



OPCW

Conference of the States Parties

Ninth Session
29 November – 2 December 2004

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DECISION

ATTENDANCE BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AT THE NINTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

The Conference of the States Parties,

Bearing in mind Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”),

Hereby:

Approves the participation of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) listed in Annex 1, in the Ninth Session of the Conference; and

Decides to accord to the representatives of the NGOs listed in Annex 1 the following status:

- (a) representatives of NGOs will be invited (subject to the decision of the Conference) to attend open meetings of the plenary sessions of the Conference;
- (b) representatives of NGOs will be issued name tags, which must be worn within the Netherlands Congress Centre (NCC);
- (c) representatives of NGOs may place literature for distribution at designated sites in the NCC; and
- (d) representatives of NGOs may have access to all the documents mentioned in the annotated agenda and distributed during the Conference, except for Conference Room Papers (CRP) or other draft documentation.

Annexes (English only):

- Annex 1: List of Non-Governmental Organisations Entitled to Attend the Ninth Session of the Conference of the States Parties
- Annex 2: Background Information on Non-Governmental Organisations Entitled to Attend the Ninth Session of the Conference of the States Parties



Annex 1

**LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS ENTITLED TO ATTEND
THE NINTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES**

1. BioWeapons Prevention Project (BWPP)*
2. Bradford Disarmament Research Centre (BDRC)*
3. Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry (Federchimica)*
4. Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme*
5. Harvard Sussex Program (HSP)*
6. International Federation of University Women (IFUW)*
7. International Union Of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)*
8. Organisation for Defending the Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODVCW)*
9. School of Politics and International Studies, Queens University
10. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)*
11. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)*
12. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)*
13. Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI), The Netherlands*

* NGOs whose names are followed by an asterisk have participated in previous sessions of the Conference of the States Parties.

Annex 2

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS ENTITLED TO ATTEND THE NINTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

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

The 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC) and the 1925 Geneva Protocol comprehensively prohibit biological weapons but they make no provisions for monitoring or verifying compliance. 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 Bio weapons 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.

2. Name of organisation: Bradford Disarmament Research Centre (BDRC), Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford*
City: Bradford
Country: United Kingdom
Contact person: Mr Neil Davidson
Activities: See below
Financial resources: Funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.
Membership: The BDRC has a staff of 10

The Bradford Weapons of Mass Destruction Disarmament Research Centre carries out research on nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in the following thematic areas: analysis of relevant scientific and technological developments, arms control, disarmament, governance, history, policy, regime-building, strategy and security. The BRDC has been granted approval by previous Sessions of the Conference to attend.

The centre is involved in a number of projects and the project of particular relevance to the Chemical Weapons Convention is titled "Project on Strengthening the Chemical Weapons Convention". The project is funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

3. Name of organisation: Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry (Federchimica)*
 City: Milano
 Country: Italy
 Contact person: Mr Sergio Treichler
 Activities: See below
 Financial resources: Funded by chemical industry associations
 Membership: At present 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 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. The main duties are as follows:

1. To elaborate guidelines in economic, industrial and trade union matters and also in the areas of environment and energy policies;
2. To promote these policies with public authorities, national economic organisations, other entrepreneurial organisations, international organisations to whom the Federation belongs, trade union leaders, environmental and consumer organisations;
3. To contribute to the establishment of an accurate image of the chemical industry in the public opinion;
4. To carry out studies and projects which inspire and legitimise entrepreneurial choice;
5. To contribute to the constant promotion of the level of quality of the companies associated with particular attention to the organisation on initiatives in the field of innovation.

4. Name of organisation: Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme*
 City: Basel
 Country: Switzerland
 Contact persons: Mr Stephan Robinson
 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 grassroots movements from all sectors of society (NGOs, business and other groups) in a unique platform. GCI was initiated at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992, and was officially launched in Kyoto, Japan, on 20 April 1993, under the leadership of GCI President, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In addition to other international programmes, since 1994, GCI has been running the “Legacy Programme,” which addresses issues resulting from the arms race during the Cold War. One component of the Legacy Programme is “Chemtrust”, a joint initiative of the US, Russian, and Swiss Green Cross. Chemtrust aims to further CW disarmament by bringing together all 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 US, the Russian Federation, and Switzerland. GCI has organised several hearings and roundtable discussions on national CW disarmament programmes in Saratov, Izhevsk, Washington and Indianapolis.

5. 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, The UK Economic and Social Research Council, The Sixth Framework Programme of the European Commission and the Foreign Ministries of 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”. 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 OPCW Secretariat in The Hague.

6. 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. 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).

7. Name of organisation: International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)*
City: Bergen
Country: Norway
Contact person: Professor Leiv K Sydnnes
Activities: See below
Financial resources: The primary sources of income were the National Subscriptions paid by NAOs and IUPAC publications. The work of various IUPAC bodies and operations of the Secretariat comprise the bulk of IUPAC's expenses.
Membership: IUPAC is an association of bodies, National Adhering Organizations (NAOs), which represent the chemists of different member countries. There are 45 National Adhering Organizations, and 20 other countries are also linked to IUPAC in the status of Associate National Adhering Organization, 32 Associated Organizations, 94 Company Associates, nearly 5100 Affiliate Members and over 1000 fellows.

