



## منظمة حظر الأسلحة الكيميائية مؤتمر الدول الأطراف

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مؤتمر الاستعراض الثاني  
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### قرار

## مشاركة المنظمات غير الحكومية في الدورة الاستثنائية الثانية لمؤتمر الدول الأطراف لاستعراض سير العمل بالاتفاقية ("مؤتمر الاستعراض الثاني")

إن مؤتمر الدول الأطراف،

إذ يضع في اعتباره المادة ٣٣ من نظامه الداخلي؛

يوافق على أن تشارك في "مؤتمر الاستعراض الثاني" (الدورة الاستثنائية الثانية لمؤتمر الدول الأطراف لاستعراض سير العمل باتفاقية الأسلحة الكيميائية) المنظمات غير الحكومية الواردة أسماؤها في الملحق بهذا القرار؛

ويقرّ فيما يتعلق بممثلي هذه المنظمات غير الحكومية العمل بالترتيبات التالية البيان:

- (أ) سيُدعون إلى حضور الاجتماعات العلنية في إطار الجلسات العامة لمؤتمر الاستعراض الثاني، وذلك رهناً بقرار منه في هذا الصدد؛
- (ب) ستُصنّف لهم شاراتٌ عليها أسماؤهم، يتعيّن حملها داخل "مركز مؤتمرات المحفل العالمي" (WFCC)؛
- (ج) يجوز لهم عرض وثائقهم للتوزيع في الأماكن المخصصة لذلك؛
- (د) سيزوّدون بناءً على طلب منهم بجميع وثائق مؤتمر الاستعراض الثاني الموزعة خلال انعقاده، باستثناء وثائق قاعة الاجتماع وغيرها من مشاريع الوثائق.

الملحق (بالإنكليزية فقط):

List of Non-Governmental Organisations Entitled to Participate in the Second Review Conference

(قائمة المنظمات غير الحكومية التي يحق لها أن تشارك في مؤتمر الاستعراض الثاني)



**Annex****LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE**

1. Arms Control Association
2. Accademia delle Scienze di Bologna
3. CBW Events
4. Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS)
5. Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford\*
6. Federation of American Scientists (FAS)\*
7. Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme \*
8. Harvard Sussex Program (HSP) \*
9. International Centre for Ethnomedicine and Drug Development (InterCEDD)
10. International Federation of University Women (IFUW)\*
11. International Network of Engineers and Scientists (INES)
12. Netherlands Institute of International Relations-Clingendael
13. Organisation for Defending the Sardasht Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODSVCW)\*
14. Richbone Initiative Foundation
15. Scientists' Working Group on Biological and Chemical Weapons\*
16. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS) \*
17. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) \*
18. Solidarity Development Organization
19. The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs\*
20. The Royal Society
21. Verification, Research, and Information Centre (VERTIC)\*
22. American Chemistry Council\*
23. Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation
24. Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI)\*
25. European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)\*
26. International Union of Pure and Applied Science (IUPAC)\*
27. Indian Chemical Council
28. FEDERCHIMICA (Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry)\*

## Background Information

### 1.

Name of organisation: **Arms Control Association**

City: Washington D.C.

Country: USA

Contact person: Mr Oliver Meier

Activities: See below

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

Membership ACA has a staff of 10 and approximately 500 members.

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

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

**2.**

Name of organisation: **Accademia delle Scienze di Bologna**  
City: Bologna  
Country: Italy  
Contact person: Mr Alberto Breccia Fratadocchi  
Activities: See below  
Membership: The Academy of Sciences is formed by 320 members, 40 Accademici Benedettini, 200 Accademici Corrispondenti (residents), 80 Accademici (not residents) and 80 foreign members.

The Academy of Sciences of Bologna is a well known, world-wide institute dealing with scientific issues. The Academy has held workshops and meetings dealing with matters relating to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the work of the OPCW. The Academy has a Committee which looks into ethical issues of chemistry tailored to students of Chemistry, and also focuses on the CWC and its mandate.

