maintenance expenses.

Membership: As a non-profit organization, the ICCSS hires a limited number of personnel that insures daily functioning and elaboration of concrete programs of cooperation and joint activities of international partners. The Centre is developing a network of institutional partnership, which includes recognized national and international centres in the areas of CBRN security, efforts against terrorism, and the promotion of implementation of the international agreements on disarmament. This partnership also includes a network of internationally recognized experts. The ICCSS is open to all partners who are able to provide relevant expertise and other recourses to enhance chemical security and safety and promote chemical security culture. The centre invites all partners for joint preparation and

implementation in the domain of prevention the misuse of toxic chemicals. The ICCSS is in the process of establishing an international association on chemical safety and security, with intention to bring together all the interested physical persons, institutions, and relevant industries, to enhance chemical safety and security and promote chemical security culture worldwide.

34. International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)

City/Country: Brussels, Belgium

Contact person(s): Sjoerd Looijs

Website: www.icca-chem.org

Overview: The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) is the world-wide voice of the chemical industry, representing chemical manufacturers and producers all over the world.

Activities: see <http://www.icca-chem.org/en/Home/Policy/Membership> criteria. In order to become a member of ICCA, the organization must be: The leading association/federation in the country or region committed to ICCA-approved principles and features. In the process of adopting and/or implementing Responsible Care® working with member companies to improve health, safety and environmental performance. In line with ICCA vision, mission, and strategic goals, supportive of ICCA work and its voluntary initiatives. Committed to meet the criteria for full membership within a five-year timeframe Support the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Financial resources: From member companies and associations.

Membership: The ICCA seeks to strengthen existing cooperation with a range of global organizations including UNEP, UNITAR, the OECD, and other intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to strengthen and improve chemicals management worldwide, and achieve the objectives of sustainable development. The ICCA is the worldwide voice of the chemical industry, an industry with a 2012 turnover of more than 3,000 billion Euros (including Observers & Responsible Care members). More than 20 million people around the globe are employed directly or indirectly by the chemical industry. ICCA members account for more than 90 percent of global chemical sales.

35. International Dialogues on Underwater Munitions (IDUM)

City/Country: Canada

Contact person(s): Mary Sampson

Website: www.underwatermunitions.org

Overview: The IDUM promotes constructive engagement with all stakeholders rather than disengagement so that we may learn from one another's situation and determine how best to respond in the future with everyone's considerations. What we have learned is that off-the-shelf-technology, developed by the oil and gas industry and military's unmanned systems programs, does exist to address underwater munitions sites. And there is a "Need to clean" based on the potential human health and environmental impact on our health care systems and fish stocks. Underwater munitions in some form or another will continue to pollute the marine environment over time. It's just a question of "When". Underwater Munitions are "Point Source Emitters of Pollution". In most cases, remove the source and you remove the problem.

Activities: The IDUM is collaborating with international leaders and organizations to better understand the socio-economic impact on both human health and environment from years of

decaying underwater munitions. The organization is facilitating this through international diplomacy via national and international programs, dialogues, conferences, workshops, committees, senate hearings, and international commissions. Most notable are the international efforts of the Government of Lithuania that resulted in the unanimous passing of the United Nations Resolution on Sea Dumped Chemical Weapons in December 2010 at the United Nations. Internationally, we must organize and continue our work together to collect, process, and provide information on underwater munitions to the Secretary General of the United Nations in 2013. Any tangible approach would require a multilateral response from all stakeholders including institutional capacity-building and the creation of an International Donor Trust Fund.

Financial resources: IDUM has no sources of funding other than on a dialogue to dialogue base from the public.

Membership: International Scientific Advisory Board on Sea-Dumped Chemical Weapons (CDW), The Hague. The inaugural meeting of the International Scientific Advisory Board on Sea-Dumped Chemical Weapons was held on 15-16 April 2010 in The Hague. The meeting was opened by Ambassador Vaidotas Verba (Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, OPCW) and chaired by Professor Stanislaw Witek of the Wroclaw Institute of Technology. The purpose of the board is to provide independent advice to the Government of Lithuania on scientific, technical and organizational aspects of dumped chemical munitions in the context of Lithuania's efforts to promote dialogue and bilateral and multilateral contacts in this area amongst interested governments and international organizations, including the European Union, the OPCW, other relevant international organizations and the United Nations. The board consists of 16 members who are scientists, academics and officials representing ten nationalities and who act in their personal capacities. The ISAB in The Hague officially provides independent advice to the International Dialogues on Underwater Munitions (IDUM). IDUM is also operated by a Board of Directors and General Members from the public whom have an interest in sea dumped munitions.

