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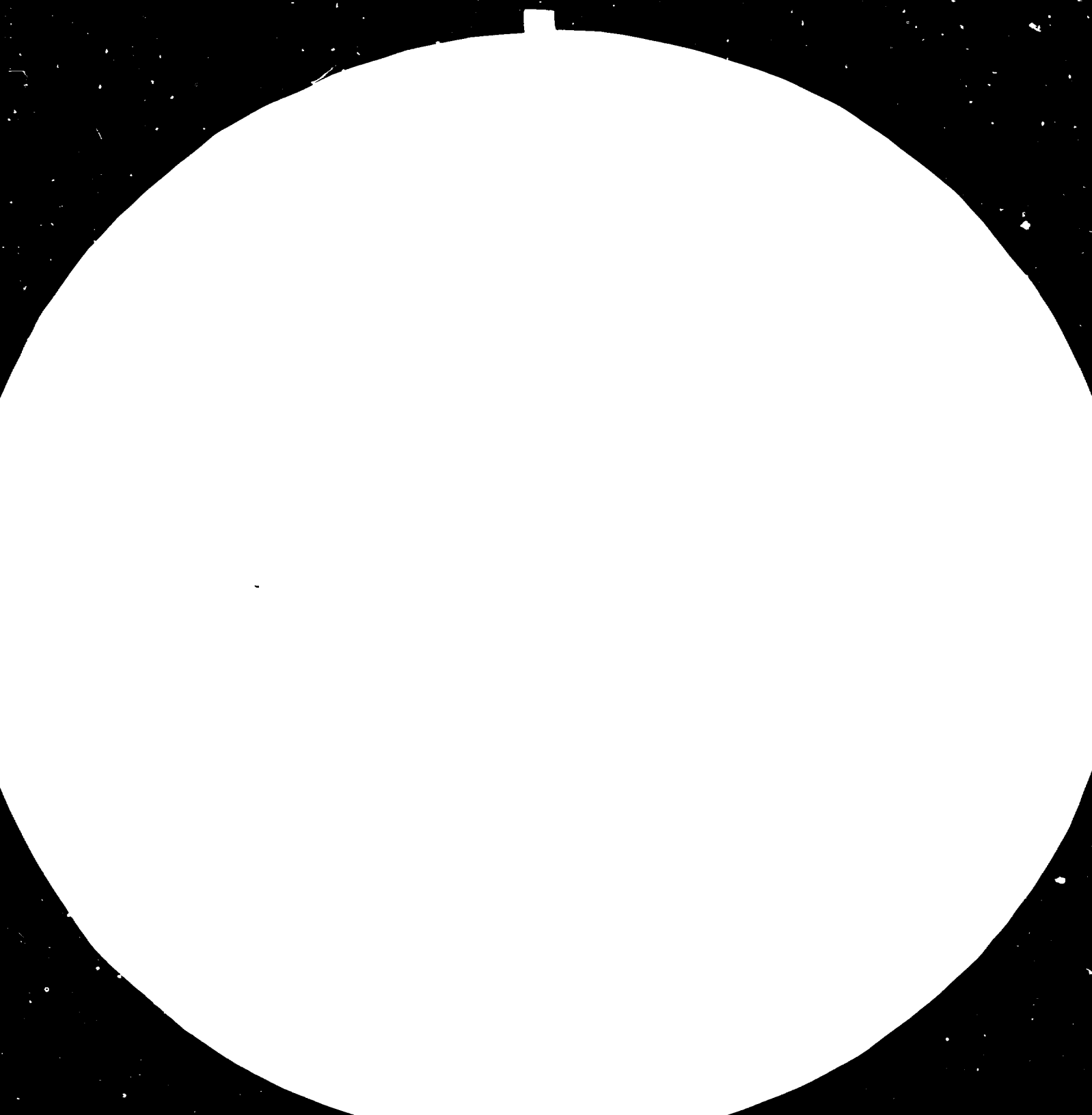
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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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

Madrid, Spain, 7-13 September 1983

REPORT* (Meeting on
establishment of the
ICGEB).

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PREFACE

The Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) was held in two parts at Madrid, Spain, from 7 to 13 September 1983; the first part being a high-level meeting to resolve outstanding issues and the second part being a ministerial-level plenipotentiary meeting to adopt and sign the Statutes establishing the ICGEB.

The first part of the meeting was held from 7 to 12 September 1983. It submitted a report to the second part of the meeting, i.e. the Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting, which was held from 12 to 13 September 1983. The final report of the meeting is therefore in two parts; the report of the first part is in Part One and the report of the Ministerial-Level Meeting is in Part Two. While Part Two contains the final decisions taken, Part One constitutes a report on the interim stage of discussions and provides information on the stand taken, and interest expressed, by different delegations at that stage. Taken together, the two parts reflect the views expressed, the decisions reached, and the modalities by which they were reached.

To avoid confusion in regard to annexures, the Draft Statutes and Draft Resolution proposed by the first part of the meeting are not attached to Part One of the report. The Statutes as finally adopted have been issued as a separate document (ID/WG.397/8). Two Resolutions as finally adopted are attached as Annexes I and II to Part Two of the report.

PART ONE

High-Level Meeting to Resolve Outstanding Issues

7 to 12 September 1983

I. Introduction

1. The Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) was held at Madrid from 7 to 13 September 1983. This meeting was organized by the UNIDO Secretariat in response to the request of the High-Level Meeting on the Establishment of the ICGEB held at Belgrade in December 1982. The first part of this meeting was a high-level meeting held from 7 to 9 September 1983 with the specific object of resolving outstanding issues, in particular the location, financial arrangements and statutes of the ICGEB. The following is the report of that part of the meeting which was submitted to the second part of the meeting at the ministerial and plenipotentiary level.

2. Present were delegations of 43 countries, observers from seven countries and observers from interested United Nations agencies and other international organizations (see List of Participants, Annex III). The List of Documents for the meeting is in Annex IV.

A. Opening Statements

3. Opening the meeting, Professor Da. Carmina Virgili Rodón, Secretary of State of the Government of Spain for Universities and Research welcomed all participants. She pointed out that biotechnology was now one of the foremost fields of scientific and technological knowledge. The discovery of the factors controlling life not only enabled the decoding of the mysteries which have long excited man's curiosity; it was also generating a new type of industry which is, moreover, of direct benefit to mankind in such fields as health and food, leading in general to an improved quality of life. She stressed that this science was a synthesis of various scientific disciplines, and its uniqueness was that it had brought about the symbiosis, in both name and practice, of the knowledge of life and the disciplines seemingly most removed from it: technology and engineering. Clearly, interdisciplinary - a feature so essential to contemporary science - had found in biotechnology one of its most significant and satisfactory expressions.

