



OPCW

Conference of the States Parties

Twentieth Session
30 November – 4 December 2015

C-20/DEC.3
30 November 2015
Original: ENGLISH

DECISION

**ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION BY
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AT THE
TWENTIETH 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 Twentieth 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 Twentieth Session of the Conference of the States Parties



ANNEX

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

1. Accademia delle Scienze Bologna
2. Amman Center for Peace & Development (ACPD)
3. Arg IQ -Argentina Calidad de Informacion
4. Asser Institute
5. Bradford Disarmament Research Centre (BDRC)
6. Bülent Ecevit University
7. CBW Events
8. Centre for Legal Assistance and Movement for Development (CAJAD)
9. Centre for Non-proliferation and Export Control
10. Colorado Citizens' Advisory Commission for Chemical Demilitarization
11. Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA)
12. Embu University College
13. Environmental Protection and Public Care Organization
14. Green Cross International
15. Green Cross Switzerland
16. Halabja Chemical Victims Society
17. Harvard Sussex Program
18. ICAN Kurdistan
19. Images and Pictures Communications
20. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA)
21. Institute for Security Studies
22. Instituto de Relações Internacionais, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio)
23. International CBRNe Institute
24. International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security (ICCSS)
25. International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)
26. International Dialogue on Underwater Munitions (IDUM)
27. Kentucky Environmental Foundation
28. Kenyatta University
29. Kurdish Organizations Network Coalition for the International Criminal Court (KONCICC)
30. Kurdistan Without Genocide (KWG)
31. MEF University for International Security Studies and Strategic Research
32. Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)
33. Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael)
34. Observatoire Pour L'utilisation Pacifique De La Chimie
35. ONG RAFUDESC Benin
36. Organization for Defending Victims of Chemical Weapons
37. Organization of the Victims of Chemical Weapons in the Balisan
38. Pakistan House
39. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
40. Society for African Safety and Development
41. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)

42. Society for Defending the Right of Veterans and Chemical Weapons Victims of Fars province (SDCWVF)
43. Society for the Study of Peace and Conflict
44. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
45. The Hague Security Delta Foundation
46. The Trench
47. Uganda National Bureau of Standards
48. United Service Institution of India (USI)
49. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
50. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)
51. World Clean International
52. YASNA

Background Information:

1. Accademia delle Scienze Bologna

City/Country: Bologna, 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 (ACPD)

City/Country: Amman, 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 Centre 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 with funding from EU/ European governments.

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: We do research on WMD/CBRN issues of defence and strategy in our region and globally. The implementation of the information quality tools to social sciences is an innovation we are introducing particularly to the field of chemical and biological weapons research. We give courses on information quality, WMD/CBRN issues, research methodologies, both in Argentina and in other Latin American countries like Ecuador and Peru. We also give conferences in Argentina and the region on the above mentioned topics.

Activities: Our research, particularly the application of information quality tools to analyse the chemical weapons issue is very useful to the OPCW. In fact we (Ms Maria J Espona) developed a report framework with Mr Danilo Campisi that was sent to the GRULAC countries to report the CWC implementation in the region. We also develop a survey for the report of CW use to be used by the Syrian medical doctors. This work was made along with Mr. Kaspar Haller from Green Cross International. The above mentioned products were developed during the last year after the participation in the CSP-19. We consider our perspective will enrich the OPCW everyday job.

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

Membership: We have less than 10 members, we are a young NGO, and we receive people from several research areas which share our vision of work to a better world.

4. 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, including by EU and UN for designated projects.

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

5. Bradford Disarmament Research Centre (BDRC)

City/Country: UK

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.

6. Bülent Ecevit University

City/Country: Turkey

Contact person(s): Sadik Toprak

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

Overview: Bülent Ecevit University is 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 university 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 Toprak wrote an essay about RCAs in SIPRI's monthly e-newsletter. Dr 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, the 9th 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 Toprak was one of the spokespersons and moderator in this session. The 10th Forensic Sciences Congress took place in Istanbul, Turkey in November 2012. Dr Toprak was a spokesperson in this national congress and his subject was "Epidemiology of Riot Control Agents". Currently, the Forensic Medicine Department of Bülent Ecevit University is working on health effects of RCAs.

Financial resources: Bülent Ecevit University is a state university.

Membership: N/A

7. 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.

8. Centre for Assistance to Justice and Animation 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: 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 committee for prevention.

Financial resources: Partner grants, contributions by members (registration, dues, etc.). Donations sundry services rendered and income from sales and rentals.

