



OPAQ

Conferencia de los Estados Partes

Primera Conferencia de Examen
28 de abril a 9 de mayo de 2003

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28 de abril de 2003
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DECISIÓN

ASISTENCIA DE REPRESENTANTES DE ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES Y DE LA INDUSTRIA AL PERIODO EXTRAORDINARIO DE SESIONES DE LA CONFERENCIA DE LOS ESTADOS PARTES PARA EL EXAMEN DEL FUNCIONAMIENTO DE LA CONVENCIÓN SOBRE LAS ARMAS QUÍMICAS (PRIMERA CONFERENCIA DE EXAMEN)

La Conferencia de los Estados Partes,

Habida cuenta del artículo 33 del Reglamento de la Conferencia de los Estados Partes (en adelante, la “Conferencia”),

Por la presente:

Aprueba la participación en la Primera Conferencia de Examen, de las organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG) que figuran en el anexo 1 y de los representantes de la industria que figuran en el anexo 2; y

Decide establecer para los representantes de las ONG que figuran en el anexo 1 y para los representantes de la industria que figuran en el anexo 2, la situación siguiente:

- a) se invitará a los representantes de las ONG y a los representantes de la industria (previa decisión de la Conferencia) a asistir a las reuniones públicas de las sesiones plenarias de la Conferencia;
- b) se expedirá, a la atención de los representantes de las ONG y de la industria, tarjetas de identificación de las que deberán hacer uso en el interior del Centro de Congresos de los Países Bajos (CCPB);
- c) los representantes de las ONG y de la industria podrán distribuir publicaciones y documentos en los lugares destinados al efecto fuera de las salas de reuniones del CCPB; y
- d) los representantes de las ONG y de la industria tendrán acceso a todos los documentos mencionados en el temario anotado y distribuidos durante la Conferencia, con



excepción de los documentos de sala de la Conferencia u otros proyectos de documentos.

Anexos (en inglés únicamente):

Anexo 1: List of Non-Governmental Organisations (Lista de organizaciones no gubernamentales)

Anexo 2: List of Chgematical Industry Representatives (Lista de representantes de la industria química)

Annex 1

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

1. Harvard Sussex Program (HSP) *
2. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)
3. International Federation of University Women (IFUW) *
4. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) *
5. Monterey Institute of International Studies, Center for Non-Proliferation Studies (CNS), Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-proliferation Project *
6. Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme *
7. The Verification, Research, and Information Centre (VERTIC)*
8. London School of Economics and Political Science
9. Federation of American Scientists (FAS)*
10. BioWeapons Prevention Project (BWPP)
11. Scientific Society for the Prevention of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Hazards
12. Mass Destruction Weapons Injured Society (MDWIS)
13. Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford*
14. Centre d'Etudes Scientifiques de Défense
15. Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)
16. Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
17. British American Security Information Council (BASIC)
18. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)
19. Peace Boat
20. Organization for Defending Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODVCW)
21. Havells India Ltd.
22. Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute (CBACI)

Background Information

1.

Name of organisation:	Harvard Sussex Program (HSP) *
City:	Brighton/Harvard
Country:	United Kingdom/United States of America
Contact person:	Ms Fiona Tregonning
Activities:	Research, publications (including the “CBW Conventions Bulletin”)
Financial resources:	UK and US charitable foundations, including the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.
Membership:	15 staff (including full and part-time) plus an international advisory board

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

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

The HSP is directed jointly from Harvard University in the United States, and the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom. The HSP conducts, sponsors, and otherwise encourages scholarly research within a wide range of CBW topics, and publishes a quarterly journal, the “CBW Conventions Bulletin”. A section of this bulletin reports on the progress being made in the work of the OPCW. The HSP also convenes the Pugwash Study Group on the Implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions, and participates in international specialist seminars and workshops. The programme also supports a researcher at the OPCW Secretariat in The Hague.

2.

Name of organisation: **International Union of Pure and Applied Science (IUPAC)**

City: Maryland

Country: United States of America

Contact person: Edwin D. Becker

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Financial support for IUPAC activities come from national subscriptions paid by each of the Union’s 44 national adhering organisations. Other sources of funding are income from publications, investments, and grants.

Membership: IUPAC is an association of bodies (the national adhering organisations), which represent chemists from the different member countries of this organisation. There are 44 national adhering organisations; twenty other countries, which hold the status of associate national adhering organisations, are also linked to IUPAC.