4. Mr. G.S. Gouri, Director, Division for Industrial Studies, UNIDO, on behalf of Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, the Executive Director of UNIDO, welcomed the participants. He thanked the Government of Spain for its initiative and generosity in hosting the meeting. The fact that the participants included several members drawn from both the scientific community and the governments, and were at a ministerial or high level, was a reflection of the keen interest and policy commitment of the countries represented in the establishment of the Centre. The combination of high-level political representation, with the commitment of eminent scientists, made this meeting unique and historic - historic because representatives of a large number of countries had gathered together with scientists to establish an international mechanism for the development of an emerging technology. This may lead to a new phase of international co-operation for the application of modern science and technology for the benefit of mankind as a whole. The need for action was urgent, particularly because a certain lead time was required to build up the requisite scientific and technological capabilities. Opportunities for the development and application of technologies for unique and pressing developing country problems should not be lost. The UNIDO Secretariat would within the limits of its available resources continue to assist in establishing the Centre and making its operations a success.

5. Addressing the meeting, Professor Abdus Salam, Nobel Laureate, pointed out that the twenty-first century would be the century of applied biology. The holding of the meeting and the generous offers received, both from the developed and developing countries, provided new opportunities to serve the common cause of bringing sophisticated science and technology to the developing world. If the opportunities and enthusiasm evident in the meeting were channelled a powerful instrument for the good of mankind would be created. Professor Salam hoped that countries which were not participating in the meeting would also come forward later to participate in and support the ICGB.

B. Election of Officers

6. The meeting elected the following officers:

President

Mr. Emilio Muñoz (Spain)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. Hu Zhaosen (China)

Mr. F.B. Straub (Hungary)

Mr. J.K. Kimani (Kenya)

Mr. R. Gonzalez Guevara (Mexico)

Mr. R. Bouveng (Sweden)

Rapporteur

Mr. N. Mulla Hussein (Kuwait)

C. Organizational Matters and Rules of Procedure

7. The Meeting took note of document ID/WG.397/6 on Organizational Matters and adopted the proposal of the Secretariat to apply the rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board contained in document ID/B/18/Rev.7 with the modifications outlined in document ID/WG.397/6.

D. Adoption of the Report

8. The report of the high-level meeting to the Ministerial-Level Pleni-potentiary Meeting was adopted on 12 September 1983.

E. Expressions of Interest in the
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

9. The meeting expressed its gratitude to the Government of Spain for hosting the meeting in Madrid and for the excellent arrangements made.

10. The meeting took note with gratitude of a message of good wishes from the President of Argentina, read by a representative of the delegation of Argentina.

11. The meeting commended the Secretariat of UNIDO for the initiative taken by it in promoting the establishment of the ICGEB and for the work done within limited time in following up the decisions of the High-Level Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 13-17 December 1982, and for convening the present meeting. Appreciation was expressed for the work done by the Selected Committee of Experts on the location of the ICGEB. The Meeting paid homage to the late Mr. Cesar Vasquez, a member of the Selected Committee, whose tragic death was a great loss to the cause of the ICGEB.

12. The meeting emphasized the importance of genetic engineering and biotechnology and the significant benefits they could bring to mankind in a variety of fields. International co-operation was imperative to utilize the benefits of this technology for mankind as a whole. Developing countries needed the ICGEB to help them to strengthen their technological capabilities, thereby reducing the technological gap between them and the developed countries in this field. The establishment of the ICGEB was therefore timely and the international community would have lost an opportunity if the establishment of the Centre were to be postponed. Many delegations urged the importance of taking all necessary decisions in this meeting itself to enable the ICGEB to be established and to function as soon as possible.

13. The delegations of Belgium, Bulgaria, India, Italy, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia referred to the offers they had made to host the ICGEB and outlined the features of their offers and the infrastructure existing in their countries.

14. The representative of Cuba mentioned that genetic engineering and biotechnology offered a wide spectrum in the solution of multiple problems of humanity, particularly in developing countries. His Government considered this field to be of vital importance and several years had been devoted to a development programme of genetic engineering and biotechnology. He highlighted the national production of interferon, the chemical synthesis of oligonucleotides, a production of biogas and proteins from microbial sources. He mentioned that Cuba had personnel of high technical levels in different

branches of science. He added that despite the fact that Cuba had enough facilities for hosting the ICGEB, it did not insist on its candidacy. Through this decision it contributed to the effort for establishing the ICGEB in a developing country. It considered that such a country was India because it had the scientific and technological level required for becoming the seat of the Centre. He emphasized achievements of that country in genetic engineering and biotechnology. Finally, the Cuban delegate announced that his country was considering to offer a Cuban centre of research as an affiliated centre.

15. Many delegations referred to the "Belgrade spirit", particularly in relation to the recommendation "that it was most desirable to set up a Centre in a developing country provided that such a country can meet the conditions envisaged in the UNIDO reports and can provide an attractive environment for scientists". Location of the ICGEB in a developing country, it was pointed out, was necessary so that research work could be carried out in an environment in which scientists would come face to face with the needs of the developing countries. The operational costs including training costs would be considerably less. Reference was also made to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983 which had expressed the hope that aid would be available to establish the ICGEB in a developing country.

16. Representatives of some other countries stated that the report of the experts of the Selected Committee on the merits of each candidate country should be taken as basis of discussion and that in any case full consideration should be given to those candidate countries which, apart from the scientific adequacy of their candidacies, have made considerable further efforts at the financial level in a spirit of concrete co-operation between developing and developed countries.

17. Emphasis was laid on the need for the ICGEB to function as a centre of excellence attracting high quality scientists and fostering dynamic activities. The need for more widespread participation of developing and developed countries in the ICGEB was stressed.

18. The meeting recognized the importance of adequate financial arrangements for the establishment and operation of the Centre. In this context, some delegations felt that the Centre should be funded by voluntary contributions in preference to assessed contributions. All countries, and in particular the developed countries, were called upon to provide resources for the establishment and operation of the Centre. The hope was expressed that relevant United Nations organizations and funding agencies would also contribute substantively and through financial contributions to the success of the Centre.

19. Many delegations stressed the need for the ICGEB to have a system of affiliated national and regional centres which would work in close collaboration with it. The diversity of geographical and climatic conditions as well as the need for facilitating the widespread sharing of the benefits of the technology were some of the reasons cited for having a system of affiliated centres.

20. Outlining the ongoing work in their countries in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology, several delegations referred to the possibility of institutions in their countries functioning as regional or affiliated centres collaborating with the ICGEB. The representative of Argentina made a specific proposal for a regional centre in his country functioning in close collaboration with the ICGEB. The representative of Yugoslavia expressed the desire of his Government to have one of the affiliated centres of the ICGEB in his country. The representative of China stated that his Government would make, in due course, a concrete proposal for an affiliated centre in China. The representative of Brazil referred to the interest of his Government in having an affiliated centre of the ICGEB in Brazil.

21. Delegations of the Andean Group (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) informed the meeting, and through the meeting particularly the candidate host countries, of their decision to recommend to their respective governments to request the Secretariat of the Andean Group to study at its next meeting the possibility of establishing a regional centre for genetic engineering and biotechnology as an affiliated centre of the ICGEB.

22. Observers from FAO/IAEA, WHO, UNEP, UNU, ICTP/IAEA and ICRO made statements expressing support for the idea of the ICGEB and the willingness of their organizations to work closely with it. In this connection, they referred to the ongoing activities of their organizations which were of particular

relevance to the Centre and its work programme, and the need to co-ordinate these activities and avoid unnecessary duplication. The representative of UNEP suggested that the Centre adopt appropriate co-operation with MIRCENS.