36. Kenyatta University

City/Country: Kenya

Contact person(s): Margaret Muturi

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

Overview: Kenyatta University is an institution of higher learning that with a mandate to provide education and training in all areas including peace and security. It is also involved in carrying out research in variety of disciplines as well as community service.

Activities: The various departments of the University have stake in the issues relating to WMD. The department of Medical laboratory science trains in Bio safety thus creating a culture of safety and security in the laboratories. This contributes to the efforts of BWC. Through the Institute of peace and security Studies (IPSS) the University endeavours to build capacity to foster peace and maintain security by providing highly qualified and skilled personnel for all kinds of peace and security agencies both in the public and private sectors.

Financial resources: Students' fees and Research grants.

Membership: The criteria for applying are that I have interest in WMD. I am a member of Biological Weapon Prevention Project (BWPP) and I have been involved in the country reports for Kenya status on Biological Weapon Convention (BWC) for last three years. I am also a member of CWCC and I hope to do country surveys in this regard. In addition to teaching Bio safety, my department also hosts a club that creates awareness in weapons of

mass destruction (WMD) by writing articles in the Campus. It also aims to offer community service to young students in secondary schools about responsible science by giving talks in the areas of Biology and chemistry.

37. Kurdish Organizations Network Coalition for the International Criminal Court (KONCICC)

City/Country: Erbil, Iraq

Contact person(s): Maghdid Baba Ali Ismail

Website: N/A

Overview: KONCICC is a non-profit coalition of NGOs that urges the Iraqi government to join the Rome statute and thus the ICC. The KONCICC is against all forms of WMDs.

Activities: KONCICC participates yearly in remembrance days for the victims of chemical attacks and has many members who perform individual activities on local level.

Funding: Subscription fees from members and the Kurdish regional government funds some of our projects.

Membership: KONCICC is a coalition of 85 NGOs and media outlets. The main criterion is to be an NGO working on genocide and/or human rights on the local Kurdish level.

38. Kurdistan Genocide Victims Organization

City/Country: Iraq

Contact person(s): Harme Ali

Website: N/A

Overview: Our organization works for: 1. Rehabilitation victims of Genocide in Kurdistan. 2. Working for universalizing Kurdish genocide. 3. Helping victim families. 4. Working with other international organization whom are work for genocide.

Activities: Most of our victims are victims of chemical weapons in Kurdistan, so we are working to ban any kind of chemical weapons in the world.

Financial resources: The sources of our funds are: 1. donations of the members, 2. donations from other international humanitarian organizations.

Membership: Our organization has 2 branches with a total of 44 members, 22 men and 22 women. We are all voluntary members, and anyone who would like to work for the victims of genocide and peace can apply for our organization.

39. Kurdistan Without Genocide (KWG)

City/Country: Iraq

Contact person(s): Abbas Haval Nazhad Abbas

Website: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Kurdistan-without-Genocide>

Overview: Kurdistan Without Genocide Association (KWG) is a civil, independent and non-profit association to support the demands of victims' families in Kurdistan region. It works on genocide and war crimes perpetrated against humanity and on healing the effects of war by establishing peace in the Kurdistan region.

Activities: KWG also works internationally to support: Demands raised by sister associations and federations that have the same goals with our association at the international level; International Tribunal's (ICC) efforts for combating genocide crimes, war crimes and crimes against humanity at international level; Decisions, work plans and programs to ban chemical weapons, known as (OPCW); Works and efforts of human rights organizations. Efforts by

peacekeeping organizations or any other effort made for ensuring peace, combating wars, banning chemical weapons and cluster bombs and mines at the international level; Banning weapon trading; Efforts of anti-fascist and anti-slavery organizations at the international level; Works of environment-protecting organizations at the international level; Effort for ending capital punishment at the international level. And we are also active at: filing law suits against the companies and the states assisted the Baath criminal regime by manufacturing, selling and transporting logistically chemical or any other banned weapons; working for identifying March 16 as an international day for chemical use and March 14 as a day for Anfal genocide at Kurdistan's level.

Financial resources: The subscription fee of membership in the NGO. Donations and funds are obtained from selling the organization publications. And also donations from the KRG (Kurdistan Regional Government.).

Membership: KWG has only 25 members who work for free for our organisation. Most of our members are victims of chemical attacks. Also they must stand against genocide and chemical warfare.