The IUPAC serves to advance the worldwide aspects of the chemical sciences and to contribute to the application of chemistry to the service of mankind. As a scientific, international non-governmental and objective body, IUPAC is able to address and does address many global issues involving the chemical sciences. IUPAC was formed in 1919 by chemists from industry and academia. It has succeeded in fostering worldwide communications in the chemical sciences and in uniting academic, industrial, and public sector chemistry. It also sponsors major international meetings, ranging from specialised scientific symposia to meetings with that have a societal impact.

3.

Name of organisation: **International Federation of University Women (IFUW) ***
City: Geneva
Country: Switzerland
Contact person: Ms Jans Gremmee-Schaafsma
Activities: International conferences, workshops and seminars; study and action programmes, with a common theme chosen by the membership; international fellowships for members; training programmes
Financial resources: Contributions from members
Membership: 67 national associations comprising more than 180,000 women graduates

The IFUW is an international non-profit women's organisation founded in 1919, whose aims include the promotion of peace. Comprised of national federations and associations, local branches and individual members, the IFUW offers educated women opportunities to reach their full potential to contribute to society. The mission of the IFUW is to empower women and girls through education and development for leadership, locally, nationally, and globally. The IFUW has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

4.

Name of organisation: **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) ***
City: Solna
Country: Sweden
Contact person: Mr John Hart
Activities: CBW research project, publications (SIPRI Yearbook, etc.)
Financial resources: Funded by the Swedish parliament and external grants
Membership: 53 staff

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

SIPRI has been involved in CBW disarmament research for over 30 years, and has conducted major research that supported the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, in many cases with the active participation of Prep Com representatives. The Chemical and Biological Warfare (CBW) Project is one of SIPRI's longest-running research projects, focusing on developments in chemical and biological weapons, and their actual or alleged use and acquisition, as well as on efforts to obtain effective disarmament measures, aiming at their total elimination. After the conclusion of the CWC in 1992, SIPRI identified the following research areas: (a) the implementation and verification of the Convention; (b) the destruction of chemical weapons (CW); (c) old chemical weapons and toxic armament wastes; (d) countering proliferation; and (e) strengthening the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

5.

Name of organisation: **Monterey Institute of International Studies: Center for Non-proliferation Studies (CNS), Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-proliferation Project ***

City: Monterey

Country: USA

Contact person: Mr Markus Karl Binder

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Supported by a number of private foundations, including the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Merck Foundation, W. Alton Jones Foundation, the Prospect Hill Foundation, the Smith-Richardson Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Ploughshares Fund, Japan Foundation for Global Partnership, Nuclear Threat Initiatives, Scherman Foundation, United States Institute of Peace and the Japan-US Friendship Commission.

Membership: 45 full-time staff, and over 40 part-time personnel; branch offices in Washington, DC and Almaty, Kazakhstan

The Center for Non-proliferation Studies (CNS) at the Monterey Institute is the largest non-governmental programme in the USA devoted exclusively to research and training on non-proliferation issues. The mission of the CNS is to combat the international proliferation of nuclear, missile, biological, and chemical weapons technologies. Established in 1989, the Center provides research tools, analysis, training, and education on non-proliferation issues to scholars and policy-makers.

The CBW Non-proliferation Project at the CNS monitors the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, and develops strategies for halting and reversing their spread. Current research activities cover the following areas: (1) overcoming the political, financial, and environmental obstacles to chemical disarmament in Russia; (2) assessing procedures for on-site monitoring of compliance with the BWC; and (3) exploring motivations for the acquisition and use of CBW by states and terrorist organisations. The project also teaches on the technical aspects of CBW proliferation, including an annual workshop for Monterey Institute graduate students.

6.

Name of organisation: **Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme ***

City: Basel

Country: Switzerland

Contact persons: Dr Stephen Robinson and Mr Paul Walker

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Funded by the US, Swiss and UK governments, foundations and private donors

Membership: 21 affiliate in 21 countries

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

In addition to other international programmes, since 1994, GCI has been running the “Legacy Programme,” which addresses issues resulting from the arms race during the Cold War. One component of the Legacy Programme is “Chemtrust”, a joint initiative of the US, Russian, and Swiss Green Cross. Chemtrust aims to further CW disarmament by bringing together all the sectors that are involved in this process, and by serving as a non-partisan mediator, helping to resolve issues of conflict. Regular discussion partners include ministries in the United States of America, the Russian Federation, and Switzerland. GCI has organised several hearings and roundtable discussions on national CW disarmament programmes in Saratov, Izhevsk, Washington, and Indianapolis.