23. The meeting decided to form two committees to examine in depth the issues relating to the establishment of the ICGEB. Accordingly, Committee I was constituted to consider the Draft Statutes (Agenda item 6) and financial matters (Agenda item 7). Committee II was established to examine the question of location of the Centre (Agenda item 8). Both committees reported to the Plenary and their reports were adopted as part of the report of the meeting. The reports of the two committees are in Sections II and III respectively. Statements made in the Plenary on 12 September 1983 including comments on the reports of the committees are in Section IV.

II. REPORT OF COMMITTEE I

24. The Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara (Mexico) held five sessions between 8 to 10 September 1983 to consider the legal and financial aspects of the future International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB). With respect to the legal aspects, the Committee reviewed the Draft Statutes of the ICGEB as contained in document ID/WG.397/4 of 4 August 1983 and CRP.2 of 9 September 1983. With respect to the financial aspects, the Committee reviewed document ID/WG.397/4, particularly Articles 10 and 11, and ID/WG.397/4/Add.1. A general background to the UNIDO Secretariat's work in drafting the Statutes was provided in document ID/WG.397/4/Add.2. Further, on 10 September 1983, the Committee reviewed and discussed a draft resolution on a preparatory committee.

25. As a result of a wide-ranging and thorough discussion it was felt necessary to revise several articles of the Draft Statutes. An ad hoc working group composed of representatives from Belgium, Bulgaria, Egypt and Peru was established to redraft Article 1. The Draft Statutes as revised and a Draft Resolution on a Preparatory Committee were proposed for submission to the Ministerial-Level Meeting for its adoption.

26. The following delegations expressed their reservations as to the approval of certain provisions of the Draft Statutes:

Article 1: Ecuador and Tunisia

27. The following provisions were accepted ad referendum:

Article 11, paragraph 2: Ecuador and Peru

Article 21, paragraph 3: Bulgaria, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela

28. The Committee, at its last session on 10 September 1983, approved this report.

III. REPORT OF COMMITTEE II

A. Proceedings of the Committee

29. The Committee met, under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard Bouveng (Sweden), on 8 and 9 September 1983 to consider the question of location of the ICGEB.

30. Some delegations requested that, before considering any offers, the Committee should decide as a matter of principle whether the Centre should be located in a developed or a developing country. Other delegations felt that the Committee should still consider offers of all countries which have made offers for hosting the ICGB.

31. The representative of Cuba confirmed an earlier statement made at the Plenary that Cuba withdrew its candidacy for hosting the ICGB and that in doing so, Cuba supported the candidacy of India for hosting the ICGB.

32. Presentations were made by the candidate countries, namely Belgium, Bulgaria, India, Italy, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia. In presenting the respective offers, the delegations of India, Pakistan, Spain and Thailand announced an increase to their contributions made in the original offer.

India increased their original offer to US\$ 8 million for financing equipment.

Pakistan increased their offer by an equivalent of US\$ 700,000 in local currency to cover the cost of the scientific equipment for the ICGB.

Spain increased their offer by an interest free loan of US\$ 15 million payable by the Centre after a five year grace period.

Thailand increased their original offer in its financial aspects to US\$ 9.5 million for equipment, US\$ 5.5 million for buildings and land, and US\$ 4 million for operating cost for the first five years totalling US\$ 19 million.

33. The representative of Italy announced his Government's decision to make an increase of US\$ 20.5 million to their original offer. As a result, Italy offered US\$ 40 million towards the creation of the ICGEB at Trieste, i.e.

- US\$ 19.5 million for land, buildings, equipment and operational costs of the ICGEB which will be utilized solely according to priorities set by the Centre.
- US\$ 20.5 million, 50 per cent of which will be earmarked for affiliated centres in developing countries and the other 50 per cent for the operation of the Centre at Trieste, which will use an important portion thereof for the training of scientists from developing countries at the Centre.

34. The representative of Belgium confirmed that his Government supported the proposals formulated by the regional authorities reaching the aggregate amount of US\$ 18.5 million.

35. Commenting on the presentation made by the candidate countries, some delegations expressed their support for one or the other offer. However, many developing countries participating in the Committee supported the idea that the Centre should be hosted in a developing country in accordance with the recommendation of the High-Level Meeting in Belgrade held in December 1982.

36. Representatives of some candidate countries expressed in their statements that the Committee should only consider those offers which were evaluated by the Selected Committee and pay due consideration to the recommendations made therein. Others, however, insisted that the offers, although presented to UNIDO at a later stage, should still be considered by the Committee.

37. The representative of Sweden announced the willingness of his Government to contribute SKR 1 million per year for the initial three years of operation of the ICGEB. However, such a contribution will only be effective provided that other countries will make similar voluntary contributions.

38. The Committee, after hearing the opinion of several delegates, established a Negotiating Group as follows:

Chairman: Mr. R. Bouveng (Sweden)

Members: Mr. Fang Xiao (China)
Mr. F.B. Straub (Hungary)
Mr. N.M. Hussain (Kuwait)
Mr. S. Meyer (Mexico)
Mr. A. El Agib (Sudan)
Mr. M. Zrelec (Yugoslavia)

39. Their Terms of Reference, as reviewed and endorsed by the Committee, were the following:

"The Negotiating Group will identify, and report to Committee II on, the specific location for the ICGEB which in its view will be feasible and acceptable."

"For this purpose the Group will take into account the requirements for the location of the Centre in order to ensure its successful establishment and operation; and the precise and specific commitments of countries which have offered host facilities; and the discussions in the Plenary and Committee II. The Group will identify the location based on an overall view of the aforesaid considerations."

"The Group will have discussions, jointly or individually, as appropriate, with the representatives of those countries which have offered host facilities. It may also consult with representatives of other countries."

"In addition to reporting on location, the Group may make other proposals relevant to the location of the Centre."

4C. The report of the Negotiating Group follows under B of this Section.

B. Report of the Negotiating Group on the Location of the
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

41. The Negotiating Group was requested by Committee II to report on a specific location for the ICGEB which would be feasible and acceptable and to make any other proposals relevant to the location of the Centre. It was asked to identify the location based on an overall view of several considerations, i.e. requirements for successful establishment and operation including long-term economic viability; the specific commitments of candidate host countries; and the conclusions and recommendations of the Belgrade Meeting and the discussions so far in the Plenary and Committee II.
42. The Group had a series of discussions with representatives of candidate host countries individually and jointly; and also with representatives of a number of other countries jointly.
43. The Group found that several of the candidate countries satisfied the basic requirements for the location of the ICGEB in terms of scientific and physical infrastructure, the ability to attract foreign scientists and a past record of international co-operation. It reports with satisfaction that the candidate host countries had a keen interest in hosting the ICGEB in their respective countries. Several of them increased the financial content of their offers. The candidate host countries were not however inclined to provide unlimited financial support to the Centre both on account of limitations of resources, but also to ensure the international character of the Centre and provide for meaningful participation by other countries.
44. One basic view, which prevailed rather strongly, was that following the recommendations of the Belgrade Meeting it was most desirable to set up such a Centre in a developing country provided that such a country could meet the conditions envisaged in the UNIDO reports and could provide an attractive environment for scientists. There would also be savings in the operational costs of the Centre.
45. There was also a view that the establishment of the Centre under the auspices of the United Nations would be preferable as it would promote further international co-operation and facilitate an even larger number of countries to participate in and financially support the Centre.

