



# 禁止化学武器组织

缔约国大会

第十二届会议  
2007年11月5日至9日

C-12/DEC.3  
5 November 2007  
CHINESE  
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## 决定

### 非政府组织列席缔约国大会第十二届会议

缔约国大会，

铭记其《议事规则》第33条，

特此：

**核可**其名称出现在本文所附清单上的非政府组织列席缔约国大会（以下称“大会”）第十二届会议，并**决定**对这些非政府组织的代表作如下安排：

- (a) （取决于大会的决定）将邀请他们列席大会全体会议的公开会议。
- (b) 将向他们颁发印有其名字的胸卡，在世界论坛会议中心内必须佩戴该胸卡。
- (c) 他们可在指定的地点陈列供散发的材料。
- (d) 将应请求向他们提供大会第十二届会议附加说明的议程中提到的以及该届会议期间分发的所有文件，但会场文件和其他文件草案除外。

附件（仅以英文提供）：

List of Non-Governmental Organisations Entitled to Participate in the Twelfth Session of the Conference of the States Parties

（有权列席缔约国大会第十二届会议的非政府组织的名单）



## Annex

### LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

1. Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme \*
2. Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)\*
3. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)\*
4. Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI)\*

#### Background Information

##### 1.

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

City: Basel

Country: Switzerland

Contact person: Mr Stephan Robinson

Activities: See below

Financial resources: The Chemtrust programme is funded by grants from the Governments of Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America; foundations, and private donors.

Membership: 30 affiliates 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 change in global values. Multi-sector dialogue is the basic GCI means 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 United States, Russian, and Swiss Green Cross. Chemtrust aims to further the disarmament of chemical weapons 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 roundtable discussions on national chemical weapons disarmament programmes in Izhevsk, Kizner, Penza, Saratov, and Shchuch’ye, Russia; and Washington and Indianapolis, in the United States. 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.

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

**2.**

Name of organisation: **Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)**  
City: Brighton/Harvard  
Country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/United States of America  
Contact person: Mr Daniel Feakes  
Activities: Research, publications (including the “CBW Conventions Bulletin”)  
Financial resources: United Kingdom and United States charitable foundations, including the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the United Kingdom 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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.  
Membership: 15 staff (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 disarmament and anti-proliferation treaties for chemical and biological weapons (CBW): 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”. The HSP also convenes the Pugwash Study Group on the Implementation of the CBW Conventions, and participates in international specialist seminars and workshops. The programme also supports a researcher at the OPCW Technical Secretariat in The Hague.

**3.**

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: 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, professional skill, and the collection of precise, accessible, impartial information on weapons developments, arms transfers and production, and military expenditures, 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 Chemical Weapons Convention, in many

cases with the active participation of PrepCom representatives. The Chemical and Biological Warfare 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 obtain 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.

The institute is mainly financed by the Swedish Parliament, with some of the research projects supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; the Irish Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform; the UNDP; the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces; 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 grants are of one to three years' duration.

The Institute hosts annual seminars with the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme and regularly receives other parliamentary, scientific, and governmental delegations.

#### 4.

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: It receives funding from its member companies.  
Membership: 850 companies, of which some 330 have 20 or more employees

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 Netherlands gross domestic product, the Netherlands ranks second in the world, after Belgium. Customers in the domestic market, apart from the chemical industry, *per se*, include the rubber and plastics processing industries and the textile, pharmaceutical, and construction industries.

The VCNI publishes a Responsible Care report every year, in which, on the industry's own initiative, an account is given about performance on environmental, safety, and health matters in the industry's 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.