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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR AN
INTERNATIONAL LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT
FOR IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL ACTION ON
CERTAIN PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Seventh session

Geneva, 14-18 July 2003

Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

Preparations for the Conference of the Parties

**INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OFFER BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND TO
HOST THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON
PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN GENEVA****

Note by the secretariat

As stated in document UNEP/POPS/INC.7/23, information concerning the offer by the Government of Switzerland to host the permanent secretariat of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in Geneva is contained in annex to the present note. The information is circulated as submitted by the Government of Switzerland and has not been formally edited.

* UNEP/POPS/INC.7/1.

** Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, article 20; Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Stockholm Convention, resolution 6 (in document UNEP/POPS/CONF/4, appendix I); decision INC-6/19 and appendix (in document UNEP/POPS/INC.6/22, annex I).

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Annex:

OFFER BY

SWITZERLAND

**to host the
Permanent Secretariat of the**

**STOCKHOLM CONVENTION
ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)
IN GENEVA**

in response to the Appendix to Decision INC-6/19 of the 6th Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument for Implementing International Action on Certain Persistent Organic Pollutants

(see document UNEP/POPS/INC. 6/22 – Decision INC-6/19 - Appendix)



INTRODUCTION

The adoption of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in May 2001 marks an important success in the protection of human health and the global environment. Together with the Basel Convention and the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention provides a comprehensive international regime for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes. Switzerland is fully committed to continuing its strong support for the integrated implementation of this regime, especially through capacity building, development co-operation and technology transfer.

The key to successful implementation is a coherent and integrated approach. This need has been identified by Ministers through the GMEF (Global Ministerial Environment Forum) and endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The co-location in Geneva of the key players at international level enables synergies and promotes this coherence. The close proximity of international environmental organisations and institutions is central to chemicals and wastes issues. Switzerland has already established the International Environment House, that is home to the interim Stockholm Convention Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, the interim Rotterdam Convention Secretariat and UNEP Chemicals. Moreover, the International Environment House is the centre of the Geneva Environment Network that groups together the other organisations and institutions important for international chemical policy, such as WHO, WTO and the IFCS, all of which are located in Geneva. This clustering in Geneva, close proximity and easy mutual access have been crucial for the excellent co-operation between these institutions. This is the reason why, Switzerland is also candidate for the permanent Rotterdam Convention Secretariat

The presence of over 200 diplomatic missions in Geneva continues to provide efficiency and substantial cost-savings for the parties and the Secretariat. In addition, being the world's premier venue for international meetings, Geneva already has in place all the facilities and excellent travel connections to the whole world that are essential for successfully supporting an international convention.

Switzerland welcomes delegates of all nationalities, and its swift granting of visas facilitates the visits of delegates and experts, as well as their families, attending meetings in Switzerland. Geneva itself is truly international. Foreign nationals, from all cultures and continents of the world make up over one third of its resident population, the city on the lake welcomes visitors from abroad and knows how to respond to their needs.

Geneva has hosted the interim Stockholm Convention Secretariat throughout the POPs negotiations and the interim period. This location has proved to be efficient and effective. No other location can match Geneva as the seat of the Secretariat and the Convention. All the necessary elements are already in place, tried and tested. Locating the Secretariat and Convention elsewhere would mean accepting a lower standard of service and



support than has been afforded to date. Our ability to protect the world from toxic chemicals would be diminished accordingly. If we are to be successful in protecting the world from POPs, we must keep this winning team, and provide a permanent home for it in Geneva.

For these reasons, I am proud to submit on behalf of the Swiss government this offer to host the Permanent Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in Geneva.

PHILIPPE ROCH

DIRECTOR OF THE SWISS AGENCY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND LANDSCAPE



I. SUMMARY

United Nations environmental affairs are to a large extent centred in Geneva. This is not a coincidence. Geneva is the largest UN centre other than the Headquarters in New York, and it is a cost effective location that encourages coherence and synergies.

The location of UNEP's chemicals programme in Geneva has proven to be very practical, effective, efficient and financially sound, both for the organisation and for the stakeholders involved. It has demonstrated the benefits of co-location with the other key international chemical organisations in Geneva.

Integrated implementation and clustering of the chemicals and wastes multilateral environment agreements was identified as a priority by the Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GMEF) and reinforced by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The Geneva location of the three Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) is consistent with that position, as today the interim secretariats of the Stockholm Convention (thereafter: Secretariat), the Rotterdam Convention, the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and furthermore UNEP Chemicals are located side-by-side in the International Environment House in Geneva. This is the reason why, Switzerland is also candidate for the permanent Rotterdam Convention Secretariat.

Moreover, as all other major international organisations and institutions that are relevant for the work of the Stockholm Convention have their headquarters in Geneva. Their co-location has proven to be crucial for the excellent co-operation between these different institutions. Maintaining the Secretariat in Geneva will build on and strengthen the existing chemicals and waste cluster, increasing the co-ordination of the activities taking place within the framework of relating agreements. Additionally it will promote and ensure a comprehensive, coherent, effective and efficient chemicals and waste regime. Resulting benefits include reduced costs from sharing personnel and administrative and scientific know-how, as well as computer and legal services. **It will enable the synergies that are essential for the Secretariat to fulfil its mandate.**

These institutions include:

- the *Chemicals Unit of UNEP* (UNEP Chemicals)
- the *interim Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention* (PIC);
- the *Basel Convention on the International Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes* (SBC);
- the *UNEP Regional Office for Europe* (UNEP/ROE);
- the *International Programme on Chemical Safety* (IPCS);
- the *Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals* (IOMC);
- the *World Health Organisation* (WHO);
- the *International Labour Organisation* (ILO);
- the *World Trade Organisation* (WTO);
- the *World Intellectual Property Organisation* (WIPO);
- the *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* (UNCTAD);
- the *United Nations Institute for Training and Research* (UNITAR);
- the *Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety* (IFCS);
- the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES).

For the Secretariat, this has proven to be the optimal and most cost-effective working environment, benefiting both itself and governments alike, particularly for developing countries and countries in transition.



- The **presence in the city of a large number of international representatives, permanent missions (209 from over 150 countries), international organisations** and numerous international NGOs creates further significant advantages for the Secretariat. Moreover specialised representatives in multilateral chemical affairs are present in many of these diplomatic missions. This allows for substantial savings on travel costs for the Secretariat and the Member States. As the seat of the Stockholm Convention, it enables missions to provide support to their capital based delegations, that would not be possible in other locations.
- Delegates, their families and experts are welcome in Switzerland. **The issuing of visas for Switzerland is very uncomplicated.** Short stay visas for delegates and experts - including their family members - designated by a government or invited by an intergovernmental organisation to attend a meeting in Switzerland are granted swiftly, normally **within 24 hours** after submission of the required documents to the Swiss representation (embassy or consulate).
- **Geneva enjoys global air links and excellent rail services. The airport is six minutes by train from the city centre.** It is directly connected to all major European airports including the airline hubs in Zurich, London, Amsterdam, Paris, Frankfurt, Madrid, Vienna and Moscow that connect directly to most of the capitals of the world. These links allow travellers to or from Geneva to profit from low cost airfares from the major international airlines.
- The Secretariat is currently located at the **International Environment House (IEH)**, where it benefits from **rent-free premises**, including meeting rooms and office facilities.
- In Geneva, international organisations benefit from the **International Conference Centre of Geneva (CICG)**, situated in the international quarter. The Centre provides conference rooms seating between 16 and 1,740 people, and is equipped with interpreting facilities for up to 8 languages, together with a press centre, a post office, a restaurant, café and a newsagent. The *CICG* offers efficiency and convenience for international organisations and delegates. It is **available to international organisations free of charge**, resulting in substantial cost savings.
- The presence of major intergovernmental organisations and the UN Office in Geneva ensures that the support **services** essential for high level meetings, such as **top class** simultaneous interpreting services and UN security services, are readily available.
- Geneva, the largest United Nations centre outside the UN-headquarters in New York, is host to more than 30,000 international civil servants, members of diplomatic missions and their families. It is the pre-eminent centre for international negotiations and diplomatic conferences and meetings, as well as a seat for multinational companies and many NGOs. This situation assures great ease in recruiting and maintaining an international staff of high quality as well as good job opportunities for spouses and children of international civil servants and members of diplomatic missions.
- Beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Geneva, the city offers excellent international air connections, train services and road access. It is well known for its shopping opportunities, its cultural life and its nearby recreational and tourist attractions, such as the high peaks of the Alps.
- From the outset, **Switzerland** has actively supported the international endeavours in the field of chemical management and has consistently been **one of the main contributors** to the POPs interim process. Switzerland is determined to maintain this generous support as long as the Secretariat remains located in Geneva. To this end, Switzerland will make available a total **unearmarked sum of CHF 2 million per year**. Furthermore, once the final decision is taken to establish the Secretariat in Geneva, **it will benefit from an initial Swiss payment of CHF 150,000 to consolidate its infrastructure**. The close cooperation between Switzerland and the developing countries in the field of chemicals is further highlighted by the fact,



that Switzerland is both making a major contribution to and working together with Uruguay in order to organise the first Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in Uruguay, Punta del Este.