40. Lawyers Organization for Genocide Issues (LOGI)

City/Country: Erbil, Iraq

Contact person(s): Najmaldin H. Ameen

Website: <http://facebook.com/zindani.kurdistan>

Overview: Documentation of all the crimes that all of the Iraqi governments have done towards Kurdish people. Defence of the legal rights of people who suffer of chemical weapons. Consecutive activities to make the central government of Iraq sign the Rome agreement. Activities: 1. Consecutive attempts to defence of the legal rights of people who suffer of chemical weapons. 2. We attend all the anniversaries of chemical weapon attacks on Kurdish people. 3. We have continual activities to documentation to collect all Kurdish people. 4. We attend almost all of events that relatives to confiscation stockpile of chemical weapons in Syria.

Financial Support: Membership registries, our friends (organizations and rich people).

Membership: Active lawyers attend this organization - 50 lawyers.

41. MEF University

City / Country: Istanbul, Turkey

Contact person(s): Mustafa Kibaroglu

Website: www.mef.edu.tr

Overview: MEF University is newly established and academic life has just started at the campus on September 22, 2014. However, there is a four-decade old experience with education at MEF schools, which have been among the most distinguished institutions in Turkey that aimed excellence in education. This past experience is taken at a higher level with the foundation of the university in 2012 that brought together a select faculty and staff with distinct qualifications with a view to achieving the goal of being in the top five universities in the country in its first five years in academic life out of nearly 200 higher education institutions in the country.

Activities: The Department of Political Science and International Relations consists of brilliant scholars who have made significant contributions to the field, chaired by Professor Dr. Mustafa Kibaroglu well-known in the WMD non-proliferation circles in the world. He was the first to introduce courses on arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation to the

Turkish university curriculum. He supervised and also sat in the committees of MA as well as PhD theses on these topics.

Financial resources: MEF University is established as a foundation university by the Arikanli Holding.

Membership: Professor Kibaroglu has a track record of researching, publishing as well as teaching and lecturing issues pertaining to the proliferation of WMD. His publications can be reached at his personal website at www.mustafakibaroglu.com.

42. Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael)

City/Country: The Netherlands

Contact person(s): Sybren Jacob Van der Meer

Website: www.clingendael.nl

Overview: The Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael) is a knowledge institute for international relations. In a constantly changing global environment, the Clingendael Institute acts as a think-tank as well as a diplomatic academy in order to identify and analyze emerging political and social developments for the benefit of government and the general public. Clingendael has a long tradition in monitoring and analyzing developments in international security, and the proliferation, non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament of Weapons of Mass Destruction is one of the key topics of research. Although Clingendael's security research covers developments on a global scale, a main focus is on their policy implications for Europe and the Netherlands in particular.

Activities: The Clingendael Institute has a long tradition in monitoring and analyzing developments in international security, and the proliferation, non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament of Weapons of Mass Destruction is one of the key topics of research. Clingendael regularly cooperates with the OPCW in event organizing as well as research.

Financial resources: The Clingendael Institute is partially funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense in the Netherlands. The Institute is academically independent and as such not affiliated with any political, social, or religious movement.

Membership: Not membership based.

43. Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)

City/Country: The Netherlands

Contact person(s): Stephanie Meulenbelt

Website: www.tno.nl

Overview: TNO is a non-profit contract research organisation whose expertise and research make a substantial contribution to the competitiveness of businesses and organisations, to the economy and to the quality of our society as a whole. TNO provides a link within the innovation chain between fundamental research and practical application. TNO CBRN Protection focuses on defence issues covering a broad range of operational activities: military operations, military equipment, command & control and operational decision making, threat and protection, instruction and training. On the one hand, TNO CBRN Protection is directly involved in international projects as member of (multi-) national consortia, with a strong focus on Research and Development (R&D). Also, TNO CBRN Protection is frequently asked as an independent advisor and mediator for governments and industry. Customers on the government side include the Dutch Ministries of Defence, Home Affairs, Justice, Foreign Affairs as well as the national and multi-national governmental organisations, such as NATO and the European Commission. TNO CBRN Protection collaborates in many projects closely

with the defence and security industries and with small and medium-sized enterprises to develop innovative solutions.