The Academy is also in contact with the Italian community of chemists, with whom its members discuss matters relating to the principles of ethics and responsibilities that should be followed by chemists, chemical engineers, and others involved in the field of chemistry.

**3.**

Name of organisation: **CBW Events**  
City: London  
Country: United Kingdom  
Contact person: Mr Richard Guthrie  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Day-to-day expenses of CBW Events are supported through private donations. Richard Guthrie's presence in The Hague for the Review Conference is being funded through a grant provided by the Ploughshares Fund.  
Membership: not applicable

CBW Events is a new long-term project to record significant events, both large and small, relating to preparation for or prevention of chemical and biological warfare. The co-ordinating editor is Richard Guthrie. The initial CBW Events database was put together from the chronology that appears in the *CBW Conventions Bulletin*, published by the Harvard Sussex Program since 1988. The CBW Events project aims to complement this effort through three primary activities: addition of new material to take the existing chronological records back to 1 January 1946; publication of themed chronologies, such as the forthcoming four-volume series on Iraq, and publication of annual chronologies. These primary areas of work are supplemented by a number of contemporary activities, notably analysis and reporting on significant events in the development of CBW policy.

Almost all accounts of CBW policy are written from one perspective or another. The publications of CBW Events are an attempt to record relevant events as impartially as possible and, in doing so, to provide a valuable resource for those wishing to understand how

events unfold and how policies develop. Most published output appears on <http://www.cbw-events.org.uk> or in public presentations.

#### 4.

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

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

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

#### 5.

Name of organisation: **Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford\***  
City: Bradford  
Country: United Kingdom  
Contact person: Professor Graham Pearson  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Funding from the Carnegie Corporation of New York

The Department of Peace Studies of the University of Bradford has been engaged in research to strengthen the effectiveness of the Chemical Weapons Convention and has also been dealing with studies relating to the NPT and the BTWC.

**6.**

Name of organisation: **Federation of American Scientists (FAS)\***  
City: Washington D.C.  
Country: United States of America  
Contact person: Ms Cheryl Vos  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Funds and contributions are received from members and from the public and private sector, some of which are: John D and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Microsoft Research, National Science Foundation, Ploughshares Fund, Rudin Fund, The US Department of Commerce, The US Department of Defense, The US Department of Education, The Verizon Foundation, The Ford Foundation, Carnegie Corporation of New York etc.  
Membership: 13 Working Group members and 1 staff member, plus several volunteers.

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

The FAS Working Group, founded in 1989, consists of academic and other experts in the 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 the US, in the ratification of the CWC. The Working Group produces reports and working papers, consults with US officials and members of Congress, holds seminars and briefings, and works with other NGOs with similar interests. Today FAS maintains a Chemical Weapons Information page on its website, which has detailed information on a range of issues relating to chemical weapons and the CWC. FAS is also creating an online archive of information on the history of the ratification of the CWC and its accomplishments.

**7.**

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

Green Cross International (GCI) is a global, non-aligned networking organisation working in the areas of environment and sustainable development. It creates partnerships to promote

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

In addition to other international programmes, since 1994, GCI has been running the “Legacy Programme,” which addresses issues such as the consequences of the arms race and hostilities, facilitates military base clean-up and conversion, promotes the safe and environmentally-sound destruction of weapons arsenals, and addresses social, medical and educational issues in affected regions. One component of the Legacy Programme is “Chemtrust”, a joint initiative of the US, Russian, and Swiss Green Cross. Chemtrust aims to further chemical weapons (CW) disarmament by bringing together all sectors involved in the process, and by serving as a non-partisan mediator helping to resolve issues of conflict.