46. The Group had, during its deliberations, considered three possible modalities to resolve the issue of location, i.e.

- (1) To continue the efforts to arrive at a decision on one suitable location for the ICGEB on the lines of the UNIDO reports;
- (2) To agree on a Centre with two branches, one in a developing and the other in a developed country;
- (3) To agree upon the location of the Centre on lines similar to option (1) above but extending the concept in regard to the linkages with affiliated centres as spelt out in the Belgrade report.

47. The Group found that there was no general support for modality (2) mentioned above.

48. Modality (3) received a mixed response, particularly since several candidate countries needed more information and clarification. The Group considered this modality within the framework of modality (1) and as an elaboration of modality (1) as it would bring together the resources which are being offered and mobilize the substantive interest of all candidate host countries. Under this scheme there would be an International Centre which would, in addition to carrying out certain of the activities envisaged in the UNIDO reports, act as the central and co-ordinating point for affiliated centres. The affiliated centres would specialize in activities relating to certain research themes as agreed upon by the Board of Governors. The affiliated centres, which might be regional or national centres, could of course carry out their own programmes of research, but in regard to the specialized themes agreed upon, they would be part of the ICGEB system. Participating countries in the ICGEB could send scientists for training both to the ICGEB and to any of the affiliated centres. It was envisaged that of the candidate host countries one could be chosen as the site of the ICGEB and others enlisted as sites for affiliated centres, thereby pooling the resources and enthusiasm of all concerned. It was understood that other countries could still offer facilities for affiliated centres. To the extent that the offers are concrete, they could be considered by the Plenary itself and an agreement reached. Offers could also be made later on which the Board of Governors could take appropriate decisions.

49. Taking an overall view of the situation, the Negotiating Group recommended the following: Keeping in view the recommendations of the Belgrade Meeting, primary consideration should be given to the offers of the candidate developing countries, i.e. India, Pakistan, Thailand and Tunisia. Of these countries, the representatives of India and Thailand have indicated that they would be able to provide additional resources over and above their original offers. Some additional resources were also offered from Pakistan. In the view of the Negotiating Group, India and Thailand would, with their additional offers, be able to host the ICGEB. The Group, however, at the same time emphasized that Belgium, Italy and Spain have made offers which, from the financial point of view, were very generous. It would therefore be unwise not to utilize the offers of co-operation from those countries following the general spirit of international co-operation that had markedly pervaded this meeting. The Negotiating Group therefore also considered another modality, mentioned earlier, in which it could make use of these offers. Within its limited financial capabilities, the People's Republic of Bulgaria also made a generous offer.

50. The Negotiating Group regretted that it could not, however, identify one location.

51. The Negotiating Group realized that it was faced with a most difficult work in a brief period of time. However, it had tried its best to do as much as it possibly could and provided a basis for further action. The Group wished to acknowledge the help it had received from all and wished to thank them very much for their understanding and co-operation.

C. Decision of Committee II

52. In a meeting of Committee II held on 10 September 1983, the Chairman reported the outcome of the Negotiating Group and the Committee decided that, in the absence of recommendations on the location of the Centre, a decision on this matter would be referred to the Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting to be held from 12 to 13 September 1983.

53. The representative of Argentina stated that, should the Plenary accept the suggestion of the Negotiating Group that concrete offers for associated centres could be considered by the Plenary, then the Argentine offer should be considered.

IV. STATEMENTS CONCERNING REPORTS OF
COMMITTEES I AND II

54. In the Plenary session on 12 September 1983 the reports of the two committees were adopted. However, some delegations made statements on those reports.

55. On the report of Committee I the representative of Brazil expressed reservations concerning Articles 10 and 11.

56. The representative of Bulgaria made the following statements:

"In line 5 of Article 7, paragraph 1, after the words 'a balanced geographical basis' add 'to allow adequate representation of scientists from different groups of member states. The paramount consideration in the nomination of members of the Council shall be the necessity of seeking the highest standard of efficiency.'"

57. This amendment was put to the vote in Committee I and (as a result) was rejected. The Bulgarian delegation stated that it held the validity of this proposal. "We would like to request that this statement be included in the report of the Plenary session of the meeting in total".

58. During the discussions of Article 21, the Bulgarian delegation submitted in writing a proposal to amend paragraph 1. The amendment was as follows:

"Add at the end of paragraph 1 the following:

'These Statutes shall be open for signature also by:

- '(a) Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- '(b) all self-governing associated States which have chosen that status in an act of self-determination supervised and approved by the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and which have competence over the matters governed by these Statutes including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of those matters;
- '(c) all self-governing associated States which, in accordance with their respective instruments of association, have competence over the matters governed by these Statutes, including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of those matters;
- '(d) all territories which enjoy full internal self-government, recognized as such by the United Nations, but have not attained full independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and which have competence over the matters governed by this Convention, including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of those matters.'

To our regret this amendment has not been found acceptable. It is therefore now requested that this statement be recorded in the report of the Meeting in full and verbatim."

59. Regarding the report of Committee II the representative of Egypt proposed that in the report of the Negotiating Group of Committee II the statement "in the view of the Negotiating Group, India and Thailand would, with their additional offers, be able to host the ICGEB" be amended to read "in the view of the Negotiating Group, India and Thailand would, with their additional offers, be qualified to host the ICGEB". The representative of Egypt also proposed that in the report of the Negotiating Group the words "from among qualified countries" be added at the end of the sentence "The Negotiating Group regrets that it could not, however, identify one location." It was agreed that these proposals should be reflected in the report of the meeting.

60. The representative of the Bulgarian delegation made the following statement concerning the candidature of Bulgaria:

"My Government has shown its keen interest in the establishment of the ICGEB. You are all aware that my Government submitted to UNIDO a detailed, well-argued and generous offer to host the Centre. Our commitment to this effect is firm. It is based on sound scientific, financial, and social criteria and well-built infrastructure. Extended scientific, research and development activities and industrial experience in a great number of sectors of genetic engineering and biotechnology are the present day characteristics of this promising area in my country. Furthermore, Bulgaria is nowadays a respected partner in the international trade and co-operation efforts including the developing countries.

We have studied carefully the proposals of the other interested countries and followed with great care the work of the second committee. Immense efforts have already been invested by the countries which made offers to host the Centre. No lesser efforts have been exerted by the delegations here present in trying to find a consensus option. We realistically approach the problem of selecting the site for the ICGEB and think that some of the offers may be considered as more attractive for the developing countries.

In view of this and at this crucial stage of negotiation, and in a spirit of co-operation, we would like to transform our proposals regarding the site of the ICGEB in Bulgaria, namely to become an affiliated centre. We maintain ourselves committed to the idea of the Centre and offer our fullest possible co-operation with the organization to be established, according to the Statutes.

I wish to reserve the right of my delegation at a later stage of our deliberations to intervene and in more concrete terms to suggest the framework of co-operation between my country and the future Centre."