Activities: The major research themes within TNO's CBRN Protection are based on a comprehensive systems integration approach towards optimised CBRN protection, more specifically, involving: Development and evaluation of systems and methods for detection, sampling, identification and diagnosis of chemical and biological warfare agents and related compounds; Development and evaluation of individual protective clothing and equipment, as well as optimising specifications for procurement of such equipment; Toxicological assessment of chemical warfare agents and other military-relevant toxic chemicals; Evaluation and improvement of medical countermeasures, etcetera. TNO CBRN Protection has a high-tox facility, providing the unique capability for synthesis of highly toxic chemical agents for research purposes or as reference materials (also labelled with radioactive or stable isotopes). On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, TNO CBRN Protection has provided training in analytical chemistry in The Netherlands and in a number of Asian and African Nations. TNO CBRN Protection participates in OPCW's proficiency tests and has been a 'designated laboratory' for the OPCW for years, reinforcing its strong position in analytical chemistry. Furthermore, TNO employees have been involved in TWG sessions, for instance, on Biomedical Samples. As such, the work of TNO CBRN Protection is relevant in regard to articles X and XI of the CWC among others.

Financial resources: TNO, as a not-for-profit organisation, is funded by government and institutional funding organisations, and does contract research for industry.

Membership: Not applicable.

44. Omega Research Foundation

City/Country: United Kingdom

Contact person(s): Joseph Farha

Website: www.omegaresearchfoundation.org

Overview: The Omega Research Foundation is an independent UK-based research organisation. We are dedicated to providing rigorous, objective, evidence-based research on the manufacture, trade in, and use of, military, security and police (MSP) technologies. Our work is used to inform policy recommendations in relation to specific types of equipment.

Activities: We have worked with our partners to identify a range of equipment being manufactured or marketed that may fall under the remit of the chemical weapons convention. Our findings have been formulated into policy recommendations presented at the OPCW and to individual states parties.

Financial resources: We are currently funded by the following trusts and bodies: Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Sigrid Rausing Trust, the European Commission.

Membership: We have 6 Research Staff and 1 Administrative Officer.

45. Organization for Defence of Rights of Sardasht Chemical Victims

City/Country: Iran

Contact person(s): Mostafa Asdzadeh

Website: www.poushpar.com

Overview: The Organization for Defending the Rights of Chemical Victims of Sardasht was founded in 2002 and works for the following goals: 1. Support of those who were injured and survivors of the chemical bombardment. 2. Organizing scientific and social seminars and the

ceremonies marking the anniversary of the bombardment. 3. Fund raising in order to alleviate suffering. 4. Attempts to identify chemical weapons victims in order to enjoy governments facilities. 5. Gathering information and distributing to interested parties in Iran and related international societies. 6. Gathering data relating to international procedures and studying aid protocols for helping those injured. 7. Working towards peace and friendship in a world without WMDs.

Activities: The Organization for Defending the Rights of Chemical Victims of Sardasht was founded in 2002 and works for the following goals: 1. Support of those who were injured and survivors of the chemical bombardment. 2. Organizing scientific and social seminars and the ceremonies marking the anniversary of the bombardment. 3. Fund raising in order to alleviate the sufferings. 4. Attempts to identify chemical weapons victims in order to enjoy governments facilities. 5. Gathering information and distributing to interested parties in Iran and related international societies. 6. Gathering data relating to international procedures and studying aid protocols for helping those injured. 7. Working towards peace and friendship in a world without WMDs.

Funding resources: Membership fee.

Membership: The organization has 400 memberships injured by CW of 1988 event.

46. Organization for Defending Victims of Chemical Weapons

City / Country: Sardasht, Iran

Contact person(s): Aboutaleb Haddad

Website: www.odvcw.org

Overview: Giving legal and other supports to the Victims of Chemical Weapons of Sardasht, promoting the objectives of society to act for a world free from chemical weapons and WMDs, organizing all victims of chemical weapons to have a collective approach towards common aims, representing the victims in internal and international forums.

Activities: Acting for a world free from chemical weapons, promoting the objective of the CWC to eliminate existing chemical weapons arsenal, promoting universality of the Convention.

Financial resources: Mainly by membership tuitions, contributions from other persons and companies.

Membership: Being victims of chemical weapons in Sardasht, being a family of victims of chemical weapons in Sardasht, accepting the statute of the society, contributing to the cause of the organization.

