



Distr.: General
2 December 2015

Original: English



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

**Intergovernmental negotiating committee
to prepare a global legally binding instrument
on mercury
Seventh session**

Dead Sea, Jordan, 10–15 March 2016
Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**Work to prepare for the entry into force of the Minamata
Convention on Mercury and for the first meeting of the
Conference of the Parties to the Convention: matters
required by the Convention to be decided upon by the
Conference of the Parties at its first meeting**

**Offer by the Government of Switzerland to host the permanent
secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Geneva**

Note by the secretariat

As its sixth session, the intergovernmental negotiating committee to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury requested the interim secretariat to invite offers by Governments interested in hosting the permanent secretariat of the Minamata Convention and to compile and analyse any such offers for consideration by the committee at its seventh session. The Government of Switzerland submitted an offer to host the secretariat in Geneva, which was received on 30 June 2015. An analysis of the offer prepared by the secretariat is set out in document UNEP(DTIE)/Hg/INC.7/16. The offer, as received from the Government of Switzerland in the six official languages of the United Nations, is set out in the annex to the present note, without formal editing.

* UNEP(DTIE)/Hg/INC.7/1.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

July 2015

Offer by Switzerland to host the Permanent Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Geneva

In response to the to the invitation of the Executive Director of UNEP dated 5 December 2014 to submit a proposal for physically hosting the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Contents

Introduction	3
Summary	5
Categories of information that may form part of a proposal from a government interested in physically hosting the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	7
Introduction Switzerland's policy on international organisations	7
Legal framework	7
Features of the office site and related financial issues	10
Local facilities and conditions	12
Other relevant information	20
Annex A (relating to question 10 b)	23
1. International organisations within the UN System	23
2. International organisations outside the UN system	24
3. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)	25
Annex B (relating to question 10 f)	27
Annex C (relating to question 10 a)	29
Annex D (relating to question 10 i)	35
Annex E: Overview of the International Environment House, home to the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention	38



Introduction

The adoption of the Minamata Convention on Mercury marks an important success in the protection of human health and the global environment. Together with the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention provides a comprehensive international regime for the sound management of chemicals and waste.

The sound management of chemicals and waste is traditionally a priority for Switzerland. Accordingly, my country has always been a strong and steadfast supporter of the Minamata Convention. Switzerland's engagement with the issue of mercury started with a request for a negotiating mandate made jointly with Norway, continued throughout the negotiation process, culminated in the successful conclusion of the process in Geneva in January 2013 and continues in the interim phase.

We all expect the convention to deliver concrete results and are, therefore, interested in providing the convention with the best possible framework for its implementation and further development. The key to this is to further enhance coordination and cooperation in the chemicals and waste regime and to facilitate policy coherence. Hence I propose that we build on the successes of the synergy process in the chemicals and waste cluster. This will offer the best circumstances for successfully implementing and further developing the Minamata Convention. Switzerland fully supports the integration of the Permanent Secretariat of the Minamata Convention into the joint Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. My country is committed to continuing its strong support for the synergistic implementation of the international chemicals and waste regime, particularly through capacity-building, development co-operation and technical assistance, and remains a strong advocate and supporter of an efficient, effective, comprehensive and coherent chemicals and waste regime.

We know that the close proximity of all relevant international environmental organisations and institutions is central to successful chemicals and waste policy. Switzerland has established the International Environment House in Geneva. It is the home of, among others, the joint Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, UNEP Chemicals, the Secretariat of SAICM and the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention. Furthermore, many more organisations and institutions which play an important role in international chemical and waste policy, such as the WHO and WTO, also have their headquarters in Geneva. The co-location of these international key players in the field of chemicals and waste in Geneva promotes coherence and enables synergies. This clustering in Geneva, close proximity and easy mutual access have been crucial to the excellent co-operation between all of these institutions. Furthermore, the presence of the diplomatic missions of 173 UN Member States in Geneva continues to foster efficiency and allows the Parties to engage directly with the Convention Secretariat. Moreover, as the world's premier venue for international meetings, Geneva has all of the necessary facilities in place and excellent travel connections to the entire world.

Geneva has hosted the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention throughout the negotiations and continues to do so during the interim period. It has proven to be an efficient and effective location; everything is already in place, tried and tested. No other location can match Geneva as the seat of the Secretariat of the Convention. Locating the Secretariat elsewhere would mean accepting a lower standard of service and support than has been afforded to date. Our ability to ensure the sustainable

management of mercury throughout the world would be diminished accordingly. If we are to be successful in protecting the world from mercury, we must use the knowledge and experience available in Geneva and provide a permanent home for the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention in the international city of chemicals and waste policy.

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

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'D' followed by a series of horizontal strokes and a final vertical stroke, representing the name Doris Leuthard.

Doris Leuthard
Federal Councillor

Summary

United Nations environmental affairs are centred in Geneva to a large extent. This is no coincidence. Outside of UN Headquarters in New York, Geneva is the organisations largest centre and is a location that facilitates and promotes coherence and synergies. The establishment of UNEP's chemicals branch, the Secretariat of SAICM, the joint Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention in International Environment House in Geneva has proved to be very practical, effective, efficient and financially sound, for both the organisations and all of the stakeholders involved. It clearly demonstrates the benefits of co-location. Moreover, the other major international organisations and institutions relevant to the work of the Minamata Convention are also based in Geneva. This has proved to be crucial in fostering the excellent co-operation between the different institutions. Maintaining the Secretariat in Geneva will build on and strengthen the existing chemicals and waste cluster, and continue to improve the co-ordination of all activities within the cluster. It will promote and ensure a comprehensive, coherent, effective and efficient chemicals and waste regime, and facilitate the synergies that are essential for the Secretariat to fulfil its mandate.

Geneva has hosted the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention throughout the negotiations and continues to do so successfully during the interim period. This has proved to be efficient and effective. All of the necessary elements are already in place, tried and tested. Switzerland argues that the permanent Secretariat should be built on this excellent foundation. It is self-evident that in terms of costs, synergies and efficiencies, the fragmentation of the chemicals and waste cluster that would result from the relocation of the Secretariat away from Geneva would entail significant losses for Member States, conference delegates, other stakeholders and the Secretariat itself.

