



OPCW

Conference of the States Parties

Eleventh Session
5 – 8 December 2006

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DECISION

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

The Conference of the States Parties,

Bearing in mind Rule 33 of its Rules of Procedure,

Hereby:

Approves the participation of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) whose names appear in the list annexed hereto in the Eleventh Session of the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”), and **decides on** the following arrangements with respect to the representatives of these NGOs:

- (a) They will be invited, subject to a decision of the Conference, to attend open meetings of its plenary sessions.
- (b) They will be issued with name tags, which must be worn within the World Forum Convention Center (WFCC).
- (c) They may place literature for distribution at designated sites.
- (d) They will be provided, on request, with all documents referred to in the annotated agenda for the Eleventh Session of the Conference and distributed during that Session, except for conference-room papers and other draft documents.

Annex (unedited, English only):

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



Annex

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

1. Defence College of Management and Technology
2. Green Cross International (GCI) Legacy Programme *
3. Harvard Sussex Program (HSP) *
4. International Federation of University Women (IFUW) *
5. Organisation for Defending the Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODVCW)*
6. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs*
7. Scientists Working Group on Biological and Chemical Weapons*
8. Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS)*
9. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) *
10. T.M.C. Asser Instituut*

Background Information

1.

Name of organisation: **Defence College of Management and Technology**

City: Swindon

Country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Contact persons: Mr Ron Manley

Activities: See below

Financial resources: The University's primary sources of funding are tuition fees and research grants and contracts from both industry and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Membership: Not applicable

The Defence College of Management and Technology at Cranfield University, Swindon, provides postgraduate courses in the field of management, science, and technology. The courses also cover issues dealing with international relations, primarily in the field of security, including the history of the development, use, defence against, and elimination of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons. The development and status on international treaties like the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are part of the course work undertaken at the University.

2.

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

City: Basel

Country: Switzerland

Contact persons: Mr Stephan Robinson

Activities: See below

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.

Financial resources: The Chemtrust programme is funded by grants from the Governments of Canada, Finland, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and from 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 American, 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. 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, Shchuch'ye, 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) ***
 City: Brighton/Harvard
 Country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America
 Contact person: Mr Daniel Feakes
 Activities: Research, 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, and 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 Japan, 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; training programmes
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.

5.

Name of organisation: **Organisation for Defending the Victims of Chemical Weapons (ODVCW)***
City: Sardasht
Country: Islamic Republic of 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 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 OCVCW 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.

6.

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.

7.

Name of organisation: **Scientists Working Group on Biological and Chemical Weapons***
City: Washington D.C
Country: United States of America
Contact person: Dr Barbara Rosenberg
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.

8.

Name of organisation: **Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support (SCWVS) ***
City: Tehran
Country: Islamic Republic of Iran
Contact person: Shahriar Khateri
Activities: See below
Financial resources: Public Donations and Members contributions
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.

9.

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.

10.

Name of organisation: **T.M.C. Asser Instituut***
City: The Hague
Country: Netherlands
Contact person: Dr Olivier Ribbelink
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.

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