



OIAC

Conférence des États parties

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DÉCISION

PARTICIPATION D'ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES ET DE REPRÉSENTANTS DE L'INDUSTRIE À LA HUITIÈME SESSION DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ÉTATS PARTIES

La Conférence des États parties,

Tenant compte de l'article 33 du Règlement intérieur de la Conférence des États parties ("la Conférence"),

Approuve la participation à la huitième session de la Conférence des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) énumérées à l'annexe 1 ci-jointe et des représentants de l'industrie dont les noms figurent à l'annexe 2 ci-jointe;

Décide d'accorder aux représentants des ONG énumérées à l'annexe 1 ci-jointe et aux représentants de l'industrie dont les noms figurent à l'annexe 2 ci-jointe, le traitement suivant :

- a) les représentants des ONG et de l'industrie chimique sont invités (sous réserve d'une décision de la Conférence) à assister aux séances plénières publiques de la Conférence;
- b) les représentants des ONG et de l'industrie chimique doivent porter dans l'enceinte du Centre néerlandais des congrès les badges qui leur seront attribués;
- c) les représentants des ONG et de l'industrie chimique peuvent présenter de la documentation aux endroits désignés à cette fin dans le Centre néerlandais des congrès;



- d) les représentants des ONG et de l'industrie chimique ont accès à tous les documents mentionnés dans l'ordre du jour annoté et distribués pendant la Conférence, exception faite des documents de séance et autres projets de documents.

Annexes (en anglais seulement) :

Annexe 1 : List of Non-Governmental Organisations (Liste des organisations non gouvernementales)

Annexe 2 : List of Chemical Industry Representatives (Liste des représentants de l'industrie chimique)

Annex 1

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS¹

1. Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)*²
2. International Federation of University Women (IFUW)*
3. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)*
4. Monterey Institute of International Studies, Center for Non-proliferation Studies (CNS), Chemical and Biological Non-proliferation Project*
5. Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme*
6. BioWeapons Prevention Project (BWPP)*
7. Scientific Society for the Prevention of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Hazards*
8. Mass Destruction Weapons Injured Society (MDWIS)*
9. World Veterans Federation (France)*

Background information

1. Name of organisation: Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)*
 City: Brighton/Harvard
 Country: United Kingdom/United States of America
 Contact person: Mr Scott Spence
 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

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 (CWC) and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC).

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 made in the work of the OPCW. The HSP also convenes the Pugwash Study Group on the Implementation of the Chemical and

¹ The cut-off date for receipt of the information provided in these Annexes was 14 October 2003.

² An asterisk next to the name of an NGO means that it has participated in previous sessions of the Conference of the States Parties.

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 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; 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. Comprising 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 United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

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: 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 a 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 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. After the conclusion of the

CWC in 1992, SIPRI identified the following research areas: (a) the implementation and verification of the CWC; (b) the destruction of chemical weapons; (c) old chemical weapons and toxic armament wastes; (d) countering proliferation; and (e) strengthening the Biological and BWC.

4. Name of organisation: Monterey Institute of International Studies: Center for Non-proliferation Studies (CNS), Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-proliferation Project*
 - *City: Monterey
 - Country: United States
 - Contact person: Ms Holly Dragoo
 - 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 John Merck Fund, the Prospect Hill Foundation, and the Ploughshares Fund, Center Foundation for Global Partnership, Nuclear Threat Initiative, Scherman Foundation, Compton Foundation, HKH Foundation and the Japan-US Friendship Commission.
 - Membership: The Director of CNS is Dr William Potter. This institute has 45 full-time staff, and over 40 part-time personnel, and has 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 United States devoted exclusively to research and training on non-proliferation issues. The mission of the CNS is to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by training the next generation of non-proliferation experts and disseminating timely information and analysis. Established in 1989, the CNS 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 the Russian Federation; (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 technical aspects of CBW proliferation, including annual workshops and seminars for Monterey Institute graduate students.