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.

9. Centre 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 conduct thematic seminars in the Kyrgyz Republic, such as the article by article analysis of CWC in 2013.

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

Membership: Member of UN1540 Working Group.

10. 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 Defence, 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 Defence.

Financial resources: The CO CAC is funded by the U.S. Department of Defence. 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.

11. 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 on current issues, and how they impact on Egyptian national interests. An important feature of the Council's work 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 is 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 founding 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.

12. 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 nature in 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 wreaking 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.

13. Environmental Protection and 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, organochlorins, 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.

14. 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.

15. Green Cross Switzerland

City/Country: Switzerland

Contact person(s): Sabrina Tabea Mäder, Reinhard Gasser

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.

16. Halabja Chemical Victims Society

City/Country: Iraq

Contact person(s): Mohammed Mustafa Ahmed, Hikmat Arif

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.

17. Harvard Sussex Program

City/Country: UK

Contact person(s): Dr Walter Krutzsch

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

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

Activities: Implementation of the BWC and CWC. Participation in the 3rd Review Conference of the CWC States Parties.

Financial resources: Generally known.

Membership: Generally known.

18. 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. We work at the local level for the abolishment of all WMDs - 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.

19. Images and Pictures Communications

City/Country: Nigeria

Contact person(s): Lukumon Kolawole Bolaji

Website: N/A

Overview: Image and Pictures Communications has always been a small team of dedicated individuals pursuing a vision of placing local people at the heart of all conflicts.

Activities: In the last 18 years we have supported these remarkable individuals to stop violence, unite communities and save lives. Our achievements include: The case of Ogoniland (1992-1995), Ijaw Unrest (1998-1999), Nigeria Christian/Muslim Conflict (2000 in Kaduna), and Participation in the Third Review Conference of CWC (2013).

Financial resources: Individual membership fee.

Membership: Membership registration.

20. 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 the government of India.

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

21. 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 headquartered 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.

22. 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 centre 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 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.

23. International CBRNe Institute

City/Country: Belgium

Contact person(s): Yves Dubucq

Website: www.ici-belgium.be

Overview: The ICI's primary aim is to enhance CBRNE risk mitigation at regional, national and international levels. The ICI serves as a link between governmental and international institutions, first responders and military CBRNE units and industry.

Activities: The ICI engages in a range of CBRNE related activities, including developing and supporting academic and policy-related research; organisation of conferences, seminars and workshops; as well as teaching at responder level (basic to command).

Financial resources: Training courses, conferences and symposia, expertise and consultancy, subsidies and sponsorships cover the administration and functioning costs of the ICI.

Membership: Not applicable. The ICI is a member of the Chemical Weapons Convention Coalition

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

City/Country: Warsaw, Poland

Contact person(s): Krzysztof Patulej, Starostin Lech

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 CWC 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 CWC 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.

25. International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)

City/Country: Brussels, Belgium

Contact person(s): Sjoerd Looijs

Website: www.icca-chem.org

Overview: The ICCA is the world-wide voice of the chemical industry, representing chemical manufacturers and producers all over the world.

Activities: See website. 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. It is committed to meet the criteria for full membership within a five-year timeframe "Support the CWC".

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.

26. International Dialogue 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 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 Resolution on Sea Dumped Chemical Weapons in December 2010 at the United Nations. Internationally, 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 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 IDUM. IDUM is also operated by a Board of Directors and general members from the public whom have an interest in sea dumped munitions.

27. Kentucky Environmental Foundation (KEF)

City/Country: United States of America

Contact person(s): Craig Edward Williams

Website: <http://www.kyenvironmentalfoundation.org/blog>

Overview: Incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1990, KEF has collaborated with NGO's throughout the US, the Pacific and Russia in support of CW destruction while prioritizing public health and environmental protection. KEF led the Chemical Weapons Working Group and helped pass the CWC in the US Senate.

Activities: KEF works closely with the US Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program in all aspects of CW destruction efforts in Kentucky. KEF's CW Project Director serves on the Kentucky Governor's Commission on CW demilitarization and Co-chairs the CW destruction Advisory Board.

Financial resources: KEF receives support through grants, private donations and events.

Membership: KEF is NOT a membership organization per se. Data is kept on individuals and organizations that support our efforts through funding and/or participation in activities associated with objectives.