61. The representative of Thailand, in view of his strong reservation concerning the report of Committee II, requested that his statement on the subject be reported in full. The text is as follows:

"The Report of the High-Level Meeting, which went through a futile exercise during the course of last week, is a sad commentary of our time.

My delegation took note of the Report with strong reservation. We must nevertheless praise the spirit of co-operation which was manifested by a number of delegations and which had significantly contributed to the successful conclusion of the Draft Statutes of the ICGEB. My delegation wishes to congratulate all on the First Committee for their positive and constructive approach to the task assigned to them.

The same spirit of co-operation, however, was sadly lacking in the work of the Second Committee.

We noted, of course, that the Second Committee did exert efforts to explore possibilities of resolving the difficulties which arose from the beginning of this session because of an attempt to blur the courses of action that the Second Committee should have followed. I am saying this without any intention to cast a bad reflection on the Chairman who himself discharged his responsibilities with admirable perseverance. Under the circumstances he was forced to accept, I do not see how else he could have done.

The Second Committee resorted to various improvizations in its efforts to resolve the difficulties which only recently had been created for purposes which were so apparent that they need not be specified here.

The improvizations which appeared in most parts of the report of the Second Committee could not have produced any other result than what we now have before us and that is a complete failure.

I said earlier that this is a sad commentary of our times because what we have been called upon to perform here is to promote international co-operation which is so vital to the accomplishment of the high objective set by the High-Level Meeting in Belgrade. We failed at the meeting last week simply because of an unacceptable circumvention of the normal procedures which have been set and which remain valid.

For this reason, the delegation of Thailand can only take note of the Report of the Second Committee insofar as it pertains to the point that no definitive conclusion could be achieved on the location of the ICGB and that this problem will now have to be dealt with by the Ministerial Level."

PART TWO

Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting
to Adopt and Sign the Statutes Establishing the
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

12 and 13 September 1983

Introduction

62. The second part of the Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology was held on 12 and 13 September 1983 at Madrid, Spain.

A. Opening Statements

63. The meeting was opened by Mr. José Maria Maravall, Minister for Education and Science of the Government of Spain. He pointed out that the progress and wellbeing of mankind was intimately related to scientific and technological development. At the same time, such development was taking place in conditions of manifest inequality among countries. The establishment of the Centre was an important element of North/South co-operation. Its creation was a symbol of confidence in the role of science and technology and international co-operation in improving the quality of life, particularly for those living in conditions of misery unacceptable for human dignity. In the dynamic field of genetic engineering and biotechnology the interface between basic knowledge and its application was very fluid and its consequences were extremely important. Mr. Maravall stated that his Government intended to have biotechnology as one of the priority areas for research and development in the short and medium term.

64. Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, Executive Director of UNIDO, welcomed all the participants. He stated that this was perhaps the first occasion when a number of ministers had joined together to adopt a concrete pioneering initiative for enabling developing countries to harness a specific technology which was going to be so important for the future of mankind. There was now an unequivocal recognition of the need for the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology and the unique benefits it could offer to the international community. There was also a remarkable enthusiasm among the countries present for participating in it and an unmistakable sense of urgency that its establishment could no longer be postponed. Several countries had offered to host the Centre and some of them had increased their offers.

There was also a widespread and constructive desire that the Centre should provide the nucleus of a system through which it could contribute to and benefit from national and regional institutions and networks. A reservoir of enthusiasm for international co-operation had been built up - an outstanding act by itself.

65. Dr. Khane pointed out that the Draft Statutes envisaged that the Centre would be financed by voluntary contributions and that assessed contributions may be considered after five years of operation. This could mean that the effective functioning of the Centre might be unduly delayed unless substantial contributions were made at the outset. A scheme of assessed contributions to cover the budget of the Centre was ultimately necessary if the Centre and its scientists had to function without uncertainty about the future. The sense of fulfilment of the meeting in establishing the Centre could only be complete if the right step was taken which might be a giant leap for the betterment of mankind.

B. Election of Officers

66. The officers of the meeting were:

President

Mr. José Maria Maravall (Spain)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. Hu Zhaosen (China)

Mr. F.B. Straub (Hungary)

Mr. J.K. Kimani (Kenya)

Mr. R. Gonzalez Guevara (Mexico)

Mr. R. Bouveng (Sweden)

Rapporteur

Mr. N. Mulla Hussein (Kuwait)

C. Preparation of the Final Report
and Closing of the Meeting

67. It was agreed that, with reference to the report of the meeting, the UNIDO Secretariat would circulate it to the delegations for comments and then finalize and issue it.

I. GENERAL REVIEW OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES

68. The report of the first part of the meeting was presented by the President of that meeting.

69. Many delegations expressed their appreciation for the initiative and hard work of the UNIDO Secretariat in promoting the establishment of the Centre.

70. The representatives of Belgium, India, Italy and Thailand made statements explaining the salient features of their respective offers.

71. The representative of Thailand also expressed his delegation's reservation on the work of Committee II of the first part of the meeting which had discussed the location of the Centre. His delegation took note of the report of that Committee only to the extent that no definite conclusions were reached on the location of the Centre and that the problem would have to be dealt with at the ministerial level.

72. Many participants stressed the need for establishing the Centre in a developing country. The conclusions of the Belgrade meeting were recalled and attention was drawn to the advantages of locating the Centre in a developing country. It was stated that research would then be carried out in the environment of the developing countries and access to results of the research would be facilitated. It was considered preferable, in a spirit of international goodwill and co-operation, not to press for the selection of the location of the Centre by voting but at the same time, it was stated that the consensus reached in Belgrade should not be ignored. Some participants felt that while location in a developing country had advantages, a decision on the location had to be guided by the need for the optimal functioning of the Centre for the benefit of the developing countries. The intellectual working environment and the ability to attract scientists of high quality would determine the success of the Centre.

73. A few delegations thought that a decision on the location should not be rushed. On the other hand, several delegations stressed the urgent need to take a decision on the location of the Centre. Some delegations emphasized the need for taking due note of the recommendations of the Selected Committee of Experts on the location of the Centre.

74. The representative of Canada stated, though his country had been represented in Belgrade, his Government had later reviewed the matter and decided that it would be pursuing its interest through the establishment of a national centre for biotechnology with an international window for co-operation with and participation in any international network which developed. He was of the view that affiliation to the Centre should not be confined to institutions of the Member States. His delegation was participating in the meeting in view of his Government's continued and sustained interest in international co-operation in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology and in strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries.

75. The representative of Sweden expressed the belief of his Government that it was of great importance to support research in the problems of developing countries. A substantial part of the Swedish development assistance was directed towards support for research on problems in developing countries. A description of the Swedish policy in the field of research co-operation with developing countries was given. The need to strengthen the national capacity in developing countries was stressed. Considering the potential that genetic engineering and biotechnology would have in alleviating many of the present problems of developing countries, his Government had decided, under certain conditions, to make a launching contribution of SKr 3 million in payments of SKr 1 million per year for the Centre's first three years of operation. To enable this contribution to be made, certain conditions had to be fulfilled, i.e. decisions on location and on the Statutes, contributions by a wide group of donors with reasonable sharing of the financial burden between these countries and the adequacy of all such contributions for the Centre's effective operation in the initial years. His Government was not, however, in a position to become a member of the Centre at present. In their view there remained questions to be solved to ensure the successful operation of the Centre. His Government would also have appreciated studies on

alternative solutions for support to research in the area parallel with the preparations for the establishment of the Centre. His delegation had not participated actively in the detailed discussions of the Statutes and had abstained in all votings on these due to reasons mentioned above. However, comments had been made on two important points. It was regrettable that affiliation to the Centre was restricted to member states and that valuable co-operation with other institutions thereby may be hindered. Secondly, it was his belief that highest quality of advice from the Council of Scientific Advisers could best be assured by selecting these advisers on the basis of their scientific and technical merits. His Government would, however, continue to follow the activities of the Centre once it was established and also welcome concrete requests for support of research projects.