- **The interim Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention has been located within UNEP Chemicals in the International Environment House in Geneva since the beginning of the POPs negotiations in 1998.** The structures for the permanent Secretariat already exist in Geneva and the core duties of the Secretariat are already performed there by a small number of specialists. Switzerland argues that the permanent Secretariat should be built on this excellent foundation. **It is self evident that a relocation of the Secretariat away from Geneva would entail significant losses** for member States, delegates to conferences, other stakeholders and the Secretariat itself, in terms of costs, synergies and efficiencies by fragmenting the chemicals and waste effort.

- **Finally, locating the Secretariat in Geneva will ensure that the Stockholm Convention remains high profile both in the international community and especially among the stakeholders so critical to its success.**



II. ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE AS REQUESTED BY THE APPENDIX TO DECISION INC-6/19;

CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE REQUESTED FROM COUNTRIES INTERESTED IN HOSTING THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

INTRODUCTION

**Geneva:
friendly international
city**

Geneva, **the most important United Nations centre after the UN-headquarters in New York**, has 450,000 inhabitants in its greater metropolitan area and combines the advantages of a **comfortably-sized city** with a cosmopolitan centre. Foreign nationals, from all cultures and continents of the world make up over one third of its resident population.

A high quality of life, a high level of **security**, an outstanding infrastructure, a wide and varied range of cultural activities, state-of-the-art medical services, superior education facilities, a pleasant climate and a well-preserved natural environment make Geneva one a highly attractive place to work and live. Comparative international studies rank this lakeside city as one of the world's most favoured locations for international activities.

Geneva is a French-speaking city, located in a country where there is a tradition of studying foreign languages and where English is spoken by a large section of the population. In Geneva, many other languages are regularly spoken. While in the state schools instruction is in French, there are many private schools where other languages are used as the language of tuition (Arabic, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian).

In addition to being the second United Nations city with its many major international governmental and non-governmental organisations, Geneva is also an important centre for business and research. It therefore offers **very good employment opportunities for families of international civil servants and members of permanent missions**. Switzerland readily grants the necessary employment permits.

The **international airport** is situated six minutes from the centre of town with direct express-train access. The public transport system is of a very high standard and complemented by an extensive and well-maintained road network. There are direct rail connections to other European cities.

**Switzerland's policy
towards international
organisations**

Switzerland has been hosting international organisations for more than 130 years. In the course of this long tradition and its role as the second United Nations centre, Geneva has developed an unparalleled infrastructure specially tailored to the needs of international organisations. The Swiss and Geneva authorities are



responsive to these needs, and are continuously improving Geneva's attractiveness as a host city for international organisations.

Currently a large number of the major intergovernmental organisations, including WTO, WHO, WIPO, ITU, ILO, UNCTAD, UNITAR, UNEP Regional Office for Europe, UNEP Chemicals, UNEP Trade and Environment, the Basel Convention Secretariat, CITES, IPCS, UN ECE, ICRC, WMO, IPCC and over 170 international non-governmental organisations, such as WWF, IUCN, CIEL, IISD, Green Cross International, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, etc. are headquartered in the Geneva area. The Geneva Environment Network brings together these organisations for co-ordinating work in the environmental field, and offers a unique platform for synergies and coherence between the international organisations, the NGOs, research institutions, the media and the diplomatic missions.

A total of **150 countries have one or more permanent diplomatic missions in Geneva** (150 permanent missions to the United Nations Office and other international organisations, 21 permanent missions to the World Trade Organisation and 16 permanent missions to the Conference on Disarmament). In terms of numbers, therefore, **the city ranks second only to New York**. Those permanent missions enjoy privileges and immunities of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, which applies by analogy.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Privileges and immunities which would be conferred on the permanent secretariat and its staff members, as well as government representatives and other persons engaged in official business of the Convention.

Switzerland is a full Party to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18. April 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963. This legal background provides privileges and immunities for persons with diplomatic status as well as for diplomatic missions.

In Geneva the Secretariat and its staff will continue as part of the UN, to enjoy all the privileges and immunities conferred to the United Nations, including the following:

- For the **Secretariat**
 - Immunity from jurisdiction and execution.
 - Inviolability of the premises, archives, property, funds and assets.
 - Freedom from financial controls, regulations or moratoria



of any kind.

- Facilities in respect of communications.
 - Right to use codes and to receive and send correspondence through diplomatic couriers and sealed bags.
 - The Secretariat, its assets, income and other property is exempt from direct income taxes (with regard to buildings, however, such exemption applies to those owned by the Secretariat and occupied by its branches and to income deriving therefrom).
 - Exemption from customs duties for its official duties.
 - Exemption from indirect taxes (including value-added tax with respect to all purchases of goods for its official use and all services provided for its official use).
- For the **staff with diplomatic status** (officials of rank P-5 or above)
 - The same privileges and immunities as accorded to members of the permanent missions to the UN with diplomatic status (for example: immunity from personal arrest or detention, immunity from jurisdiction and execution, inviolability of papers, goods and assets, etc.). The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 applies by analogy.
 - Exemption from direct taxes on salaries, emoluments and allowances paid to them by the Secretariat. This exemption also applies to persons of the nationality of the host country, as long as the Secretariat operates an internal taxation scheme.
 - Exemption from indirect taxes (including value-added tax on articles purchased for their strictly personal use and on all services supplied for their strictly personal use).
 - Exemption from custom duties on articles for their personal use.
 - Access to the tax-free shop for diplomats to meet their personal needs.
 - For the **other staff**
 - Immunity from jurisdiction and execution for acts (including words spoken or written) performed by them in the exercise of their functions.
 - Inviolability of their papers, data media and official documents.
 - Exemption from direct taxes on the salaries, emoluments and allowances paid to them by the Secretariat (this exemption also applies to persons of the nationality of the host country as long as the Secretariat operates an internal taxation scheme).



- Exemption from any immigration restriction, aliens registration formalities and national service obligation.
- Facilities in respect of currency or exchange regulations.

- For the **delegates** to the conferences

- Immunity from personal arrest or detention and immunity from seizure of their personal baggage, except in flagrant cases of offence.
- Immunity from jurisdiction and execution for acts (including words spoken or written) performed by them in the exercise of their functions.
- Inviolability of all papers, data media and official documents.
- Exemption from any immigration restriction, aliens registration formalities and national service obligations.
- Customs privileges and facilities in accordance with the national law.
- The same facilities in respect of currency or exchange regulations as are granted to representatives of foreign Governments on temporary official missions.
- The right to use codes in their official communications and to receive or send documents or correspondence by means of diplomatic couriers or bags.
- The delegates with diplomatic rank have access to the tax-free shop for diplomats to meet their personal needs.

- For the **experts** on mission

Experts called upon by the Secretariat will, for the duration of their missions on **Swiss territory**, including travel time, enjoy, such privileges and immunities as to the extent necessary for the discharge of their duties, which are:

- Immunity from personal arrest or detention and immunity from seizure of their personal baggage, save in flagrant cases of offence.
- Immunity from jurisdiction for acts (including words spoken or written) performed by them in the course of their missions.
- Inviolability of their papers, data media and official documents.
- Exemption from any immigration restrictions, aliens registration formalities and national service obligations.
- The same facilities in respect of currency exchange regulations as are granted to representatives of foreign Governments on temporary official missions.
- The same immunities and facilities concerning their



personal baggage as are granted to diplomatic agents.

2. Legal framework for ensuring equal treatment of premises and staff of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

The necessary legal framework is already in place. In Geneva the Secretariat will continue, as long as it remains part of the UN, to benefit in the field of privileges and immunities from the status of the most favoured organisation granted to the UN.

3. Rules, including any restrictions, applicable to the employment of dependants of staff members.

▪ For spouses and children

The spouses of officials of the Secretariat in Geneva enjoy access to the labour market, provided they reside in Switzerland and under the same roof as the principal holder of the identity card.

The children of officials of the Secretariat who enter Switzerland, on the ground of family reunification before the age of 21 and reside in the host country under the same roof as the principal holder of the identity card will likewise enjoy access to the labour market in Switzerland even if they take up employment after this age.

Such persons will not be subject to the application of regulations governing the labour market such as priority recruitment of resident workers and prior check on pay and working conditions.

▪ For domestic staff

Officials of the Secretariat in Geneva (senior officials and professional category officials), provided they reside in Switzerland and are not nationals of the host country, are entitled to hire private servants (domestic staff) under the legitimisation card scheme without having to comply with the normal immigration rules.

However, the conditions of employment must be compatible with the social order in the host country and minimal rules have in any case to be respected. The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs has issued directives to help the concerned parties – employers as well as employees – to know what their minimal rights and obligations are in this



FEATURES OF THE OFFICE SITE AND RELATED FINANCIAL ISSUES

field.

4. Nature of the headquarters agreement (e.g., stand-alone agreement, incorporated into another existing agreement, etc.).

No headquarters agreement will be required with Switzerland since the UN headquarters agreements already in force will continue to apply as long as the Secretariat remains part of the UN.

5. Main features of the building to house the permanent secretariat, including office space and scope for its expansion, facilities for conferences and availability of general services (security, maintenance, etc.).