28. 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 include: interest in WMD; a member of Biological Weapon Prevention Project (BWPP) and been involved in the country reports for Kenya status on Biological Weapon Convention (BWC) for last three years; also a member of CWCC and hope to do country surveys in this regard. In addition to teaching bio safety, the department also hosts a club that creates awareness in WMD by writing articles on 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.

29. 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.

30. Kurdistan Without Genocide (KWG)

City/Country: Iraq

Contact person(s): Abbas Haval Nazhad Abbas

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

Overview: The 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, relevant to the 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, as well as donations from the 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.

31. MEF University Centre for International Security Studies and Strategic Research

City/Country: Istanbul, Turkey

Contact person(s): Mustafa Kibaroglu

Website: www.mef.edu.tr

Overview: The Centre for International Security Studies and Strategic Research (MEF_Strategy) aims to carry out elaborate and comprehensive research on world affairs with special emphasis on the developments taking place in the realm of international security and military strategy. In accordance with this objective, the Centre will convene workshops and conferences by bringing together academics and experts working in these fields and will

also take part in the realization of similar gatherings by sister organizations with which it will be cooperating.

Activities: The Centre for International Security Studies and Strategic Research (MEF_Strategy) consists of full time and part time faculty members and experts who have accomplished academic and professional works in their past and present careers. As the Director of newly established MEF Strategy Centre, I am the first (and probably still the only) academic who introduces courses on Arms Control and Disarmament as well as WMD (Non-)Proliferation to the curricula in Turkish universities where I taught so far over the last 18 years, namely the Bilkent University in Ankara, and Okan University in Istanbul. My active participation in the activities organized by the OPCW have been extremely useful in expanding my network of academics, experts as well as international officers from the civilian and military sectors and thus help me keep my knowledge, which I share with my undergraduate, graduate students and my colleagues at the Centre up-to-date. This, in turn, enhances the better understanding of my students of the principles and norms of the WMD non-proliferation agreements and conventions including the CWC and also raises awareness about the objectives of these multilateral efforts. The Centre aims to compile and disseminate publications, such as occasional papers and proceedings of the research projects also concerning CW proliferation that will be undertaken by the researchers at MEF_Strategy.

Financial resources: MEF_Strategy has been established under the Department of Political Science and International Relations chaired by me. The sources of funding come from the university budget, which are, however, very limited.

Membership: The Centre for Eurasian Studies at Okan University where I taught from 2011 to 2014 and chaired the Department of International Relations was a member as I was its Director at the time.

32. 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, etc. 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: N/A

33. 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 analyse emerging political and social developments for the benefit of government and the general public. Clingendael has a long tradition in monitoring and analysing 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 analysing 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 Defence in the Netherlands. The Institute is academically independent and as such not affiliated with any political, social, or religious movement.

Membership: Not membership based.

34. Observatoire Pour L'utilisation Pacifique de la Chimie

City/Country: Bujumbura, Burundi

Contact person(s): Nirungika Gerard

Website: Not Available

Overview: The OPACIS is intended to disseminate the peaceful use of chemistry on local, national and regional levels.

Activities: All members of the observatory on peaceful use of chemistry are experts on chemical disarmament trained by the OPCW and they are committed to implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention on all practical aspects and the result on the field is good.

Financial resources: About funding we use the contributions of the memberships and approach participation of the local organisations and the private sectors.

Membership: The OPACIS is a young NGO with 10 persons, among them 6 have participated in OPCW activities. The criteria for applying are willingness to implement the peaceful use of chemistry.

35. ONG RAFUDESC Benin

City/Country: Cotonou, Benin

Contact person(s): Anumuvi Mawuena Datey

Website: [www: rafudescbenin.org](http://www.rafudescbenin.org)

Overview: We are a non-governmental organisation specializing in human rights, peace building, peacekeeping, and conflict prevention, representing the voiceless in the fight against non-enforcement, the proliferation of small arms and chemical weapons and for social development.

Activities: Our organization struggle for prohibition and for non-proliferation of small arms and chemical weapons locally and internationally by the denunciation of small groups of sale of small arms and chemicals that may enable the manufacture of chemical weapons. This work is done by our members (students and professors in chemistry) with the support of chemistry based military units, specialized by the government. We participated in the 3rd Review Conference of the CWC States Parties in 2013.

Financial resources: Our organisation's sources of funding come from donations, contributions of its members, grants, funds generated by the activities of our organisation and aid from other partner organisations.

Memberships: We have active members, founder members, supporter members, honour members and other NGOs affiliated.

