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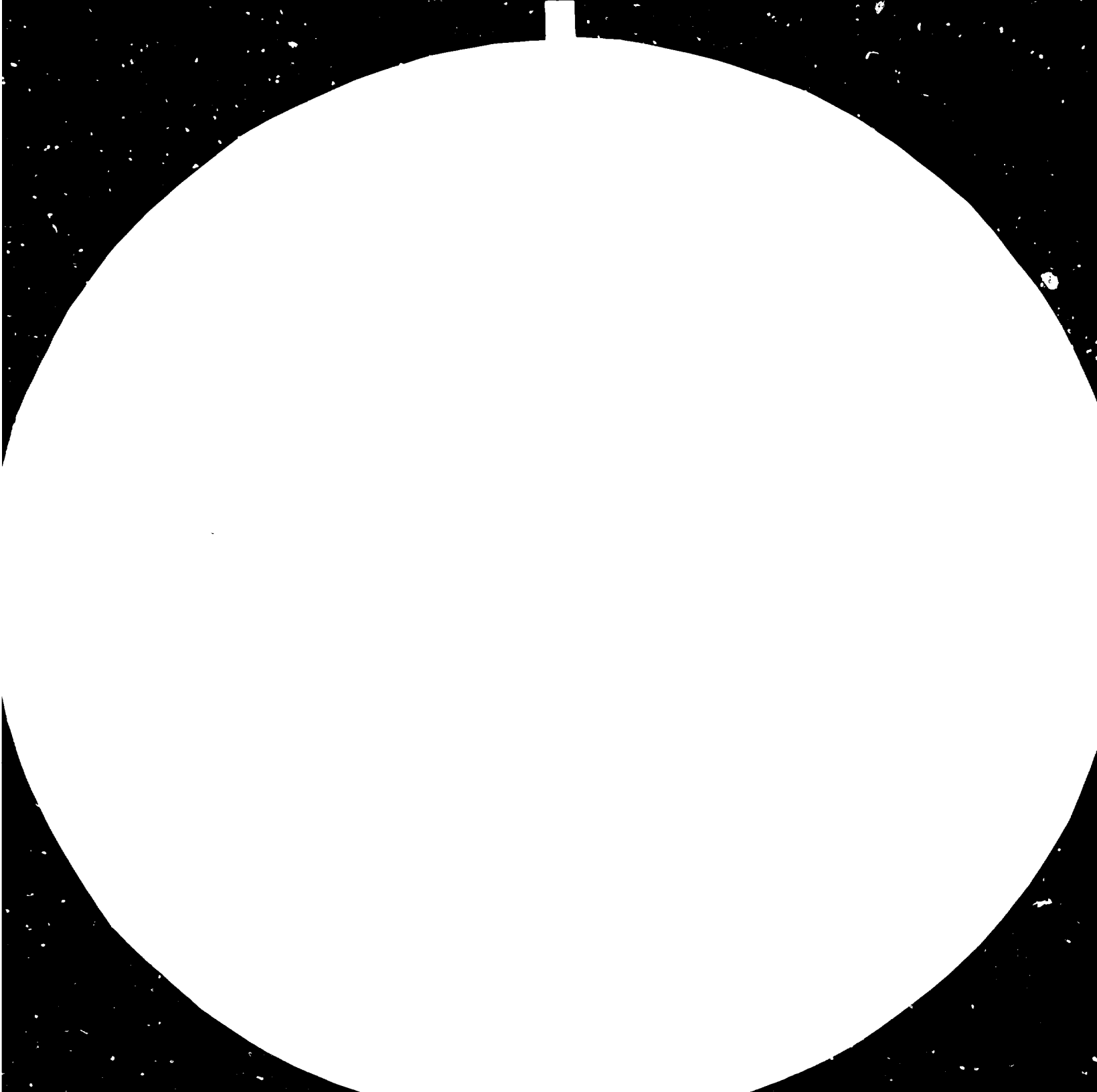
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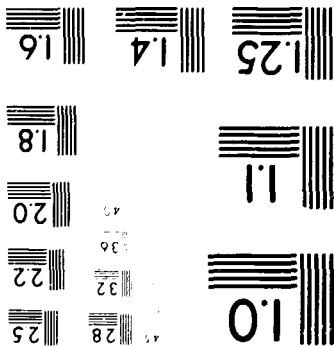
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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment
of the International Centre for Genetic
Engineering and Biotechnology

Vienna, Austria, 3-4 April 1984

REPORT* (Meeting on
establishment of the ICGEB).