The Secretariat is already located in Geneva in the **International Environment House (IEH)**, close to **UN Office** and the many major intergovernmental organisations established in the city. The *IEH* is a large modern building with 13,000 m² of working space with up to date conveniences including numerous meeting rooms and a restaurant with full catering service for 140 persons. The *IEH* is fully equipped to accommodate all modern electronic and telecommunication facilities. In addition, the *IEH* provides such features as high-speed data transfer and in-house satellite video conferencing. Numerous organisations working entirely in or closely associated with the environment have their offices in the building. This allows them to exploit all the available synergies and to reap the full benefit of the services of the **Geneva Environment Network (GEN)**, which consists of a network of some 50 intergovernmental organisations and NGOs.

Amongst the major organisations located in the *IEH* are:

- **UNEP's Regional Office for Europe;**
- **UNEP Chemicals Programme;**
- **UNEP Trade and Environment;**
- **UNEP Earthwatch;**
- The interim Secretariat of the **Rotterdam (PIC) Convention**, industrial chemicals section;
- The Secretariat of the **Basel Convention (SBC)**;
- The Secretariat of the **CITES Convention** on trade in endangered species;
- The Global Resources Information Database (**GRID-UNEP**);
- The International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (**ICTSD**);
- The European headquarters of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (**IISD**), which issues the Earth Negotiation Bulletin;



- The European Office of **(UNDP)**;
- **UNITAR**;
- **UNOPS**;
- The European Office of the UN Population Fund **(UNFPA)**.

The *International Environment House (IEH)* has become the venue for numerous politically important conferences such as the meetings of the Environment Management Group of the UN (EMG), the joint bureaux of the governing bodies of UNEP, as well as several meetings in the domain of climate change (IPCC, Capacity Building and Compliance Work Shops) within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol.

The *IEH* belongs to the **Swiss Authorities**. International resident organisations use the house rent-free, paying only maintenance costs. Responsibility for security arrangements for the *IEH* are fully assumed by UN Security.

Another building with 6'500 m² of working space adjacent to the *IEH* is under construction and available by the last quarter of 2003. Fully equipped, it will offer a high level of technology and communication facilities, including direct electronic link with the *IEH*, conference rooms with a capacity up to 100 participants and with interpreting facilities.

6. Basis for placing the office facilities at the disposal of the permanent secretariat, such as:

- (a) Ownership by the permanent secretariat (through donation or purchase);**
- (b) Ownership by the host Government without rent;**
- (c) Host Government ownership with rent, and amount of such rent.**

The interim Secretariat in Geneva is hosted in the *IEH* Building on a rent free basis and only maintenance costs have to be covered by the Secretariat.

Switzerland would allow the Secretariat to purchase or receive in donation property for the headquarter of the Secretariat.

7. Responsibility for:

- (a) Major maintenance and repairs to the office facilities;**

In Geneva the international resident organisations of the *International House of Environment* pay a monthly charge to cover the costs of major maintenance and repairs.

- (b) Normal maintenance and repair;**

In Geneva normal maintenance and minor repairs are assumed by the resident organisations at their own costs.



LOCAL FACILITIES AND CONDITIONS

(c) Utilities, including communication facilities.

Utilities in the *IEH Building* in Geneva are paid by resident organisations.

8. The extent to which the office facilities would be furnished and equipped by the Host Government.

In Geneva the Secretariat is already fully operational. In addition, the Swiss Government will grant **a special contribution of CHF 150,000** for extra furnishing and equipping of Secretariat.

9. Duration of the arrangements regarding office space.

The Secretariat can enjoy the facilities provided for as long as it wishes, under the above mentioned conditions. The new building under construction will provide an office space reserve at the IEH for environmental organisations.

10. Description of the following facilities and conditions:

(a) Diplomatic representation in the host city;

150 countries are represented in Geneva by 208 representations: 150 permanent missions to the *United Nations Office at Geneva* and other international organisations, 21 missions to the *World Trade Organisation*, 16 delegations to the *Conference of Disarmament*, 10 special missions, 7 permanent delegations of international organisations and 2 entities with observer status, as well as 83 consulates (see Annex C).

Due to Geneva's importance as the first United Nations centre outside the UN-headquarters in New York, the number of diplomatic representations has continuously increased in the recent years.

To facilitate the establishment of permanent representations by all countries in Geneva, the local authorities contribute towards the costs of renting mission premises for least developed countries. At present, 27 countries benefit from this advantage.

The presence of missions is important for communication. It allows Governments to have regular contact with the Secretariat, attend information briefings on upcoming or past meetings, participate in meetings held in Geneva and attend to any follow-up for them. During major meetings, it provides delegations from capitals with support that would otherwise not be available, or would have to be provided at additional costs to the country.

(b) Presence of international organisations;

In Geneva most of the major international organisations together with some 170 international



NGOs are permanently represented (see [Annex A](#)).

The work done by a number of these organisations has made Geneva the centre of international chemical activities.

Especially important for the Secretariat are:

- The Basel Convention (**SBC**);
- The interim Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, industrial chemicals section(**PIC**);
- Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (**IFCS**);
- World Health Organisation (**WHO**);
- International Labour Organisation (**ILO**);
- World Trade Organisation (**WTO**);
- World Meteorological Organisation (**WMO**);
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (**IPCC**);
- World Intellectual Property Organisation (**WIPO**);
- UN Conference on Trade and Development (**UNCTAD**);
- UN Development Programme's Regional Bureau for Europe (**UNDP**);
- UN Institute for Training and Research (**UNITAR**);
- UN Economic Commission for Europe (**UN-ECE**);
- the International Programme on Chemical Safety (**IPCS**);
- the Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (**IOMC**);
- The World Conservation Union (**IUCN**);
- World Wide Fund for Nature (**WWF**);
- Centre for International Environmental Law (**CIEL**);
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**);
- International Organisation for Migration (**IOM**);
- International Development Law Institute (**IDLI**);
- United Nations International Crime & Justice Research Institute (**UNICRI**);
- International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (**UNIDROIT**);

In addition, Geneva is the host city to many other international organisations such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Green Cross International (GCI), the International World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the Bellerive Foundation, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN), the Union Centre for Nuclear Research, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

The presence of international organisations in Geneva has increased in recent years, accentuating in this way the international character of the city. An example of an important newcomer that has chosen Geneva as its host city



is the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF-ATM).

(c) Determinants of synergies of chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements and agencies in the proposed location;

Switzerland is convinced, that for the protection of our environment and health from the harmful effects of chemicals and wastes, only the best is good enough.

Successful management of chemicals and wastes issues nationally and internationally requires an integrated approach, and a coherent and co-ordinated program development and implementation. Good communication is essential to identify and optimise potential synergies between key players.

Synergistic benefits exist where the same chemicals are covered by different international conventions and agencies located in Geneva. This would certainly be the case for chemicals falling under the Stockholm Convention as well as under the Rotterdam Convention. Another example is chemicals covered by the Stockholm Convention and the Basel Convention such as obsolete pesticides stocks, PCBs and similar. Synergistic benefits can be expected as well between the work within the Stockholm Convention and the risk assessments done by WHO, ILO and UNEP-Chemicals regarding human health and the environment (e.g. POPs and POP candidates).

The Secretariat is actually located in the International Environment House side by side with the Basel Convention, UNEP Chemicals and the interim Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention. Together these chemicals and waste related organisations form the core of the international chemicals and waste cluster. **Moreover, the presence of the headquarters of all the other major international organisations and institutions relevant for the work of the Stockholm Convention** has proven crucial for the excellent co-operation between these different institutions, facilitating the synergies that are essential for to the Secretariat to fulfil its mandate.

(d) Availability of international conference facilities and the conditions for their use (free of charge, rental, etc.);

The Geneva *International Conference Centre (CICG)* was specially built to host diplomatic conferences. It is the property of the Swiss Authorities and located in the immediate vicinity of the United Nations. Conference rooms of various sizes are available free of charge to all international organisations and NGOs. The *CICG* can accommodate conferences with up to 2,200 participants in



rooms of different capacities and configurations (from 16 to 1,740 places). It is equipped with state-of-the-art technical facilities, such as simultaneous interpretation in up to 8 languages, secretariat offices, restaurant facilities with seating for up to 450, a coffee shop, a post office, an internet café, and a newsagent.

Located across the street from the *CICG*, the *Varembé Conference Centre* provides further conference facilities with capacity of up to 280 participants, comprising five spacious meeting rooms with 40 to 100 places each (three of these rooms offer interpretation facilities for up to six languages), a café and secretariat rooms. A bank with multilingual staff is adjacent.

200 parking spaces are available free of charge in the *Parking des Nations*, next to the *CICG* and the *Varembé Conference Centre*, for delegates taking part in conferences.

Beyond this, many of the Geneva-based international organisations have their own high-quality conference rooms and supporting facilities, including the UN *Palais des Nations*, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Health Organisation (WHO) etc.. They also offer convenient cafeteria and restaurant services open to delegates as well as to members of the international organisations and of diplomatic missions.

(e) Access to qualified conference servicing staff, e.g. interpreters, translators, editors and meeting coordinators familiar with United Nations conferences and practices;

In Geneva, the cost of bringing in personnel to service major meetings is reduced, and in some categories eliminated, due to the large number of major international organisations and multinational companies based in Geneva and the many important conferences held there. Geneva is indeed privileged with the following qualified conference servicing staff capable of servicing high level meetings:

- Highly qualified translators and interpreters in all working languages of the UN;
- Multilingual secretarial staff;
- First class conference service companies specialising in the organisation of international congresses and conferences;
- Several editors used to working in UN languages.