7.

Name of organisation: **The Verification, Research, and Information Centre (VERTIC)***

City: London

Country: United Kingdom

Contact person: Dr Trevor Findlay

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund, UK and US charitable foundations, the Ford Foundation, the Ploughshares Fund, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence. VERTIC also accepts commissions from national governments and from other organisations.

Membership: Five staff and six members on the board of directors; this organisation is advised by an international verification consultants network.

VERTIC was established in 1986. It is an independent and non-profit NGO. Its mission is to promote effective and efficient verification as a means of ensuring confidence in the implementation of international agreements. VERTIC maintains a watch over CW-related developments, and reports on this issue regularly in its newsletter, “Trust and Verify”. The centre specialises in three areas:

Peace and Security

This encompasses the verification and monitoring of international and intra-national peace agreements, and the establishment of confidence-building measures to bolster them.

Arms Control and Disarmament

This covers the verification and monitoring of the whole range of multilateral agreements that seek to limit or ban conventional armaments and weapons of mass destruction. VERTIC's current projects pertain to: the verification of the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; the strengthening of nuclear safeguards; to encourage awareness and observance of 1972 Biological Weapons Convention; and monitoring the implementation of the 1997 Landmine Convention.

The Environment

This area of VERTIC's work covers any multilateral environmental agreement that has a requirement or provisions for the monitoring and verification of compliance.

Research and publications include "Trust & Verify", the "Verification Yearbook", the "Verification Organisations Directory", and research reports and briefing papers; it cooperates closely with UN bodies and other international organisations, research centres, national governments and NGOs. VERTIC has a consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

8.

Name of organisation: **International Relations Department, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)**

City: London

Country: United Kingdom

Contact person: Mr Nicholas Sims

Activities: The International Relations Department of LSE provides courses on disarmament and arms limitation, and in addition, there are lecture series on international verification issues involving the detailed study of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Financial resources: Income from students fees is the largest single source of funding, followed by research grants and other smaller sources of income from the LSE's consultancies and publications. Government funding through university grants contributes to approximately 15% of the total income of the LSE.

Membership: The International Relations Department has a full-time academic staff of 28, consisting of nine Professors, four Readers, two Senior Lecturers, eleven Lecturers, and two Tutorial Fellows.

The LSE is an international centre of excellence in teaching and research in the social sciences. It was founded in 1895, and has been a School of the University of London since 1900. Because the University of London has evolved into a loose confederation of university institutions, the LSE has, for all intents and purposes, become a university in its own right.

At present, it is organised into 18 academic departments, whose academic staff both teach and are active in research; there is a large number of research centres, units, and institutes. The LSE has approximately 8000 students from all over the world.

The LSE's Department of International Relations was founded in 1927. The department has had a number of disarmament specialists on its academic staff. Approximately 400 students are currently enrolled in the department. The present course covers issues relating to international (disarmament) verification regimes, which also includes the study of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

9.

Name of organisation: **Federation of American Scientists (FAS) ***
City: Washington DC
Country: United States of America
Contact person: Ms Barbara Rosenberg
Activities: CBW research, publications, and education
Financial resources: Funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Ploughshares Foundation
Membership: 13 Working Group members and one staff member, plus several volunteers

The Federation of America Scientists is a non-profit NGO based in Washington DC, and is sponsored by more than fifty Nobel Laureates. The founders were members of the Manhattan Project in 1945. The FAS works to support international arms control agreements and to ensure that these treaties are reflected in the national security policy of the United States of America.

The FAS Working Group, founded in 1989, consists of academic and other experts in scientific, political, legal, defence, medical, industrial, historical, and diplomatic aspects of CBW arms control. The members volunteer their time to work together, and also are actively independent in the CBW field. The Working Group has played a leading NGO role in efforts to strengthen the BWC, and in ensuring United States ratification of the CWC. The Working Group produces reports and working papers, consults with officials and members of Congress from the United States of America, holds seminars and briefings, and works with other NGOs with similar interests.

10.