Geneva boasts the presence of the permanent missions of 173 UN Member States and a total of over 240 diplomatic missions. The number of diplomatic representations has increased continuously in recent years. This enables substantial savings on travel costs for the Parties, as it facilitates missions in interacting directly with the Secretariat on a regular basis and in providing support to their capital-based delegations that would not be possible in other locations. In addition to being the seat of multinational companies and many NGOs, Geneva is the pre-eminent centre for international negotiations and diplomatic conferences and meetings. The International Conference Centre Geneva was specially built to host international conferences and is located in the immediate vicinity of the United Nations. Conference rooms of various sizes are available free of charge to the Minamata Convention, which also enables substantial cost savings.

Geneva enjoys global air links and excellent rail services. Geneva airport is connected to 134 different airports, including 108 in Europe, through an average of 500 flights per day. Geneva airport is located only five km from the city centre and can be reached from the main train station in the city centre in just six minutes. The entire Geneva region, including neighbouring France, has an extensive, world-class public transportation system, consisting of city buses, trolleybuses, trams and trains.

Switzerland offers facilitated access to the Swiss labour market for the spouses, unmarried and same-sex partners of the Secretariat staff. Insofar as they are resident in Switzerland and part of the beneficiary's household, they will not be subject to any quotas for foreigners working in Switzerland or other specific regulations governing the labour market. The Geneva Welcome Center provides employment assistance to the dependants of staff members.

Beautifully located on the shores of Lake Geneva, the city is well known for its outstanding quality of life, shopping opportunities, vibrant cultural scene, and nearby recreational and tourist attractions. Geneva is truly international. Foreign nationals from all of the world's cultures and continents make up

well over one third of its resident population. The city welcomes visitors from abroad and knows how to respond to their needs. The presence of major intergovernmental organisations ensures that the support services essential for high level meetings, such as top class simultaneous interpreting services and UN security services, are readily available.

Switzerland has a long history of hosting international meetings. Its procedures for granting visas are demonstrably swift and responsive to the needs of delegates. Switzerland strives to ensure that all participants in meetings staged by international organisations in Geneva are granted visas and in expeditious manner, if required. In accordance with the Schengen rules, the processing time does not exceed ten business days after the submission of the application. In most cases, the processing time is much shorter.

The Swiss Confederation would be pleased to host the permanent Secretariat of the Minamata Convention in Geneva. Switzerland will not fail to provide all of the support necessary to the Secretariat and is willing to support its establishment financially, administratively and logistically. The Swiss offer comprises the following elements:

- A total sum of CHF 2,500,000.– to the Minamata Convention Secretariat each year.
- An initial payment of CHF 100,000.– to the Secretariat for the consolidation of its infrastructure.
- Provision of adequate rent-free office space in the International Environment House in Geneva.
- Access to the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG) – specially built for hosting international conferences – free of charge for meetings of the Minamata Convention.

Placing the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention in Geneva together with the joint Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions would offer the following benefits to the Minamata Convention and its Parties:

- Integration of the Minamata Convention Secretariat into the joint Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.
- Full access to the thematic expertise and experience of the joint Secretariat: the Minamata Convention has many thematic areas in common with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the respective secretariats would complement each other in an integrated structure.
- Fully functioning administrative structure and relevant experience: the joint Secretariat has tried-and-tested experience and knowledge in all relevant secretariat services, which are readily transferable to the Minamata Convention. The matrix-based organisation of the joint Secretariat would enable the smooth integration of the Minamata Secretariat and ensure sustainability, effectiveness and cost-efficiency for the latter.
- Coherent and coordinated support for the Parties: an integrated secretariat is best suited for supporting the Parties of all of the relevant chemicals and waste conventions in a coordinated and coherent manner, assisting the Parties in finding and establishing coordinated national approaches, providing a single point of contact, and enabling lower transaction costs.
- Direct access to and an enhanced role for the Regional Coordination Centres of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions: these centres are the key regional coordinating mechanism and, by also serving the Minamata Convention, they can support the efficient and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention at regional and national levels in a coherent and coordinated manner.
- Better political visibility of the chemicals and waste cluster. The joining forces of the four Conventions will further increase the visibility of the chemicals and waste cluster, and, hence also, elevate the Minamata Convention's political status and ensure high-level commitment to the support of its implementation.

Categories of information that may form part of a proposal from a government interested in physically hosting the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

(as outlined in UNEP's letter of 05.12.2014)

Introduction Switzerland's policy on international organisations

Switzerland has been hosting international organisations for over 130 years. In the course of this long tradition and in 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 constantly improving Geneva's attractiveness as a host city for international organisations.

A large number of major intergovernmental organisations, including the WTO, WHO, WIPO, ITU, ILO, UNCTAD, UNITAR, UNEP Regional Office for Europe, UNEP Chemicals, UNEP Trade and Environment, the joint Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm 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., currently have their headquarters in the Geneva area.

Thanks to the presence of the permanent missions of 173 UN Member States and a total of over 240 diplomatic missions (including Observer States, regional organisations etc.), the city of Geneva ranks second only to New York. Those permanent missions enjoy the 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.

The staff of the Secretariat and their families would enjoy all privileges and immunities granted by the Swiss government to the United Nations (UN) and its staff based in Switzerland, including freedom of action, inviolability, immunity of jurisdiction, tax privileges and preferential customs treatment. Delegates to the Minamata conferences and experts on mission will benefit the same privileges and immunities as delegates and experts participating at other UN meetings. 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.

As part of the UN, in Geneva, the Secretariat and its staff, delegates to conferences and experts on mission will continue to enjoy all the privileges and immunities conferred on 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 are 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 from them).
 - 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 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 for the purchase of goods 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 the field of privileges and immunities, as long as it is part of the UN, the Secretariat will benefit 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.