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

## 8.

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

The HSP is an international collaborative programme of research and communication that seeks to enhance international awareness and understanding of public policy issues associated with chemical and biological weapons. Its aim is to promote the global elimination of chemical and biological weapons, and to strengthen the constraints against hostile uses of biomedical technologies. The programme focuses on the implementation of the two global

CBW disarmament and anti-proliferation treaties – the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

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

## 9.

Name of organisation: **International Centre for Ethnomedicine and Drug Development (InterCEDD)**  
 City: Nsukka  
 Country: Nigeria  
 Contact person: Mr Tchimene Michel Kenne  
 Activities: see below  
 Financial resources: Mainly from Biosources Development and Conservation Programme  
 Membership: Staff of 11

InterCEDD was established in 1993 and provides a link between ethnomedicine, which exists in traditional African remedies, and modern-based medicine. The centre has a modern microbiology laboratory and also a phytochemistry/pharmacognosy laboratory that deals with research in chemical and biological research. The InterCEDD provides support to companies, institutions, and organisations that are developing herbal products, and it also supports chemists, pharmacologists, medical scientists, and biochemists who are interested in natural-products validation, analysis and development.

## 10.

Name of organisation: **International Federation of University Women (IFUW) \***  
 City: Geneva  
 Country: Switzerland  
 Contact person: Ms Jans Gremmee-Schaafsma  
 Activities: see below  
 Financial resources: Contributions from members  
 Membership: Approximately 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 through education and development for leadership, locally, nationally, and globally. The IFUW has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).



**11.**

Name of organisation: **International Network of Engineers and Scientists (INES)**  
City: Brno  
Country: Czech Republic  
Contact person: Professor Jiri Matousek  
Activities: see below  
Financial resources: Membership fees, donations  
Membership: INES has become a network of about 100 organisations and individual members.

The International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES) is an independent non-profit-organisation interested in the impact of science and technology on society. INES was founded 1991 in Berlin at the international congress “Challenges – Science and Peace in a rapidly changing environment”. INES’s efforts focus on disarmament and international peace, ethics in science, the responsibilities of scientists and the responsible use of science and technology, justice and sustainable development.

INES has become a network of about 100 organisations and individual members. Engineers and scientists play a key role, both in developing new knowledge that might threaten international security, and in providing hope for the future. INES encourages and facilitates international communication among concerned scientists. It also tries to enhance the awareness of ethical principles and the specific responsibility of scientists.

**12.**

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

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

Clingendael also acts in an advisory capacity to the government, parliament, and social organisations. It holds conferences and seminars, and also publishes a Dutch-language monthly on international politics, as well as a newsletter.

International political leaders, diplomats, and experts dealing with various aspects of international peace and security, journalists and researchers are invited to give lectures/presentations. Visiting scholars also participate in the activities of the Institute.

### 13.

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

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

The aims of the ODSVCW are as follows:

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

### 14.

Name of organisation: **Richbone Initiative Foundation**  
 City: Accra  
 Country: Ghana  
 Contact person: Mr. Isaac Twumasi Ampofo  
 Activities: See below  
 Financial resources: From donors

The Richbone Initiative Foundation was established in 2006 and registered in 2007. It deals with education for and assistance to children and youth. The foundation focuses on rural development, education and health. It is a non-profit organisation aimed at the social, economic and cultural development of people in Africa. Its mission is to help improve the

quality of life of underprivileged people through education and to generate a greater awareness of health care, agriculture, poverty alteration and social development.

**15.**

Name of organisation: **Scientists' Working Group on Biological and Chemical Weapons\***  
City: California  
Country: USA  
Contact person: Dr Mark Wheelis  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Currently funded by the Carnegie Corporation and the Ploughshares Fund

The Scientists' Working Group on Biological and Chemical Weapons Control, founded in 1989 at the Federation of American Scientists, moved in November 2003 to the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation to join the Center's new program on biological and chemical weapons control. The Working Group has for nearly 20 years been involved with issues relating to chemical and biological weapons control. It has also been providing advice on technical matters to policy makers and international officials. The Working Group holds conferences, writes reports and issues information on the technical aspects of chemical and biological arms control.