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, which met at Madrid on 12-13 September 1983, reconvened at the UNIDO Headquarters in Vienna, Austria, on 3-4 April 1984. Representatives from 25 countries, observers from 13 countries and one international organization attended. The List of Participants is in Annex I and the List of Documents in Annex II.

2. The meeting had been reconvened in the following circumstances. The meeting held at Madrid had decided in paragraph 84 of its report (ID/WG.379/9) to postpone taking a decision on the location. It also adopted a resolution on the Preparatory Committee to accelerate the preparatory work for the establishment of the Centre (Annex I of document ID/WG.397/9). In paragraph C of that resolution the meeting requested the Preparatory Committee as follows:

"The Preparatory Committee shall examine the location of the Centre in different locations and components. In this it shall take into account the deliberations and decisions of the Belgrade and Madrid meetings. The Committee will also consult with all concerned in regard to all aspects of the location of the Centre. The Committee is requested to make recommendations on the establishment of Affiliated Centres and Networks. The Committee will work from UNIDO, Vienna, assisted by the Secretariat, and will complete its work on the above by 31 January 1984. The Preparatory Committee's report will be circulated by the UNIDO Secretariat to all interested governments. The Committee may also recommend the date and place for reconvening this Plenipotentiary Meeting."

Accordingly the Preparatory Committee met from 22-24 November 1983, 24-27 January 1984 and 2-3 April 1984. At its session in January it also decided that the Plenipotentiary Meeting be held on 3 April 1984.

3. The meeting had therefore the specific objective of taking a decision on the location of the Centre and such other decisions as may be relevant in this regard, based on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee.

A. Election of Officers

4. Since certain countries from which the officers of the Bureau had been elected at the Madrid meeting did not participate in the meeting on 3 April 1984, new officers were elected to fill these vacancies. As a result, the composition of the Bureau was as follows:

President: H.E. Mr. Roberto de Rosenzweig-Díaz (Mexico)
Vice-Presidents: Mr. Christo Popov (Bulgaria)
Mr. Zhang Xianwu (China)
H.E. Mr. George Cladakis (Greece)
H.E. Mr. Jonathan Kabo Umar (Nigeria)
H.E. Mr. Adolfo Raúl Taylhardat (Venezuela)
Rapporteur: Mr. M. Akbar Kherad (Afghanistan)

B. Adoption of the Agenda

5. The meeting adopted an agenda as in Annex III. It had before it the Report of the Preparatory Committee to the Plenipotentiary Meeting as contained in ID/WG.421/2 as also the conclusions reached by the Preparatory Committee on 3 April 1984 (document ID/WG.421/4).

C. Statement of the Executive Director of UNIDO

6. Addressing the meeting, Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, Executive Director of UNIDO, stressed that time was of the essence and hence it was very urgent for the meeting to take a prompt decision on the location of the Centre. Without that decision other preparatory activities to establish the Centre could not be carried out and the Centre would not become a functioning reality. He stated that top priority should be given to starting the Centre; its form and all other subsequent arrangements, although in his view also very important, indeed essential, should take second place. The actual establishment of the Centre would spur other acts of international co-operation through establishment of new institutions in other frontier technologies. Unless the ICGB was

started before August 1984 it would be difficult if not illusory to seek support in the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO for such international initiatives in other fields.