47. Pakistan House

City/Country: Copenhagen, Denmark

Contact person(s): Javed Muhammad Athar

Website: www.pakistanhouse.net

Overview: Pakistan House is a Denmark-based think tank on International and Cultural Affairs. The main objective of this institute is to create a better channel of communication between Pakistan and the US, EU, NATO and other international, diplomatic, defence and security institutions. Pakistan House regularly publishes articles, policy assessments on issues that are crucial for Pakistan's national security, economic, stability and foreign relations. Pakistan House also publishes position papers on International & regional security issues, WMD, especially about the role of US, Afghanistan, India and NATO in South Asia. Pakistan House seeks to make a difference in Pakistan and in foreign countries. In order to

create a sustainable source of support; its independent thinking on international & cultural affairs provides with a fresh & knowledge-based system to government institutions – and where required facilitate the establishment of cultural groups in the field of civil society in host countries.

Activities: In order to create a sustainable source of support; its independent thinking on international issues including issues relevant to chemical biological and nuclear weapons affairs provided with a fresh & knowledge-based system to government institutions – and where required facilitate the establishment of cultural groups in the field of civil society in host countries.

Funding resources: Project based.

Membership: We are interested in CWCC membership in order to create a sustainable source of support; its independent thinking on universality of CWC and world free of chemical weapons.

48. Peace Museum

City / Country: Tehran, Iran

Contact person(s): Elham Asghari Roodsari

Website: <http://www.tehranpeacemuseum.org>

Overview: Its founding began with a conversation between the founder of the Tehran-based Society for Chemical Weapons Victims support (SCWVS) and a coordinator for the international Peace Museums Network in 2005. This, as well as a visit to Hiroshima, Japan by members of SCWVS a year before, prompted the desire for a museum in Tehran. It was in Hiroshima where the suffering from atomic arms was able to convert most powerfully into a drive for peace manifested via a peace museum. This ability to use the intense suffering of war to highlight the need for peace made the museum's founders realize Iran's parallel suffering from chemical arms and the need for a parallel drive for peace.

Activities: N/A

Financial resources: N/A

Membership: N/A

49. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs

City/Country: Switzerland

Contact person(s): Sergey Batsanov

Website: www.pugwash.org

Overview: Pugwash won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1995. As a global network of scientists and politicians, Pugwash convenes seminars, workshops and other meetings to contribute to solutions of various difficult global and regional problems, especially those that involve the risk of the WMD. Traditionally, Pugwash is devoting serious attention to disarmament, especially in the area of WMD.

Activities: Pugwash played a leading role in supporting negotiations on the CWC (as, earlier, on the BWC), especially, through its study group on chemical and biological weapons and offered a number of solutions, which were then reflected in the CWC (for example, the general purpose criterion).

Financial resources: Annual financial and in kind contributions by national groups; grants from a number of states (most recent - Norway and Germany; grants from various foundations (Plowshares, Secure World).

Membership: Pugwash is a global network of natural and social/political scientists, which also includes political leaders and high-level diplomats. Apart from that, it does not have rigid rules and criteria for membership. However, it does not mean that participation is open for everyone. Membership starts with the participation in seminars, which are on invitation only; initial invitation is preceded by vetting process (on the basis of publications, performance at various non-Pugwash conferences, etc. Following that, much depends on the individual's interest in Pugwash activities. Pugwash has its governing body (Pugwash Council) and is headed by the President (J. Dhanapala, former UN Undersecretary General, Sri Lanka) and the Secretary General (P. Cotta-Ramusino, Professor of mathematical physics of University of Milan, Italy. Total number of all members is not available. We estimate that the total number of active members around the world is about 450-500.

50. Scientists Working Group on Chemical and Biological Weapons

City/Country: Philadelphia, USA

Contact person(s): Marie Chevrier

Website: <http://armscontrolcenter.org/>

Overview: For more than 20 years the Scientists Working Group on Chemical and Biological Weapons has supported the CWC and the BWC. Members of the Group, for example, worked to secure US ratification of the CWC and provided numerous background papers for the negotiations to strengthen the BWC. Group members have taken a role in Pugwash meetings on CBW and written academic papers on the topic of disarmament.

Activities: The Group was responsible for the 2007 publication of "Incapacitating Biochemical Weapons: Promise or Peril?" Members of the Group often provide scientific expertise to members of Congress or Congressional staff in the US and present scholarly articles on aspects of CBW disarmament. Chevrier, for example, published a 2012 book "Arms Control Policy: a Guide to the Issues" which includes a chapter on the CWC negotiation and implementation.

Funding resources: At present the Group has no outside sources of funding. In the past the group received funding from Ploughshares Fund, the Ford Foundation, and others.