76. The representative of Brazil expressed the considerable interest of his Government in the Centre in particular in regard to the affiliation of existing centres with it. His Government hoped to make a proposal in this respect at an appropriate time.

77. The observer from the European Molecular Biology Laboratory explained the work of his laboratory and stated that it had many combined interests with the proposed Centre, though its direct affiliation would be a decision for the Council of his Laboratory.

78. The representative of Cuba stated that his Government was considering his country being the seat of an affiliated centre. It would make concrete proposals as and when proposals for affiliated centres were taken up.

79. The representative of Argentina emphasized the establishment in his country of a national policy for genetic engineering and biotechnology, the establishment of a national priority programme and the creation of a national centre which was offered to the international community and which was proposed as an affiliated centre of high level to constitute one of the main nuclei of the ICGEB, thereby adding it to the collective effort. The Argentine delegation confirmed its support to the establishment of the ICGEB by its decision to sign the Statutes.

80. In the absence of a consensus on the location of a Centre, the President established an informal high-level contact group to explore the possibilities of reaching such a consensus.

II. LOCATION OF THE CENTRE

81. The high-level contact group established by the meeting submitted the following report to the Plenary:

"1. The President appointed a High-Level Group consisting of Heads of Delegations of Belgium, Bulgaria, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Venezuela. The UNIDO Secretariat was requested to assist the work of the Group. The Group was requested to deal with the question of choice of the site for the Centre and to arrive at a consensus. The Group was also requested to advise about whatever other possibilities that may help this meeting to come to a satisfactory decision.

2. The Group met in Conference Room E from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on 12 September 1983. The Group entrusted the Secretariat to moderate the meeting and to report to the Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting. The discussions in the Group displayed a spirit of co-operation and accommodation.

3. The Group agreed to propose to the Plenary not to press the question of selecting the site of the Centre to the process of voting at the present time.

4. The discussion in the Group showed a definite inclination to accommodate the view that it was not absolutely necessary to have one geographical location for the activities and the physical facilities of the Centre. More than one location in different countries could be responsible for parts of the activity required of the Centre. The aim was to secure a sense of co-operation, and a collective effort that could be provided through a variety of geographic locations of units in different countries.

5. This matter involved the question of statutes. The Group expressed a clear desire and the necessity to approve the Statutes of the Centre in Madrid today in order to establish the International Organization as a legal entity. This will also give sanction and right of existence to the Preparatory Committee with functions as listed in the Resolution. The Group felt that there might be a cause for redrafting of Article 1 of the Statutes which would allow for the possibility of having the varied geographical components of the Centre.

6. In addition to the functions entrusted to the Preparatory Committee in the Resolution, the Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting should entrust to it the task of examining the location of the Centre in different locations and components. In this task the Preparatory Committee would take into account documentation prepared for the Belgrade and Madrid meetings including their deliberations and decisions. The Preparatory Committee will also consult with all concerned in regard to all aspects of the location of the Centre.

This work needs to be completed by 31 January 1984. The Preparatory Committee will work from UNIDO, Vienna, and will be assisted by the Secretariat.

This Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting will have to make provisions for financial requirements for the work of the Preparatory Committee.

The Preparatory Committee will prepare a report and the UNIDO Secretariat will circulate this report to all interested governments. The Preparatory Committee may also recommend date and place, preferably in Vienna, for reconvening this Plenipotentiary Meeting.

It is understood that by this set of decisions this Ministerial-Level and Plenipotentiary Meeting would have established the legal existence of the Centre and would have opened the Statutes for signature here in Madrid, or later at United Nations Headquarters in New York."

82. Some delegations felt that the proposal of the high-level contact group would prejudice the establishment of a single centre. In this connection the representative of Thailand stated that the word "definite" in paragraph 4 of the report of the contact group should be deleted to reflect more accurately the discussions of that group. In his view, paragraph 10 of that report should also be deleted.

83. The representative of Italy commenting on the view of the contact group that it was not absolutely necessary to have one geographical location stressed the need for coherent links in the activities of the Centre. With regard to paragraph 4 of the report of the high-level contact group that several centres and not one centre might be considered, the representative of Afghanistan stated that, since the activities in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology were very closely related to each other, it was better and more practical that all the activities were carried out from one centre. He stated that these views should be taken into account by the Preparatory Committee.

84. The meeting decided that the question of the location of the Centre be postponed and that the proposed Preparatory Committee be asked to take up this question urgently and come to a decision by 31 January 1984.

III. STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

85. The meeting considered the draft Statutes of the ICGEB as remitted by the high-level meeting. After making some changes, the meeting adopted the Statutes as reproduced in document ID/WG.397/8.

86. The representatives of Cuba and Ecuador stated that they were agreeing the Statutes ad referendum.

87. The representative of Brazil expressed reservation on Articles 10 and 11 of the Statutes for the reason that financial contributions were not precisely established in a concrete manner. The representatives of Chile, Congo and Guatemala also expressed reservations on Articles 10 and 11. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago expressed his reservation and asked whether under Article 10 the contributions for the ICGEB were voluntary or not. It was clarified that, in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 1, the contributions were intended to be voluntary during the first five years. After this period of time, however, consideration would be given to the possibility of the Board assessing annual contributions. The representative of Kuwait reiterated his position that the regular budget of the Centre should be based on voluntary contributions during the first five years. After this period, consideration may be given to the possibility of the Board assessing the annual contribution every year.

88. The representative of Spain expressed his reservation to paragraph 4 of Article 13 in case the Centre were to be located in Spain.

IV. ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS

89. The meeting adopted a resolution on a Preparatory Committee to carry out the preparatory work on the establishment of the Centre until its Statutes came into force. The resolution as adopted by the meeting is in Annex I.

90. The representative of Argentina suggested that the Preparatory Committee should also prepare reports on affiliated centres before 31 January 1984.

91. Some delegations were of the view that in regard to the documentation to be taken into account by the Preparatory Committee, specific mention should be made of the report of the Selected Committee of Experts (UNIDO document ID/WG.397/1), while some other delegations felt that this was not necessary since the resolution on the Preparatory Committee referred to all documentation prepared for the Belgrade and Madrid meetings.

92. The meeting also adopted a resolution "on international co-operation for strengthening the technological capabilities of the developing countries in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology". This resolution is contained in Annex II.

V. SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTES

93. At the ceremony for signing the Statutes plenipotentiaries from the following countries signed the Statutes:^{1/}

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia and Zaire.^{2/}

^{1/} Some states adopted the Statutes on an ad referendum basis or expressed reservations on certain articles as reflected in Section III, Part Two of this report.

