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**Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed
Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous
Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
Conference of the Parties**

First meeting

Geneva, 20–24 September 2004

Item 8 (a) of the provisional agenda*

**Matters stipulated by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries
for action by the Conference of the Parties at its first
meeting: physical location of the secretariat**

Physical location of the secretariat

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to submit to the Conference in the annex to the present note the offer of the Governments of Italy and Switzerland to jointly host the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade in Rome and Geneva. This offer was previously circulated as document UNEP/FAO/PIC/INC.8/INF/4.

* UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.1/1.

Annex

Offer by

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND

to host the
Permanent Secretariat of the

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION (PIC)

IN GENEVA AND ROME

in response to the Decision INC-7/8 of the 7th Session of the Intergovernmental
Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument
for the Application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure
for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
(see document UNEP/FAO/PIC/INC. 7/15 - Appendix)

6 April 2001

I. Summary

Within the United Nations system environmental affairs are to a large extent centred in **Geneva** with the Geneva Environment Network, while **Rome** has become the world capital for the agricultural and food sector owing to the presence of FAO (see Annex A for abbreviations), IFAD, WFP and other sectorial organisations. Numerous other international organisations of the United Nations system have their headquarters in Geneva and Rome or have an important representation there.

Concerning the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention (thereafter: Secretariat), **its various duties are already** performed by a small number of specialists attached to UNEP **in Geneva** (industrial chemicals) **and** FAO (pesticides) **in Rome**. This has proven efficient and financially sound, both for the organisation and for the State Parties.

- **In addition to PIC, all major international organisations dealing with the trade and management of chemical substances are located in Geneva and Rome. These include:**

- the *Chemicals Programme* of UNEP
- the *International Programme on Chemical Safety* (IPCS)
- 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 *Basel Convention on the International Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes*
- the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES)
- the *Food and Agriculture Organisation* (FAO).

For the Secretariat, **this is the best possible working environment because it creates synergies indispensable for the fulfilment of its mandate, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition.**

- The presence in the two cities of a **very large number of representatives (149 countries and 275 representations in Geneva, 128 countries and 210 missions in Rome)** and numerous international NGOs creates significant advantages for the Secretariat. Moreover specialised representatives in multilateral chemical affairs are present in many of these missions. This allows for substantial savings on travel costs for the Secretariat and the States.
- In Geneva and Rome, the Interim Secretariat is currently located at the ***International Environment House (IEH)*** and in the ***FAO Building*** respectively, 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. It provides conference rooms seating between 16 and 1,740 people, and is equipped with interpretation 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 the international organisations and the delegates. It is available to the international organisations **free of charge**, thereby allowing for substantial cost savings. The presence of the UN Office in Geneva and major intergovernmental organisations ensures all essential support services such as high-level simultaneous **interpreting services** and readily available **UN security services**.

- **In Rome**, the Secretariat can already benefit from the excellent structures for conferences and meetings existing in **FAO Headquarters**, including conference rooms with 16 to 1,210 seats, interpretation facilities into 6 languages, two restaurants, a bank, a post office, various cafeterias and many shops. These structures are **freely provided** by the Italian government. A **highly qualified staff** is available for **simultaneous translations** and for every other need inherent to the organisation of conferences, including **security services**.
- **Geneva**, the second United Nations centre, is host to more than 30,000 foreign officials, members of diplomatic missions and their families. It is one of the most sought-after cities as a centre for international diplomacy and conferences, as well as a seat for multinational companies. This situation assures great **ease in recruiting and maintaining an international staff of high quality as well as good job opportunities for spouses**. Beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Geneva, it offers excellent international air connections, train services and road access. It is well known for its shopping opportunities and its nearby recreational and tourist attractions, such as the high peaks of the Alps.
- **Rome**, the eternal city, is, thanks to its climate, to its archaeological and architectural treasures and the proverbial charm of its culture and inhabitants, one of the most attractive cities in the world. In Rome, besides diplomatic missions accredited to Italy, there are also foreign missions at the Holy See, the Order of Malta (SMOM), FAO and other international organisations which make Rome **one of the cities with the highest number of diplomatic missions in the world** to which one can add NGOs, academies and various institutes of culture. Rome is also one of the modern capitals of the European Union: two intercontinental airports, railways and highways link it to other parts of Europe and to the rest of the world. Known for the excellent quality of its hotels, restaurants and shops, the city offers not only unique museums and monuments but also entertainment, opportunities for all sorts of sports and nearby areas of natural beauty such as national parks in the Apennine mountains and beaches on the Mediterranean Sea.
- From the outset, both **Italy and Switzerland have actively supported the international endeavours in the field of chemical management and have consistently been amongst the main contributor countries to the PIC process**. Both countries are determined to maintain this generous support as long as the Secretariat remains jointly located in Geneva and Rome. For that purpose they will make available a total sum of **Euro 1,2 million per year**. Switzerland will host the first Conference of the Parties of the Rotterdam Convention at its own expense in Geneva. Furthermore, once the final decision is taken to establish the Secretariat in Geneva and Rome, it will benefit from an **initial Swiss payment of Euro 100,000** to consolidate the infrastructure of the Secretariat.
- **It is clear that a relocation of the Secretariat away from Geneva and Rome would entail significant losses for member States, delegates to conferences, and the Secretariat**. The chosen co-location of the Secretariat within UNEP (Chemicals) and FAO (Plant Protection Service) has proven to be very effective since its establishment in 1989. Resulting benefits include reduced costs from sharing personal and administrative know-how, computer and legal services. This system further promotes interlinkages with other institutions and instruments in operation in Geneva and Rome and therefore improves the capacity to implement integrated chemicals-related programmes.

II. ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE AS REQUESTED BY DECISION INC-7/8

INTRODUCTION

Geneva and Rome: friendly international cities

Geneva, the second most important UN location, with 450,000 inhabitants in its greater metropolitan area combines the advantages of a **comfortably-sized city** with those of a cosmopolitan centre. Foreigners, from all cultures and continents of the world make up one third of its resident population up by.

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

Geneva is a **French-speaking** city, in a country where the study of foreign languages is a tradition 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 instruction (English, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, Hebrew, 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 diplomatic 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.