In addition, Switzerland as a multilingual and multicultural country offers a high level of education and a strong appeal for highly educated foreigners. In Geneva, the official language is French, with English and many other international languages widely used. The labour market



situation is such that qualified staff can readily be hired.

Further, a large foreign community resides in the city for study or work reasons, as a result of which it is easy to find qualified staff.

(f) International transport facilities;

By air:

Geneva including the Zurich hub is served by 81 scheduled airlines, which between them offer direct flights to 138 destinations, 85 of them in Europe and 53 in other continents. More than 28 million passengers are served per year (see [Annex B](#)).

Number of weekly direct flights from Geneva including the Zurich hub:

- 1608 to 32 European capitals;
- 1442 to 53 European cities;
- 55 to 10 cities in the Middle East;
- 82 to 20 cities in Africa;
- 94 to 9 cities in North America;
- 68 to 12 cities in the Far East;
- 6 to 2 cities in Latin America;
- 41 to New York

The other major destinations in the world are served from Geneva including the Zurich hub via the main European hubs;

- flight time Geneva-Zurich: 40 minutes; 10 flights per day;
- flight time Geneva-London: 50 minutes: 45 flights per day;
- flight time Geneva-Paris: 70 minutes; 30 flights per day;
- flight time Geneva-Frankfurt: 85 minutes; 20 flights per day;
- flight time Geneva-Amsterdam: 100 minutes; 17 flights per day;
- or via the other European hubs, especially via Basel, Brussels, Copenhagen, Madrid, Munich, Rome and Vienna.

Geneva airport is directly linked to the Swiss Federal Railways network and it takes **six minutes by train** to reach the central station of the city (Cornavin station).

The **bus** trip from the airport to the Place des Nations and the CIGC (international quarter) takes 14 minutes and from the central train station 9 minutes.

There is a free parking area at Geneva airport that is reserved for vehicles with diplomatic ("CD") or consular ("CC") plates. Persons with diplomatic status can park free of charge for one hour in the paying public parking lot.

The airport has numerous duty-free shops for travellers. Persons with diplomatic status have access to a duty-free



shop in Geneva itself, near the international organisations.

By surface:

From Geneva all European destinations are served every day by fast, comfortable trains such as the TGV, EuroNight, EuroCity and Pendolino; e.g. Paris (seven times per day), Brussels (four times per day), Berlin (four times per day), Rome (four times per day), Monaco (twice per day) and Vienna (three times per day).

(g) Local transport facilities and their proximity to the office facilities at the disposal of the permanent secretariat;

Public transportation services are available inside the host city with access to:

- the proposed building/accommodations;
- the residence sections;
- the International Airport;
- hotels.

Geneva Public Transport (TPG) provides urban transport in Geneva (town and surrounding areas) with an efficient network of buses and trams.

Average time taken to go by bus or tram to the centre of town (railway station):

Starting point	Time to station
Place des Nations (international quarter)	10 minutes
Residential areas (<i>Petit-Saconnex, Grand-Saconnex, Champel, Florissant</i>)	15 minutes
Geneva Airport (4 km from station/town centre)	20 minutes
Hotels close to the <i>UN Palais des Nations</i>	0-15 minutes

The office facilities at the disposal of the permanent Secretariat in the International Environment House are very close to downtown and to the international quarter.

Starting Point	Time to IEH
Palais des Nations (international quarter)	15 minutes
Cornavin railway station	12 minutes



Geneva airport 20 minutes
(10 minutes by taxi)

Frequency; every 8 – 10 minutes during the day

(h) Local availability of trained personnel for possible employment in the permanent secretariat, taking account of language and other skills;

Geneva has a major pool of trained personnel to support the Secretariat. **Switzerland** is a multilingual (German, French, Italian) and multicultural country acknowledged to have a very high standard of education. Schoolchildren learn a second national language and at least one other foreign language (mostly English) from an early age. Foreign residents account for 37% of the local population in Geneva.

In Geneva, the official language is French, while English is widely used, as it is almost everywhere in Switzerland. Both are official UN languages. The other UN languages are common used also.

The family of foreign staff also find it easy to assimilate and to work in Geneva as, due to its cosmopolitan character, there is a high demand for linguistic and technical skills on the local market. The presence of the missions, international bodies and societies also provide for career opportunities.

Studies show that Geneva ranks among the most sought-after duty postings among UN and expatriate personnel, thus making it easy to recruit staff of all levels.

(i) Health facilities and access to them by staff members of the permanent secretariat;

Health care

Switzerland offers world wide known, excellent medical and hospital facilities of all kinds and is a world leader in neurology, genetically diseases, genomics and proteomics and in pharmacology diagnostics.

Geneva's hospital network and private clinics operate to the highest medical standards and can offer all types of care (see [Annex D](#)). These institutions are accustomed to patients from abroad and are able to cope not only with their patients' medical requirements but also their linguistic and cultural needs. In addition to the public sector hospitals, there are many private clinics offering a variety of medical facilities.

This medical density is provided by numerous medical and health research institutions based in the region, with first class institutions in:

- Cancer research (Swiss Institute for Experimental Cancer



Research);

- Biotechnology (Serono, as a world leader;
- Medical technology (with the European headquarters of Medtronic, as world leader in medical technology);
- Genomics and proteomics.

Medical insurance

In Switzerland medical insurance is compulsory for residents. However, members of permanent missions, international civil servants and members of their families may decide whether they want to join the insurance scheme or not.

In the Swiss health insurance system, funds cover the medical expenses and hospital costs of the insured persons. The latter pay part of the expenses up to a maximum amount per year (known as the "*franchise*"), plus 10% of costs in excess of the *franchise*. Insurance premiums vary depending on the *franchise*, the place of residence and complementary services (such as dental care, "private" hospital accommodation, etc.).

(j) Availability of suitable housing, including information on prices and vacancy rate and the proximity of this housing to the office facilities at the disposal of the permanent secretariat;

In Geneva as in many other attractive cities, the housing market can become tight in time of economic growth. This has been the case since the end of 1999 with lower vacancy rates. However housing is to be found easily in the neighbouring area of the canton de Vaud as well as in the neighbouring France. Nevertheless, the situation in the building sector is expected to improve within the foreseeable future. In Geneva prices remain stable with e.g. less than 2% average increase in 2001.

Today an apartment with one bedroom costs an average rent of CHF 981 per month, CHF 1,300 for two bedrooms and CHF 1,600 for three bedrooms. Prices are somewhat higher for residential accommodation. For a house – four bedroom and up – the prices start at CHF 3,200 per month. It might be added, that opposed to other major cities like London or Brussels, the rented housing represents 85 % of the total real estate stock.

A diplomatic clause may be added to most leases facilitating the termination of the lease where a tenant leaves prematurely.

(k) Availability of schools at all levels, including those providing classes in languages other than the local language;



As the children represent our future, it is a priority in Switzerland to provide high-quality educational institutions of all kinds and at all levels so as to properly equip them to succeed in life. The Swiss are proud to be known as having one of the best education systems in the world. Geneva has many international schools providing instructions in multiple languages. Children with learning disabilities who need to receive special education and therapy in their mother tongue can obtain this in the Geneva area in English, French, Italian or German.

Pre-school / nursery system

In Geneva nursery schools for children up to the age of 4 (crèches, day-care centres, kindergartens) are the responsibility of the local authorities. In the city itself there are 46 day-nurseries for infants, offering 1,600 places taken up each year by over 4,000 children. In addition, services are offered by "child minders" and a number of private day-care centres.

Primary, intermediate and high school system

In Switzerland, because of the high standards of the state education system, most children attend secular state schools. These schools are open to all pupils and are free of charge. Schooling is compulsory up to the age of 15. *Primary school* includes six years for children between the ages of 6 and 11. The last stage of compulsory schooling is provided by a number of *secondary schools* open to all pupils between the ages of 12 and 15 who have completed primary school. Secondary education may lead to university e.g. *Collège de Genève*, to vocational training in schools or businesses, or to a general education, e.g. *Ecole de culture générale*.

Private schools

There are many private schools in Geneva and the surrounding region (www.agep.ch) which follow study programmes similar to those of the public sector. Some of them offer bilingual French/English or French/German teaching, others all German, English or Arabic. A number of schools introduce other foreign languages such as Spanish, Italian, Russian or Hebrew.

- *ASC International Language House* (English, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Russian). Depending on the sections, Latin and Greek are also taught at secondary-school level.
- *International School of Geneva, Léman (Collège du Léman), College of Ferney-Voltaire (Lycée international de Ferney-Voltaire)*, bilingual French/English teaching with national sections (German, Spanish, etc.);
- *Bilingual School of Geneva* and *Moser School (Ecole Moser)* in Geneva and Nyon, bilingual French/German



teaching;

- *Geneva German School (Deutsche Schule, Genf)*: teaching in German;
- *Geneva Arabic School (Modar Sa Educa Système)*: teaching in Arabic;
- *Brechbühl School (Ecole Brechbühl)*, teaching in French, with intensive English teaching from first year of primary school;
- *Girsa School (Ecole Girsa)*, teaching in French, with lessons in Hebrew.

