



禁止化学武器组织

缔约国大会

第十届会议
2005 年 11 月 7 日至 11 日

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决定

非政府组织出席缔约国大会第十届会议

缔约国大会，

铭记《议事规则》第 33 条，

特此：

核可 本文附件所载名单上的非政府组织出席缔约国大会（以下称“大会”）第十届会议，并**决定**就这些非政府组织的代表作出如下安排：

- (a) 将视大会的决定，邀请他们参加大会全体会议的公开会议。
- (b) 他们在世界论坛会议中心应随时佩带发给他们的胸卡。
- (c) 他们可以在指定地点陈列和散发文字材料。
- (d) 经提出请求，可向他们提供大会第十届会议附加说明的议程里述及的并在会议期间散发的所有文件，会场文件和其他文件草案除外。

附件（只有英文）：

附件： Non-Governmental Organisations Entitled to Participate in the Tenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties

（有资格出席缔约国大会第十届会议的非政府组织）



Annex

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES¹

1. Economists for Peace and Security
2. Green Cross International, Legacy Programme*
3. Harvard Sussex Program*
4. International Federation of University Women*
5. Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry*
6. Organisation for Defending the Victims of Chemical Weapons*
7. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs*
8. Queens University, School of Politics and International Studies*
9. Scientists' Working Group on Biological and Chemical Weapons
10. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support*
11. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute*
12. T.M.C. Asser Instituut
13. Verification, Research, and Information Centre*
14. World Federalist Movement

Background information

1.

Name of organisation: **Economists for Peace and Security (EPS)**

City: New York

Country: The United States of America

Contact person: Ms Lucy Law Webster

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Funded by individual donors, with about one third of the annual budget coming from grants

Membership: EPS is an international network of 13 affiliated organisations promoting economic analysis and appropriate action for peace, security, and the world economy.

EPS is a worldwide organisation of professionals, united in the belief that economists can contribute to the goals of peace and security, and to prosperity and development. EPS works to reduce the reliance on weapons of all forms, and searches for alternatives to conflict. It is part of the global community of experts on the economics of military affairs, from research and policy institutes, and from working groups on peace and security. EPS was founded in 1989 as Economists against the Arms Race (ECAAR). The founder is Dr Robert J. Schwartz.

In January 2005 ECAAR became EPS, to reflect the wide range of concerns of its members, the extensive range of its programmes, and the complex interrelationships among disarmament, development, security, conflict, war, and peace.

¹ An asterisk appears next to the name of each NGO listed below that has participated in one or more previous sessions of the Conference.

2.

Name of organisation: **Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme***
 City: Basel
 Country: Switzerland
 Contact person: Mr Stephan Robinson
 Activities: See below
 Financial resources: Funded by the governments of the United States of America, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by foundations and private donors
 Membership: 21 affiliates in 21 countries

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, and 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 American, Russian, and Swiss Green Cross. Chemtrust aims to further chemical weapons disarmament by bringing together all sectors involved in the 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 chemical weapons disarmament programmes in Saratov, Izhevsk, Washington, and Indianapolis, Shchuchye, Kizner, and Penza. Green Cross promotes increased awareness of chemical weapons destruction and the importance of the Chemical Weapons Convention through regular articles in newspapers and electronic media.

3.

Name of organisation: **Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)***
 Cities and countries: Brighton, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, the United States of America
 Contact person: Mr Nicholas Dragffy
 Activities: Research and publications, including the "CBW Conventions Bulletin"
 Financial resources: Charitable foundations in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America, including The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Economic and Social Research Council in the United Kingdom; and the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Commission, and the Foreign Ministries of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom
 Membership: 15 part-time and full-time staff, and 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 (CBWs). Its aim is to promote the global elimination of CBWs, 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 of America, and the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 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 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 Technical Secretariat of the OPCW in The Hague.

4.

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 programme with a common theme chosen by the membership; international fellowships for members; and 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 through education and development for leadership—locally, nationally, and globally. The IFUW has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council.

5.

Name of organisation: **Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry (Federchimica)***
City: Milan
Country: Italy
Contact person: Mr Silvano Terraneo
Activities: See below
Financial resources: Funded by chemical-industry associations
Membership: 1,500 companies, with a total of 113,000 employees.