Rome is not only the capital of Italy, but also a cosmopolitan metropolis in full development, where the heritage of **a millenary history** and the needs of modern life find their meeting point.

Its inhabitants who number more than 2,800,000 (about 5,000,000 considering the whole metropolitan area) make it one of the largest European Union capitals, while the presence of the Holy See, of FAO and many other international organisations, makes it a city where the **presence of foreigners** is specially affluent and appreciated by the inhabitants.

Italy and Switzerland's policy towards international organisations

In the last few years it has endeavoured to reconcile the needs of an artistic heritage, which is unique in the world, with those of a third millennium city. Due to the seats in Rome of **FAO, IFAD, and WFP** an important pole of UN Agencies has been established, which has attracted further international organisations.

In addition to the many schools and 10 Italian universities, in Rome there are a number of **foreign schools and universities**. The presence of numerous academies (French, German, American, Romanian, Hungarian, Belgian and others) and of various institutes of culture, as well as the largest mosque in Western Europe, facilitate contacts and work opportunities for the families of diplomatic missions members. The importance of tourism makes multilingual staff much sought after in the labour market.

With **two intercontinental airports**, railways and road links, which connect with most European cities, Rome has a highly developed transportation system which meets the demanding needs of a modern capital.

Italy has been host to international organisations **since 1951**, when the Italian Government offered to host FAO in a large former government building even before Italy joined the UN.

Presently the central seats or permanent missions of **23 international organisations, including FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNHCR, UNICRI, UNIDROIT, NATO Defence College, Latin Union, the European Bank and the League of Arab States** as well as the headquarters of many non governmental organisations **are to be found in Rome**. Most of them are specialised in development co-operation while some are active in environmental protection, such as WWF-Italy, Friends of the Earth Association and LIPU (League for the protection of birds).

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 continuously improving the city's quality as a host city for international organisations.

Currently **a large number of the major intergovernmental organisations of the United Nations system, including WTO, WHO, WIPO, ITU, ILO, UNCTAD, UNITAR, UNEP Europe Office, UNEP Chemicals, UNEP Trade and Environment, the Basel Convention Secretariat, CITES, IPCS, UN ECE, ICRC, IUCN** and some 170 international non-governmental organisations, such as WWF, CIEL, IISD, Green Cross International, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, etc. are headquartered in the Geneva area. The **Geneva Environment Network** is today the most important structure for co-ordinating work in the environmental field, offering a unique platform for

synergies and coherence between the international organisations, the NGOs, research institutions, the media and the diplomatic missions.

A total of **149 countries** have one or more permanent diplomatic missions in Geneva (149 permanent missions to the United Nations Office and other international organisations, 19 permanent missions to the World Trade Organisation and 16 permanent missions to the Conference on Disarmament), in numbers ranking second only to New York.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Privileges and immunities which would be conferred on the permanent Secretariat and its staff members

In **Geneva** and **Rome** the Secretariat and its staff will continue, as long as it remains 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 or Italian 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. 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 and Rome enjoy access to the labour market, provided they reside in Switzerland or in Italy respectively, and under the same roof as the principal holder of the identity card.

The children of officials of the Secretariat who enter Switzerland or Italy respectively, on the ground of family reunification before the age of 21 (18 in Italy) 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 and Rome (senior officials and professional category officials), provided they reside in Italy or in Switzerland respectively and are not nationals of the host country, are entitled to hire private servants (domestic staff) under the legitimation 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 Italian Ministry of Foreign

FEATURES OF THE OFFICE SITE AND RELATED FINANCIAL ISSUES

Affairs and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs have issued directives to help the concerned parties - employers as well as employees - to know what their minimal rights and obligations are in this field.

3. Nature of the headquarters agreement

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

4. Main features of the building to house the permanent Secretariat, including office space, facilities for conferences and availability of general services (security, maintenance, etc.)

In **Geneva**, the Secretariat is already located in the *International Environment House (IEH)*, close to UN headquarters and the many major intergovernmental organisations established in Geneva. 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. Furthermore the *IEH* is one of the major hubs of the Mercure satellite communication system offering such features as high-speed data transfer, in-house satellite video conferencing and remote interpretation services. Numerous organisations working entirely in or closely associated with the environment have their offices in this 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 30 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 Secretariat of the **Basel Convention** on toxic wastes;
- 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 Government. The use of the *IEH* by its resident organisations is rent-free. Responsibility for security arrangements for the *IEH* are fully assumed by UN Security.

In **Rome**, the Secretariat-Pesticides Section is already hosted in the *FAO Building*.

The FAO building is a large construction with great architectural merit, built in the 30s to house a main government office. It was freely transferred to FAO for its own use in 1951. It has been modernised many times and it is **located in one of the most picturesque places of the city** (near the Circo Massimo and Caracalla Thermal Baths). The *FAO Building* is specially equipped with numerous conference rooms and modern electronic and communication means. Furthermore, a very high satellite connectivity is available through link with Telespazio. The *FAO Building* is provided with every comfort, including shops, restaurants, a bank, a newsagent, a bookstall, and a post office.

Inside the *FAO Building* a special duty free shop is available for international civil servants working at the FAO and members of diplomatic missions accredited to the FAO.

The *FAO Building* belongs to the Italian State, which asks no rent (other than the symbolic dollar to be paid each year according to the Headquarters Agreements). Italy provides the special maintenance of the complex, and pays a notable amount for its day-to-day upkeep.

The security needs of the complex are adequately met by the Organisation's security services.

5. 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 two sections of the Secretariat (industrial chemicals in Geneva and pesticides in Rome) **are both hosted on a rent-free basis** in the *IEH Building* and in the *FAO Building* respectively.

LOCAL FACILITIES AND CONDITIONS

Both countries would allow the Secretariat to purchase or receive in donation property for the headquarters of the Secretariat.

6. Responsibility for

(a) Major maintenance and repairs to the office facilities

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

In **Rome** major maintenance and repairs of the *FAO Building* are entirely on Italian charge.

(b) Normal maintenance and repair

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

Nevertheless the Italian State contributes actively to these costs by means of yearly grants.

(c) Utilities, including communication facilities

Utilities both in the *IEH Building* in **Geneva** and the *FAO Building* in **Rome** are paid by resident organisations.