Membership: Current membership consists of approximately 15 people. Criteria for membership includes a PhD or Masters degree in chemistry, biology, political science, public policy or a related degree, publication of scholarly and/or other media articles, papers, reports or opinion pieces and recommendation from one or more current members of the group.

51. Society for African Safety and Development

City/Country: Nigeria

Contact person(s): Arinze Amaechina

Website: N/A

Overview: The organization functions as a common interest group, involved in policies, events, research, education and outreach in areas related to environmental issues, including, but not limited to sustainability, energy conservation, pollution, global warming, recycling, green building, ecology and organic living.

Activities: We carry out and promote both environmental improvement and educate, encourage and support the local population in environmental practice by working with statutory and non statutory agencies in research and creating awareness on the identification of Toxic chemicals and the prohibition of the use of Toxic chemicals in our environment, as

well as support of the prohibition of chemical weapons in our communities and Africa at large.

Financial resources: Our funds are mostly from Nigeria Government, African Union and International Organisation.

Membership: 1. Membership of Society for African Safety and Development is open to anyone who is interested in helping the organisation to achieve its aim and willing to abide by the rules of the Organisation. 2. The Management Committee shall have the power to refuse membership to an applicant, where it is considered such membership would be detrimental to the aims, purposes or activities of the Organisation.

52. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)

City/Country: Iran

Contact person(s): Mohammadreza Soroush

Website: www.scwvs.org

Overview: The SCWVS is a Tehran-based non-governmental organization (NGO), founded in 2003 and operates on a national basis, many of its members are survivors of chemical attacks or their family members, it has also many volunteers with different backgrounds. Recent activities and projects of SCWVS include the following: 1. Conducting awareness programs in order to increase public awareness on the consequences of war and the use of chemical weapons (and other weapons of mass destruction). 2. Providing advisory services to the veterans and war victims organization and the government in the fields related to the CW victims. 3. Organizing national and international conferences addressing the Medical, environmental and social consequences of the use of chemical weapons. 4. Conducting oral history projects based on eye witness accounts of the survivors of CW attacks. 5. Increasing awareness in Iran and internationally of the continuing health effects of chemical warfare on both civilians and veterans by preparing educational materials. 6. Educating the Iranian and broader international community on important happenings within the framework of the Chemical Weapons Convention. 7. Organizing and establishing the Tehran Peace Museum (2005) as part of an international network of peace museums. Its mission is to raise awareness of the consequences of war, to promote citizen diplomacy, and to educate the public (especially schoolchildren) on peaceful ways to resolve conflict.

Activities: Awareness programs, victims assistance programs, educational programs on CWC and IHL, disarmament activities.

Financial resources: Charitable donations, research projects, membership fees.

Membership: All CW survivors and their family members can join SCWVS with no membership fee. Other interested individual can also join the SCWVS with membership fee depends on their income (free for students). The SCWVS has over 500 members around the country with about 50 active members.

53. Society for Defending the Right of Veterans and Victims of Chemical Weapons of Fars Province

City / Country: Shiraz / Iran

Contact person(s): Mr Rezvan Khajehsalehani

Website: www.scwvs.org

Overview: The SDRVCW was originally a branch of the Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support in Shiraz. It became independent from SCWVS in April 2010. The

SDRVCW has a mission to take care of victims of war, and especially of victims of chemical weapons attacks. Although it accepts victims (members) from all over the country, it focuses on the Fars province. The objectives of the SDRVCW are to provide scientific research, training and medical support to chemical weapons victims, to follow up legal affairs of chemical victims, to try to upgrade medical and cultural approaches for chemical weapon victims. The SDRVCW also provides guidance to CW victims through more knowledgeable members, who give advice on medical services and or direct other victims to the appropriate channel.

Activities: Organize exhibitions during the CSP-15 on the consequences of war and chemical attacks and conduct national and international conferences. In February 2012, we organised a national conference to commemorate the anniversary of the chemical weapons victims during Iran-Iraq war with an exhibition that invited VIP like the Iranian ambassador in the Netherlands and Director-General of OPCW.

Financial resources: Donations, membership fees, and support from the Foundation of Martyrs and War Victims and Veterans Affair.

Membership: The SDRVCW has more than 800 victims of chemical weapons (members) registered (4750 victims of chemical weapons that live in the Fars province).