Switzerland offers facilitated access to the Swiss labour market for spouses and unmarried and same-sex partners of the Secretariat staff. Insofar as they are residents in Switzerland and are part of the beneficiary's household, they will not be subject to any quotas for foreigners working in Switzerland or other specific regulations governing the labour market. The Geneva Welcome Center (CAGI) provides employment assistance to 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 grounds 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.

Spouses and children 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**:

Provided they reside in Switzerland and are not nationals of the host country, officials of the Secretariat in Geneva (senior officials and professional category officials) 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 must be respected in all cases. The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs has issued directives to help the parties involved – both employers and employees – to know their minimum rights and obligations in this field.

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

As part of the United Nations, the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention will benefit from the Host Government Agreement concluded between the United Nations and the Swiss Government. Therefore no headquarters agreement will be required.

Features of the office site and related financial issues

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 interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention is already located in International Environment House (IEH) in Geneva, which is close to the UN Office and the many major intergovernmental organisations based in the city. Adequate office space for the permanent Secretariat will be provided free of charge in the IEH together with the joint Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. The IEH belongs to the Swiss Authorities. International resident organisations use the building rent-free and are only liable for maintenance costs. Responsibility for security arrangements for the IEH are assumed in full by UN Security.

The IEH is a large modern building with 13,000 m² of working space and up-to-date facilities, including numerous meeting rooms and a restaurant with a full catering service for 140 persons. In 2003, the Swiss government made a second building (MIE 2) adjacent to the main building (MIE 1) available to ensure that sufficient space is provided. 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 field of the environment have their offices in the building. This allows them to exploit the available synergies and to reap the full benefit of the services of the Geneva Environment Network, which consists of some 50 intergovernmental organisations and NGOs. The major UN organisations located in the IEH include:

- UNEP/Chemicals – UNEP Chemicals Branch
- UNEP/ROE – UNEP Regional Office for Europe
- UNEP joint Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention
- UNEP – SAICM Secretariat
- UNEP – Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention
- UNEP/ETB – UNEP Economics & Trade Branch
- UNEP/FI – UNEP Finance Initiative
- UNEP/GRID-Geneva – Global Resource Information Database
- UNEP/KMU – UNEP Knowledge Management Unit
- GEN – Geneva Environment Network
- UN EMG – United Nations Environment Management Group
- CBTF – UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development
- CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
- UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund

- UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- UNOPS – United Nations Office for Project Services
- WFP – World Food Programme
- UN-HABITAT – United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UN-REDD – UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
- UNDP/BCPR – United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- UNEP/PCDMB – UNEP/Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch

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

Option b) Ownership by the host government without rent:

The interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention in Geneva is already hosted in the IEH Building on a rent-free basis and only has to cover maintenance costs. If necessary, Switzerland would allow the Secretariat to purchase or receive property for the headquarters of the Secretariat in the form of a donation.

7. Responsibility for:

a) Major maintenance and repairs to the office facilities:

The international resident organisations of the IEH pay a monthly charge to cover the costs of major maintenance and repairs.

b) Normal maintenance and repair:

Normal maintenance and minor repairs are assumed by the resident organisations at their own costs.

c) Utilities, including communication facilities:

Utilities in the IEH in Geneva are paid for by the resident organisations.

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

The interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention in Geneva is already fully operational. If the permanent Secretariat of the Minamata Convention is located in Geneva, the Swiss government will grant a special contribution of CHF 100,000.– for the additional furnishing and equipping of the Secretariat.

9. Duration of the arrangements regarding office space.

The Secretariat can enjoy the facilities provided for as long as it wishes, subject to the conditions specified in this offer.

Local facilities and conditions

10. Description of the following facilities and conditions:

a) Diplomatic representation in the host city:

Presence of the permanent missions of 173 UN Member States, a total of over 240 diplomatic missions (including Observer States, regional organisations etc.; see Annex C). Due to Geneva's importance as the main United Nations centre outside UN headquarters in New York, the number of diplomatic representations has increased steadily in recent years. To facilitate the establishment of permanent representations by all countries in Geneva, the local authorities contribute towards the cost of renting mission premises for least developed countries (LDC). During major meetings, Switzerland offers support to delegations from countries that are not yet represented permanently in Geneva.

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 cost to the country.

b) Presence of international organisations:

Most of the major international organisations along with some 170 international NGOs are permanently represented in Geneva (see Annex A).

Overall, Geneva hosts 33 international organisations and over 250 NGOs with ECOSOC status. Thirty-nine organisations have signed current agreements on privileges and immunities with the Swiss government. The following United Nations organisations, Specialized Agencies, Programmes, Funds, Initiatives, Joint Programmes and related organizations of the United Nations system have their headquarters in Geneva:

- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
- International Bureau of Education (IBE)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund Office of Emergency Programmes (UNICEF; EMOPS)
- United Nations Children's Fund Private Fundraising and Partnerships (UNICEF; PFP)
- United Nations Children's Fund Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States Regional Office (UNICEF)
- United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations International Computing Centre (UNICC)
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
- United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS)
- United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)

- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near-East (UNRWA)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
- United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)
- United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)
- United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

The following UN entities have offices in Geneva:

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme Liaison and Information Office (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- World Bank Geneva Office
- World Food Programme Geneva Liaison Office (WFP)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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

Switzerland firmly believes that only the best is good enough when it comes to the protection of our environment and health from the harmful effects of mercury. Successful chemicals and waste management at national and international level requires an integrated approach and coherent and coordinated programme development and implementation. Good communication is essential for identifying and optimising potential synergies between key players.

Synergistic benefits exist in particular when different international conventions address the same substances or use the same policy tools. Mercury wastes are addressed both by the Basel and the Minamata Conventions. Best available technology and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) are used by the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention. The Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure is also used by the Basel, Rotterdam and Minamata Conventions. The coherent further development of these tools will be important.