**16.**

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

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

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

The society consists of the following 6 committees:

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

The main goals of each committee are as follows:

1. **Health and Treatment Committee:**  
To try to organise a medical network consisting of expert professionals, most of whom have invaluable experience in chemical casualties management acquired during the aggression of the former Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein against Iran in the 1980s; to develop a better health care system for CW victims throughout the country in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Janbazan Veterans Affairs Organisation; and to find new methods for the management of medical and health problems experienced by CW victims (especially civilian victims).
2. **Training and Research Committee:**  
To compile useful information and health advice for CW victims and their relatives, so that they will be better able to deal with their illnesses, and to improve their quality of life, despite their debilitating illnesses caused by exposure to chemical warfare agents; to conduct studies and surveys of 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 and consultation to CW victims.
4. **Cultural committee:**  
To try to correct the public misperceptions regarding the health situation of CW victims and the nature of their illnesses.
5. **Public and International Affairs Committee:**  
To publish and publicise the scientific research of other committees; to develop its cooperation with international organisations (the UN, UNICEF, the OPCW) and other NGOs in order to achieve the SCWVS's goals.

**17.**

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

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

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

SIPRI cooperates with several international and regional organisations, among which are the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs, the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, the OPCW, the IAEA, the OSCE, NATO, the European Union and the African Union. The Institute also cooperates with several research institutes located in Sweden, in Europe and in other regions.

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

**18.**

Name of organisation: **Solidarity Development Organisation**  
City: Nairobi  
Country: Kenya  
Contact person: Mr Ephrame Mario Chi Nju  
Activities: see below  
Financial resources: Contributions are received from membership fees, sales of farm outputs and funding from individuals.

The Solidarity Development Organisation deals with issues concerning health disorders, deformation of nature, protection of the environment from pollution, and also states that chemical weapons are contrary to its endeavours and therefore should be prohibited. The main areas that this organisation deals with are human rights, forestry, health care, education and environmental care.

### 19.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 20.

Name of organisation: **The Royal Society**

City: London

Country: United Kingdom

Contact person: Mr Neil Davison

Activities: An overview is given below, with emphasis on chemical weapons, arms control and non-proliferation.

Financial resources Internal

Membership The Fellowship of the Royal Society has 1300 distinguished scientists from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, and the Republic of Ireland. The Royal Society also has 127 Foreign Members, among which are 48 Noble Prize winners.

The Royal Society is one of the world's most renowned scientific academies and has been at the "forefront of enquiry and discovery since its foundation in 1660." The Royal Society "is the independent scientific academy of the UK and the Commonwealth dedicated to promoting excellence in science". At present there are 60 Noble Laureates amongst the Society's approximately 1,400 Fellows and Foreign Members.

Policy work at the Royal Society is guided by the standing committee on Scientific Aspects of International Security (SAIS) to consider the scientific and technical aspects of international security such as arms control, non-proliferation, countering terrorism, and reducing the risks of the misuse of scientific research.

**21.**

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

City: London

Country: United Kingdom

Contact person: Ms Angela Woodward

Activities: See below

Financial resources: The Global Opportunities Fund (GOF) (United Kingdom) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands fund VERTIC's National Implementation Measures programme. Other funders include: the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, the Ploughshares Fund, the Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation, the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority, and the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom.

Membership: Five staff, seven members of the board of directors, and is advised by an International Verification Consultants Network.

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

VERTIC has been promoting verification and national implementation measures for the Chemical Weapons Convention since its entry into force. Under its 'national implementation measures' project, VERTIC promotes assistance tools for CWC implementation. VERTIC also promotes full implementation of the treaty to ensure that the CWC verification system remains viable and credible.

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

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

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

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



Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Interpol.

**22.**

Name of organisation: **American Chemistry Council\***  
City: Arlington, Virginia  
Country: United States of America  
Contact person: Mr Ted Cromwell  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Funded by chemical industry associations  
Membership: Private chemical industries

The American Chemistry Council represents the leading companies engaged in the business of chemistry. Council members apply the science of chemistry to make innovative products and services that make people's lives better, healthier, and safer. The Council is committed to improved environmental, health and safety performance through Responsible Care, and a common sense of advocacy designed to address major public policy issues, as well as health and environmental research, and product testing.