There are also many private language schools.

The schools most used by the international community (primary, secondary and gymnasium) include:

- *The International School of Geneva*, situated in two locations: Grande Boissière (on the left bank in Thônex) and la Châteigneraie (Canton of Vaud, in Founex). There is also a primary division located close to the Palais des Nations, in Pregny, www.ecolint.ch/
- *Collège du Léman*, located in Versoix, www.cdl.ch/
- *Geneva English School*, teaching in English, www.geneva-english-school.ch/

Universities

Swiss state universities are well known for their high standards of education and research and are widely recognised throughout the world. They are free of charge with only a minimal administration fee. Partnerships have been developed with European and American universities.

Academic institutes in Geneva:

- *University of Geneva* 7 faculties: Law, Medicine, Economic and Social Sciences, Letters, Psychology and Educational Sciences, Science, Theology, www.unige.ch/
- *Graduate Institute of International Studies*, www.unige.ch/
- *Graduate Institute of Development Studies*, www.unige.ch/iued/

Academic institutes close to Geneva (within one hour by train):

- *University of Lausanne*, www.unil.ch/
- *Swiss Institute of Technology*, www.epfl.ch/
- *Graduate Institute of Economics*, www.hec.unil.ch/
- *Institute for Advanced Studies in Public Administration*, www.unil.ch/idheap/
- *International Institute for Management Development*,



www.imd.ch/

In addition, the following private universities are operating in Geneva

- *International University*, www.iun.ch/
- *Webster University*, www.webster.ch/
- *European University*, www.euruni.edu/

Cost of schooling

State School system

Compulsory schooling is free of charge. Post-compulsory students pay CHF 487 per year, if their parents or guardians are tax-exempted in Geneva.

Universities and academic institutes collect an administration fee of up to CHF 636 per semester.

Private School system

In Geneva, schooling fees up to university level vary between CHF 7,840 and CHF 15,687 per year, according to children's age. Special financial arrangements may be offered in individual cases.

Private universities charge between CHF 29,000 and CHF 49,000 per year, depending on the chosen studies.

(l) Facilities for the transfer of funds to and from foreign countries for the permanent secretariat and its staff members;

There is **no financial or currency exchange control** between Switzerland and other countries. In addition to the banking system, there are many branches of foreign banks, through which it is easy to arrange international transfer of funds. The Swiss banking system is renowned for its high efficiency, speed and reliability of operation. The CICG and the Palais des Nations both have banks on site with multilingual staff. Banking staff elsewhere in Geneva are multilingual, and understand the banking needs of visitors and clients.

(m) The time needed for processing entry requirements and ability to ensure that participants in meetings organised by the permanent secretariat in the territory of the host Government are granted visa entry permits, where necessary, in expeditious manner.

Switzerland has a long history as a host to the international community and to international meetings. Its processes for granting visas is demonstrably swift and responsive to the needs of the delegate. **Switzerland welcomes delegates and experts of all nationalities together with their**



OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

families. Therefore Short stay visas for delegates and experts **including their family members** designated by a government or invited by an intergovernmental organisation to attend a meeting in Switzerland are normally granted within 24 hours after submission of the required documents to the embassy or consulate. Longer processing times, that however should not exceed 2 weeks, might occur in particular cases. Visas are issued free of charge.

Visas for staff members and their families who have been posted as officials for an intergovernmental organisation or permanent missions will be granted in the shortest possible time and within one month at the most.

Multiple-entry visas with a period of validity of up to 3 years can be issued for persons travelling frequently to Switzerland.

In exceptional circumstances a procedure is available to issue short stay visa upon arrival at the airport.

11. Any additional contributions to be made by the host Government to meet the operating costs of the permanent secretariat or to defray conference-servicing expenses. These contributions must be divided into contributions that:

- (a) Are not earmarked (i.e. are provided to the secretariat without any restrictions placed on their expenditure by the host country);**
- (b) Are earmarked for certain purposes, together with an explanation of the nature of the restrictions.**

In the past year (2002) Switzerland has supported world wide chemicals related projects on capacity building and on technical assistance for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes to the tune of approximately CHF 6 million (4 million USD).

From the outset Switzerland has always actively supported the international endeavours in the field of chemical management and has consistently been **one of the main contributors to the POPs process.** It has an indisputable record of meeting its pledges fully and unreservedly.

In addition, once the final decision is taken to establish the Secretariat in Geneva, it will benefit from an initial Swiss payment of **CHF 150,000** to consolidate its infrastructure.

The close co-operation between Switzerland and the developing countries in the field of chemicals is further highlighted by the fact, that Switzerland is making a major contribution to and works together with Uruguay in order to organise the first Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in Punta del Este, Uruguay.



11 (a)

Switzerland's is committed to paying a **total sum of CHF 2 million to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat each year** as long as the Secretariat remains in Geneva. This amount consists of a contribution to the Secretariat of CHF 1,7 million and an approximate mandatory contribution to the Convention of CHF 0,3 million if Geneva is chosen to host the permanent Secretariat.

This contribution will not be earmarked and will be provided to the Secretariat without any restrictions.

11 (b)

As the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes is one of the priorities of Swiss foreign environment policy, Switzerland **will maintain its support for technical assistance and capacity building projects especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition** in the years ahead in accordance with the priorities set by the Conference of the Parties for the Stockholm Convention.

The **close cooperation between Switzerland and the developing countries** in the field of chemicals is further highlighted by the fact, that **Switzerland** is making a major contribution to and **works closely together with Uruguay** in order to organise the first Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

12. Information on potential synergies from co-operation and coordination with other international chemical management organisations in proposed locations.

Today, within the United Nations system environmental affairs are to a large extent centred in Geneva. The World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GMEF) point to the synergies arising from integrated and coherent implementation of the chemicals and waste cluster of multilateral environment agreements (MEAs). The elements to provide that synergy are all present and available in Geneva. Further, as the interrelationship between trade, environment and development emerges, the importance of the link between the WTO and its subsidiary bodies, especially the Committee for **Trade and the Environment** and the Committee for **Trade and Development**, becomes essential. Clearly, Geneva is the heart of the international chemicals and waste cluster with the chemical and waste related multilateral environment agreements and most of the chemicals and waste related international agencies (such as those listed below) located in Geneva:

- The *Chemicals Unit of UNEP* (UNEP Chemicals);
- The *interim Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention* (PIC),



industrial chemicals section;

- The *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes* (SBC);
- The *International Programme on Chemical Safety* (IPCS);
- The *Inter-Organisation Programme on Chemical Safety* (IOMC);
- The *World Health Organisation* (WHO);
- The *International Labour Organisation* (ILO);
- The *World Trade Organisation* (WTO);
- The *World Intellectual Property Organisation* (WIPO);
- The *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* (UNCTAD);
- The *United Nations Institute for Training and Research* (UNITAR);
- The *Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety* (IFCS);
- The *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES)

A clear potential for **synergies exist with the Rotterdam Convention** on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure, **the Basel Convention** on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes **and regarding risk assessment of chemicals with ILO, UNEP and WHO**. WHO and UNITAR are actively involved in the projects to implement the Stockholm Convention. The WHO and the Basel Convention are cited specifically in the Stockholm Convention as partners in its implementation. These UN organisations and programmes are all located in Geneva.

The Stockholm Convention designated UNEP to provide its Secretariat. The interim Secretariat has been provided through UNEP Chemicals in Geneva. The collocation of UNEP Chemicals – and the interim Stockholm and Rotterdam Secretariats within it – within the UNEP family in Geneva has demonstrated the benefits that can arise from sharing personal and administrative and scientific know-how, computer and legal services. Further, there has been extensive support available from the UN through its Geneva Office. The location of the Secretariat has proven to be very **practical, effective, efficient and financially sound** at the same time, both for the organisation and for the stakeholders involved.

As most excellent structures for the Permanent Secretariat only exist in Geneva, Switzerland welcomes and supports the permanent Secretariat being built on this solid foundation.

Relocation of the Secretariat away from Geneva would entail a significant reduction in capability to implement the Stockholm Convention, with losses for member States,



delegates to conferences, other stakeholders and the Secretariat itself, in terms of costs, synergies and efficiencies.

13. Any other information that the potential host country may deem relevant.

Geneva has a **considerable experience in hosting** intergovernmental organisations and international conferences. The local administrations like those of the country as a whole are able to handle with a minimum of red tape the sort of issues that organisations, missions, members of their staff and delegates are likely to encounter. **Obtaining visas for Switzerland is very uncomplicated.** Therefore short stay visas for delegates and experts as well as their family members designated by a government or invited by an intergovernmental organisation to attend a meeting in Switzerland are normally granted within 24 hours after submission of the required documents to the embassy or consulate. **Security and border services work quickly and helpfully** when delegates arrive. **Translation and conference services** are to be found on the spot. Geneva can boast proudly that it is home to no fewer than **208 representations from 150 countries.**

To help newcomers, the Swiss authorities provide special services such as:

- The Geneva Welcome Centre helps international guests to find their feet in their new surroundings and to solve any problems that might arise during their stay.
- The Host Country Division of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations Office and to the other international organisations in Geneva deals with all matters related with the privileges and immunities of the 30,000 members of the international community in Geneva including domestic staff; it acts as a helpful intermediary with the local and federal authorities.
- The Geneva Diplomatic Committee, established in 1989, deals with all questions which permanent missions and their members may want to discuss with the Swiss authorities.
- The Building Foundation for International Organisations (FIPOI) has been set up by the Geneva and federal authorities to provide convenient offices to all organisations settling in Geneva. It is very familiar to the special needs of these entities and helps to solve any question raised by them.
- The Geneva authorities are open and active hosts keen to demonstrate their openness to hosting international conferences and organisations; they **support the Least Developed Countries (LDC's) with special grants** to help cover the rents for offices, they assist NGOs settling in Geneva, and they organise social **events in order to help the foreign community to feel comfortable** in its new



city and to feel at home in Geneva.