^{2/} Because of the postponement of the signing ceremony, the Head of Delegation of Venezuela could not participate in it and was only in a position to sign the Statutes after the Meeting on the basis of his full powers for the Plenipotentiary Meeting.

ANNEX I

RESOLUTION

on a Preparatory Committee

The Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology,

Recognizing the need for a mechanism to accelerate further the preparatory work for the establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology until its Statutes enter into force

HAS AGREED as follows:

- A. A preparatory committee shall be established by those States which have signed the Statutes until their entry into force. It shall be established when at least 12 States have signed the Statutes. The Preparatory Committee shall be composed of one representative from each of the signatory States. The representative shall preferably have a background in fields relevant to the planned activities of the Centre. The Executive Head of UNIDO or his representative shall be the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Committee. The Preparatory Committee shall remain in existence until these Statutes come into force and the first session of the Board of Governors has been convened.
- B. The expenses of the Preparatory Committee may be met preferably by voluntary contributions from interested States.
- C. 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.

D. The Preparatory Committee shall:

1. Elect its own officers, adopt its own rules of procedure, meet as often as necessary, and determine its own place of meeting.
2. Appoint a project leader and a local co-ordinator assisted by a small local committee to handle problems at the site of the Centre. The local co-ordinator shall work under the supervision of the project leader.
3. Make arrangements for the first session of the Board of Governors, including the preparation of a provisional agenda, draft rules of procedure and a list of observer organizations, such session to be held as soon as possible after the entry into force of the Statutes in accordance with Article 21.

ANNEX II

RESOLUTION

on International Co-operation for Strengthening the
Technological Capabilities of the Developing Countries
in the Field of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

The Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting,

Bearing in mind the Statutes adopted by it of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (hereinafter referred to as "Centre"),

Bearing also in mind the resolution adopted by it on the work of the Preparatory Committee,

Taking note of the work done by UNIDO in strengthening the technological capabilities of the developing countries in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology and in particular in promoting the establishment of the Centre,

Urging that all necessary steps should be taken for the speedy establishment of the Centre.

I

Invites all countries including those which have either not participated in the meeting or not signed the Statutes of the Centre during the meeting to become members of the Centre as soon as possible so as to promote the peaceful use of genetic engineering and biotechnology for the benefit of mankind,

Calls upon the international scientific and technological community to assist the Centre in its activities.

II

Commends the UNIDO Secretariat for the valuable work done by it in promoting the establishment of the Centre,

Requests the UNIDO Secretariat to undertake within the resources available all such actions which are necessary to the full establishment and smooth functioning of the Centre, and to continue assisting the developing countries in strengthening technological capabilities in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology.

In particular, the UNIDO Secretariat is requested to assist the Preparatory Committee in

- (a) all activities until the first session of the Board of Governors of the Centre is convened;
- (b) in securing financial resources and support for the Centre;
- (c) in establishing the Headquarters of the Centre and a network of affiliated and regional and national centres on genetic engineering and biotechnology as also co-operative research programmes by continuing its technical assistance, promotional programmes and advisory and information services;
- (d) in the mobilization of the international scientific and technological community in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology particularly for the establishment and operation of the Centre.

III

Requests the Preparatory Committee to contact governments and funding agencies as appropriate, inter alia, through high-level missions to secure the resources for the establishment and operation of the Centre,

Invites governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund for facilitating UNIDO's work in this field, in particular for taking the necessary follow-up action for the establishment of the Centre,

Calls upon the concerned bodies of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to continue their co-operation with UNIDO in the establishment and functioning of the Centre and make the necessary collaborative arrangements with the Centre to facilitate and support its work,

Calls upon the UNDP, UNFSSTD, the World Bank, the regional development banks and other international funding agencies including non-governmental agencies to contribute financially to the ~~imple~~mentation of programmes and projects in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology.

ANNEX III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

AFGHANISTAN

Head of Delegation

Mr. Abdul Tawab Barek, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Mines and Industry, Kabul

ALGERIA

Head of Delegation

S.E. M. Abdelhamid Latreche, Ambassadeur d'Algerie, Madrid

Members of Delegation

M. Bousbia, Conseiller, Ministère de l'Enseignement et de la Recherche scientifique

M. Khelladi, Conseiller, Ministère de l'Enseignement et de la Recherche scientifique

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

M. Taous Feroukhi, Secrétaire de l'Ambassadeur d'Algerie, Madrid

ARGENTINA

Head of Delegation

S.E. Sr. Enrique Ros, Embajador de la República Argentina, Madrid

Members of Delegation

Sr. Sadi U. Rife, Director Nacional de Coordinación Científica y Tecnología y Director del Programa Nacional de Ingeniería Genética y Biotecnología, Alternate Head of Delegation

Sr. Victorio Vicente Olguín, Asesor de Gabinete del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Medio Ambiente

Sr. Marcelo Pablo E. Camusso, Analista de Organismos Internacionales, Depto. Relaciones Internacionales de la Subsecretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología

Sr. Hector N. Torres, Director, Instituto de Ingeniería Genética Biología Molecular (INGEBI)

Sr. Oscar Grau, Profesor de Biología Química, Universidad Nacional de la Plata

Sr. Juan Carlos Morelli, Secretario de la Embajada de Argentina en Madrid

BANGLADESH

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. A.K.H. Morshed, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Geneva

BELGIUM

Head of Delegation

S.E. M. Ph. de Schouteete de Tervarent, Ambassadeur de Belgique, Madrid

Members of Delegation

M. L. Buysse, Premier Conseiller au Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. H. Fonder, Conseiller à l'Ambassade de Belgique à Madrid

M. G. Van Acker, Président de la Gewestelijke Investeringsmaatschappij
(Région Flamande)

M. J.F. Godbille, Attaché au Cabinet du Ministre de la Région Bruxelloise

M. P. Rousseau, Conseiller de Cabinet du Ministre, Nouvelles Technologies,
(Région Wallonne)

M. R.A. Hamers, Professeur à la Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)

M. M. Steinert, Professeur à l'Université Libre de Bruxelles

BOLIVIA

Head of Delegation

S.E. Sr. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, Embajador de Bolivia, Madrid

BRAZIL

Head of Delegation

Mr. Carlos Norberto de Oliveira Pares, Counselling Minister,
Brazilian Embassy, Madrid

Members of Delegation

Mr. Antenor Bogéa

Mr. M.E. Cortes Costa, Counsellor

BULGARIA

Head of Delegation

Mr. Stoyan Ovcharov, First Deputy Chairman, State Committee on Science
and Technology and President of the National Council on Biotechnology

Members of Delegation

Mr. Christo Popov, Minister Plenipotentiary, Alternate Permanent Representative,
Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Kostadin Gantchev, Director General, Department of Biotechnology
at the State Committee on Science and Technology

Mr. Stanislav Wladow, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CANADA

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Alan W. Sullivan, Ambassador and
Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Vienna

Members of Delegation

Mr. Alexander E. McNiven, Science, Technology and Communications Division,
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa

Mr. Victor Bradley, International Division, Ministry of State and Technology,
Ottawa