7. Extent to which the office facilities would be furnished and equipped by the Host Government

In **Geneva** and **Rome**, the Secretariat is already fully operational. In addition, the Swiss Government will grant a special contribution of **Euro 100,000** for extra furnishings and for equipping of Secretariat.

8. Duration of the arrangements regarding office space

The Secretariat can enjoy the facilities provided in **Geneva** and **Rome** for as long as it wishes, under the same mentioned conditions.

9. Description of the following facilities and conditions

(a) Diplomatic representation in the host city

149 countries are represented in **Geneva** by 275 representations: 149 permanent missions to the *United Nations Office at Geneva* and other international organisations, 19 missions to the *World Trade Organisation*, 16 delegations to the *Conference of Disarmament*, 11 special missions, 7 permanent delegations of international organisations and 83 consulates.

Due to the importance of Geneva as the second United Nations centre, 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, 26 countries benefit from this advantage.

At the present day, 216 diplomatic missions are established in **Rome**. 130 are accredited to the Italian State, 63 to the Holy

See and 23 to the FAO and the other UN organisations.

(b) Presence of international organizations

In Geneva and Rome most of the major intergovernmental organisations together with some 250 international NGOs are permanently represented.

The work done by a number of these organisations has made Geneva the centre of international chemical activities and Rome the centre of world agriculture and food sector.

Especially important for the Secretariat are:

- World Health Organisation (**WHO**)
- International Labour Organisation (**ILO**)
- World Trade Organisation (**WTO**)
- 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**)
- Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (**IFCS**)
- The **Basel Convention** on Toxic Wastes
- The World Conservation Union (**IUCN**)
- Centre for International Environmental Law (**CIEL**)
- World Wide Fund for Nature (**WWF**)
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (**FAO**)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (**IFAD**)
- World Food Program (**WFP**)
- International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (**IPGRI**)
- 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**)

Geneva and Rome are the host cities to many other international organisations such as UNHCR, ITU, ICRC, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, WMO, IOM, Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Latin Union, ICCROM, the League of the Arab States of the European Commission of UN.

In Geneva and Rome in the last years the presence of international organisations has increased, accentuating in this way the international character of these cities.

(c) Availability of international conference facilities and the conditions for their use (free of charge, rent, etc.)

The **Geneva** *International Conference Centre (CICG)* was specially built to host diplomatic conferences. It is the property of the Swiss Government 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) with a café and secretariat rooms.

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.

Furthermore, many of the Geneva-based international organisations have their own conference rooms of the highest quality, including the UN *Palais des Nations*, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the World Health Organisation (WHO) etc. which can be rented at favourable conditions. They also offer convenient cafeteria and restaurant services open to delegates as well as to members of the international organisations and of diplomatic missions.

In **Rome**, the *FAO Building* is equipped with 21 conference rooms varying in size from 15 to 1,210 places; they are all fitted with the most modern technology and are freely available to the Secretariat. The total number of seats is 3,025 and room equipment includes a screen, a movie projector, fittings for video-conferences and simultaneous translation. Inside the *FAO Building* there are two restaurants, various cafeterias, a bookstall, a post office and many shops.

(d) Access to qualified conference servicing staff, e.g. interpreters, translators, editors and meeting co-ordinators, familiar with United Nations conferences and practices

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:

- 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.

Furthermore, **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 in use. The labour market situation is such that qualified staff can be readily hired.

In **Rome** also, thanks to the presence of FAO, WFP and other international UN organisations, highly qualified staff for simultaneous translations and for every other need inherent to the organisation of conferences, including security services, is locally available.

Moreover, there is a large foreign community in the city for study or work reasons, through which it is easy to find qualified staff.

(e) International transport facilities

By air:

Geneva airport is served by 41 scheduled airlines, which between them offer direct flights to 83 destinations, 58 of them in Europe and 25 in other continents. It handles over 7 million passengers a year (see Annex B).

Number of weekly flights from Geneva:

- 523 to 16 European capitals;
- 388 to 35 European cities;
- 18 to 8 capitals in the Middle East;
- 34 to 15 cities in North Africa;
- 7 to New York.

The other major destinations in the world are served from Geneva via the Zurich hub (flight time Geneva-Zurich: 40 minutes; 16 flights per day). Zurich handles over 20 million passengers a year. There are direct flights from Zurich airport to 174 cities in 80 countries.

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.

The bus trip from the airport to the Place des Nations (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.

Rome has two intercontinental airports: one in Fiumicino (Leonardo da Vinci Airport), about 20 km away from downtown and from where intercontinental flights depart regularly; the other in Ciampino (Giovanni Battista Pastine Airport), which is

situated 15 km from the centre of the town and is specialised in charter flights. 85 airlines serve these two airports in addition to many charter companies. A total of about 145 destinations can be reached from Rome. In the year 2000, the total number of flights amounted to 320,000, carrying more than 26 million passengers (see [Annex B](#)).

Fiumicino airport is very well linked to the new international hub of Milano-Malpensa by the Italian Railways.

Both at Fiumicino airport and at Ciampino airport, free parking places are available for cars displaying a diplomatic plate.

In both airports there are various duty free shops.

Italian railways link Rome-Fiumicino airport to the main stations in the city. There is a direct connection with Termini station (30 minutes) and an indirect one with many stops, one of which is at Roma Ostiense Station (35 minutes) near the *FAO Building* (1 underground stop).

By surface:

From **Geneva** all European destinations are accessible by train. Paris, Brussels, Lyon, Montpellier, Barcelona, Rome, Florence, Milan, Venice, Cologne and Dortmund are served every day by fast, comfortable trains such as the TGV, EuroNight, EuroCity and Pendolino (see [Annex C](#)).

Many trains depart from **Roma-Termini Station**, connecting Rome with Paris, Barcelona, Geneva, Monaco and Vienna, in addition of course to other Italian cities such as Naples, Florence, Venice, Milan and Turin (see [Annex C](#)).

(f) Local transport facilities

Public transportation services are available inside the two host cities 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 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

In **Rome** there is a complete service of buses, trolley-cars and an underground system crossing all zones of the city with more than 200 lines. The underground B line, which connects quickly the main stations in town (Termini, 4 stops, 10/12 minutes; Roma Ostiense, 1 stop, 3 minutes, stop at Circo Massimo-FAO) which is directly in front of the entrance of the *FAO Building*, and thus connects it very conveniently with the rest of the city.