Name of organisation: **Bioweapons Prevention Project (BWPP)**
City: Geneva
Country: Switzerland
Contact person: Jean Pascal Zanders
Activities: The BWPP is a new global civil society activity that aims to strengthen the norm against using disease as a weapon. It was initiated by a group of non-governmental organisations that were concerned at the failure of governments to act on this issue. The project tracks what actions are being taken by governments and by other groups to reduce the threat posed by bioweapons, and it also seeks to suppress the exploitation of biotechnology for hostile

purposes. The BWPP aims to work closely with governments, with industry, and with academic and international organisations.

Financial resources: The project encourages government and philanthropic support for its activities and solicits financial and other contributions.

Membership: The BWPP is governed by a Board of Directors.

The 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC) and the 1925 Geneva Protocol comprehensively prohibit biological weapons, but they make no provisions for monitoring or verifying compliance. The BWPP aims to fill this gap by monitoring the implementation of the legal and political obligations that biological weapons are never developed, produced, or used. The results of the project are published in the BioWeapons Monitor, the first comprehensive and global account of developments related to biological weapons. The Bioweapons Monitor includes contributions from project network members, and is subject to world review. The project encourages the philanthropic support of its activities, and solicits financial and other contributions.

11.

Name of organisation: **Scientific Society for the Prevention of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Hazards**

City: Zumikon

Country: Switzerland

Contact person: Niklaus L. Schleiffer

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Funded by Companies, non-profit organisations, governmental institutions, and private persons

Membership: Approximately 50 members with either a scientific or medical background

The Scientific Society for the Prevention of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Hazards is a Swiss Society, established in May 2002 in Zumikon, Switzerland. This organisation participated in the Seventh International Symposium on Protection against Chemical and Biological warfare agents, held in Stockholm in June 2001. It also interacts with the WHO, the OPCW, and the UNO (Geneva). This organisation deals with issues relating to nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare agents. The Scientific Society for Prevention of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Hazards publishes technical literature for research officials, governments, and the public. It wants enhance the public awareness about the impact that weapons of mass destruction can have y are in case of war or terrorism.

12.

Name of organisation: **Mass Destruction Weapons Injured Society (MDWIS)**

City:

Country: Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Contact person: Mr Maleky

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Members, and non-governmental organisations give financial assistance

Membership:

The MDWIS was established in late 1998 by individuals that had suffered because of the use of chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq. The main objective of this organisation is to focus world attention on the horrific impact that weapons of mass destruction have. It aims to help individuals that have been affected by these weapons to lead a stable life. It engages in public meetings and participates in conferences in order to create a greater public awareness on about the issues relating to weapons of mass destruction.

13.

Name of organisation: **Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford ***
City: Bradford
Country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Contact person: Professor Graham Pearson
Activities: See below
Financial resources: Funding is primarily from the Carnegie Corporation, with some funding from the University of Bradford.

Membership:

For the past seven years, the Department of Peace Studies at the University of Bradford has been engaged in a project entitled “Strengthening the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention”, which has seen the preparation, production, and distribution of over 60 papers for the delegations of the States Parties to the BTWC. The objective is to provide an accurate analysis of the key issues that are being faced by States Parties, and to provide recommendations as to how the regime can be strengthened.

14.

Name of organisation: **Centre d’Etudes Scientifiques de Défense**
City: Marne-la-Vallé
Country: France
Contact person: Mr C. Paoli
Activities: See below
Financial resources: Funded by the Université de Marne-la-Vallé and the French Government

Membership:

The Centre d’Etudes Scientifiques de Défense is an academic and research institution that is engaged in issues relating to strategic studies, arms control, and disarmament. Since 1994, the University has a course on “Arms Control and Disarmament Issues”, and it deals with Chemical Weapons Convention and other issues.

15.

Name of organisation: **Peace Research Institute of Frankfurt (PRIF)**

City: Frankfurt

Country: Germany

Contact person: Ms Kathrin Hoehl

Activities: See below

Financial resources:

Membership:

The PRIF undertakes to investigate the cause of violent conflicts and the factors that determine peace; it also seeks to promote the idea of peace. The programme aims to contribute to peace and conflict research. This group has been working consistently on arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament policies of western democracies. This group is a preferred interlocutor and consultant of the German Foreign and Defence Ministries and the German Parliament, and has been regularly consulted by other European governments.

16.

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

City: Cape Town

Country: South Africa

Contact person: Sarah Meek

Activities: See below

Financial resources: This institute is funded by a variety of governments, including the governments of Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Netherlands, as well as by foundations in South Africa and the United States of America (such as the Ford Foundation and the Open Society Foundation).