Geneva's international composition is also reflected in the diversity of religions practised by the community. Every major religious group has facilities to enable its members to practise and pursue their beliefs.

The international media have a large and active presence in Geneva, ensuring that organisations get the coverage they need to make their action known. Organisations based there comprise hundreds of international journalists belonging to the following associations:

- *The Geneva Branch of the UN Correspondents' Association* (UNCA) comprises nearly 200 journalists who are accredited to the Information Service of the UN Office in Geneva.
- *The Association de la Presse étrangère en Suisse et au Liechtenstein* (Association of the Foreign Press in Switzerland and Liechtenstein), established in 1928, has its secretariat in the Palais des Nations and about 100 members.
- *The Geneva Press Club* (www.pressclub.ch) gathers representatives of the Swiss media, altogether about 300 members.

Besides the UN Headquarters in New York, Geneva is the most important location of the UN offices and specialised agencies. It is also the number one place for international negotiations, diplomatic conferences and meetings.

Whichever way you look at it – whether from the point of view of quality of life, jobs, security, infrastructure, cultural activities, medical services, education or climate – Geneva offers many advantages.

All this makes Geneva the perfect choice for the seat of the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.



Annex A (relating to question 10 b)

International organisations and other bodies located in Geneva

1. International organisations within the UN System

- United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)

The UNOG is made up of a **Secretariat** and the **following UN bodies**:

UN bodies with headquarters in Geneva

- International Trade Centre (ITC - UNCTAD/WTO)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE),
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) etc.

autonomous body with UN-support

- Conference on Disarmament (CD)

UN bodies with regional office for Europe in Geneva

- United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS - HABITAT) - Nairobi
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - New York
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - New York
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - Nairobi
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) - New York
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) – New York, etc.

UN bodies with a liaison office in Geneva

- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) - New York
- United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV) – Bonn
- World Food Programme (WFP) - Rome, etc.



Secretariats of UN-Conventions :

- Interim Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (PIC)
- Interim Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes (SBC)
- Secretariat of the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)
- Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) – liaison office
- Secretariat of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a transboundary Context
- Secretariat of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
- Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
- Secretariat of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents

Secretariats of UN - bodies programmes:

- Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit
- UNEP Chemicals Programme
- UNEP Trade and Environment
- UNEP Earthwatch
- UNEP Global Resource Information Database (GRID-UNEP)
- UNEP Information Unit for Conventions
- UNEP-GEF Project on Development of National Biosafety Frameworks
- WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- WHO Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)
- UNEP/ILO/WHO International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)

- Specialized agencies

Specialized agencies with headquarters in Geneva

- International Bureau of Education (IBE/UNESCO)
- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)



Specialized agencies (based outside Switzerland) with a liaison office in Geneva

- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) - Rome
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) – Washington
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) – Paris
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) - Vienna

2. International organisations outside the UN system

International organisations with headquarters agreement based in Geneva

- Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL)
- Arbitration and Conciliation Court within the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's (Court OSCE)
- European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
- International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- International Textiles and Clothing Bureau (ITCB)
- International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
- South Center (SC)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

International organisations with fiscal agreement based in Geneva

- Airline Telecommunications and Information Services (SITA)
- Airports Council International (ACI)
- International Air Transport Association (IATA)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands - Gland
- World Conservation Union (IUCN) – Gland

International organisations (based outside Switzerland) with representation in Geneva

- International Organisation of the Francophonie (OIF)

3. Non governmental Organizations (NGOs)

About **170 NGO's with consultative status at the United Nations are based in Geneva** (headquarters or representations). As an example, some important NGO's are listed here below.

Environment, health, sustainable development:



- Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)
- Bellerive Foundation
- Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
- Foundation for Environmental Conservation
- Green Cross International (GCI)
- Independent World Commission on the Oceans (IWCO)
- International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
- International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC)
- World Association of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination (WACLAC)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Gland

Politics, society, sports, culture, publishing, religions:

- Aga Khan Trust for Culture
- Bahā'i International Community United Nations Office (BIC)
- Christian Children Fund (CCF)
- European Broadcasting Union (EBU)
- Federation of International Institutions semi-official and private established in Geneva (FIIG)
- Fédération internationale motocycliste (FIM)
- World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
- Fondation du Devenir (FDD)
- Forum de Crans-Montana (CMF)
- International Association of Conference Interpreters
- International Association of Conference Translators (IACT)
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
- International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
- International Federation of Building and Wood Workers (IFBWW)
- International Metalworkers Federation (IMF)
- International Organization of Employers (IOE)
- International Publishers Association (IPA)
- International Social Security Association (ISSA)
- International Social Service (ISS)
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Mandat international
- Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO) / Quaker House
- Union des Associations Européennes de Football (UEFA) - Nyon
- World Confederation of Labour (WCL)
- World Council of Churches (WCC)



- World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
- World Jewish Congress (WJC)
- World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM)/ World Scout Bureau

Humanitarian issues, human rights:

- Amnesty International (AI)
- Association for the Prevention of Torture
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS-USCC)
- Defense for Children International (DCI)
- Food for the Hungry International (FHI)
- Human Rights Information and Documentation System (HURIDOCS)
- Indigenous People's Centre for Documentation, Research and Information
- International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
- International Centre for Humanitarian Reporting (ICHR)
- International Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP)
- International Federation Terre des hommes (IFTDH)
- International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)
- International Training Centre on Human Rights and Peace Teaching
- World Organization against Torture (SOS TORTURE)

Peace, law, disarmament:

- Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations (CASIN)
- Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
- Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP)
- Geneva International Peace Research Institute (GIPRI)
- International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
- World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace

Education, science, research:

- Association of European Universities
- International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO)

Economy, finance, tourism:

- Alliance internationale de tourisme (AIT)
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- World Economic Forum (WEF)

Transport, communications:

- International Road Federation (IRF)
- International Road Transport Union (IRU)



Annex B
(relating to question 10 f)

Direct Flights from Geneva-including the Zurich hub

	Destination	Number of flights per week
<i>Europe (capitals)</i>	Amsterdam	119
	Athens	28
	Belgrade	15
	Berlin	65
	Bratislava	7
	Brussels	88
	Bucharest	14
	Budapest	27
	Copenhagen	68
	Dublin	13
	Helsinki	14
	Kiev	8
	Larnaca	4
	Lisbon	48
	Ljubljana	16
	London-City	64
	London-Gatwick	58
	London-Heathrow	149
	London-Luton	58
	London-Stansted	2
	Luxembourg	34
	Madrid	86
	Malta	5
	Moscow	35
	Oslo	14
	Paris Charles de Gaulle	173
	Paris Orly	43
	Prague	28
	Rome	95
	Sarajevo	7
	Skopje	10
	Sofia	6
	Stockholm	48
	Tirana	7
	Vienna	104
	Warsaw	35
	Zagreb	13
<i>Europe (other cities)</i>	Alicante	7
	Barcelona	82
	Basel-Mulhouse	48
	Bilbao	6
	Birmingham	27
	Bologna	20
	Bordeaux	12



	Destination	Number of flights per week
	Los Angeles	7
	Miami	7
	Montreal	5
	New York JFK	28
	New York Newark	13
	Washington	7
Middle East	Abu Dhabi	3
	Amman	4
	Beirut	3
	Dubai	7
	Jeddah	3
	Kuwait	2
	Muscat	3
	Riyadh	1
	Teheran	3
	Tel Aviv	26
Africa	Accra	4
	Algiers	4
	Benghazi	2
	Cairo	10
	Casablanca	12
	Constantine	1
	Dar es Salaam	4
	Djerba	2
	Douala	1
	Hurghada	2
	Johannesburg	14
	Libreville	1
	Luxor	2
	Mahe Island	1
	Marrakech	2
	Mauritius	2
	Sharm el-Sheikh	1
	Tripoli	3
	Tunis	13
	Yaounde	1
Far East	Bangkok	10
	Beijing	3
	Bombay	6
	Colombo	4
	Delhi	6
	Hong Kong	4
	Karachi	4
	Kuala Lumpur	3
	Manila	3



	Destination	Number of flights per week
	Seoul	2
	Singapore	14
	Tokyo	9
<i>Latin America</i>	Buenos Aires	4
	Rio de Janeiro	2
	Santiago de Chile	1



Annex C
(relating to question 10 a)

Diplomatic representations in Geneva

List of the States represented in Geneva by a :

- Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva and to the other international organisations (UNOG)
- Permanent Mission to the World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- Permanent Representation to the Conference on Disarmament (CD)

		UNOG	WTO	CD
1	Afghanistan	X		
2	Albania	X		
3	Algeria	X		
4	Andorra	X		
5	Angola	X		
6	Argentina	X		
7	Armenia	X		
8	Australia	X	X	X
9	Austria	X		
10	Azerbaijan	X		
11	Bahrain	X		
12	Bangladesh	X		
13	Barbados	X		
14	Belarus	X		
15	Belgium	X		X
16	Belize	X		
17	Benin	X		
18	Bhutan	X		
19	Bolivia	X		
20	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X		
21	Botswana	X		
22	Brazil	X		
23	Brunei Darussalam	X		
24	Bulgaria	X		
25	Burundi	X		
26	Cambodia	X		
27	Cameroon	X		
28	Canada	X		X
29	Cape Verde	X		
30	Central African Republic	X		
31	Chile	X	X	X
32	China	X	X	X
33	Colombia	X	X	
34	Congo	X		
35	Costa Rica	X	X	



36	Côte d'Ivoire	X		
37	Croatia	X		
38	Cuba	X		
39	Cyprus	X		
40	Czech Republic	X		
41	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X		
42	Democratic Republic of the Congo	X		
43	Denmark	X		
44	Dominican Republic	X		
45	Ecuador	X		
46	Egypt	X		
47	El Salvador	X		
48	Estonia	X		
49	Ethiopia	X		
50	Finland	X		X
51	France	X		X
52	Gabon	X		
53	Gambia	X		
54	Georgia	X		
55	Germany	X		X
56	Ghana	X		
57	Greece	X		
58	Guatemala	X	X	
59	Guinea	X		
60	Haiti	X	X	
61	Holy See (observer)	X		
62	Honduras	X	X	
	Hong Kong		X	
63	Hungary	X	X	
64	Iceland	X		
65	India	X	X	X
66	Indonesia	X		
67	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X		
68	Iraq	X		
69	Ireland	X		
70	Israel	X		
71	Italy	X		X
72	Jamaica	X		
73	Japan	X		X
74	Jordan	X		
75	Kazakhstan	X		
76	Kenya	X		
77	Kuwait	X		
78	Kyrgyzstan	X		
79	Latvia	X		
80	Lebanon	X		
81	Lesotho	X		
82	Liberia	X		
83	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	X		
84	Liechtenstein	X		



85	Lithuania	X		
86	Luxembourg	X		
87	Madagascar	X		
88	Malaysia	X	X	
89	Mali	X		
90	Malta	X		
91	Mauritania	X		
92	Mauritius	X		
93	Mexico	X	X	
94	Monaco	X		
95	Mongolia	X		
96	Morocco	X		
97	Mozambique	X		
98	Myanmar	X		
99	Nepal	X		
100	Netherlands	X		X
101	New Zealand	X		X
102	Nicaragua	X		
103	Nigeria	X		
104	Norway	X	X	
105	Oman	X		
106	Pakistan	X	X	
107	Panama	X	X	
108	Paraguay	X		
109	Peru	X		
110	Philippines	X		
111	Poland	X		
112	Portugal	X		
113	Qatar	X		
114	Republic of Korea	X		
115	Republic of Moldova	X		
116	Romania	X		
117	Russian Federation	X		X
118	Rwanda	X		
119	San Marino	X		
120	Saudi Arabia			
121	Senegal	X		
	Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen et Matsu		X	
122	Singapore	X		
123	Slovakia	X		
124	Slovenia	X		
125	Somalia	X		
126	South Africa	X		
127	Spain	X		
128	Sri Lanka	X		
129	Sudan	X		
130	Sweden	X		
131	<u>Switzerland</u>	X	X	
132	Syrian Arab Republic	X		



133	Thailand	X	X	
134	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X		
135	Trinidad and Tobago	X		
136	Tunisia	X		
137	Turkey	X	X	
138	Uganda	X		
139	Ukraine	X		
140	United Arab Emirates	X		
141	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X		X
142	United Republic of Tanzania	X		
143	United States of America	X	X	X
144	Uruguay	X		
145	Venezuela	X		
146	Vietnam	X		
147	Yemen	X		
148	Yugoslavia	X		
149	Zambia	X		
150	Zimbabwe	X		
Total :		150	21	16

States accredited to UNOG based outside Geneva :

1	Antigua and Barbados	London
2	Dominica	London
3	Guinea-Bissau	Brussels
4	Equatorial Guinea	Paris
5	Niger	Brussels
	Togo	Paris

Permanent Delegations of the international organizations (Observer Offices) :

1	World Bank Office to UNOG and WTO
2	Permanent Delegation of the European Commission (EU)
3	Liaison Office of the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union (EU)
4	Permanent Delegation of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group)
5	Permanent Delegation of the League of Arab States (LAS)
6	Permanent Delegation of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO)
7	Permanent Delegation of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
8	Permanent Delegation of the "Organisation internationale de la francophonie (OIF)
9	Permanent Delegation of the African Union (AU)

Other entities (with observer statute) :

1	Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to UNOG
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2	Group of Fifteen (G15)
3	Permanent Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta to UNOG

Special Missions :

1	Delegation of the United States of America at the Special Subcommittee of Checking
2	Delegation of the United States of America at the Common Commission of the Respect and Inspections
3	Delegation of the United States of America at the Permanent Advisory Commission
4	Delegation of the Russian Federation at the Common Commission of the Respect and Inspections
5	Delegation of the Russian Federation at the Special Subcommittee of Checking
6	Delegation of the Russian Federation at the Permanent Advisory Commission
7	Delegation of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the Common Commission of the Respect and Inspections
8	Delegation of the Republic of Belarus at the Common Commission of the Respect and Inspections
9	Delegation of Ukraine at the Special Subcommittee of Checking
10	Delegation of Ukraine at the Common Commission of the Respect and Inspections



Annex D

(relating to question 10 i)

List of public and private hospitals and clinics in Geneva

Number of beds for public and private hospitals and clinics in Geneva: **3022**
 Number of beds for public and private hospitals and clinics at proximity of Geneva: **2119**
 Total: **5141**

Institution	Address	Special field	No. of beds
Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève (HUG)	www.hug-ge.ch		2'187
• Hôpital cantonal	Rue Micheli-du-Crest 24 1205 Genève	All medical and health services, including re-education, rehabilitation and intensive cares	
• Hôpital de Loëx	Route de Loëx 151 1233 Bernex	Re-education, palliative cares	
• Clinique de Psychiatrie	Chemin du Petit Bel-Air 2 1225 Chêne-Bourg	Psychiatry/geriatrics	
• Hôpital de Gériatrie	Route de Mon-Idée 1226 Thônex	Geriatrics	
• Centre de Soins Continus (CESCO)	Chemin de la Savonnière 11 1245 Collonge-Bellerive	Geriatrics	
Clinique de Carouge	Avenue Cardinal Mermillod 1 1227 Carouge www.latour.ch	Surgery/ophthalmology/ cardio-respiratory illness/internal medicine	20
Clinique des Grangettes	Chemin des Grangettes 7 1224 Chêne-Bougeries www.grangettes.ch	Surgery/paediatrics/ophthalmology/ gynaecology/radiology/internal medicine	95
Nouvelle Clinique Vert-Pré	Chemin de la Colombe 15 1231 Conches www.vertpre.com	Surgery/ophthalmology/gynaecology/ urology/radiology	20
Clinique de Champel Elysée	Avenue de Champel 42 1206 Genève www.champel-elysee.ch	Surgery/gynaecology/urology/ dermatology	11



Clinique du Mail	Rue Charles-Humbert 5 1205 Genève www.cliniquedumail.ch	Hand surgery	10
Clinique Générale-Beaulieu	Chemin de Beau Soleil 20 1206 Genève www.beaulieu.ch	Ophthalmology/palliative cares/surgery/ radiology/re- education/internal medicine	131
Clinique de la Colline	Avenue Beau-Séjour 6 1206 Genève www.lacolline.ch	Surgery/urology/ophthalmology/ internal medicine/radiology	76
Clinique Rive Droite	Rue de Lausanne 65 1202 Genève	Surgery/urology/gynaecology/ re-education/internal medicine	11
Centre des paraplégiques	Avenue de Beau-Séjour 26 1206 Genève www.hug-ge.ch		212
Clinique de Joli-Mont	Avenue Trembley 45 1211 Genève 19	Re-education	104
Hôpital de la Tour	Avenue J. D. Maillard 3 1217 Meyrin www.latour.ch	Surgery/paediatrics/ophthalmolo gy/ gynaecology/radiology/internal medicine	125
Clinique Belmont	Route de Chêne 26 1208 Genève www.cliniquesgeneve.ch		20
New Line Centre de Chirurgie Esthétique	Rue Louis-de-Montfalcon 9 1227 Carouge www.newline-sa.ch	Aesthetic surgery/cosmetic surgery/plastic surgery	
Clinique de Chirurgie Esthétique Dr. Bürki	Place de Claparède 2 1205 Genève	Aesthetic surgery/cosmetic surgery/plastic surgery	
Médecine dentaire	Rue Barthélémy-Menn 19 1205 Genève	Dental care	
Centre hospitalier universitaire vaudois (CHUV)	Rue de Bugnon 46 1011 Lausanne www.hospvd.ch	All medical and health services, including re-education, rehabilitation and intensive cares	873
Hôpital de l'Enfance à Lausanne	Chemin de Montétan 16 1004 Lausanne	Surgery/paediatrics/ophthalmolo gy/ urology/neurology/ pneumology/r adiology	35
Hôpital Ophtalmique de Lausanne	Avenue de France 15 1004 Lausanne	Ophthalmologic and re- constructive surgery	27