**23.**

Name of organisation: **Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC)**  
Country: Bangladesh  
Contact person: Mr Abul Basher Miah  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Funded by the Government of Bangladesh  
Membership: Chemical industries in Bangladesh. BCIC manages 13 large and medium-sized industrial enterprises.

BCIC is the largest corporation in the chemical sector of Bangladesh. It was established by Presidential Order in July 1976, with the goal of setting up an efficient operation of large and complex industrial units in Bangladesh. This corporation is state-owned and oversees the potential areas of investments in the chemical sector, and also assists the private sector in setting up chemical industries. BCIC's activities are in line with the peaceful uses of chemistry in Bangladesh and in its international collaborations.

**24.**

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: Receives funding from its member companies  
Membership: The VNCI has approximately 30 employees

The Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry is the interface between the OPCW and the chemical producers in the Netherlands. It is engaged in the promotion of the Responsible Care Programme to parties within and outside the chemical sector. This Programme gives shape to the chemical industry's endeavours to achieve permanent improvements in its safety,

health and environmental performance. The VNCI is located in The Hague and has approximately 30 employees, who are mainly focusing on energy, education & innovation, safety & environment, chemicals, services & entrepreneurship, and on communication.

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

## 25.

Name of organisation: **European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) \***  
 City: Brussels  
 Country: Belgium  
 Contact person: Mr 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 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 29,000 large, medium and small chemical companies in Europe that employ a total of more than 1.3 million people and accounts for more than a third of the world's chemical production. CEFIC has played a significant role for over 15 years in advising negotiators, and subsequently the Technical Secretariat, on how parts of the Convention affecting industry can be made more comprehensible, verifiable and involve manageable administrative procedures. It advocates the views and positions of the chemical industry, promotes networking, and also focuses on issues of common interest across the industry. CEFIC seeks the development and implementation of effective policy and pursuing open dialogue with its stakeholders. The main external contacts are the EU institutions (the European Commission, the Council of the EU, and the European Parliament) and international organisations (United Nations bodies/agencies, the WTO, the IEA, the OECD, and the OPCW).

## 26.

Name of organisation: **International Union of Pure and Applied Science (IUPAC) \***  
 City: Maryland  
 Country: United States of America  
 Contact person: Alastair Hay  
 Activities: See below  
 Financial resources: Financial support for IUPAC activities come from national subscriptions paid by each of the Union's 44 National Adhering

Organizations. Other sources of funding are income from publications, investments and grants.

Membership: IUPAC is an association of bodies, National Adhering Organizations, which represent the chemists of different member countries. There are 44 National Adhering Organizations, and 20 other countries are also linked to IUPAC with the status of Associate National Adhering Organization.

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, the IUPAC is able to and does address many global issues involving the chemical sciences. The IUPAC was formed in 1919 by chemists from the industry and academia. It has succeeded in fostering worldwide communications in the chemical sciences and in uniting academic, industrial and public sector chemistry.

**27.**

Name of organisation: **Indian Chemical Council**

City: Mumbai

Country: India

Contact person: Mrs Sandra Shroff

Activities: See below

Membership: More than 60% of ICC's membership is represented from the Maharashtra and Gujarat regions. It also has a significant presence in the states of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

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

ICC, throughout its 65-year existence, apart from other services, has thrived in the promotion of the business interests of its constituent members and others through various activities. Recently the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, has authorised all four ICC offices (Mumbai, New Delhi, Kolkata, and Chennai) to issue the CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN, which is an invaluable document for exporters.

**28.**

Name of organisation: **FEDERCHIMICA (Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry)**  
City: Milano  
Country: Italy  
Contact person: Mr Fabrizio Filippini  
Activities: See below  
Financial resources: Funded by chemical industry associations  
Membership: Approximately 1,500 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 approximately 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.

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