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

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.

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.

Spouses and partners 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 in **Rome** of numerous diplomatic representations, academies, institutes of culture, international organisations and NGOs makes it possible and easy to find highly qualified staff to work in an international environment.

The recent choice of Rome as the seat of the secretariat of some important international organisations, such as IPGRI, is a further evidence of the facility with which international organisations succeed in working in the context of UN Roman pole.

The possibilities of jobs for the family of foreign staff, due to the presence of many international bodies and societies and of a tourism sector always in quest of multilingual personnel, are excellent.

(h) Health facilities and access to them by staff members of the permanent Secretariat

Health care

Italy and **Switzerland** offer both excellent medical and hospital facilities of all kinds, and are world leaders in their respective specialist fields.

Geneva and Rome's hospital network and private clinics operate to the highest medical standards and can offer all types of care (see Annex D and Annex E). 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.

Within one hour's drive from Rome, there are several thermal baths, such as Fiuggi, Tivoli and Saturnia, which are very well known for the effectiveness of their special rheumatological and dermatologist treatments, as well as for the cosmetic qualities of their mineral waters and mud. All of these spas are available for daily treatment as well as for longer stays.

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 system or not.

According to the Swiss system, health insurance funds cover the medical expenses and hospital costs of the insured person. 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.).

In **Italy**, the Public Health system provides basic treatment free of charge or with partial reimbursement (a small percentage paid by the patient) for special cures. These facilities are available for all foreign citizen enrolled in the Local Health Agencies (ASL) and they may benefit from treatments provided by the Italian Health Service, both in public hospitals and in most private clinics.

Furthermore it is possible to subscribe to a private insurance scheme, which offers a full reimbursement of medical expenses incurred in private clinics.

(i) Availability of suitable housing

In Geneva as in many other attractive cities, the housing market can become tight and the prices rise in time of economic growth. This has been the case since the end of 1999. However the building sector is in full swing and the situation will improve again in the next few years. Today an apartment with two bedrooms costs Euro 640-850 per month, and for an apartment with three bedrooms it is between Euro 785 and 1,307 per month, while an apartment with three bedrooms costs between Euro 1,176-1,960. For a house (four bedrooms and up) the prices start at Euro 2,150 per month.

In **Rome** the "rent-a-flat" situation offers a variety of possibilities for all economic needs, ranging from residences just outside town, with all comforts, such as swimming pool and tennis courts, to the fascinating houses in the historical centre, or modern apartments in residential areas.

The recent liberalisation of leases and rents has given rise to the an increase in supply, which was quite limited in the past, and to a general reduction in rents. Today, an apartment of

150 m² can be rented for Euro 2,000-2,500 per month; rents in the historical centre are slightly higher (an apartment of 100 m² can entail a rent of Euro 1,500-2000 per month), while for houses in the outskirts of Rome, in areas with a great architectural merit (such as the Appia Antica or Cassia) rents are between Euro 2,500 to 5,000 per month.

In both cities a diplomatic clause may be added to most leases facilitating the termination of the lease in case of an earlier leave.

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

Pre-school system

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

In Rome, pre-school activities, reserved for children from 0 to 4 years old are organised by the Municipality (www.comune.roma.it/), which administers a network of 147 nursery schools, located in all areas of town and where, during the parents' working hours, more than 8,000 children are looked after by a highly qualified teaching staff.

In Rome there are about 180 nursery schools administered by the municipal authorities.

There are also private institutes, both religious and secular, which offer top-quality teaching at reasonable cost.

Primary, intermediate and high school system

Italy's state school system, which is totally free of charge, is recognised to have one of the highest standards in the western world. Presently, after primary school, from the age of 6 to the age of 10, children are directed to a second cycle of compulsory schooling (intermediate school) lasting until they reach 13. Secondary education lasts until the 18th year of age. Children can choose between secondary schools with different orientations, including the sciences, languages, fine arts, design, etc. They all give access to university.

In Rome there are 394 educational institutes, among which 143 are secondary schools. All institutes are administered the Provincial Education Office in Rome.

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 and 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, College 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 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/*

In **Rome** there is a conspicuous number of private schools, both religious and secular, which follow the Italian state *curricula studiorum*. On account of the vast community of foreign people in Rome, there are also some international schools where lessons are given in one or more foreign languages. Presently, there are 12 foreign schools in Rome, which have been officially recognised by the Italian Government.

- *Lycée Chateaubriand*, teaching in French, www.france-

italia.it/chateau/

- *Saint Dominique Ecole Francaise*, teaching in French, www.infotelpg.it/isd/
- *Liceo Spagnolo Cervantes*, teaching in Spanish, Liceocervantes@flashnet.it
- *Scuola elementare svedese*, teaching in Swedish
- *The St George's English School*, teaching in English, www.stgeorge.school.it/
- *St Stephen's School*, teaching in English, www.ststephens.it/
- *Marymount International School*, teaching in English, www.marymountrome.com/
- *American Overseas School*, teaching in English, www.aosr.org/
- *The New School*, teaching in English, www.newschoolrome.com/
- *Scuola Giapponese*, teaching in Japanese
- *Scuola Arabica-Libica*, teaching in Arabic
- *Scuola Germanica*, teaching in German www.dsrome.de/
- *Scuola Svizzera*, teaching in German www.tiscalinet.it/ssroma/

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), www.unige.ch/
- *Graduate Institute of International Studies*, <http://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/

Italian Universities have gained universal recognition in the academic world for their first-class level of teaching and research. In addition to the *Ateneo della Sapienza* (University of Rome) - one of the most famous Universities in the world and the largest one in terms of number of students enrolled - a number of other universities have recently been founded in Rome.

Academic Institutes in Rome:

- *Università degli studi di Roma "La Sapienza"* (13 faculties),

www.uniroma1.it/

- *Università degli studi di Roma "Tor Vergata"* (6 faculties), www.uniroma2.it/
- *Università degli studi di Roma "Roma Tre"* (8 faculties), www.uniroma3.it/

In **Rome** there is a large number of research institutes and centres for post-graduate vocational training at an international level.