D. Report of the Preparatory Committee

7. Presenting the results of the Preparatory Committee in regard to agenda item 4 before the meeting, H.E. Mr. Taylhardat, Ambassador of Venezuela, in his capacity as Chairman of that Committee, gave an account of the work of the Preparatory Committee. He drew attention to the decision taken by the Preparatory Committee in January 1984 as contained in paragraph 27 of document ID/WG.421/2. He also referred to the conclusions of the session (document ID/WG.421/4) of the Preparatory Committee on 2 and 3 April 1984 during which further attempts were made to accommodate the viewpoints of some countries, but without success. He drew attention to the letters addressed to him after the issuance of the Preparatory Committee's Report (document ID/WG.421/2) by the delegations of Egypt, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia and stated that they have been annexed to the conclusions of the Preparatory Committee of 3 April 1984. He expressed his view that delay in arriving at a decision would have a prejudicial effect on the implementation of this important initiative in respect of which all the participant countries had high expectations.

8. After hearing the presentation of the results of the Preparatory Committee by its Chairman, the meeting exchanged views on the question of location of the Centre. These views broadly conformed to those expressed on the subject in the Preparatory Committee meeting on 2-3 April 1984. In order to facilitate the achievement of a consensus, the President appointed an informal group of representatives of the following countries to arrive at an acceptable proposal for consideration and adoption by the meeting: Afghanistan (Rapporteur), Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Greece, India, Italy, Mexico (Chairman), Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

9. A working group from among the members of the informal group also

examined alternative proposals. In the absence of any agreed proposal, further informal discussions among participants of the meeting took place, without resulting in a consensus.

10. On the resumption of the plenary session, the President inquired whether there was a consensus on paragraph 27. In response several delegations reiterated their viewpoints.

11. The representative of Venezuela read out a telex received by him in his capacity as President of the Preparatory Committee, from the People's Republic of the Congo, stating that its delegation reiterated its support on the decision taken by the Preparatory Committee relating to the location of the ICGEB.

12. The observer from Poland stated that the establishment of the Centre is considered to be very important and urgent. He declared the strong support of his Government for the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for setting up the Centre in two components, namely Trieste, Italy, and New Delhi, India. He stated that his Government was currently in the process of signing the Statutes of the Centre, and will thus become a member of the ICGEB.

13. The observer from USSR explained that his Government fully understood the desire of developing countries to develop biotechnology and genetic engineering and pointed out the significance of the work carried out by UNIDO in this respect. The establishment of the ICGEB will be an effective tool for providing solutions to problems which are common to developing countries. He expressed the support of his Government to the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee on setting up one of the two components in New Delhi, India.

14. The observer from Hungary stated that his country is among those which are interested in sending dedicated, young scientists and engineers to an international centre to measure their technical skill and scientific capacity with international standards of high scientific excellence which would be available at the ICGEB. He expressed his Government's readiness to share the responsibility with developing

countries in setting up the Centre and pointed out that the "bridge" between India and Italy was recognition of the need for technology transfer.

15. The observer from Spain stated that his delegation came to that meeting hoping that a consensus on the location of the Centre will be reached. At one time, during previous sessions of the Preparatory Committee, a consensus was in sight. However, a vote was taken at that time. His delegation accepted that the administrative Centre be in Trieste, Italy, and recognized that the link between such a Centre and others could be built up. He was of the view that the proposal submitted by his country and others did not imply more financial burden on the signatories of the Statutes.

16. The representative of Tunisia informed the meeting that in the light of the debate which was hardly encouraging, and in the absence of a consensus Tunisia was no longer disposed to hosting the ICGEB and that his delegation was withdrawing its Government's offer of 27.2 million US dollars. Tunisia will, however, be open and attentive to all forms of fruitful co-operation that might be developed in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology in the mediterranean Arab and African regions. Tunisia would also continue to follow with great interest the progress in regard to the ICGEB with a view to become later an affiliated centre. To this effect suitable documentation would be sent to the UNIDO Secretariat in due course.