The Secretariat is currently located in the IEH, side-by-side with the joint Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. This fact is instrumental for the ongoing close coordination and cooperation between the two Secretariats - as requested by its respective Parties – which has proved to be very practical, effective, efficient and financially sound, both for the organisation and the stakeholders involved. This coordination and cooperation and the – possible – integration of the Secretariats has multiple benefits. It enables the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention to access the broad thematic expertise and vast experience of the joint Secretariat. The joint Secretariat can also offer its proven experience and knowledge in all relevant secretariat services, which are readily transferable to the Minamata Convention through the interim Secretariat. Furthermore the matrix-based organisation of the joint Secretariat would allow for the smooth integration of the Minamata Secretariat and would ensure sustainability, effectiveness and cost-efficiency for the latter by providing the interim Secretariat with a fully functioning administrative structure. Parties could benefit from a

coherent and coordinated and cost-effective support through a single point of contact and could receive tailor-made assistance in finding and establishing coordinated national approaches. This would also greatly improve the political visibility of the chemicals and waste cluster, and, accordingly, also elevate the political status of the Minamata Convention and ensure a high-level of commitment for supporting its implementation.

For further details regarding the presence of the headquarters of all the other major international organisations and institutions relevant to the work of the Minamata Convention, see Point 12 below.

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, thereby enabling substantial cost savings. The CICG can accommodate conferences with up to 2,200 participants in rooms of varying capacities and configurations (from 16 to 1,740 places). It is equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, such as simultaneous interpretation in up to eight 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 Varembe Conference Centre provides further conference facilities with a 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 located beside the centre. The Palexpo congress complex provides another suitable venue for hosting international conferences of any size. Delegates taking part in conferences can avail of 200 parking spaces available free of charge in the Parking des Nations, next to the CICG and the Varembe Conference Centre.

In addition, 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 cafeterias and restaurant services, which are open to delegates, members of the international organisations and diplomatic missions.

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

Accessing qualified conference servicing staff, including interpreters, translators, editors and meeting co-ordinators familiar with the United Nations conferences and practices, is easy in Geneva. Due to the large number of major international organisations and multinational companies based in Geneva and the many important conferences held there, the cost of providing personnel to service major meetings is minimised and even eliminated in some categories. The following qualified conference staff capable of servicing high level meetings are readily available in Geneva:

- highly qualified translators and interpreters for all working languages of the UN;
- multilingual secretarial staff;
- first-class conference servicing companies specialising in the organisation of international congresses and conferences;
- editors accustomed to working in the UN languages.

In addition, as a multilingual and multicultural country Switzerland offers a high level of education and strong appeal for highly educated foreigners. The official language in Geneva is French, however

English and many other international languages are also widely used. The labour market situation is such that qualified staff can be hired readily. A large foreign community resides in the city for study or work reasons, as a result of which qualified staff is easy to find.

f) International transport facilities;

By air

Geneva airport is connected to 134 different airports, including 108 in Europe, with an average of over 500 flights per day. Geneva airport is located only five km from the city centre and can be reached in six minutes from the main train station. In the baggage collection area at the arrivals level, every flight passenger can pick up a free ticket for public transport, which allows the free use of all public transports in Geneva for 80 minutes.

Geneva, including the Zurich hub, is served by 85 scheduled airlines, which offer direct flights to 229 destinations between them, 168 of which are in Europe and 61 on other continents. Over 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.

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, in particular via Basel, Brussels, Copenhagen, Madrid, Munich, Rome and Vienna.

The journey by bus from the airport to the Place des Nations and the CIGG (international quarter) takes 14 minutes and nine minutes from the central train station. A free parking area at Geneva airport 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 car park. The airport has numerous duty-free shops for travellers. Persons with diplomatic status also have access to a duty-free shop close to the international organisations in Geneva itself.

By land:

Geneva is served by fast comfortable trains, such as the TGV, EuroNight, EuroCity and Pendolino, travelling to and from all European destinations daily: 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:

The entire Geneva region, including neighbouring France, has an extensive world-class public transportation system, consisting of city buses, trolleybuses, trams and trains. The current facilities are operated by TPG (Transports Publics Genevois) and include over 400 trolleybuses, trams, and buses in and around Geneva and some regions in neighbouring France on a 365 kilometre network. Local, metropolitan and national rail transportation are provided by the Swiss Federal Railways (SBB). A boat service also operates on Lake Geneva. The “Mouettes Genevoises” passenger boats cover regular routes between locations on the banks of Lake Geneva. Around half a million people are transported daily by these services.

Buses, trams and trains run from approximately 05:00-24:45 (later at weekends), depending on the service. On Friday and Saturday nights the TPG runs a night bus service, Noctabus, which runs until 04:00. The SBB also offers nightly local and metropolitan services.

- Local train: two lines connecting central Geneva to the Geneva conurbation every 15 minutes at rush hour.
- Trams: four lines connecting Geneva’s main areas and its principal centres every four to five minutes at rush hour.
- Trolleybuses: six lines connecting the main areas in Geneva and its principal centres every five to seven minutes at rush hour.
- Urban buses: 16 lines connecting the conurbation and Geneva urban centres every five to 15 minutes at rush hour, depending on the service.
- Regional buses: 28 lines connecting the Geneva urban network to its conurbation (including neighbouring France) and the countryside every 15 to 30 minutes at rush hour, depending on the service.

In addition, all visitors staying a hotel, a youth hostel or a campsite are usually offered the “Geneva Transport Card”. This card is given to visitors on check-in and is valid throughout the stay, including the day of departure. The card entitles the person to use the entire transport network in the canton of Geneva (bus, tram and boat) without restrictions.

Thanks to the large network of cycle lanes (totalling over 350 kilometres, around 90 kilometres in the city centre), cycling is very popular in Geneva. In 2013, a self-service bicycle hire system was installed with 120 docking stations throughout the Geneva conurbation offering 1,500 bicycles to the public with full integration in the city wide public transportation system (Unireso).