Private universities

In addition, the following private universities are operating in **Geneva** and **Rome**:

- *International University*, www.iun.ch/
- *Webster University*, www.webster.ch/
- *European University*, www.euruni.edu/
- *Libera Università Internazionale per gli Studi Sociali - LUISS* (2 faculties), www.luiss.it/
- *Libera Università Maria SS. Assunta - LUMSA* (4 faculties), www.lumsa.it
- *Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore*, www.cattolica.it
- *Pontificia Università Gregoriana*, www.uniigre.it
- *Pontificio Ateneo Salesiano*, www.ups.urbe.it
- *Pontificia Università S. Tommaso*, www.angelicum.org
- *American University of Rome*, www.aur.org
- *John Cabot University*, www.johncabot.edu/
- *The Pennsylvania State University*, www.psu.edu
- *St John's University*, www.stjohns.edu/

Cost of schooling

State School system

In **Geneva** compulsory schooling is free of charge. Post-compulsory students pay Euro 325 per year, if their parents or guardians are tax-exempted in Geneva.

Universities and academic institutes collect an administration fee of up to Euro 424 per semester.

In **Rome**, the whole schooling system (including day nursery and nursery schools) is entirely free of charge also for children of foreign citizens regularly residing in Italy. University taxes are calculated on the basis of students' family income and vary between Euro 100 and 700 per year.

Private School system

In **Geneva**, schooling fees up to university level vary between Euro 5,229 and Euro 10,458 per year, according to children's age. Special financial arrangements may be offered in individual cases.

Private universities charge between Euro 19,600 and Euro 32,680 per year, depending on the chosen studies.

In **Italy** private schools fees vary depending on the cycle, level

and orientation of the schools and are comprised between Euro 1,000 and 5,000 per year.

Private universities have fees which can vary between Euro 3,000 and, for specialisation courses, up to 12,000 per year.

(k) 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 Italy and Switzerland and other countries. In addition to the banking system, there are in Geneva and Rome many branches of foreign banks, through which it is easy to arrange international transfer of funds.

The Italian and Swiss banking systems are known for their high efficiency, rapidity and reliability.

(l) Time needed for processing entry requirements

Short stay visas for delegates and experts designated by a government or invited by an intergovernmental organisation to attend a meeting in Italy or 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 no longer than one month.

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

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

Thanks to the Schengen agreement an entry visa to Italy is valid for most of the European Union countries.

**OTHER RELEVANT
INFORMATION**

10. 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

From the outset, both **Switzerland and Italy have actively supported the international endeavours in the field of chemical management and have consistently been amongst the main contributor countries to the PIC process** (for instance in the year 2000 Italy has allotted a contribution of **Euro 258,000** for the intermediate phase). Both countries are determined to maintain this generous support as long as the Secretariat remains jointly located in Geneva and Rome. For that

purpose, Italy and Switzerland are committed to pay a sum of **Euro 1,200,000 each year** for the Secretariat in the coming years.

Switzerland will host the **first Conference of the Parties** of the Rotterdam Convention **at its expense in Geneva**. Furthermore, once the final decision is taken to establish the Secretariat in Geneva and Rome, it will benefit from an initial Swiss payment of **Euro 100,000** to consolidate the infrastructure of the Secretariat.

11. Any other information which the potential host country may deem relevant

Both **Geneva** and **Rome** have a long experience of hosting intergovernmental organisations and international conferences. Both national and local administrations deal diligently and with a minimum of red tape with the sort of questions that organisations, missions, members of their staff and delegates may encounter. Security and border services work rapidly and friendly when delegates arrive. Translation and conference services are to be found on the spot.

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

- *The Cerimoniale della Repubblica*, depending on the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, offers to the staff of international organisations and to foreign guests, its support for all matters related to privileges and immunities.
- *The Cerimoniale and the Office of Relazioni Internazionali* of the city of Rome, help the officers of the international organisations and their families in their relations with local bodies.
- *The Association of spouses of diplomats in Rome* provides all sort of information and help to newcomers including to domestic staff. In particular, it organises visits to places of natural and cultural interest.
- *The numerous embassies and diplomatic representations*, in co-operation with the Italian authorities, help actively the foreign staff and their families to solve every problem that might arise during their stay.
- *The Geneva Welcome Centre* helps the international guests to get established in their new surrounding and to solve any problem that might arise during their stay.
- *The Host Country Division of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland 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 in common 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 willing to settle in Geneva. It has deep knowledge of the special needs of these entities and helps to solve any question raised by them.
- *The Geneva authorities* are 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 encourage NGOs to settle, they organise social events in order to help the foreign community to feel comfortable in their city.

Geneva and Rome attract the attention of the *international media*, insuring that the organisations get the coverage they need to make their action known.

In Geneva and Rome several hundreds of *international journalists* permanently established are organised in 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 Swiss media, altogether about 300 members.
- *L'Associazione della stampa estera in Italia* (www.stampa-estera.it), established in 1912 has 540 members from 55 countries, and more than 800 information organs are therein represented.

Geneva and Rome are amongst the most favourite cities providing for headquarters for international activities and home for staff and families.

From all points of view, such as quality of life, jobs, safety, infrastructure, cultural activities, medical services, education and climate, Geneva and Rome offer remarkable advantages.

Geneva is also the second most important location of the UN offices and specialised agencies.

Rome combines the fascination of its monuments and of its history with a very relevant and intensive cultural life. Museums, musical performances, art galleries, theatres and opera houses in such an attractive environment, make the staying in Rome a unique worthwhile life experience.

All this makes Geneva and Rome the perfect choice for the seat of this new organisation.