The Executive Board is the supreme body and the board leader. It is composed of four members elected democratically by general assembly for 5 years. Our Organization has over 800 members

36. 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 support to the Victims of Chemical Weapons of Sardasht, promoting the objectives of 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: Endorsing 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.

37. Organization of the Victims of Chemical Weapons in the Balisan

City/Country: Iraq

Contact person(s): Suzi M. Ameen

Website: Under construction

Overview: Guidance and support victims of chemical weapons who need medical treatment because of constant injuries and find a financier for treatment, and the organization of conferences and conference sessions. Organizing event, anniversaries, and qualifying courses for the victims of chemical weapons.

Activities: Balisan, which lies within the boundaries of the Iraqi city; Erbil, was attacked by the Saddam regime continuously in the spring of 1987, which was the cause of killing and injuring more than 1000 civil people. The Organization of the Victims of Chemical Weapons in the Balisan strongly recommends cleaning the country from chemical weapons nationally and internationally. The Organization of the Victims of Chemical Weapons in the Balisan works on removing all those psychological and physical effects on the victims which were caused by the attack, and on helping them improving their lifestyle as well. Financial resources: Membership fees, donations and funding for some of our activities by non-governmental organizations department in Erbil.

Membership: 7 members; civil activists.

38. 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 and 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.

39. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs

City/Country: Switzerland

Contact person(s): Sergey Batsanov, Emilio Parisini

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). We estimate that the total number of active members around the world is about 450-500.

40. Society for African Safety and Development

City/Country: Nigeria

Contact person(s): Arinze Amaechina, Obinna Samuel, Uchenna Raphael Ekedede

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 organisations.

Membership: 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. 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.

41. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)

City/ Country: Tehran, Iran

Contact person(s): Elaheh Pooyandeh

Website: www.scwvs.org

Overview: The SCWVS is an NGO, founded in 2003 by a group of chemical weapons victims (CWV) from the Iran – Iraq War (1980-1988), as well as physicians involved in treating the CWV. According to its constitution, the SCWVS aims to provide a comprehensive scientific, educational, medical, cultural, social, legal, financial and international support for CWV and their families in order to improve their health and life quality. The volunteer members of the SCWVS are CWV who have an important role in its activities. Their objective is to raise awareness about the consequences of chemical weapons (CW). They share their first hand experiences with the Tehran Peace Museum (TPM) visitors and collaborate to build a culture of peace and non-violence. Volunteering in the SCWVS and TPM has empowered the volunteers in their personal and social lives, involving them in social activities which encourage them to live a life far from isolation. The SCWVS endeavours to educate children and adolescents about their social responsibility in ensuring that future generations - throughout the world - will not suffer from the consequences of the use of chemical weapons. It also tries to build bridges between nations to encourage them to work for a world free of chemical weapons.

Activities: Establishing the Tehran Peace Museum (TPM) to promote a culture of peace. One of the TPM's visiting sections is allocated to the CWC and OPCW. Holding the First National Conference on the Consequences of CW in Iran in 2005. Holding several Continuing Medical Education (CME) seminars in Iran. A health need assessment project, resulted in several articles. Forming the international network of CWV physicians in order to facilitate the information exchange related to treatment of CWV. Organizing and conducting the Oral History Project centred on interviews with CWV. The youth project of the SCWVS is the Young Reporters who are a group of high school students researching about CW as well as interviewing CWV. Attending the annual Conferences of the State Parties (CSP) of the OPCW since its establishment. Attending 3 Review Conferences of CWC in 2003, 2008 and 2013. The representatives of the Society shared their first hand experiences with the governmental representatives during these Conferences. Publishing "The Atlas of Mustard Gas Injuries" in English, Persian and Japanese in 2013 in cooperation with MOCT (a Japanese Based NGO) Attending the Ypres centenary of the first gas attacks. Holding and attending related seminars and exhibitions since 2005 and forming the International Network of Victims of Weapons of Mass Destruction, called "Messengers for Peace". Holding several "From Gas Attacks to Peace" exhibitions in Iranian and non-Iranian cities.

Financial resources: donation and financial support from the Tehran Municipality

Membership: All interested ones can join the SCWVS as members. It has currently about one thousand members and a hundred of them are active members.

42. Society for Defending the Right of Veterans and Chemical Weapons Victims of Fars province (SDCWVF)

City/ Country: Tehran, Iran

Contact Person(s): Hassan Mirnasab, Vaez Zadeh Ahmad, Ziaei Mojtaba, Hassan Nehrir

Website: www.farsjanbaz.ir

Overview: See website.