54. Society for the Study of Peace and Conflict

City / Country: New Delhi, India

Contact person(s): Animesh Roul

Website: www.sspconline.org

Overview: The Society for the Study of Peace and Conflict (SSPC) is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan research organization based in New Delhi, dedicated to conduct rigorous and comprehensive research, and work towards disseminating information through commentaries and analyses on a broad spectrum of issues relating to peace, conflict and human development. The Society aims to conduct survey, research, documentation and analysis through constant monitoring, reporting and networking on its core research themes which include WMD terrorism, and non proliferations of nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons.

Activities: Working on the issue of WMD proliferations and terrorism issues. Some papers are listed at SSPC, being part of the BWPP (Geneva) is working towards and currently focussing on bio-weapons issues (Ref.: Country Report: India, Bio-Weapons Monitor 2010, BWPP, Geneva (Switzerland), November 2010). The Society intends to, at the CWC Conference of the States Parties, publish a research paper on chemical weapons and its environmental effects.

Financial resources: Individual donors, independent research groups, collaborative projects with international NGOs, corporate/individual clients (for SSPC Security Briefs and SSPC India Briefs), consultancy.

Membership: Seven board members, four research staff, network of freelancers (journalists/academics/ex-armed forces). Free membership.

55. South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI)

City/Country: UK

Contact person(s): Nicholas Robson

Website: www.sassi.org

Overview: The South Asian Strategic Stability Institute is an independent research institute founded with the premise of promoting peace and stability in South and South West Asia. The South Asian Strategic Stability Institute was previously a research department within the Department of Peace Studies at the University of Bradford. The South Asian Strategic Stability Unit (SASSU) was established in February 2004 as a specialist research Unit within the Bradford Disarmament Research Centre with a grant from Pakistan's National University of Science and Technology. In February 2004 the decision was made to take SASSU out of the academic environment and convert it into an independent entity. Former Deputy Director Dr. Maria Sultan took over as Director-General and Nick Robson as Chief Coordinator. SASSI has been headquartered in the Aldgate district of London since 2006. In November 2006 SASSI hosted its first international conference in Bruxelles entitled 'Strengthened Export Controls: Pakistan's Export Control Experience, Current and Future Challenges and Options'. In 2008 SASSI opened a subsidiary office in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Activities: Awareness building and training.

Financial resources: States and Philanthropic organizations.

Membership: No membership but approximately 30 staff members and twenty advisors and consultants.

56. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

City/Country: Germany

Contact person(s): Ralf Trapp

Website: www.sipri.org

Overview: SIPRI is an independent international institute which conducts research on conflict, armaments, and arms control and disarmament.

Activities: SIPRI has carried out research, including through publications and the hosting of meetings, on technical, political, legal and historical aspects of chemical and biological arms control and disarmament since its founding in 1966.

Financial resources: SIPRI is funded mainly by the Swedish Government and academic foundations.

Membership: SIPRI currently has approximately 55 research and support staff. The majority of research staff is internationally-recruited. Positions are advertised on the SIPRI website.

57. The Trench

City/Country: Ferney-Voltaire, France

Contact person(s): Jean-Pascal Zanders

Website: www.the-trench.org

Overview: Dedicated to the future of disarmament, chemical and biological in particular.

Activities: Focuses on the future of the CWC.

Funding resources: Contract research, project grants.

Membership: No membership, research initiative.

58. Uganda National Bureau of Standards

City/Country: Uganda

Contact person(s): Jonan Kandwanaho

Website: <http://www.unbs.go.ug/index.php/contact>

Overview: UNBS activities involve analysis of food products, building materials, electronics etc to ensure that they conform to the standards. It also involves analysis of chemicals and chemical related products and giving advice to the Industrial community on how to safely manufacture, transport, use, store and dispose off chemicals. This is done to ensure safety, security and good health of the public and the environment against dangers of chemicals if not properly handled.

Activities: UNBS activities involve analysis of chemicals and chemical related products and giving advice to the Industrial community on how to safely manufacture, transport, use, store and dispose off chemicals. This is done to ensure safety, security and good health of the public and the environment against dangers of chemicals if not properly handled.

Financial resources: The Government of the Republic of Uganda, the donors and the internally generated funds from analysis of various chemicals and others products.

Membership: Since UNBS directly deals with analysis of chemicals and chemicals related products which are inline with CWC and OPCW's goals, getting the membership would aid it in achieving its mission and gaining confidence in the general public and the Industrial community in field of chemical production and use.

59. Universidad Nacional Autonama de Mexico

City/Country: Mexico

Contact person(s): Benjamín Ruiz Loyola

Website: www.unam.mx

Overview: This is the biggest university of the country and its main activities are education, investigation and divulgation.