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 available to support the Secretariat. Switzerland is a multilingual (German, French, Italian) and multicultural country and is acknowledged as having a very high standard of education. School children learn a second national language and at least one other foreign language (mostly English) from an early age. Foreign residents account for 39 percent of Geneva’s population.

The official language of Geneva is French, however English is widely used there, as is the case almost everywhere in Switzerland. Both are official UN languages. The other UN languages are also widely spoken.

The family of foreign staff find it easy to assimilate and work in Geneva as, due to the city's cosmopolitan character, there is a high demand for linguistic and technical skills on the local market. The presence of the missions, international bodies and companies also provides 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:

Geneva has a high density of top quality health care providers and health facilities, including private doctors with wide-ranging specialisations, dentists, clinics and one of the largest university hospitals in Switzerland, the Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève (HUG). This hospital is also the main public hospital in Geneva. It offers top quality care in all medical fields and is ranked among the best hospitals in Europe.

According to the Geneva Statistics Office, in 2014 there were 1,756 doctors in private practice, or 3.7 doctors per thousand inhabitants. There were also 260 dentists in private practice and 167 pharmacies. Geneva also promotes home care and supports several nursing organisations. All of these facilities can be accessed directly by the population of Geneva. Access to the most specialised services and advanced medical technologies is guaranteed for all residents. The hospital also has a private division which enables patients to benefit from university hospital care while enjoying top-quality catering. This public health service is complemented by a large number of private clinics. In 2014 there were 2,624 beds in Geneva hospitals and clinics, including 513 in private clinics.

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 meet not only with their medical requirements, but also their linguistic and cultural needs. Health care and documentation are available in all major languages, including consultations with private doctors. In addition, the public hospital usually works with translation services for rare languages.

This density of medical services 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

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

The Swiss health insurance system covers the medical expenses and hospital costs of patients. The latter pay part of the expenses up to a maximum sum per year (known as the "franchise"), plus 10% of costs in excess of the franchise. Insurance premiums vary depending on the franchise, the patient's 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 times of economic growth. With a vacancy rate of 0.39 percent, this is currently the case. However, housing is easy to find in the nearby region of the canton of Vaud and in neighbouring France. The Geneva Welcome Center (CAGI) facilitates the staff of international organisations and their families in settling in Geneva. CAGI provides assistance for housing, schooling and employment. CAGI also organises welcome and networking events.

In 2014, the average monthly rent in the canton of Geneva was between CHF 769 for a one-room apartment and CHF 3,788 for apartments with seven or more rooms. The average rents for three- and four-room units, the most commonly available, was CHF 1,177 and CHF 1,449, respectively.

A diplomatic clause may be added to most leases facilitating the termination of the lease if a tenant vacates the property prematurely.

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

As children represent our future, providing high-quality educational institutions of all kinds and at all levels so as to properly equip young people to succeed in life, is a priority in Switzerland. The country is acknowledged as having one of the best education systems in the world. Geneva has many international schools which provide instruction in multiple languages. Children with learning disabilities, who need special education and therapy in their mother tongue, can access these services in the Geneva area in English, French, Italian or German.

Bilingual or non-Swiss programmes are offered by 21 private schools in Geneva. A total of 238 private institutes in Geneva, including 20 licensed private universities, offer all kinds of instruction. The five main ones are: the European University, the Geneva Business School of Diplomacy, the Geneva School of Diplomacy, the International University in Geneva and Webster University. They host approximately 1,400 students. Private schools accommodated 11,710 pupils in their primary, secondary I and secondary II general levels in 2011. They attract mainly a foreign population (two thirds of the Anglophone pupils in Geneva attend a private school).

Public schools are open to all children regardless of their nationality. In accordance with the cantonal compulsory education law, children are required to attend primary (four to 12 year olds) and secondary (12 to 15 year olds) schooling, hence the cantonal authorities are responsible for ensuring access to education and schools for all children. Primary and secondary public education is free of charge and without limitation of places

Geneva's tertiary public education landscape features the University of Geneva, which was established in 1559 and is one of Europe's leading universities today. Many international rating bodies have ranked Geneva as a leader in scientific research – in particular in the fields of molecular biology, astrophysics, social sciences, and economics. Overall, it ranks 69th in the 2013 Academic Ranking of World Universities conducted by the Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) is a leading research and higher education institution dedicated to the study of world affairs with particular emphasis on the cross-cutting fields of international relations and development issues. Moreover, the world-renowned Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL) is located only 30 minutes away from Geneva and hosts professors, researchers and students of over 120 different nationalities.

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 exclusively in German, English and Arabic. A number of schools provide instruction in 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, 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.
- Girsas School (Ecole Girsas), 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 grammar school) include:

- The International School of Geneva which is based in two locations: Grande Boissière (on the left bank in Thônex) and la Châtaigneraie (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/

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

International organizations and their staff member may freely transfer their funds from one country to another and convert any currency. There is no financial or currency exchange control between Switzerland and other countries. The Swiss banking system is renowned for its high efficiency, speed and reliability.

In addition, there are many branches of foreign banks, through which it is easy to arrange international transfer of funds. The CICG and the Palais des Nations both have banks with multilingual staff on site. 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 of hosting international meetings. Its procedures for granting visas are demonstrably swift and responsive to the needs of the delegates. Switzerland strives to ensure that all participants of meetings staged by international organisations in Geneva are granted visas in expeditious manner, if required. In accordance with the Schengen rules, the processing time does not exceed ten business days after the submission of the application. In most cases, the processing time is much shorter.

Visas for staff members and their families who have been posted as officials for an intergovernmental organisation or permanent missions are granted as quickly as possible.

Other relevant information

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.

Switzerland has actively supported the international endeavours in the field of chemicals and waste management from the outset, and has consistently been one of the main contributors to the Minamata process. It has an indisputable record of meeting its pledges fully and unreservedly.