Activities: See website.

Financial resource: Independent NGO.

43. Society for the Study of Peace and Conflict (SSPC)

City / Country: New Delhi, India

Contact person(s): Animesh Roul

Website: www.sspconline.org

Overview: The 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 surveys, 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. Some papers are listed at SSPC, being part of the BWPP (Geneva) working towards and currently focussing on bio-weapons issues (Ref.: Country Report: India, Bio-Weapons Monitor 2010, BWPP, Geneva (Switzerland), November 2010). The SSPC 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.

44. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

City/Country: Sweden

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.

45. The Hague Security Delta Foundation

City/ Country: The Netherlands

Contact person(s): I.M. Hasma

Website: www.thehaguesecuritydelta.com

Overview: The Hague Security Delta (HSD) is the largest security cluster in Europe. In this Dutch cluster –with important regional hubs in The Hague, Twente, and Brabant– businesses, governments, and knowledge institutions work together on innovations and knowledge in the field of cyber security, national and urban security, protection of critical infrastructure, and forensics. They share a common goal: more business activity, more jobs and a secure world. The core is the HSD Campus, the national innovation centre for security in The Hague.

Activities: CBRN Network of Excellence.

Financial resources: Partnership fee.

Membership: N/A.

46. 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 and project grants.

Membership: No membership, it is a research initiative.

47. Uganda National Bureau of Standards

City/Country: Kampala, Uganda

Contact person(s): Jonan Kandwanaho

Website: www.unbs.go.ug

Overview: Provision of chemical testing services, advising the industrial community on how to safely handle chemicals, ensuring peaceful use of chemistry to public and the environment among others.

Activities: Provision of chemical testing services, advertising the industrial community on how to safely handle chemicals, ensuring peaceful use of chemistry to public and the environment among others.

Financial resources: It is funded partly by the government, some funds through provision of testing services, and USAID among other donors.

Membership: 250 staff, normal recruitment procedure based on competence in the preferred area.

48. United Service Institution of India (USI)

City/Country: New Delhi, India

Contact person: Nivedita Das Kundu

Website: www.usiofindia.org

Overview: The United Service Institution of India (USI) is the oldest think-tank of India which was founded in 1870. All the three chiefs (army, navy, and air Force) of Indian armed forces are patrons of the Institution. USI undertakes research of defence and international

relations related Issues. The institute has wide array of publications on these subjects. Currently 50 research scholars work in this institute on various research projects. The institute has three major research centres: the Centre for Strategic Studies and Simulation (CS3), the Centre for Armed Forces Historical Research, and the Centre for United Nations Peace Keeping Defence policy. All these Centres work on defence technology, defence economics and military history are the key defence related areas of research interest for the institute. Other areas of research interest include arms control and disarmament, nuclear security, WMD terrorism, etc.

Activities: The Centre for Strategic Studies and Simulation (CS3) is focused on conducting research and analyses on national and international security issues. It leverages gaming and simulation of strategic scenarios, to explore options for wider discussion and consideration. This centre also conducts research on WMD issues. The Centre for Armed Forces Historical Research (CAFHR) undertakes research on various aspects of military history and had recently conducted a seminar on the use of chemical weapons in WWI.

Financial resources: USI is funded by various sources, mainly through government Ministries like Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as through membership of Defence Personnel and Academics.

Membership: As an academic working on international relations and on WMD and writing regularly on the topic of chemical weapons to CBW magazine.

49. 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, and peace education.

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

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

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

City/Country: UK

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).

51. World Clean International

City, Country: Niamey Niger

Contact person(s): Abdourahamane Ibrahim Issa

Website: www.wci.org

Overview: World Clean International focuses on activities to assist the implementation of the Convention.

Activities: Our main activity is to assist and help for the implementation of the Convention.

Financial resources: The organisation's sources of funding are donation and member's contribution.

Membership: Number of members: 26; Criteria: commitment.

52. 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 against the Kurdish people. As specialized organization, YASNA is intending to fulfil its objectives in implementing the procedures of documenting of all crime stages of Iraqi Baath 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 violations for all inhabitants of Iraqi Kurdistan, according to international human rights watch principles.

Activities: YASNA is a voluntary, non-governmental organization, basically working on documentation of genocide against the Kurdish people. As a specialized organization,

YASNA is intending to fulfil its objectives in implementing the procedures of documenting of all crime stages of Iraqi Baath 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 violations against 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.

--- 0 ---