Annex A

List of the abbreviations mentioned in the document

ASC:	Audio System Communication
ASL:	Agenzia di Salute Locale (Local Health Agencies)
CC:	Corps Consulaire
CD:	Corps Diplomatique
CESCO:	Centre de Soins Continus (Center to palliative care)
CHUV:	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (University Hospital of Vaud)
CICG:	Centre International de Conférence de Genève (International Conference Centre of Geneva)
CIEL:	Centre for International Environmental Law
CITES:	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
EC:	EuroCity
EMG:	Environment Management Group
EN:	EuroNight
ES:	EuroStar
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FIPOI:	Fondation des Immeubles pour les Organisations Internationales (Building Foundation for International Organisations)
GEN:	Geneva Environment Network
GRID:	Global Resources Information Database
HUG:	Hopitaux Universitaires Genevois (University Hospitals of Geneva)
ICCROM:	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICRC:	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICTSD:	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IDLI:	International Development Law Institute
IEH:	International Environment House
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFCS:	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IISD:	International Institute for Sustainable Development
ILO:	International Labour Organisation
INC:	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
IOM:	International Organisation for Migration

IPCC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS:	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPGRI:	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
ITU:	International Telecommunications Union
IUCN:	World Conservation Union
LDC:	Least Developed Countries
LIPU:	Lega Internazionale per la Protezione degli Uccelli (League for the Protection of Birds)
NATO:	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation
PIC:	Prior Informed Consent
SMOM:	Order of Malta
TGV:	Train à Grande Vitesse (High Speed Train)
TPG:	Transport Public Genevois (Geneva Public Transport)
UN:	United Nations
UNCA:	United Nations Correspondents' Association
UNCTAD:	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UN-ECE:	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICRI:	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDROIT:	International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
UNITAR:	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS:	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP:	World Food Programme
WHO:	World Health Organisation
WIPO:	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WMO:	World Meteorological Organisation
WTO:	World Trade Organisation
WWF:	World Wildlife Fund

(i)

(ii)

Annex B
(referring to question 9 e)

Flights from Geneva-Airport and from Rome - Fiumicino Airport

	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Number of flights per week</i>	
		from Geneva	from Rome
<i>Europe (capitals)</i>	Amsterdam	49	54
	Athens	14	43
	Belgrade		5
	Berlin	12	7
	Brussels	41	69
	Bucharest		16
	Budapest	6	19
	Copenhagen	21	7
	Dublin	6	15
	Helsinki		5
	Kiev		2
	Lisbon	14	14
	London-City	18	
	London-Gatwick	27	43
	London-Heathrow	61	127
	London-Luton	28	
	London-Stansted	7	14
	Luxembourg	12	12
	Malta	1	15
	Madrid	28	61
	Minsk		2
	Moscow	11	5
	Paris (CDG)	93	134
	Prague	7	15
	Rome	19	
	Tirana		7
	Skopje	1	4
	Sofia		3
	Stockholm	7	1
	Warsaw		7
	Vienna	42	35
	Zagreb		6
<i>Europe (other cities)</i>	Alghero		28
	Alicante	7	
	Ancona		35
	Antwerp	17	
	Aosta		10
	Barcelona	35	37
	Bari		49
	Basel-Mulhouse	27	7
	Bergamo		22
	Bilbao	7	
	Birmingham	12	6
	Bologna		42

	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Number of flights per week</i>	
		from Geneva	from Rome
	Bordeaux	7	
	Bolzano		12
	Brescia		31
	Brindisi		42
	Cagliari		82
	Catania	2	129
	Clermont-Ferrand	12	
	Cracovia		6
	Cologne	6	
	Dubrovnik		4
	Düsseldorf	11	7
	Faro	1	
	Florence		33
	Frankfurt	40	60
	Geneva		21
	Genoa		40
	Hamburg	6	
	Hanover	6	
	Istanbul	7	
	Jersey	1	
	Lamezia (Terme)		34
	Larnaca	1	2
	Liverpool	7	
	Lyon		18
	Lugano	25	7
	Malaga	7	
	Manchester	12	6
	Marseille	12	20
	Milan	21	347
	Munich	26	48
	Munster		6
	Naples		55
	Nice	63	57
	Olbia	4	21
	Palma	2	
	Palermo		157
	Parma		16
	Pisa		35
	Porto	7	
	Recife		1
	Reggio Calabria		38
	St.-Petersburg		1
	St.-Tropez	2	
	Santiago de Compostela	7	
	Seville	7	
	Spalato		4
	Stuttgart	12	6
	Toulouse	12	
	Trapani		16
	Trieste		32
	Turin		105
	Valencia	6	
	Venice	6	95
	Verona		32

	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Number of flights per week</i>	
		from Geneva	from Rome
	Zurich	112	43
<i>North America</i>	Atlanta		7
	Chicago		7
	Los Angeles		3
	Miami		2
	Montreal		2
	New York	7	21
	Philadelphia		7
	Toronto		5
<i>Central America</i>	Camaguey		2
	Havanna		8
	Punta Cana	1	
	Santiago de Cuba		3
	Santo Domingo		1
	Varadero		1
<i>South America</i>	Buenos Aires		8
	Caracas		2
	Fortaleza		1
	Rio de Janeiro		9
	Sao Paolo		7
<i>Middle East</i>	Abu Dhabi	2	2
	Aleppo		2
	Amman	2	4
	Bahrain		1
	Beirut	3	3
	Dacca		2
	Istanbul		22
	Jeddah	1	3
	Kuwait	2	3
	Riyadh	2	1
	Teheran	1	1
	Tel Aviv	5	13
<i>North Africa</i>	Algiers	3	5
	Agadir	1	1
	Bengasi		1
	Cairo	2	23
	Casablanca	11	8
	Constantine	1	
	Djerba	2	
	Hurghada	1	1
	Luxor		1
	Marrakech	1	
	Monastir	1	1
	Oran	1	
	Sanaa		3
	Sharm el-Sheikh	1	1
	Tabarka	1	
	Tangiers	1	
	Tozeur	1	

	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Number of flights per week</i>	
		from Geneva	from Rome
	Tunis	6	23
<i>Africa</i>	Accra		3
	Addis Abeba		5
	Antananarivo		1
	Brazzaville		1
	Dakar		1
	Johannesburg		2
	Lagos		2
	Libreville		1
	Mauritius	1	2
	Mahe Island		1
	Point Noire		1
<i>Australia</i>	Melbourne		4
	Sydney		4
<i>Far East</i>	Bangkok		12
	Beijing		3
	Colombo		3
	Hong Kong		4
	Islamabad		1
	Karachi		2
	Kuala Lumpur		3
	Lahore		1
	Seoul		3
	Singapore		3
	Taipei		2
	Tashkent		2
	Tokyo		14

Annex C (referring to question 9 e)

Rail services from Geneva Station and Rome-Termini Station (only fast direct trains)