Membership:

The ISS is a non-policy research institute based in South Africa. It is accredited to the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The mission of the ISS is to enhance human security in Africa. This institute undertakes research, training, and information sharing on issues such as arms control, peacekeeping, civil-military relations, policing, and anti-corruption.

17.

Name of organisation: **British American Security Information Council (BASIC)**
City: London
Country: United Kingdom
Contact person: Ian Davis
Activities: See below
Financial resources: This council is funded by philanthropic trusts and foundations in the United States of America and Great Britain, and currently by the Ploughshares Fund, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, the Rockefeller Family Associates, and the Compton Foundation., BASIC accepts private donations from individuals, subscriptions for its publications, and commissions from national governments and other organisations.

Membership:

BASIC is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental research and advocacy organisation. Its mission is to facilitate the exchange of information and analysis on transatlantic security and arms control issues as a means of creating a more stable and secure world. The objectives of BASIC is to conduct research and to provide a critical examination of future decision points in transatlantic security policy including: (a) arms control and disarmament policies involving nuclear and biological weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; (b) national, regional, and international security strategies including, but not limited to, peacekeeping, conflict management, and conflict resolution, and the control of terrorism; and (c) arms transfer and the international weapons trade. It also aims to promote public awareness and understanding of policy-making in Europe and North America, in order to foster debate and creative and sustainable solutions, both within with the transatlantic security community and in the community's external relations with other parts of the world.

18

Name of organisation: **Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)**
City: Tehran
Country: Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Contact person: Shahriar Khateri
Activities: See below
Financial resources: Public financial assistance; financial assistance from its members; and assistance from international organisations (none has been received so far).

Membership:

The SCWVS is an NGO which has been approved by the Ministry of Interior, according to an NGO registration rule (part A, article II of 584,585, domestic law dated July1998).

The SCWVS has been established to conduct medical, social, legal, and cultural support for more than 45,000 Iranian chemical warfare victims (including some 7000 civilians) who are suffering from the long-term effects of exposure to chemical weapons employed by Iraqi regime during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988). In addition, this society seeks to improve the quality of life for CW victims and their families.

The society consists of the following six committees:

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

The main goals of each committee are as follows:

1. Health and treatment Committee:

- To try to organise a medical network consisting of experts (most of whom have invaluable experience in chemical casualties management during the 80's war) to develop a better health care system for CW victims throughout the country (in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Janbazan Veterans Affairs Organisation); and to find new methods for managing the medical and health problems experienced by CW victims (especially civilian victims).

2. Training and Research Committee:

- To compile articles, pamphlets, and booklets containing useful information and health advice for CW victims and their relatives, so that they will be able to deal with their illnesses, and to improve their quality of life, despite the disabling illnesses that they are suffering because of their exposure to chemical warfare agents.
- To conduct studies and surveys regarding the medical, social, and other aspects of the long-term effects of CW agents (in collaboration with other research centres and universities).

3. Legal Affairs Committee:

- To gather legal documents to expose those companies which helped Iraq to produce chemical warfare agents.
- To give legal advice consultation to CW victims

4. Cultural Committee

- To try to correct the public misperceptions regarding the health situation of CW victims and nature of their illnesses

5. Public and International Affairs Committee

- To publish the scientific results of other committees
- To develop its collaboration with other international organisations (the UN, UNICEF, the OPCW) and other NGOs in order to achieve the SCWVS's

19.

Name of organisation: **Peace Boat**
City: Kawasaki
Country: Japan
Contact person: Akira Kawasaki
Activities: See below
Financial resources:
Membership:

Peace Boat was founded in 1983 by a group of young Japanese who, alarmed at the government's attempts to present an incomplete picture of Japan's imperialist aggression in Asia by censoring history textbooks, chartered a ship in order to travel to the regions in question and learn the truth directly from those involved.

Peace Boat is an international educational and networking NGO that is developing new ways to tackle global challenges. Its main areas of concern are:

- Peace
- Human rights
- Sustainable development and the environment

Through its voyages promoting the cause of peace, Peace Boat worldwide levels of awareness through education and through the sharing of experiences; at the same time, it is building partnerships with NGOs from across five continents in order to support grassroots projects.

Peace Boat works to promote peace, human rights, equal and sustainable development, and respect for the environment. Their philosophy is based on the idea that all these aspects are inter-related, and that any problem faced by any community is a global challenge, which must be tackled through cooperation between peoples, organisations and governments of the world.