CHILE

Head of Delegation

S.E. Sr. Mariano Fontecilla, Embajador de Chile, Madrid

Member of Delegation

Sr. Luis G. Larrain, Alternate

CHINA

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Hu Zhaosen, Representative Plenipotentiary, Commissioner of
the State Science and Technology Commission (SSTC) of the
People's Republic of China, Beijing

Members of Delegation

Mr. Fang Xiao, Representative, Deputy Director, Department of
International Science and Technology Co-operation, SSTC

Mr. Li Tsai Ping, Professor, Institute of Biochemistry, Shanghai

Mr. Mang Ke-qiang, Representative, Deputy Director, Beijing
Microbiology Institute, Academia Sinica

Mr. Xu Shequan, Alternate Representative, First Secretary, Chinese
Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York

Mr. Yao Erxin, Programme Officer, SSTC

CONGO

Head of Delegation

M. Emmanuel N'temo, Consultant industriel, Ministère d'industrie et de la pêche

Member of Delegation

M. Jean-Marie Andziba, Directeur technique, Société d'ingenierie
industrielle

CUBA

Head of Delegation

S.E. Sr. Hector Rodriguez Llopart, Ministro-Presidente
Comite Estatal de Colaboración Economica, La Habana

Members of Delegation

Sr. Luis Herrera Martínez, Vicedirector, Centro de Investigaciones
Biologicas, La Habana

Sr. Pedro Morales Carballo, Director, Direccion Organismos
Economicos Internacionales

Sr. Rafael Roqueta, Consejero Economico, Embajada de Cuba, Madrid

ECUADOR

Head of Delegation

Sr. Pablo Andrade, Ministro Consejero Comercial en España

EGYPT

Head of Delegation

H.E. Ibrahim Gamil Badran, President, Egyptian Academy of Science
and Technology

Members of Delegation

Mr. Mostafa El Gabaly, Chairman, Council for Food and Agricultural
Research of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology

Mr. Aziz Mohammed Kamel El Bindary, Chairman, Population Board of Egypt

Mr. Aziz El Kholy, Chairman, General Organization for Biological
Products and Vaccines

GREECE

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Michael-George Mazarakis, Ambassador of the Hellenic Republic,
Madrid

Members of Delegation

Mr. Vassilios Ikossipentarchos, First Secretary, Embassy of Greece, Madrid

Mr. Joseph Papamatheakis, Professor, University of Crete

Mr. Georgios Tzotzos, Adviser for Molecular Biology and Biotechnology,
Ministry of Research and Technology

GUATEMALA

Member of Delegation

Sr. Alfonso Matta, Consul of Guatemala in Spain

HUNGARY

Head of Delegation

Mr. F.B. Straub, Director of the Institute of Enzymology,
Hungarian Academy of Science

Member of Delegation

Mr. Peter A. Biacs, General Director, Food and Research Institute,
Budaapest

INDIA

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Shivraj V. Patil, Minister of Science and Technology,
Government of India

Members of Delegation

Mr. S. Varadarajan, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology

H.E. Mr. I.P. Singh, Ambassador of India, Madrid

Mr. J.S. Teja, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs

Mr. S. Ramachandran, Adviser, Department of Science and Technology

Mr. M.M. Dhar, Counsellor, High Commission of India, London

Mr. D.K. Jain, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India, Vienna

Mr. J.S. Sapra, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Madrid

Mr. S. Chakravarti, Second Secretary, Embassy of India, Madrid

Mr. A. Khatua, Third Secretary, Embassy of India, Madrid

Mr. D.M. Bholia, Attaché, Embassy of India, Madrid

INDONESIA

Head of Delegation

Mr. Bachtiar Rifai, Chairman, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)

Members of Delegation

H.E. Mr. H. Is Leon Sumantri, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia,
Madrid

Mr. Didin S. Sastrapradja, Assistant Minister for Research and Technology and
Vice-Chairman, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Mr. A.A. Loedin, Senior Official of Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Mr. Oei Ban Liang, Senior Official of Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Mr. Benny Suryawinata, Third Secretary, Indonesian Embassy, Madrid

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Head of Delegation

Mr. Ali Asghar Tofigh, Deputy Minister of Ministry of Industry

Member of Delegation

Mr. Abbas Janzadeh, Directeur General, Bureau de la Relation entre les Secteurs industriels et les universités, Ministère de l'Industrie

IRAQ

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. A.W. Al Jadoua, Ambassador of Iraq, Madrid

Member of Delegation

Mr. M.A. Ibrahim, Research Scientist

ITALY

Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Luigi Granelli, Minister of Science and Technology

Members of Delegation

Mr. Alessandro Cortese de Bosis, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director General of Department of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Head of Delegation

Mr. Italo Rocca, Head of Legal Office, Ministry of Scientific and Technological Research

Mr. Rosario Guido Nicosia, Counsellor, Head of Dept. of Scientific Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Guglielmo Castro, Scientific Consultant, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Emanuele Ricotta, Scientific Consultant, Dept. of Development Co-operation Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Maria Angela Zappia, Dept. of Treaties and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mario Lazzari, Scientific Attaché, Italian Embassy, Madrid

Mr. Arturo Falaschi, Director of Institute of Biochemical and Evolution Genetics of the National Research Council, Pavia

Mr. Glauco Tocchini-Valentini, Director of Laboratory of Cellular Biology of the National Research Council, Rome

Mr. Paolo Budinich, Director of International School of Advanced Studies, Trieste

ITALY

Members of Delegation

Mr. Dario Rinaldi, Counsellor of Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region

Mr. Paolo Fusaroli, Rector of University of Trieste

Mr. Darno Clarici, President of Province of Trieste

Mr. Domenico Romeo, Professor for Applied Biochemistry,
University of Trieste

Mr. Aniello Izzo, Director of Section, Ministry of Finance

Mr. Fulvio Anzellotti, President, Research Area

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ID/WG.397/3	Practical Considerations of the Operation and Work Programme of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology prepared by Burke K. Zimmerman	E F S
ID/WG.397/4	Draft Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat	A C E F S R
ID/WG.397/4/ Add.1	Proposed Options for the Assessment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat	A C E F S R
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ID/WG.397/5	Provisional Agenda	E F S
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ID/WG.397/7	List of Documents List of Background Documents Provisional List of Participants	
UNIDO/IS.254	The Establishment of an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology prepared by a Group of Experts	A E F S
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ID/WG.382/2/ Add.1	Selective Application of Advanced Biotechnology for Developing Countries prepared by Carl-Göran Hedén	E F S
ID/WG.382/2/ Add.2	Application of Genetic Engineering for Energy and Fertilizer Production from Biomass prepared by Ray Wu	E F S
ID/WG.382/2/ Add.3	Hydrocarbon Microbiology with Special Reference to Tertiary Oil Recovery from Petroleum Wells prepared by Ananda Chakrabarty	E F S
ID/WG.382/2/ Add.4	Application of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology for the Production of Improved Human and Animal Vaccines with Particular Reference to Tropical Diseases prepared by Ahmad Bukhari and Ulf Pettersson	E F S
ID/WG.382/2/ Add.5	Improved Agricultural and Food Products through Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology prepared by David McConnell	E F S
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