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Train type</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	
		from <i>Geneva</i>	from <i>Rome</i>
Barcelona	EN EuroNight <i>Pau Casals</i>	Once per day (summer) 4 times per week (off-season)	Twice per day
	EC Euro city		Twice per day
Brussels	<i>Thalys</i>	Once per day	
Cologne-Dortmund	EC EuroCity - <i>Mont-Blanc</i>	Once per day	
Geneva	EN EuroNight		Once per day
Florence	EN EuroNight	Once per day	
	Pendolino (ES) Other direct trains		Once per hour Once per hour
Lyon	Direct	8 times per day	
Milan	Cisalpino – Pendolino	Twice per day	
	Other direct trains	4 times per day	
	Pendolino (ES)		Every two hours
	Other direct trains		Every two hours
Monaco	EC Euro city		Twice a day
Montpellier	TGV	Once per day	
Naples	Pendolino (ES)		Every two hours
	Other direct trains		Once per hour
Paris	TGV	7 times per day	
	EN EuroNight		Once per day
Rome	EN EuroNight	Once per day	
Venice	EC EuroCity – <i>Monteverdi</i>	Twice per day	
	ES EuroStar		3 per day
	Other direct trains		5 per day
Vienna	EN EuroNight		Once per day
	EC Euro city		Once per day

Annex D
(referring to question 9 h)

List of public and private hospitals and clinics in Geneva

Number of beds for public and private hospitals and clinics in Geneva: **2934**
Number of beds for public and private hospitals and clinics at proximity of Geneva: **1593**
Total: **4527**

Institution	Address	Special field	No. of beds
Hôpitaux universitaires genevois (HUG) :	www.hug-ge.ch		1975
• Hôpital cantonal	Rue Micheli-du-Crest 24 1214 Genève	All medical and health services, including re-education, rehabilitation and intensive cares	
• Hôpital de Loex	Route de Loex 151 1233 Bernex	Re-education, palliative cares	
• Belle-Idée	Ch. du Petit Bel-Air 1225 Chênes-Bourg	Psychiatry/geriatrics	
• Hôpital de Gériatrie	Rte de Mon-Idée 1226 Thônex	Geriatrics	
• Centre de Soins Continus (CESCO)	Ch. de la Savonnière 11 1245 Collonge-Bellerive	Geriatrics	
Clinique de Carouge	Av. Cardinal-Mermillod 1 1227 Carouge www.latour.ch/carouge/car_menu_en.html	Surgery/ophthalmology/ cardio-respiratory illness/internal medicine	40
Clinique des Grangettes	Chemin des Grangettes 1224 Chêne-Bougeries www.grangettes.ch	Surgery/paediatrics/ophthalmology/ Gynaecology/radiology/internal medicine	84
Nouvelle clinique Vert-Pré	Ch. de la Colombe 15 1231 Conches www.vertpre.ch	Surgery/ophthalmology/gynaecology/ urology/radiology	15
Clinique de Champel-Elysée	Av. de Champel 42 1206 Genève www.champel-elysee.ch	Surgery/gynaecology/urology/ dermatology	28
Clinique du Mail	Rue Charles-Humbert 5 1205 Genève	Surgery of the hand	20
Clinique Générale-Beaulieu	Chemin de Beau-Soleil 20 1206 Genève www.beaulieu.ch	Ophthalmology/palliative cares/surgery/ radiology/re-education/internal medicine	146
Clinique de la Colline	Av. Beau-Séjour 6 1206 Genève www.lacolline.ch	Surgery/urology/ophthalmology/ internal medicine/radiology	76

Clinique Rive Droite	Rue de Lausanne 65 1202 Genève www.cliniquerivedroite.ch	Surgery/urology/gynaecology/ re-education/internal medicine	11
Centre des paraplégiques	Av. Beau-Séjour 26 1206 Genève		212
Clinique de Joli-Mont	Av. Trembley 45 1211 Genève 19	Re-education	104
Columbia Hôpital de la Tour	Av. J-D Maillard 3 1217 Meyrin www.latour.ch	Surgery/paediatrics/ ophthalmology/ gynaecology/radiology/internal medicine	193
Clinique Belmont	Rte de Chêne 26 1207 Genève		30
Médecine dentaire	Rue Barthélémy-Menn 19 1205 Genève	Dental care	
Centre hospitalier universitaire vaudois (CHUV)	Rue de Bugnon 46 1011 Lausanne www.hospvd.ch/public/home/htm	All medical and health services, including re-education, rehabilitation and intensive cares	726
Hôpital de l'Enfance à Lausanne	Ch. de Montélan 16 1004 Lausanne	Surgery/paediatrics/ ophthalmology/ urology/neurology/pneumology/radiology	35
Hôpital Ophtalmologique de Lausanne	Av. de France 15 1004 Lausanne	Ophthalmologic and re-constructive surgery	27
Hôpital Orthopédique de Lausanne	Av. P. Decker 4 1005 Lausanne	Orthopaedic surgery/ radiology	75
Hôpital de zone de Nyon	Ch. Monastier 10 1260 Nyon		100
Hôpital de Rolle	Rte de l'Hôpital 26 1180 Rolle		60
Clinique de Genolier	1272 Genolier www.cdg.ch	Surgery/oncology/dental care/ cardiovascular re-education/	199
Clinique Cécil	Av. Louis-Ruchonnet 53 1003 Lausanne www.clinique-cecil.ch		97
Hôpital de zone de Morges	Ch. Dent d'Ocle 8 1110 Morges www.analgesia.ch		184
Clinique La Lignière	1196 Gland www.la-ligniere.ch	Cardiovascular re-education	90

Annex E
(referring to question 9 h)

List of public and private hospitals and clinics in Rome

Number of beds for public hospitals and clinics in Rome: **14581**
Numbers of beds for private hospitals and clinics in Rome: **5263**
Total: **19844**