17. In response to a query on the financial requirements of a two-component Centre, the Executive Director of UNIDO stated that they were in the main dependent on the programmes to be undertaken by the Centre as approved by the Board of Governors. The meeting also noted that the availability of financial resources would depend on the manner of operation of Articles 10 and 11 of the Statutes of the ICGEB.

18. The representative of Venezuela suggested that the Meeting adopt by consensus the proposal presented by the Executive Director on the location of the ICGEB at the second session of the Preparatory Committee, contained in Annex V of the Preparatory Committee's Report

(ID/WG.421/2). In the event of it not being possible to have a consensus on the Executive Director's proposal, the meeting should cast a vote on the same.

19. Certain delegations expressed their support for the suggestion made by the representative of Venezuela, while several others opposed it. Among the latter, the representative of Italy stated that his Government could not take part in a consensus based on the Executive Director's proposal on the location of the Centre, nor could it take part in a vote on this particular proposal. He further stated that his Government would maintain its stand in supporting the recommendation adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, pertaining to the location of the Centre.

20. The representative of Venezuela stated that he withdrew his proposal taking into account the discussions and considering that the country suggested in the Executive Director's proposal for hosting the Centre was not in agreement with that proposal.

21. In the absence of a consensus on the location, the representative of Italy proposed a vote on paragraph 27 of the Report of the Preparatory Committee, ID/WG.421/2. He said he was doing so without any enthusiasm but with a sense of realism and as a last resort in the absence of a consensus despite many efforts to achieve it.

22. The President announced the beginning of the voting. Certain delegations explained their position.

23. The representative of Thailand announced that his delegation would not take part in the vote. He stated that Thailand was the only developing country recommended by the Selected Committee, in accordance with the mandate of the Belgrade meeting. He stated that his delegation had accommodated the wishes and offers of all countries concerned and had made successive concessions. However, the moment had come when it could not accommodate any further and consequently would have to reconsider its offer. In the event that Thailand would withdraw completely from the scheme of the ICGB, it remained open to co-operate with all countries.

24. The representative of Iraq requested a roll-call vote.

25. The representative of Indonesia announced that his delegation had not participated in the vote taken by the Preparatory Committee at its second session. For the same reasons as recorded in the report of the above-mentioned meeting, his delegation would not be able to participate in the voting.

26. The representative of Tunisia stated that his delegation had already expressed its reservations on the part of the report being put to vote. During the second session of the Preparatory Committee, his delegation left the meeting in order not to assume responsibility for a vote. His delegation believed that decisions should be taken by consensus only. Accordingly, his delegation would not be taking part in the vote.

27. The representative of Venezuela announced that his delegation would not participate in the vote.

28. The representative of China inquired how many participating delegations had submitted their full powers, considering the meeting being held at the plenipotentiary level. The President stated that there were representatives of 25 countries present in the conference room.

29. The representative of Nigeria cautioned against the subjection of this very serious discussion to the process of voting. He recalled that during the voting in the second session of the Preparatory Committee, his delegation had abstained and that for reasons previously announced, his delegation had now no other choice than to abstain.

30. A roll-call vote was taken on the text of paragraph 27 of the Preparatory Committee Report, ID/WG.421/2, which reads as follows:

"The Preparatory Committee decided that the Centre should consist of two components. These may be located in Trieste, Italy, and New Delhi, India.

These component centres of scientific excellence should serve the interests of developing countries and international co-operation in accordance with the objectives of the ICGB as

contained in Article 2 of the Statutes.

The Preparatory Committee considers that in establishing the criteria that will be followed in granting the status of affiliated centre according to Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Statutes, particular consideration should be given to all those countries who made generous offers for hosting components of the Centre in the spirit of international co-operation. The affiliated centres could participate actively in the ICGEB training, research and development activities; and they may establish an integrated network of clustered centres to take up work in specialized areas, as well as to interact closely in their work between each other and the component centres of the ICGEB. Both the affiliated Centres and the integrated networks would be eligible to receive project funds from international sources allocated by the Board of Governors.