5. 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 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 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) on 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 Russian, and Swiss, and United States 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, 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.

6. Name of organisation: Bioweapons Prevention Project (BWPP)*
 City: Geneva
 Country: Switzerland
 Contact person: Jean Pascal Zanders
 Activities: 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 concerned at the failure of governments to act. The project will track the actions that governments and others take to reduce bioweapons threats and to suppress the exploitation of biotechnology for hostile purposes. BWPP aims to work closely with governments, industry, and academic and international organisations.
 Financial resources: The project encourages government and philanthropic support for its activities and solicits financial and other contributions.
 Membership: BWPP is governed by a Board of Directors.

The 1972 BWC and the 1925 Geneva Protocol comprehensively prohibit biological weapons but make no provisions for monitoring or verifying compliance. BWPP aims to fill this gap by monitoring implementation of the legal and political obligations never to develop, produce or use biological weapons. The results of the Project will be published in the BioWeapons Monitor, the first comprehensive and global account of developments related to biological weapons. The Bioweapons Monitor will include contributions from project network members and will subject to review by the world. The project encourages philanthropic support of its activities and solicits financial and other contributions.

7. Name of organisation: Scientific Society for the Prevention of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Hazards*
 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 that have either a scientific or medical background.

The Scientific Society for Prevention of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Hazards is a Swiss Society established in May 2002 in Zumikon, Switzerland. This organisation participated in the 7th International Symposium on Protection against Chemical and Biological warfare agents held in Stockholm in June 2001. It also interacts with WHO, OPCW and 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 to create public awareness about the impact that weapons of mass destruction can have when it is used in case of war or terrorism.

8. Name of organisation: Mass Destruction Weapons Injured Society (MDWIS)*
 City: Tehran
 Country: Iran
 Contact person: Mr Maleky
 Activities: See below
 Financial resources: This organisation is self-financed, receiving its dues from members.

The MDWIS was established in late 1998 by individuals that had suffered during the Iran-Iraq war due to the usage of chemical weapons. The main objective of this organisation is to focus world attention on the horrific impact of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Its aims are to help individuals that have been affected by WMDs to lead a stable life. It engages in public meeting and participates in Conferences to create a greater public awareness on issues relating to WMDs.

9. Name of organisation: World Veterans Federation (WVF)*
 City: Paris
 Country: France
 Contact person: Mr Jan F.H. Loos
 Activities: See below
 Financial resources: WVF is funded by membership dues
 Membership: Approximately 150 member associations in 80 countries.

One of the statutory objectives of the WVF is to maintain international peace and security through the application of the Charter of the United Nations, and through respect for human rights and fundamental liberties contained in the Declaration on Human Rights. One of the main areas of interest is disarmament, particularly weapons of mass destruction. Through its members and associations in various countries, the WVF informs authorities and public opinion about the CWC. The WVF has consultative status with the UN Social and Economic Council. Its current goal is to promote action by those countries that have not yet ratified the CWC.

Annex 2

LIST OF CHEMICAL-INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES

1. European Chemical Industry Council
2. Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI)

Background information

1. 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 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 accounts for more than 30% of the world's chemical production. Together with its sister associations regrouped in the International Council of Chemical Associations, CEFIC has played a significant role for over 15 years in advising negotiators and subsequently the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW on how parts of the Convention affecting industry can be made more comprehensible and verifiable, and how they can involve manageable administrative procedures. CEFIC Member Federations continue, in close cooperation with their national authorities, to assist their members with implementation issues, ensuring that they fulfil all obligations under the CWC.

2. 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: The VNCI is comprised of about 850 companies

The chemical industry is second-largest industrial sector in the Netherlands. When expressed in terms of the relative contribution of the chemical industry to 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 VNCI publishes a Responsible Care report every year, in which an account is given, on the industry's own initiative, of its performance on environmental, safety and health matters in its sector.

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

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

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