The full-time and volunteer staff are dynamic and are based in Tokyo, with representatives in Africa, Southeast Asia, Central America, South America, and Europe. The voyages are open to everyone, regardless of age, gender, nationality, religion or background.

20.

Name of organisation: **Organization for Defending Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODVCW)**
City: Tehran
Country: Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Contact person: Mr Houshang Heidari
Activities: Please see below
Financial resources:
Membership:

The ODVCW conduct their activities to achieve the following aims:

1. To draw the attention of the public and of other organisations to issues relating to the prevention of the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons
2. To identify suitable methods for solving the problems of the victims of chemical weapons
3. To study the legal issues arising out of the use of CW

21.

Name of organisation: Havells India Ltd
City: New Delhi
Country: India
Contact person: Mr Virendra Goswami
Activities: please see below
Financial resources: Charitable non-profit trust, promoted by the Havell's Group
Membership:

Havells India Ltd is an NGO promoted by the Havells Group, and deals with issues mainly relating to medical emergency situations and assisting in relief and rehabilitation work. It also deals with matters concerning the safety of the environment and education.

22.

Name of organisation: Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute (CBACI)
City: Washington DC
Country: USA
Contact person: Ms. Isabelle Williams
Activities: please see below
Financial resources: The Chemical and Biological is a private, non-profit organisation.
Membership:

The CBACI is divided into three main areas: 1) programmes; 2) training; and 3) outreach (including publications). The Institute not only addresses issues of immediate national concern, but also focuses on security problems that reflect the dynamics of a new global environment. The CBACI deals with issues relating to biological weapons proliferation, ballistic missile challenge, developments in biological weapons proliferation, and the terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. It is conducting a seminar series titled "Responding to the BW Challenge", which brings together governmental officials, Congressional staff, non-governmental experts, the business community, media representatives, scientists, and others, in order to share perspectives on issues of common concern.

In cooperation with the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and with the generous support of the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), the Institute has initiated a multi-year project designed to promote the sustained, active and positive engagement of the biotechnology industry on issues of public safety and security related to the life sciences, with special attention to issues of biological weapons and bioterrorism.

The Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute (CBACI) is working in partnership with the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) to develop an annual authoritative assessment of current US government efforts to address the challenge of biological weapons, with special attention to efforts to counter bioterrorism. The assessment will take the form of an annual publication, materials provided to the NTI website, and special briefings.

In addition, the CBACI is cooperating with the IISS, as well as with the Center for Global Security Research (CGSR) at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory to examine the security implications of the key advances in the highly dynamic arena of biology-related sciences and biotechnology. A series of workshops in Livermore, Washington, and London throughout 2002, and publications from this project, will be available in the first half of 2003.

Since the chemical weapons attack in the Tokyo subway, the potential use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups is receiving increased attention. For many years, CBACI has been a leader in research on terrorism with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons (CBRN), and its early work in this area – even before the 1995 attack in Japan – has developed into a major program focus to address the policy and technical challenges inherent in this new form of terrorism. CBACI is completing an 18-month project to develop an integrated counter-terrorism communications and information strategy. Sponsored by the Oklahoma City Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, this project identifies the critical information flows supporting three key counter-terrorism objectives –deterrence, preparedness, and response – and integrate them into a single communications and information strategy.

Furthermore, the CBACI has developed training modules for the Cooperative Monitoring Center (CMC) of Sandia National Laboratories on “Chemical Weapons and Arms Control” and “Biological Weapons and Arms Control.” These modules are for use in the CMC’s programmes for visiting delegations from many countries around the world, as well as for US government representatives.

Annex 2

LIST OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES

1. International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)
2. Italian Federation Of The Chemical Industry (FEDERCHIMICA)
3. European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
4. Canadian Chemical Producers' Association
5. Federation of the Belgian Chemical Industries (Fedichem)
6. Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI), The Netherlands

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.

Name of organisation: **International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)**
City: Arlington, Virginia
Country: United States of America
Contact person: Ms Marybeth Kalliher
Activities: See below
Financial resources: Funded by chemical industry associations
Membership: Private chemical industries

The ICCA is an organisation of leading trade associations representing almost 80% of the chemical manufacturers worldwide. World chemical industry production exceeds US\$ 1.7 trillion annually, and nearly one-third of this production is traded internationally. The ICCA represents dues-based associations and advocates on behalf of its global membership in international policy-making arenas.