Activities: Education and investigation in the following areas (among many others): Analytical chemistry, organic chemistry, political sciences, sociology, peace education, hazmat

Financial resources: Government subsidies and funds from its investigation activities.

Membership: UNAM is a university and not a membership-based organisation.

60. University of Science and Technology of Oran

City / Country: Oran, Algeria

Contact person(s): Menouar Hanafi

Website: www.usto.dz

Overview: Education and research.

Activities: The education and the research in the Industrial Chemistry and the Chemical Engineering.

Financial resources: The Ministry of High Education.

Membership: Professors and teachers.

61. University of St. Gallen

City/Country: St.Gallen, Switzerland

Contact person(s): Tobias Weise

Website: <http://seps.unisg.ch>

Overview: As the School of Economics and Political Science (SEPS) we unite two important core subjects of the HSG and follow three main objectives: internationally recognized top-level research work, high-quality teaching, and a visible profile in economic policy and in international and European politics.

Activities: In the Global Norms research project, we are analyzing changes in the legislative practices and discourses of international organizations. In the field of security, those IOs under study are the IAEA and the OPCW.

Financial resources: The University of St. Gallen and the School of Economics and Political Science is a publicly funded research institution.

Membership: The University has staff, no members. In the Global Norms research project, we are 5 principal researchers.

62. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)

City/Country: The Netherlands

Contact person(s): Yasemin Balci

Website: www.vertic.org

Overview: VERTIC is an independent, not-for-profit non-governmental organization. Our mission is to support the development, implementation and effectiveness of international agreements and related regional and national initiatives, with particular attention to issues of monitoring, review, implementation and verification. VERTIC has currently two programmes running: the Verification and Monitoring Programme focuses on the verification and monitoring of international agreements and other instruments. The Programme emphasizes nuclear disarmament verification, verification of nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards agreements, verification and monitoring of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and exploration of next generation arms control verification issues. The National Implementation Measures Programme advises States on national implementation of the obligations in the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the international instruments to secure nuclear and other radioactive material, and UN Security Council Resolution 1540. VERTIC maintains good relations with key personnel at relevant international organizations, including the United Nations (UN), OPCW, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), BWC ISU, CTBTO, 1373 Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED), 1540 Committee, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), European Union (EU), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and Interpol.

Activities: VERTIC has been promoting the need for effective verification and national implementation measures for the Chemical Weapons Convention since its entry into force. Under its National Implementation Measures Programme VERTIC provides assistance tools for CWC implementation. VERTIC also supports full implementation of the treaty to ensure the CWC verification system remains viable and credible. VERTIC participated as an NGO observer in the First CWC Review Conference in 2003 and the Second CWC Review Conference in 2008. VERTIC also actively participates in CWC Conferences of the States Parties and, when they take place, the Open Forums for civil society.

Financial resources: The following are funders of VERTIC: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Global Partnership Programme), Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Strategic Programme Fund), the US Department of State (Federal Assistance Award and Verification Fund) and United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

Membership: VERTIC is a member of the Advisory Committee of the CWC Coalition (CWCC) and a Board member of the Bio Weapons Prevention Project (BWPP).

63. YASNA

City/Country: Kirkuk, Iraq

Contact person(s): Omeed Sidiq Mamshaye

Overview: YASNA is a voluntary, non governmental organization, basically working on documentation of genocide of Kurdish people. As specialized organization, YASNA is intending to full file its objects in implementing the procedures of documenting of all crime stages of Iraqi Bath government in Anfal campaign, use of chemical weapons and war crimes against humanity which committed against Kurdish people in Iraqi Kurdistan districts and villages throughout 1980 YASNA organization is also taking in its consideration preventing all aspects of human rights for all inhabitants of Iraqi Kurdistan, according to international human rights watch principles.

Activities: YASNA is a voluntary, non governmental organization, basically working documentation of genocide of Kurdish people. As specialize organization, YASNA is intending to fulfil its objectives in implementing the procedures of documenting of all crime stages of Iraqi Bath government in Anfal campaign, use of chemical weapons and crimes against humanity which were committed against Kurdish people in Iraqi Kurdistan districts and villages throughout 1980. YASNA is also taking in its consideration preventing all aspects of human rights for all inhabitants of Iraqi Kurdistan, according to Human Rights Watch principles.

Funding resources: From the members.

Membership: Our organization is new and has about 60 active members that they want to get any information and do, attend the activities that have relation to the object and purpose of the chemical weapons convention.