Switzerland is committed to paying a total sum of CHF 2,500,000.– per year as contribution for an integrated Secretariat of the Minamata Convention into the joint Secretariat in Geneva. This amounts includes Switzerland's contribution as member to the Convention. In addition, if the final decision is taken to establish the permanent Secretariat in Geneva, it would benefit from an initial Swiss payment of CHF 100,000.– for the consolidation of its infrastructure.

a) Are not earmarked (i.e. are provided to the secretariat without any restrictions placed on their expenditure by the host country);

Switzerland is committed to paying CHF 2,000,000.– each year to support the overall functioning of the Secretariat, to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and for holding meetings in Geneva.

b) Are earmarked for certain purposes, together with an explanation of the nature of the restrictions.

Switzerland is committed to paying CHF 500,000.– each year for financing a position for supporting the integration of the Secretariat and, subsequently, joint activities of the Minamata, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

As the sound management of chemicals and wastes is a priority of Swiss foreign environment policy, in accordance with the priorities set by the Conference of the Parties, 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.

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

Geneva is the second UN city after New York and, due to the presence there of all of the relevant actors, it is the centre of global governance for international chemicals and waste policy. In addition to the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements and agencies providing a huge potential for synergies as outlined under Point 10c above, Geneva hosts the headquarters of almost all the other major international organisations and institutions that are relevant to the work of the Minamata Convention:

- 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 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Hence, more than anywhere else in the world, Geneva offers opportunities for interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral synergies.

The relocation of the Secretariat away from Geneva would entail a significant reduction in the capacity for implementing the Minamata Convention, with corresponding losses in terms of costs, synergies and efficiencies for the Member States, conference delegates, other stakeholders and the Secretariat itself.

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

Geneva has a 150-year-plus tradition in bringing diplomats, scholars, experts and scientists together to find concrete solutions for improving people's lives. No other location hosts a more concentrated network of international and non-governmental organisations, diplomatic missions and world-class academic institutions.

Geneva constitutes an invaluable hub of synergies between decision-makers, experts from intergovernmental organisations, diplomatic representations, academics, business people and civil society representatives, who are all able to put their ideas and proposals concerning the future of the planet to the test on a daily basis, and can thus contribute significantly to the resolution of global problems.

This collaboration is not merely possible in Geneva, it is easy. It has become part of the operating mode of all institutions here, and is considered one of the city's key assets. For this reason, global players continue to choose this productive environment as a base for their work.

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

- the Geneva Welcome Centre, which 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, which deals with all matters related with the privileges and immunities of the 30,000 members of the international community in Geneva including domestic staff and acts as a helpful intermediary with the local and federal authorities;
- the Geneva Diplomatic Committee, which was established in 1989 and deals with all questions that permanent missions and their members may wish to discuss with the Swiss authorities;
- the Building Foundation for International Organisations (FIPOI), which was set up by the Geneva and federal authorities to provide convenient offices to all organisations based in Geneva; it is very familiar to the special needs of these entities and helps to solve any problems raised by them;
- the Geneva authorities, which are welcoming and active hosts and keen to demonstrate their openness to hosting international conferences and organisations; they support the least developed countries (LDCs) with special grants to help cover the rents for offices, they assist NGOs settling in Geneva, and they organise social events to help the foreign community to feel comfortable in its new city and to feel at home in Geneva.

Geneva's cosmopolitan composition is also reflected in the diversity of religions practised by the community. All major religious groups have 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 publicise their activities. The media organisations based there have hundreds of international journalists belonging to the following associations:

- the Geneva Branch of the UN Correspondents' Association (UNCA) comprising almost 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), which was established in 1928, has its secretariat in the Palais des Nations, and over 120 members;
- the Geneva Press Club (www.pressclub.ch), which unites representatives of the Swiss media and has a total membership of around 300.

Whichever way you look at it – be it from the point of view of quality of life, jobs, security, infrastructure, cultural activities, medical services, education or climate – Geneva has many advantages to offer. They all make Geneva the perfect choice for the seat of the Secretariat of the Minamata 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
 - Joint Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (PIC); the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and 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)

Specialised agencies

- Specialised agencies with headquarters in Geneva
 - International Bureau of Education (IBE/UNESCO)
 - International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
 - World Health Organization (WHO)
 - World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
 - World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- Specialised 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)
 - Global alliance for vaccines and immunization (GAVI Alliance)
 - Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund)
 - 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 La Francophonie (OIF)

3. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

About **250 NGOs with consultative status at the United Nations are based in Geneva** (headquarters or representations). Some important NGOs are listed below by way of example.

- 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
 - Bahá'í 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

- Education, science, research:
 - Association of European Universities
 - International Baccalaureate Organization (IB)

- Humanitarian issues, human rights:
 - Amnesty International (AI)
 - Association for the Prevention of Torture
 - Catholic Relief Services (CRS-USCC)
 - Defence 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 Service for Human Rights (ISHR)
 - International Training Centre on Human Rights and Peace Teaching
 - Terre des hommes International Federation (IFTDH)
 - World Organisation against Torture (SOS TORTURE)

- Peace, law, disarmament:
 - Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations (CASIN)
 - Geneva International Centre 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

- 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	Destination	Number of flights per week
Europe (capitals)			
Amsterdam	105	London-Stansted	2
Athens	28	Luxembourg	34
Belgrade	15	Madrid	86
Berlin	87	Malta	5
Bratislava	7	Moscow	35
Brussels	88	Oslo	14
Bucharest	14	Paris Charles de Gaulle	173
Budapest	27	Paris Orly	43
Copenhagen	68	Prague	28
Dublin	13	Rome	95
Helsinki	43	Sarajevo	7
Kiev	8	Skopje	10
Larnaca	4	Sofia	6
Lisbon	77	Stockholm	48
Ljubljana	16	Tirana	7
London-City	64	Vienna	104
London-Gatwick	58	Warsaw	35
London-Heathrow	149	Zagreb	13
London-Luton	58		
Europe (other cities)			
Alicante	7	Liverpool	20
Barcelona	82	Lugano	61
Basel-Mulhouse	48	Lyon	17
Bilbao	6	Malaga	14
Birmingham	27	Manchester	40
Bologna	20	Milan	82
Bordeaux	12	Munich	111
Bremen	11	Munster	11
Cardiff	2	Nice	54
Clermont-Ferrand	12	Nuremberg	33
Cologne	79	Olbia	4
Dortmund	5	Palma Mallorca	7
Dresden	12	Podgorica	3
Düsseldorf	82	Porto	14
Florence	7	Pristina	7
Frankfurt	134	Salzburg	21
Gothenburg	7	Santiago de Compostela	1
Graz	21	Seville	7