After a period of three years, the Board of Governors shall examine the activities of the ICGEB and may decide on expanding the constitution of the ICGEB by converting some of the affiliated centres into component centres having regard to the scientific requirements and financial resources available."

31. Those countries voting for were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Greece, India, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia; against were: Egypt, Pakistan and Sudan; abstaining were: Iraq and Nigeria. China, Indonesia, Mauritania, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zaire did not participate.

32. Certain delegations explained their stand in regard to the voting.

33. The representative of Mauritania stated that, considering the importance of the establishment of the Centre and in conformity with international practice, his delegation had pointed out the need to find a consensus. Since a consensus had not been reached and it was not possible to postpone the meeting, his delegation was not able to participate in the vote.

34. The representative of Egypt stated that by voting against paragraph 27, his country was not against India or Italy. However, his delegation was against the procedure which had been adopted in the second session of the Preparatory Committee and at the Plenipotentiary Meeting. He further stated that his delegation had tried to convince other

participants that countries which had made offers of financial contributions should have the opportunity to host part of the Centre and that international co-operation meant the acceptance of the offers presented by the different states. He had not been instructed by his Government at this time whether to maintain its offer or not.

35. The representative of Venezuela explained that his delegation did not take part in the voting in order to maintain the neutrality of the chairmanship of the Preparatory Committee and the integrity of its report.

36. The representative of China stated that, although his delegation did not participate in the voting, this should not be interpreted that China did not intend to actively participate in this very important international endeavour. His delegation remained in favour of a consensus, but unfortunately, despite the efforts made by the President and many delegations, the meeting had not arrived at a consensus. Under these circumstances, his delegation could not take part in the vote. His delegation expressed the hope that in future the differences of opinions would be resolved, particularly among developing countries and that international co-operation in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology would be implemented smoothly.

37. The representative of India stated that his Government had offered to host the ICGB in New Delhi and in this spirit of co-operation his delegation had attempted to find a solution on the alternative proposals on the location of the Centre among which was the one recommended by the Preparatory Committee at its second session. He expressed the appreciation of his delegation that the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee had been accepted by the Plenipotentiary Meeting. He hoped that in future many more countries would participate in the ICGB and pave the way for further co-operation in order to achieve a quick progress in this very important area of technology. He thanked the Secretariat of UNIDO, especially the Executive Director who had undertaken for several years this very difficult task to promote the establishment of the Centre.

38. The representative of Pakistan expressed his deep appreciation for

the commendable initiative taken by the Executive Director of UNIDO for launching the ICGEB. His delegation noted that this initiative embodied the principle of co-operation and understanding among developing countries in a spirit of solidarity. He regretted that in the second session of the Preparatory Committee it had not been possible to find the same spirit of consensus as in the first session. Despite numerous efforts made by delegations present in this meeting, it had not been possible to arrive at a consensus. His delegation wished to make it clear that it had no objection against the site of the Centre being in New Delhi, India, or Trieste, Italy, as both countries were regarded by his delegation with much respect and admiration. His delegation voted against paragraph 27 of the Preparatory Committee Report, to express its objection to the manner in which the decision on the location was reached.

39. The representative of Italy stated that the policy of co-operation between developed and developing countries in the field of scientific research and biotechnology was one of the important issues of the Italian foreign policy, fully supported by the Parliament and public opinion, and that substantial financial resources had been allocated by the Italian Government to that end. It was in this spirit that his delegation had made its original proposal at Madrid. The proposal for one Centre with two components, one in Trieste, Italy, and one in New Delhi, India, would underline the spirit of co-operation between developed and developing countries. The final objective was to help developing countries to avail themselves of such advanced technologies. He reiterated the support of his Government for the decisions adopted by the meeting and assured the participating countries of the willingness of his delegation to bear in mind the constructive criticism which had been expressed by countries. He further thanked all the countries which had fully understood the true significance of the recommendation in locating the Centre in Trieste, Italy, and New Delhi, India, and for their co-operation in reaching a solution which was satisfactory to most of the participating delegations. He thanked the Executive Director and the UNIDO Secretariat for the initiative taken in promoting the establishment of the Centre.

40. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago indicated that his delegation's vote should be considered ad referendum.

41. The representative of Yugoslavia stated that his delegation had tried very patiently to avoid voting. However, it would have been worse if the meeting had ended without arriving at a decision on this important issue. He further stated that his delegation believed that there was room for each country to participate actively in the Centre. He also said that there was no intention to reject any offers of other countries for hosting the Centre and urged all participating countries to contribute to making the Centre as useful as possible to all countries concerned.

42. The representative of Zaire stated that his delegation did not participate in the vote as it was not possible to arrive at a consensus. But this had no bearing on his country taking part in the operation of the two components, New Delhi and Trieste.

43. The observer from Spain stated that, although his country participated in the meeting as an observer, Spain remained a signatory of the Statutes. He explained that, in accordance with the position of his Government, his delegation rejected paragraph 27 of the Preparatory Committee's Report. He informed the meeting that his Government would remain committed to collaborate with developing countries in the field of biotechnology.

44. The meeting took note of the Report of the Preparatory Committee. The representative of Egypt, however, reiterated the reservation of his delegation and drew attention to the reservations made by five countries as enclosed with the conclusions of the Preparatory Committee reached on 3 April 1984 (document ID/WG.421/4).

E. Signature of the Legal Instrument
on the Location of the ICGB

45. The meeting proceeded to consider the incorporation on the decision taken on paragraph 27 of the Preparatory Committee's Report into the Statutes of the ICGB. The Secretariat explained that after the despatch of the Executive Director's letter of invitation further consideration

was given to the formalities needed to complete Article 1 of the Statutes of the ICGB. Consultations with the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Headquarters acting for the Secretary-General as depository of the Statutes indicated that it would be in order if a decision were adopted on the seat of the Centre, and notified to the depository which would then complete the original text of Article 1 of the Statutes together with a footnote indicating when and by which organ this decision was adopted. Precedents for such a course of action existed and could safely be invoked. Hence, it was not under all circumstances necessary to sign an additional legal instrument in order to give effect to the decision adopted.

46. While noting the formula suggested by the Secretariat, it was proposed that another approach would be to sign a legal instrument on the location of the Centre. In this context, a proposal was made that a text of the decision be prepared for the consideration of the meeting and that if this had to be voted upon, the credentials concerning full powers should be examined by the Bureau.

47. After a recess, the President informed the meeting that the Bureau had examined the credentials and full powers of the participating delegations and found that full powers were submitted by the delegations of the following countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Greece, India, Iraq, Italy, Mauritania, Peru, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The Bureau also recommended that any delegation which was not yet in a position to submit the full powers to the Secretariat may sign a form formally certifying that by the virtue of full powers which are in the process of being issued, the delegation should be considered as being authorized to adopt a decision on the location of the ICGB with regard to Article 1 of the Statutes. This practice had been adopted at the Madrid meeting when the Statutes of the ICGB were signed. Some delegations expressed their reservations on the proposal put forward by the Bureau, that delegations which are expecting the full powers at a later time, can sign a form in anticipation of their full powers being issued. The Secretariat pointed out that this was an established procedure endorsed by the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

48. During the discussions, the representative of Egypt inquired whether there was a quorum for voting and how many countries had the right to vote on such a draft decision. In his view, since only 12 representatives had full powers, the decision taken earlier was not valid. He further inquired whether, if the 12 representatives with full powers voted on this decision, this would be considered binding on other countries which had signed the Statutes of the ICGEB.