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 113,000

employees. Federchimica is a member of the General Confederation of Italian Industry and of the European Chemical Industry Council. Its primary objectives are the coordination and protection of the role of the Italian chemical industry, as well as the promotion of its capacity for development. Its structure consists of a general-management department and six central-management departments. Its main duties are as follows:

- (a) to elaborate guidelines on economic, industrial, and trade-union matters, as well as on environmental and energy policies;
- (b) to promote these policies with public authorities, national economic organisations, other entrepreneurial organisations, international organisations to which the Federation belongs, trade-union leaders, and environmental and consumer organisations;
- (c) to contribute to the establishment of an accurate image of the chemical industry among the public;
- (d) to carry out studies and projects that inspire and legitimise entrepreneurial choice; and
- (e) to contribute to the constant promotion of the level of quality of its associate companies, with particular attention to the organisation of initiatives in the field of innovation.

6.

Name of organisation: **Organisation for Defending the Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODVCW)***

City: Sardasht

Country: Iran

Contact person: Mr Rahim Karimi Vahed

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Public donations and member contributions

Staff: 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 it.

The ODVCW is a non-profit NGO dedicated to informing the international community and international organisations about the human tragedy in the Kurdish region. Since a majority of the victims in question need medical care and health monitoring, the ODVCW 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 ODVCW are as follows:

- (a) to promote awareness of the human tragedy in Sardasht among both the public and other organisations that are active in the fight against the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons;

- (b) to identify suitable methods for solving the problems faced by the victims of chemical weapons; and
- (c) 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.

7.

Name of organisation:	Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs*
Cities and Countries:	Geneva, Switzerland; Rome, Italy; and Washington, D.C., the United States of America
Contact person:	Mr Serguei Batsanov, Director, Pugwash, Geneva Office
Activities:	See below
Financial resources:	The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Cyrus Eaton Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Ploughshares Fund, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Membership:	More than 40 national Pugwash groups, in addition to the independent International Student/Young Pugwash organisation and various national student/Young Pugwash groups

The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs is an international organisation that brings together scholars and public figures to work towards reducing the danger of armed conflict and to seek solutions to global security threats. It was founded in 1957 by Joseph Rotblat and Bertrand Russell in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada, 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 objectives 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, 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 and Toxin 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 after the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and 40 years after 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 Chemical Weapons Convention-related implementation policy through the Pugwash Study Group, which has convened over 20 workshops on the implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions, which involve the discussion of papers presented by experts from OPCW delegations, academia, and industry, among others.

8.

Name of organisation: **Queens University, School of Politics and International Studies***
 City: Belfast
 Country: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 Contact person: Dr Alexander Kelle
 Activities: See below
 Financial resources: MacArthur Research and Writing Grant
 Membership:

Dr Kelle has attended six previous sessions of the Conference of the States Parties, as well as the First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review of the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

He is a Lecturer in Politics and International Studies at Queens University in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Dr Kelle has a deep interest in issues related to the Chemical Weapons Convention and has worked on Convention-related issues since 1995.

His research has mainly focussed on the evolution of the chemical weapons control regime and its effectiveness, and on scientific and technical developments of relevance to the Convention.

Financial support has been provided to Dr Kelle through the award of a MacArthur Research and Writing Grant for a project entitled "Preventing the Malign Misuse of 21st Century Chemistry-How to Strengthen the Prohibitory Norm against Chemical Weapons".

9.

Name of organisation: **Scientists' Working Group on Biological and Chemical Weapons**
 City: Washington, D.C.
 Country: The United States of America
 Contact person: Dr Mark Wheelis
 Activities: See below
 Financial resources: See below

The Scientists' Working Group on Biological and Chemical Weapons is funded through the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and by the Ploughshares Fund Membership. Eleven experts work as volunteers with the Program on CBW Control at the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, which has a staff of approximately 25. The CBW Programme at the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation has a staff of 2.

The Group was founded in 1989, and in November 2003 it joined the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation's new programme on control of biological and chemical weapons.

The Center has other programmes on arms control. The CBW Program has focussed on verification and compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

10.

Name of organisation: **Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)***

City: Tehran

Country: The Islamic Republic of Iran

Contact person: Shahriar Khateri

Activities: See below

Financial resources: Public financial assistance
Members' financial assistance
Charitable foundations

Membership 15 full time employees, and approximately 150 part-time members, including individuals with a scientific or a medical background, and experts in peace and cultural activities

The Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS) is an NGO that has been approved by the Iranian Ministry of the Interior according to the rule governing the registration of NGOs (Part A, Article II, of domestic law 584,585, dated July 1998).

The SCWVS was established to offer medical, social, legal, and cultural support to the 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 employed by Iraqi forces during the eight-year Iraq-Iran war, which lasted from 1980 to 1988. In addition, the SCWVS works to improve the quality of life of victims of chemical weapons, and of their families.