Destination	Number of flights per week	Destination	Number of flights per week
Guernsey	7	St. Petersburg	2
Hamburg	74	Stuttgart	40
Hanover	47	Thessaloniki	7
Istanbul	31	Toulouse	12
Jersey	1	Turin	21
Krakow	7	Valencia	7
Lemwerder	1	Venice	21
Linz	12	Zurich	70

North America

Atlanta	7	Miami	7
Boston	7	Montreal	14
Chicago	7	New York JFK	28
Dallas	6	New York Newark	13
Los Angeles	7	Washington	14

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	14	Kuwait	2
Amman	4	Muscat	3
Beirut	3	Riyadh	4
Dubai	28	Teheran	3
Jeddah	3	Tel Aviv	26

Africa

Accra	4	Johannesburg	14
Algiers	4	Libreville	1
Benghazi	2	Luxor	2
Cairo	10	Mahe Island	1
Casablanca	12	Marrakech	2
Constantine	1	Mauritius	2
Dar es Salaam	4	Sharm el-Sheikh	1
Djerba	2	Tripoli	3
Douala	1	Tunis	13
Hurghada	2	Yaounde	1

Far East

Bangkok	10	Karachi	4
Beijing	3	Kuala Lumpur	3
Bombay	6	Manila	3
Colombo	4	Seoul	2
Delhi	6	Singapore	14
Hong Kong	10	Tokyo	9

Latin America

Buenos Aires	4	Santiago de Chile	1
Rio de Janeiro	2		

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 in 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	Bahamas	x		
12	Bahrain	x		
13	Bangladesh	x		
14	Barbados	x		
15	Belarus	x		
16	Belgium	x		x
17	Belize	x		
18	Benin	x		
19	Bhutan	x		
20	Bolivia	x		
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	x		
22	Botswana	x		
23	Brazil	x	x	x
24	Brunei Darussalam	x		
25	Bulgaria	x		
26	Burkina Faso	x		
27	Burundi	x		
28	Cambodia	x		
29	Cameroon	x		
30	Canada	x	x	x
31	Cape Verde	x		
32	Central African Republic	x		
33	Chad	x		
34	Chile	x	x	x
35	China	x	x	x
36	Colombia	x	x	

Offer by Switzerland to host the Permanent Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Geneva

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

Offer by Switzerland to host the Permanent Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Geneva

		UNOG	WTO	CD
84	Kuwait	x		
85	Kyrgyzstan	x		
86	Lao People's Democratic Republic	x		
87	Latvia	x		
88	Lebanon	x		
89	Lesotho	x		
90	Liberia	x		
91	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	x		
92	Liechtenstein	x		
93	Lithuania	x		
94	Luxembourg	x		
	Macao		x	
95	Madagascar	x		
96	Malaysia	x	x	
97	Maldives	x		
99	Mali	x		
100	Malta	x		
101	Mauritania	x		
102	Mauritius	x		
103	Mexico	x	x	
104	Monaco	x		
105	Mongolia	x		
106	Montenegro	x	x	
107	Morocco	x		
108	Mozambique	x		
109	Myanmar	x		
109	Namibia	x	x	
110	Nepal	x		
111	Netherlands	x		x
112	New Zealand	x	x	x
113	Nicaragua	x		
114	Niger	x	x	
115	Nigeria	x		
116	Norway	x	x	
117	Oman	x		
118	Pakistan	x	x	
119	Panama	x	x	
120	Paraguay	x		
121	Peru	x		
122	Philippines	x	x	
123	Poland	x		
124	Portugal	x		
125	Qatar	x		
126	Republic of Korea	x		
127	Republic of Moldova	x		
128	Romania	x		
129	Russian Federation	x	x	x
130	Rwanda	x		
131	Saint Lucia	x		

Offer by Switzerland to host the Permanent Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Geneva

		UNOG	WTO	CD
132	San Marino	x		
133	Saudi Arabia	x	x	
134	Senegal	x		
	Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu		x	
135	Serbia	x		
136	Seychelles	x		
137	Sierra Leone	x		
139	Singapore	x	x	
140	Slovakia	x		
141	Slovenia	x		
142	Solomon Islands	x		
143	Somalia	x		
144	South Africa	x		
145	South Sudan	x		
146	Spain	x		
147	Sri Lanka	x	x	
148	Sudan	x		
149	Sweden	x		
150	Switzerland	x	x	
151	Syrian Arab Republic	x		
152	Tajikistan	x		
153	Thailand	x	x	
154	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	x		
155	Timor-Leste	x		
156	Togo	x		
157	Trinidad and Tobago	x		
158	Tunisia	x		
159	Turkey	x	x	
160	Turkmenistan	x		
161	Uganda	x		
162	Ukraine	x		x
163	United Arab Emirates	x		
164	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x		x
165	United Republic of Tanzania	x		
166	United States of America	x	x	x
167	Uruguay	x	x	
168	Uzbekistan	x		
169	Venezuela	x		
170	Vietnam	x	x	
171	Yemen	x		
172	Zambia	x		
173	Zimbabwe	x		
	Total	173	38	18

States accredited to UNOG based outside Geneva:

1	Antigua and Barbados	London
2	Dominica	London
3	Guinea-Bissau	Brussels

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 Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
8	Permanent Delegation of the Organisation internationale de la francophonie (OIF)
9	Permanent Delegation of the African Union (AU)
10	Permanent Delegation of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)
11	Permanent Delegation of the Development Law Organization (IDLO)
12	Permanent Delegation of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)
13	Permanent Delegation of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)
14	Permanent Delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM)
15	Permanent Delegation of the West African and Monetary Union (UEMOA)
16	Permanent Delegation of the Commonwealth
17	Permanent Delegation of the Partners in Population and Development (PPD)