49. The President clarified that when the vote on paragraph 27 of the Report of the Preparatory Committee took place the participants were acting as delegates and representatives of individual countries at a conference. What was now proposed was entirely different, namely the signing of a legal instrument after a vote on its text. Thus there was a clear distinction. The representative of Bulgaria stated that the vote on paragraph 27 of the Report of the Preparatory Committee was an expression of the will of the representatives accredited to the meeting and for this purpose full powers were not required. However, in order to sign the legal instrument full powers would be necessary and only those with full powers could vote for this purpose. The representative of Mauritania took the view that the letter of invitation of the Executive Director stated that full powers were needed to participate in the Plenipotentiary Meeting. He questioned the legal value of a vote on the legal instrument since only 12 delegations had been empowered to act in a plenipotentiary capacity.

50. The representative of India drew the attention of the meeting to the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties of 1969 which states in section 1, Article 6 "Every State possesses capacity to conclude treaties". Article 7 of the same Convention states "A person is considered as representing a State for the purpose of adopting or authenticating the text of a treaty or regulation for the purpose of expressing the consent of the State to be bound by the treaty ...". And then it continues to say "In virtue of their functions and without having to produce full powers the following are considered as representing their state:

(a) Heads of State, Heads of Government and Ministers of

Foreign Affairs for the purpose of performing all acts relating to the conclusion of a treaty;

- (b) Heads of Diplomatic Missions for the purpose of adopting the text of treaty between the accrediting State and the State to which they are accredited; and
- (c) Representatives accredited by States to an international conference or to an international organization or one of its organs for the purpose of adopting the text of a treaty in that conference, organization or organ."

The representative of Egypt stated his view that paragraph (c) of the said convention was irrelevant because the meeting was a plenipotentiary conference and not a UNIDO conference.

51. The representative of China put forward a proposal that the meeting should have before it a text of a legal instrument to be signed by those delegates who were in a position to sign. Following this suggestion the President proposed that a legal instrument should be prepared, that there would be no voting and that the document would be open for signature by those who had full powers. This was agreed to without objection.

52. The text of a Protocol was submitted to the meeting (see Annex IV). No modification was proposed to it. It was duly signed by the plenipotentiaries of Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Greece, India, Italy, Peru, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

F. Adoption of the Report of the
Plenipotentiary Meeting

53. In view of the extensive debate and the shortage of time available to the meeting it was not possible to prepare the report and adopt it. It was therefore decided that the report should be drafted by the Rapporteur with the assistance of the Secretariat. The draft Report would be sent to Permanent Missions of those countries which participated in the meeting for comments, if any, before finalization.

54. The representative of Egypt requested that the following statement be reflected in the report of the meeting:

"The delegation of Egypt considers that the decisions of the Conference have been taken as a result of a series of infringements of the Rules of Procedure. Only 12 delegates presented full powers in due form. However, a voting on paragraph 27 of the Preparatory Committee's Report took place in which 24 delegates participated and 13 voted in favour of a proposal to adopt that paragraph. The protocol submitted to the signature of participants is based on the above-mentioned voting. In the view of the Egyptian delegation, no decision has been legally taken by the conference to adopt that protocol, neither with regard to the quorum nor to the required majority."

55. The representative of India pointed out that the above reservation had been made by a delegation whose own full powers had not been submitted to the meeting.

56. On the proposal of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee it was decided that the next meeting of the Preparatory Committee will be held by end of June or beginning of July 1984. The precise date would be determined after due consultation between the Chairman, the members of the Preparatory Committee and the UNIDO Secretariat.

G. Closure of the Meeting

57. Many delegations thanked and congratulated the President of the meeting for the excellent manner in which he conducted the debate and the efforts he had made towards its success. They also expressed their deep appreciation for the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Secretariat on the initiative taken in regard to the establishment of the ICGB and the persistent efforts made towards this very important endeavour.

58. Several delegations noted that the meeting was a major event in international co-operation and expressed the hope that more countries would sign the Statutes and participate in the activities of the ICGB. The Centre will facilitate the progress of science and accelerate international co-operation. In addition to the two locations of the Centre hope was expressed that several affiliated centres would be established so as to expand the area of co-operation in this important

field of technology.