2.

Name of organisation: **Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry (FEDERCHIMICA)**
City: Milan
Country: Italy
Contact person: S. Terraneo
Activities: See below
Financial resources : Funded by chemical industry associations
Membership: One thousand five hundred companies, with a total of 115,000 employees are part of FEDERCHIMICA

FEDERCHIMICA is the abbreviated name of the Italian Federation of the chemical industry. It was established in 1920. At present, it has 1,500 companies with a total of 115,000 employees that are part of the association. FEDERCHIMICA is a member of the General Confederation of the Italian industry and the European Chemical Industry Council. Its primary objectives are the coordination and the protection of the role of the Italian chemical industry, as well as the promotion of its development capacity. Its structure consists of a General Management Department and six Central Management Departments.

3.

Name of organisation: **European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)**
City: Brussels
Country: Belgium
Contact person: Rene van Sloten
Activities: See below
Financial resources: CEFIC is registered as “an International Association with Scientific Aim”, and is organised legally as a Belgian non-profit making association. It receives funding from its member federations and from member countries.
Membership: CEFIC is made up of the national chemical industry federations of 22 countries in Europe and large international companies.

CEFIC, the European Chemical Industry Council, is both the forum and the voice of the European chemical industry. It represents about 40,000 chemical companies in Europe that employ more than 2 million people and account more than 30% of the world’s chemical production. Together with its sister associations regrouped in the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), CEFIC have played a significant role for over 15 years in advising negotiators and subsequently the OPCW Secretariat on how parts of the Convention affecting industry can be made more comprehensible, verifiable, and involve manageable administrative procedures. CEFIC Member Federations continue to assist, in close cooperation with their National Authorities, their members with implementation issues, ensuring they fulfil all obligations resulting from CWC.

4.

Name of organisation: **Canadian Chemical Producers’ Association (CCPA)**
City: Ottawa
Country: Canada
Contact person: David Shearing
Activities: See below
Financial resources :
Membership: This Association has a membership of about 70 companies producing a broad range of petrochemicals, inorganic chemicals, and other organic and specialty chemicals.

The CCPA was founded in 1962, and its mission is to create value for its members by providing information, policy analysis, advocacy, partnerships, and collective initiatives. CCPA members are committed to a “Responsible Care” ethic, through which they achieve responsible management of their products through their life cycle.

It is a member of the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), which represents the chemical industry associations of North America, Europe, New Zealand, Australia, and Brazil. Throughout the negotiation and subsequent entry-into-force of the CWC, the Convention received the full and unconditional support of the global chemical industry, represented by the ICCA.

5.

Name of organisation: **Federation of the Belgian Chemical Industries (Fedichem)**
City: Brussels
Country: Belgium
Contact person: Laurence Baudesson
Activities: See below
Financial resources: Fedichem is organised legally as a Belgian non-profit making association. It receives funding from its member companies
Membership: Fedichem is made up of about 750 large, medium, and small chemical companies in Belgium, which employ about 100,000 people and account for more than 7% of European chemicals sales.

Fedichem, the Federation of the Belgian Chemical Industries, is both the official representative of the Belgium chemical industry and a provider of services for its members. Fedichem, through its CEFIC membership (European Chemical Industry Council), has played a significant role for over 15 years in advising negotiators and subsequently the OPCW Secretariat on how parts of the Convention affecting industry can be made more comprehensible and verifiable.

Fedichem continues to assist, in close cooperation with the Belgian national authorities, their members with implementation issues, ensuring that they fulfil all obligations resulting from the CWC.

6.

Name of organisation: **Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI)**
City: Leidschendam
Country: The Netherlands
Contact person: Mr Rein Coster
Activities: See below
Financial resources:
Membership:

The chemical industry is the country's second largest industrial branch. When expressed in terms of the relative contribution of the chemical industry to the gross domestic product, the Netherlands ranks second in the world, after Belgium.

Customers in the domestic market, apart from the chemical industry as such, include the rubber and plastics processing industries, and the textile, pharmaceutical and construction industries.

The branch is comprised of about 850 companies, of which some 330 have 20 or more employees.

The Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VCNI) publishes a Responsible Care report every year, in which an account is given, on the industry's own initiative, about the performance on environmental and safety and health matters in their sector.

Every year the VCNI evaluates the progress made by the chemical industry in reducing emissions.

The VCNI has been actively involved in setting up the covenant on energy-efficiency benchmarking.

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