Other entities (with observer status):

1	Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to UNOG
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 in public and private hospitals and clinics in Geneva: **3022**

Number of beds in public and private hospitals and clinics with proximity to Geneva: **2119**

Total: **5141**

Institution	Address	Special field	No. of beds
Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève (HUG)	www.hug-ge.ch		1800
Hôpital cantonal	Rue Micheli-du-Crest 24 1205 Genève	All medical and health services, including rehabilitation and intensive care	
Hôpital de Loëx	Route de Loëx 151 1233 Bernex	Rehabilitation, palliative care	
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 Merillod 1 1227 Carouge www.latour.ch	Surgery/ophthalmology/ cardio-respiratory illness/internal medicine	26
Clinique des Grangettes	Chemin des Grangettes 7 1224 Chêne-Bougeries www.grangettes.ch	Surgery/paediatrics/ophthalmology/ gynaecology/radiology/ internal medicine	140
Nouvelle Clinique Vert-Pré	Chemin de la Colombe 15 1231 Conches www.vertpre.com	Surgery/ophthalmology/ gynaeco-logy/urology/radiology	11
Clinique de Champel Elysée	Avenue de Champel 42 1206 Genève www.mvsante.ch/centres/ mv-sante-champel/	Surgery/gynaecology/urology/ dermatology	5
Clinique Générale-Beaulieu	Chemin de Beau Soleil 20 1206 Genève www.beaulieu.ch	Ophthalmology/palliative care/ surgery/radiology/rehabilitation/ internal medicine	131
Clinique de la Colline	Avenue Beau-Séjour 6 1206 Genève www.lacolline.ch	Surgery/urology/ophthalmology/ internal medicine/radiology	100
Clinique Rive Droite	Rue de Lausanne 65 1202 Genève	Surgery/urology/gynaecology/ rehabilitation/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 www.cliniquedejolimont.ch	Rehabilitation	104

Institution	Address	Special field	No. of beds
Hôpital de la Tour	Avenue J. D. Maillard 3 1217 Meyrin www.latour.ch	Surgery/paediatrics/ophthalmology/ gynaecology/radiology/ internal medicine	125
Clinique Belmont	Route de Chêne 26 1208 Genève www.cliniquebelmont.ch	Addiction/nutritional disorders	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 universi- taire vaudois (CHUV)	Rue de Bugnon 46 1011 Lausanne www.chuv.ch	All medical and health services, including rehabilitation and inten- sive care	1462
Hôpital de l'Enfance à Lausanne	Chemin de Montétan 16 1004 Lausanne www.hopital-enfance.ch	Surgery/paediatrics/ophthalmology/ urology/neurology/pneumology/ radiology	24
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 www.ghol.ch		100
Hôpital de Rolle	Route de l'Hôpital 26 1180 Rolle www.ghol.ch		60
Clinique de Genolier	1272 Genolier www.cdg.ch	Surgery/oncology/dental care/ cardiovascular rehabilitation	250
Clinique Cécil	Avenue Louis Ruchonnet 53 1003 Lausanne www.clinique-cecil.ch	General surgery/plastic and recon- structive surgery/ophthalmology	86
Hôpital de zone de Morges	Chemin Dent d'Oche 8 1110 Morges www.analgesia.ch		184
Clinique chirurgicale et Permanence de Longeraie	Avenue de la Gare 1003 Lausanne	Hand surgery/plastic and recon- structive surgery/aesthetic surgery	15
Hôpital Riviera Chablais	Avenue de la Prairie 3 1800 Vevey www.hopital-riviera.ch/index.htm	General surgery/plastic and recon- structive surgery/ophthalmology	70
Clinique La Lignière	La Lignière 5 1196 Gland www.la-ligniere.ch	Cardiovascular rehabilitation	95
Clinique de la Source	Avenue Vinet 30 1004 Lausanne www.lasource.ch	All forms of surgical and medical treatments	160

Offer by Switzerland to host the Permanent Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Geneva

Institution	Address	Special field	No. of beds
Clinique de Montchoisi	Chemin des Allinges 10 1006 Lausanne www.montchoisi.ch	Plastic surgery/general surgery/ gynaecology/orthopaedics/ treatment of obesity	21
Biotonus-Clinique Bon Port	Rue Bon-Port 21 1820 Montreux www.biotonus.ch	Stress/depression/regeneration/ weight reduction/substance abuse/ internal medicine	87
Clinique La Prairie	Chemin de la Prairie 2-10 1815 Clarens www.laprairie.ch	Revitalisation/stress/slim and trim programme/aesthetic centre	70
Grand-Hôtel des Bains	1400 Yverdon-les-Bains www.thermes-yverdon.ch	Thermal baths/spa	
Centre Médical de Lavey-les-Bains	1892 Lavey-les-Bains www.lavey-les-bains.ch	Thermal baths/spa	

Annex E: Overview of the International Environment House, home to the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention

International Environment House	Office Space m ²	Storage Space m ²	Parking Lots
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)			
UNREDD	327.30		
BRS conventions	1645.10		
CBD	57.50		
CHEMICALS	1372.60		
CITES	921.45		
DELC	52.25		
ETB	591.00		
FI	563.94		
GEN	147.35		
GRID	539.45		
KM	58.30		
PCDMB	612.25		
ROE	695.50		
ENVSEC	83.00		
ASC	371.60		
EMG/SUN	111.70		
GGKP	178.65		
Empty space	106.92		
Total	8435.86	436.15	110
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)			
	894.55		
BCPR	818.25		
UNFPA	405.15		
Total	2117.95	186.60	25
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)			
UNITAR	815.00		
Total	815.00	19.50	21
World Food Programme (WFP)			
WFP	329.80		
Total	329.80	17.00	10
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)			
UNOPS	727.32		
Total	727.32	32.80	16
Total	12425.93	692.05	182