59. The Executive Director noted that the long journey towards translating the benefits of biotechnology had begun. By taking the historic decision the meeting had encouraged the UNIDO Secretariat to seek similar initiatives in other frontier technologies. He considered the outcome of this meeting as a victory for international co-operation.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

AFGHANISTAN

Head of Delegation

M. M. Akbar Kherad, Chargé d'Affaires de la Mission permanente de la République démocratique d'Afghanistan auprès de l'office Européen des Nations-Unies, Genève

ALGERIA

Head of Delegation

S.E. M. Abdelaziz Benhassine, Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, Représentant permanent de l'Algérie auprès de l'ONUDI, Vienne

Member of Delegation

M. Ahmed Oucif, Conseiller, Mission permanente de l'Algérie, Vienne

M. Tayebi Bouchentouf, Professeur à l'Université des Sciences et Technologie

Mr. Ali Chikhi, Professeur à l'Université Houari Boumédiène, Alger

ARGENTINA

Head of Delegation

S.E. Sr. Juan Carlos Beltramino, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de la Argentina ante la ONUDI, Viena

Member of Delegation

Sr. Luis Alcon Palus, Ministro Plenipotenciario, Misión Permanente de la Argentina ante la ONUDI, Viena

Sr. Ariel Ricardo Mansi, Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente de Argentina ante la ONUDI, Viena

BULGARIA

Head of Delegation

Mr. Christo Popov, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to UNIDO, Vienna

Members of Delegation

Mr. Ludmil Nikolov, Deputy Director, Research Centre of Biotechnology

Mr. Jivko Tchoubriev, Adviser to the President of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress

CHILE

Head of Delegation

S.E. Sr. Carlos Derpsch Bartsch, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de Chile ante la ONUDI, Viena

Member of Delegation

Sr. Juan E. Aguirre Chateau, Consejero, Misión Permanente de Chile ante la ONUDI, Viena

CHINA

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Wang Shu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Austria, Embassy of China, Vienna

Members of Delegation

Mr. Zhang Xianwu, Permanent Representative of China to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Pan Baozheng, Division Head, State Commission of Science and Technology

Mr. Fu Xijie, Adviser to the Permanent Representative to UNIDO, Vienna

CUBA

Head of Delegation

S.E. Sr. Gustavo Mazorra Hernández, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de Cuba ante la ONUDI, Viena

Members of Delegation

Sr. Pedro A. Lopez Saura, Sub-Director, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas

Sr. Octavio Castilla, Representante Permanente Alterno, Misión Permanente de Cuba ante la ONUDI, Viena

EGYPT

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Gamil Badran, President, Academy of Scientific Research and Technology

Members of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Mohamed El-Taher Shash, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Egypt to UNIDO, Vienna

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ANNEX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

		<u>Language</u>
	Aide-Mémoire	E F S
ID/WG.421/1	Provisional Agenda	E F S
ID/WG.421/2	Report of the Preparatory Committee to the Plenipotentiary Meeting	E F S
ID/WG.421/3	List of Documents List of Background Documents	E F S
	Provisional List of Participants	
ID/WG.421/4	Conclusions of the Preparatory Committee at Its Session Held on 3 April 1984	E F S
ID/WG.421/5	Report of the Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	E F S
ID/WG.397/9	Report of the Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	E F S

ANNEX III

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of officers for the vacancies in the Bureau of the Plenipotentiary Meeting held in Madrid
3. Adoption of the Provisional Agenda
4. Report of the Preparatory Committee
5. Signature of the legal instrument of the location of the ICGB
6. Other matters
7. Adoption of the report of the Plenipotentiary Meeting
8. Closure of the Meeting

ANNEX IV

P R O T O C O L

of the Reconvened Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology held at Vienna on 3 to 4 April 1984.

The Seat of the Centre in the meaning of paragraph 2 of Article i of the Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology shall be at Trieste, Italy, and New Delhi, India.

This Protocol shall be open for signature in Vienna from 4 to 12 April 1984 and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until the date of entry into force of the Statutes in accordance with Article 21 thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at Vienna this fourth day of April one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four, in a single original.