Institution	Special field	No. of beds
OSPEDALE SAN GIACOMO	General	284
ISTITUTO ODONTOIATRIA G. EASTMAN	Dental care	30
OSPEDALE NUOVO REGINA MARGHERITA	General	151
OSPEDALE FATEBENEFRATELLI	General	339
IST.DERMOSIFILOPATICO SAN GALLICANO	Dermatology	65
ISTITUTO REGINA ELENA	Oncology	298
POLICLINICO CASILINO	General	196
OSPEDALE SANDRO PERTINI	General	386
POLICL. UNIV. CAMPUS BIO MEDICO	General	130
OSP. C.T.O. ANDREA ALESINI	Orthopaedic	355
OSPEDALE S. EUGENIO	General/burn department/kidneys and liver transplants	507
MADRE GIUSEPPINA VANNINI	General	252
I.R.C.C.S. S. LUCIA	Rehabilitation	320
OSPEDALE G. B. GRASSI	General	264
CENTRO DI RIEDUCAZIONE PER PARAPLEGICI	Rehabilitation	37
OSPEDALE ISRAELITICO	Geriatrics	120
IMMOBILIARE S. VINCENZO SPA	General	85
OSPEDALE SAN GIOVANNI BATTISTA-SMOM	Rehabilitation	194
TORVERGATA-EUROPEAN HOSPITAL	Heart-surgery	29
I.R.C.C.S. L. SPALLANZANI	Infective diseases (AIDS)	206
OSPEDALE GENERALE SANTO SPIRITO	General	112
OSPEDALE REGIONALE OFTALMICO	Ophthalmology	62
ISTITUTO MATERNO REGINA ELENA	Gynaecology	15
OSPEDALE SAN PIETRO FATEBENEFRATELLI	General	485
OSPEDALE SAN CARLO DI NANCY	General	243
OSP. GEN. DI ZONA "CRISTO RE"	General	234
C.C. VILLA BETANIA	General	208
I.D.I.	Dermatology/vascular surgery	277

INRCA	Geriatrics/endocrinology	105
AZ.OSP.SAN CAMILLO-FORLANINI	General	1702
AZ OSP S. GIOVANNI ADDOLORATA	General	1221
AZ. COMPL. OSP. S.FILIPPO NERI	General	985
IRCCS BAMBIN GESU	Paediatrics/kidneys, heart, liver and lungs transplants	731
POLICLINICO A. GEMELLI E C.I.C.	General/liver, kidneys and lungs transplants	2023
AZIENDA POLICLINICO UMBERTO I	General/kidneys, heart, liver and, lungs transplants	1930
CASA DI CURA VILLA DOMELIA S.R.L.	General	105
VILLA VALERIA S.R.L.	General	63
VILLA TIBERIA S.R.L.	General	130
CASA DI CURA POLICLINICO ITALIA	Long stay in hospital/rehabilitation	141
CASA DI CURA SANT' ANTONIO DA PADOVA	Long stay in hospital	60
CASA DI CURA MARCO POLO	Radiotherapy/ nuclear medicine	50
CASA DI CURA SANTA ELISABETTA	Long stay in hospital	35
VILLA PATRIZIA	Long stay in hospital/rehabilitation	84
AM.CO SRL VILLA LUCIA	Long stay in hospital	15
CASA DI CURA VILLA FULVIA SRL	Long stay in hospital/rehabilitation	242
CASA DI CURA MENDICINI	Neurology	45
CASTELLO DELLA QUIETE SPA	Neurology	70
CASA DI CURA GUARNIERI SPA	General	120
CASA DI CURA MADONNA DIVINO AMORE	Long stay in hospital	15
VILLA TUSCOLANA SRL	Long stay in hospital	9
CASA DI CURA NUOVA ITOR	General	176
SAN MICHELE A'	Long stay in hospital	10
CLINICA NUOVA LATINA	General	80
C.D.C. VILLA GINA SPA	General medicine /general surgery	74
C.D.C. SAN LUCA	General	68
C.D.C. MATER MISERICORDIAE	Rehabilitation	47
CLINICA LATINA SPA	General medicine	36
CONCORDIA HOSPITAL	Urology/general surgery	47
C.D.C. ADDOMINALE ALL'EUR	General medicine /gynaecology/general surgery.	70
C.D.C. FABIA MATER	Gynaecology/general surgery	80
NUOVA CLINICA ANNUNZIATELLA	General	84
CASA DI CURA PARCO DELLE ROSE	Long stay in hospital	15
CASA DI CURA CORVIALE	Long stay in hospital	65
VILLA ARMONIA NUOVA	Neurology	100
CASA DI CURA VILLA GIUSEPPINA	Neurology	150
CASA DI CURA VILLA PIA	General	198
CASA DI CURA VILLA SANDRA	Rehabilitation	230
CASA DI CURA CITTA' DI ROMA	General	172

CASA DI CURA VILLA DELLE MAGNOLIE	Long stay in hospital	29
CASA DI CURA MERRY HOUSE	Long stay in hospital	133
CASA DI CURA VILLA MARIA IMMACOLATA	Long stay in hospital	98
CASA DI CURA S.RAFFAELE	Long stay in hospital/rehabilitation	298
CASA DI CURA GIOVANNI PAOLO	Rehabilitation	96
CASA DI CURA SAN GIORGIO	General surgery	30
CASA DI CURA E MORELLI	Long stay in hospital	100
CASA DI CURA VILLA MARIA PIA	Neurology	45
CASA DI CURA VILLA SPERANZA	Long stay in hospital	43
CASA DI CURA VILLA AURORA	General	100
CASA DI CURA VILLA DEI FIORI	Neurology	90
CASA DI CURA SANTA FAMIGLIA	General	130
CASA DI CURA VILLA GRAZIA	Long stay in hospital	34
CASA DI CURA VILLA ARMONIA	Neurology	35
CASA DI CURA SAN GIUSEPPE	General medicine/orthopaedic/general surgery	50
CASA DI CURA VILLA CHIARA	Long stay in hospital	70
S.RITA DA CASCIA	Rehabilitation	44
CASA DI CURA VILLA CLAUDIA	Gynaecology	43
CASA DI CURA NS.SIGNORA SACRO CUORE	General medicine /long stay in hospital/cardiology	90
CASA DI CURA SAN FELICIANO	General	155
CASA DI CURA SAMADI	Neurology	72
CASA DI CURA SAN VALENTINO	Neurology	56
OSPEDALE ANCELLE DEL BUON PASTORE	Long stay in hospital	70
AURELIA HOSPITAL	General	292
CASA DI CURA SANTA LUCIA	Long stay in hospital	114
CASA DI CURA VILLA VERDE	Long stay in hospital	60