Hôpital Orthopédique de Lausanne	Avenue Pierre Decker 4 1005 Lausanne	Orthopaedic surgery/radiology	75
Hôpital de zone de Nyon	Chemin Monastier 10 1260 Nyon		100
Hôpital de Rolle	Route de l'Hôpital 26 1180 Rolle		60
Clinique de Genolier	1272 Genolier www.cdg.ch	Surgery/oncology/dental care/ cardiovascular re-education	250
Clinique Cécil	Avenue Louis Ruchonnet 53 1003 Lausanne www.clinique-cecil.ch	General surgery/plastic and reconstructive surgery/ophthalmology	97
Hôpital de zone de Morges	Chemin Dent d'Oche 8 1110 Morges www.analgnesia.ch		184
Clinique chirurgicale et Permanence de Longeraie	Avenue de la Gare 1003 Lausanne	Hand surgery/plastic and reconstructive surgery/aesthetic surgery	15
Hôpital de la Providence	Avenue de la Prairie 3 1800 Vevey	General surgery/plastic and reconstructive surgery/ophthalmology	70
Clinique La Lignière	La Lignière 5 1196 Gland www.la-ligniere.ch	Cardiovascular re-education	90
Clinique de la Source	Avenue Vinet 30 1004 Lausanne www.lasource.ch	All forms of surgical and medical treatments	120
Clinique de Montchoisi	Chemin des Allinges 10 1006 Lausanne www.montchoisi.ch	Plastic surgery/general surgery/ gynecology/ orthopaedy / treatment of obesity	53
Biotonus-Clinique Bon Port	Rue Bon-Port 21 1820 Montreux www.biotonus.ch	Stress/depression/regeneration/ weight reduction/substance abuse/internal medicine	
Clinique La Prairie	Chemin de la Prairie 2-10 1815 Clarens www.laprairie.ch	Revitalisation/stress/slim and trim program/aesthetic center	70
Grand-Hôtel des Bains	1400 Yverdon-les-Bains www.thermes-yverdon.ch	Therms/spa	



Centre Médical de Lavey-les-Bains	1892 Lavey-les-Bains www.lavey-les-bains.ch	Therms/spa	
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Annex E

Pictures of the International Environment House;
home to the interim POPs Secretariat







ANNEX F

**Overview of the International Environment House;
home to the interim POPs Secretariat**

SURFACES ACCORDING TO THE GESTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOUSE OF ENVIRONMENT

FLOOR	BUILDING ANEMONES 9 (A)	BUILDING ANEMONES 11 (B)	BUILDING ANEMONES 13 (C)	BUILDING ANEMONES 15 (D)	TOTAL
7	UNEP n) 272.35	UNEP n) 308.40	UNEP n) 309.00	a) free space 367.80	1'258
6	UNEP ROE n) 414.20	UNEP ROE n) 400.00	UNEP UNDP n) 400.15	UNEP PNUE 443.85 n) 502.70 IUC 58.85	1'717
5	UNITAR l) 414.00	UNITAR l) 401.00	UNEP n) PCAU 250.65 UNEP 51.15 400.00 HABITAT 98.20	UNEP n) ETU 385.60 n) 502.30 UNEP 116.70	1'717
4	WFP i) 212.60 UNOPS WSP 166.20 WSP Inter. 35.20 414.00	ICCD 401.00	IISD q) 122.80 UNCAD k) 108.8 UNEP SBC 168.4 400.00	UNEP SBC n) 502.60	1'718
3	UNDP UNV 65.20 UNOPS o) 348.40 413.60	UNOPS p) o) 401.00	UNOPS o) 401.50 401.50	UNEP POP n) 502.00	1'718
2	UNEP BCPR 413.70	UNEP BCPR m) 401.15	UNEP n) CITES 176.55 CHEMICALS 122.65 401.70 EARTHW. 102.50	UNEP n) CHEMICALS 377.70 PIC 125.20 502.90	1'719
1	UNEP GRID 413.40 413.40	UNO CWI 58.40 UNDP BCPR 342.60 401.00	UNEP CITES n) 400.35	UNEP CITES n) 502.50	1'717
REZ	UNEP BIOS. 104.30 WSSCC q) 102.85 WUN i) 33.25 UNITAR l) 80.60 321.00	CAFETERIA b) 344.10 UNO 4.00 348.10	CENTER OF DOCUMENTATION c) 327.15 UNO 14.40 341.55	UNEP GEN 20.70 UNEP ROE 85.50 CONFERENCE ROOMS 289.10 395.30	1'406
TOTAL	3'076	3'062	3'054	3'778	12'970
DEPOT -1	UNEP GRID 45.70 UNDP 32.70 FIPOI f) 33.15 FIPOI f) 33.15 144.70	FIPOI f) 24.00 UNOPS o) 32.80 56.80	UNDP p) 91.00	UNEP n) HABITAT 43.55 UNEP 74.65 CAFETERIA b) 32.70 150.90	443
DEPOT -2	UNOPS WSP 14.10 FIPOI f) 16.40 FIPOI f) 16.80 WSSCC 17.95 UNOPS 19.50 UNDP BCPR 17.60 FIPOI f) 70.30 28.90 94.20	UNOPS 19.50 UNDP BCPR 17.60 FIPOI f) 70.30 107.40	FIPOI f) 109.40	UNEP n) UNEP 118.45 CITES 88.50 206.95	518
TOTAL	239	164	200	358	961



LIST OF USFRS		SURFACES LOCATIONS FLOOR	SURFACES LOCATIONS DEPOT	TOTAL SURFACES LOCATIONS	SURFACES OF OFFICES 20.09.2002	PRINCIPALS SURFACES NECESSARY 20.09.2002	TOTAL PARKING PLACES
a)	free space	367.80		367.80	184.21	279.78	
b)	CAFETERIA	344.10	32.70	376.80			3
c)	CENTER OF DOCUMENTATION	327.15		327.15			
d)	ICCD International Center of Commerce and Development	401.00		401.00	230.10	273.37	3
e)	CONFERENCES ROOMS	289.10		289.10			
f)	FIPOI		303.20	303.20			4
g)	IISD International Institut of Sustainable Development	122.80		122.80	83.00	83.00	
h)	UNO Agency: Carlson Wagonlit Travel	76.80		76.80	39.82	39.82	
i)	WFP World Food Programme	212.60		212.60	137.35	156.00	4
j)	WUN World Union of Nature	33.25		33.25	25.23	25.23	
k)	UNCAD UN - Convention against desertification	108.80		108.80	70.84	73.51	2
l)	UNIAR UN - Institut of Training and Research	895.60		895.60	580.61	653.75	8
m)	UNDP United Nations Environment Programme	2'512.55	170.30	2'682.85	1'629.67	1'781.41	38
	BCPR Division of urgency interventions	1'157.45	17.60		719.44	804.26	
	UNFPA United Nations Population Fund, Geneva Office	400.15	26.00		281.00	285.76	
	UNDP United Nations Development Programme	892.75	123.70		633.68	644.84	
	U United Nations Volunteers	65.20			46.55	46.55	
n)	UNEP United Nations Environment Programme	5'823.55	370.90	6'194.45	3'800.23	4'239.37	79
	BIOSAFETY	104.30			71.42	71.42	
	CHEMICALS	500.35			249.57	266.08	
	HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme	98.20	43.55		49.99	65.32	
	GRID Global Resource Information Database	413.40	45.70		284.50	301.28	
	GEN Geneva Environment Network	20.70		20.70	68.21	68.21	
	UNEP United Nations Environment Programme	611.70	193.15		424.40	481.24	
	CITES Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	1'079.40	88.50		663.35	762.72	
	EARTHWATCH	102.50			65.86	65.86	
	IUC Information Unit of Conventions	58.85			42.90	42.90	
	PIC Interim Secretariat for Rotterdam Convention	125.20			88.21	88.21	
	POP Interim secretariat for Stockholm Convention	502.00			408.75	465.16	
	ROE Regional Office for Europe	899.70			514.62	586.88	
	SBC Secretariat of the Basel Convention	671.00			414.05	480.07	
	ETU Economics and Trade Unit	385.60			277.40	293.29	
	PCAU Post-Conflict Assessment Unit	250.65			180.00	200.73	
o)	UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services	1'317.10	66.40	1'383.50	820.88	916.13	10
	UNOPS	1'150.90	52.30		699.07	794.32	
	WSF War Torn Societies Project	166.20	14.10		121.81	121.81	4
p)	WSP International	35.20			25.80	25.80	1
q)	WSSCC Water supply and sanitation collaborative council	102.85	17.95		78.03	78.03	
	PRIVAT						54
	TOTAL	12'970	961	13'932	7'705.77	8'625.20	210