The society consists of the following six committees:

- (a) The Health and Treatment Committee: Organises a network of expert medical professionals (most of whom have acquired invaluable experience in managing casualties of chemical weapons attacks during the 1980s war) to develop a better healthcare system for victims of chemical weapons throughout the country (in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Janbazan Organisation (veterans' affairs) and to find new methods for managing the medical and health problems among CW victims (especially civilian victims)

- (b) The Training and Research Committee: Compiles 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 improve their quality of life, despite debilitating illnesses due to their exposure to chemical warfare agents. This committee, in collaboration with other research centres and universities, also conducts studies and surveys in relation to the medical, social and other aspects of the long-term effects of CW agents.
- (c) The Legal Affairs Committee: Gathers legal documents to expose those companies which helped Iraq to produce chemical warfare agents; this committee also gives legal advice to CW victims.
- (d) The Cultural Committee: Works to correct erroneous beliefs about the health situation of CW victims and the nature of their illnesses.
- (e) The Public and International Affairs Committee: Works to make known scientific publications in the public domain from other committees (such as newsletters, articles, media publications, and so on); in addition, this committee seeks to foster collaboration with other international organisations (other NGOs, the United Nations, UNICEF, the OPCW, and so on) so that the SCWVS can receive the assistance it needs to reach its goals.
- (f) The Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee.

11.

Name of organisation: **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) ***
 City: Solna
 Country: Sweden
 Contact person: Mr John Hart
 Activities: Chemical and biological warfare research project, and publications, including the SIPRI Yearbook
 Financial resources: Annual grants from the Swedish Government, and external grants
 Membership: 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 the understanding of the conditions required for the peaceful resolution of international conflicts and for a stable peace. SIPRI has built its reputation on its competence and professional skills; its collection of hard data and precise facts; its provision of accessible and impartial information on weapons developments, arms transfers and production, and military expenditure; and on its information on arms limitations, arms reduction, and disarmament.

SIPRI has been involved in chemical and biological warfare (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 representatives of the Preparatory Commission for the OPCW. The CBW Project is one of SIPRI's longest-running research projects, focussing on developments in chemical and biological weapons, and their actual or alleged use and acquisition, as well as on efforts to promote effective

disarmament measures aiming at their total elimination. After the conclusion of the Convention in 1992, SIPRI identified the following research areas:

- (a) the implementation and verification of the Convention;
- (b) the destruction of chemical weapons;
- (c) old chemical weapons and toxic armament wastes;
- (d) countering proliferation; and
- (e) strengthening the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

12.

Name of organisation: **T.M.C. Asser Instituut**
City: The Hague
Country: The Netherlands
Contact person: Mr Frans A. Nelissen
Activities: Please see below
Financial resources: Funding is provided by the University of Amsterdam.
Membership: The Asser Instituut has a staff of 51 persons.

The T.M.C. Asser Instituut is a leading research institute in the area of private and public international law, European Law, and International Commercial Arbitration. The institute conducts research in the areas mentioned above and has an international and interdisciplinary approach in the area of legal specialisation. It organises congresses and postgraduate courses. T.M.C. Asser Press publishes the Institute's publications.

13.

Name of organisation: **Verification, Research, and Information Centre (VERTIC)***
City: London
Country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Contact person: Mr Eoghan Murphy
Activities: See below
Financial resources: VERTIC is funded primarily by grants from foundations. Its current major funders are the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, the Global Opportunities Fund of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust. VERTIC also accepts commissions from governments, international organisations, and other bodies. It currently has commissions from the Canadian Government, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission.
Membership: Five staff, and a six-member board of directors. The organisation is advised by an international network of verification consultants.

Established in 1986, VERTIC is an independent, non-profit NGO, whose mission is to promote effective and efficient verification as a means of ensuring confidence in the implementation of international agreements. It 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, the encouragement of awareness and observance of the 1972 Biological and Toxin 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 regarding the monitoring and verification of compliance.

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

14.

Name of organisation: **World Federalist Movement (WFM)**

City: The Hague

Country: The Netherlands

Contact person: William R. Pace

Activities: Please see below

Financial resources: The WFM receives major funding from its member organisations, and from the Ford Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the European Commission, and several governments.

Membership: The WFM is made up of over 30 member and associated organisations from around the world. It is primarily an international movement of member organisations; these groups are supported by individual members from almost every nation of the world.

The WFM is an international citizens' movement working for justice, peace, and sustainable prosperity. Its Secretariat is co-located in New York, the United States of America, and in The Hague, the Netherlands. The WFM supports the Chemical Weapons Convention as part

of its programme on disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In addition, as the host organisation of the Coalition of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the WFM wishes to foster cooperation between the ICC and the OPCW, and between the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Chemical Weapons Convention. The WFM has consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations.

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