IUPAC serves to advance the world wide aspects of the chemical sciences and to contribute to the application of chemistry in the service of mankind. As a scientific, international, non-governmental and objective body, IUPAC can address many global issues involving chemical sciences. This organisation was formed in 1919 by chemists from industry and academia. IUPAC is recognised as an authority on chemical nomenclature, terminology, standardized methods for measurements, atomic weights and many other critical evaluated data.

IUPAC serves the international scientific endeavour in the dual function of a basic science and mission-oriented Union. The Union is in a unique position to contribute to the central interdisciplinary chemical sciences. In strengthening international chemistry it strives to inspire high standards of excellence, which are of relevance to academia and industrial research and seek to promote the service of chemistry to society and global issues.

Chemical weapons are a major concern for IUPAC. In 2001 the OPCW requested IUPAC for assistance to work out documents describing the development that had taken place in chemistry and chemical technology since the entry into force of the CWC. An important event in that endeavour was the workshop held in Bergen in June 2002, and the report was presented on 1 May 2003. IUPAC is also involved with a joint OPCW-IUPAC project on CWC education and outreach.

8. 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 Members contributions
- Staff: The members of the organization are volunteers from Sardasht and nearby region and a significant number of them are chemical weapons victims themselves or have lost members of their families in the chemical attack of 1987.

The ODVCW in Sardasht is a non-profit, non-governmental organization, which is dedicated to informing the international community, as well as international organizations of the human tragedy in the Kurdish region. Since a majority of the chemical weapons victims of Sardasht need to receive medical care and health monitoring, the ODVCW tries to collaborate with national health systems as well as other non-governmental organisations to find ways to improve the quality of life and health status of patients.

The ODVCW conduct their activities towards the following aims:

1. Drawing the attention of public and organizations that are active in the fight against production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons;
2. To identify suitable methods for solving chemical weapons victims problems;
3. Study and follow through the legal damages inflicted on the people and the environment of where chemical weapons are produced and where they are used.

9. Name of organisation: School of Politics and International Studies, Queens University
City: Belfast
Country: United Kingdom
Contact person: Mr Alexander Kelle
Activities: See below
Financial resources: MacArthur Research and Writing Grant
Membership:

Mr Alexander Kelle has attended five previous sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and also the First Review Conference. He has recently been appointed as a Lecturer in the Politics and International Studies at the Queens University in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Dr Kelle had a deep interest in issues relating to the Chemical Weapons Convention and has worked on CWC related issues since 1995. His research has mainly focussed on the evolution of the CW control regime, its effectiveness and also scientific and technical developments of relevance to the Convention. Dr Kelle has attended the previous CSP sessions as a representative of the Peace Research Institute in Frankfurt and more recently, at the Department of Peace Studies at the University of Bradford. Financial support has been provided to Dr Kelle through the award of a MacArthur Research and Writing Grant for a project on "Preventing the Malign Misuse of 21st Century Chemistry-How to Strengthen the Prohibitory Norm against Chemical Weapons."

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

Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS) is a non governmental organization which has been approved by Iranian Ministry of Interior according to NGOs registration rule (part A, article II of 584,585 domestic law dated Jul.1998).

The SCWVS has been established to conduct medical, social, legal, cultural support for more than 45000 Iranian Chemical Warfare Agents (including some 7000 civilian victims) who are suffering from long term effects of exposure to chemical weapons employed by Iraq regime during 8 years Iraq-Iran war (1980-1988) and to try to improve 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 affair committee
4. Cultural committee
5. Public and international affair committee
6. Administrative and financial affair committee

The main goals of each committee are as following:

1. Health and treatment committee:
To try to organize a medical network consist of expert professionals (most of them have invaluable experiences of chemical casualties management during 80's war) to develop better health care system for CW victims throughout the country (in collaboration with ministry of health, Janbazan-veterans affair-organization) and to find new methods for management of medical and health problems among CW victims (specially civilian victims)
2. Training and research committee:
To compile articles ,pamphlets ,booklets containing useful information and health advices for CW victims and their relatives to be able to deal with their illness and to improve their quality of life despite debilitating illnesses due to exposure to Chemical warfare agents.
To conduct studies and surveys regarding medical ,social and other aspects of long term effects of CW agents in collaboration with other research centres and universities
3. Legal affair committee
To gather legal documents to expose those companies which helped Iraq to be able to produce chemical warfare agents and to give legal consultation to CW victims.
4. Cultural committee
To try to correct some cultural incorrect public believes regarding the health situation of CW victims and nature of their illnesses (lots of people believe that effects of CW agents are contagious...).
5. Public and international affair committee
To publish scientific products of other committees as newsletter, article, via mass media.
To develop collaboration with international organizations (UN, UNICEF, OPCW...) and other NGOs in order reach SCWVS goals.

11. 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: 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 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 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: The Verification, Research, and Information Centre (VERTIC)*
City: London
Country: United Kingdom
Contact person: Ms Angela Woodward
Activities: See below
Financial resources: VERTIC is funded primarily by grants from foundations. Its current major funders are Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, The Global Opportunities Fund of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the John D. and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation, The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Network for Social Change, The Ploughshares Fund and the Polden- Puckham Charitable Foundation
Membership: Five staff, six 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. The Centre specialises in three areas:

Peace and Security

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

Arms Control and Disarmament

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

The Environment

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

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

13. 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 gross domestic product, the Netherlands ranks second in the world, after Belgium.

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

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

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

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

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

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