



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

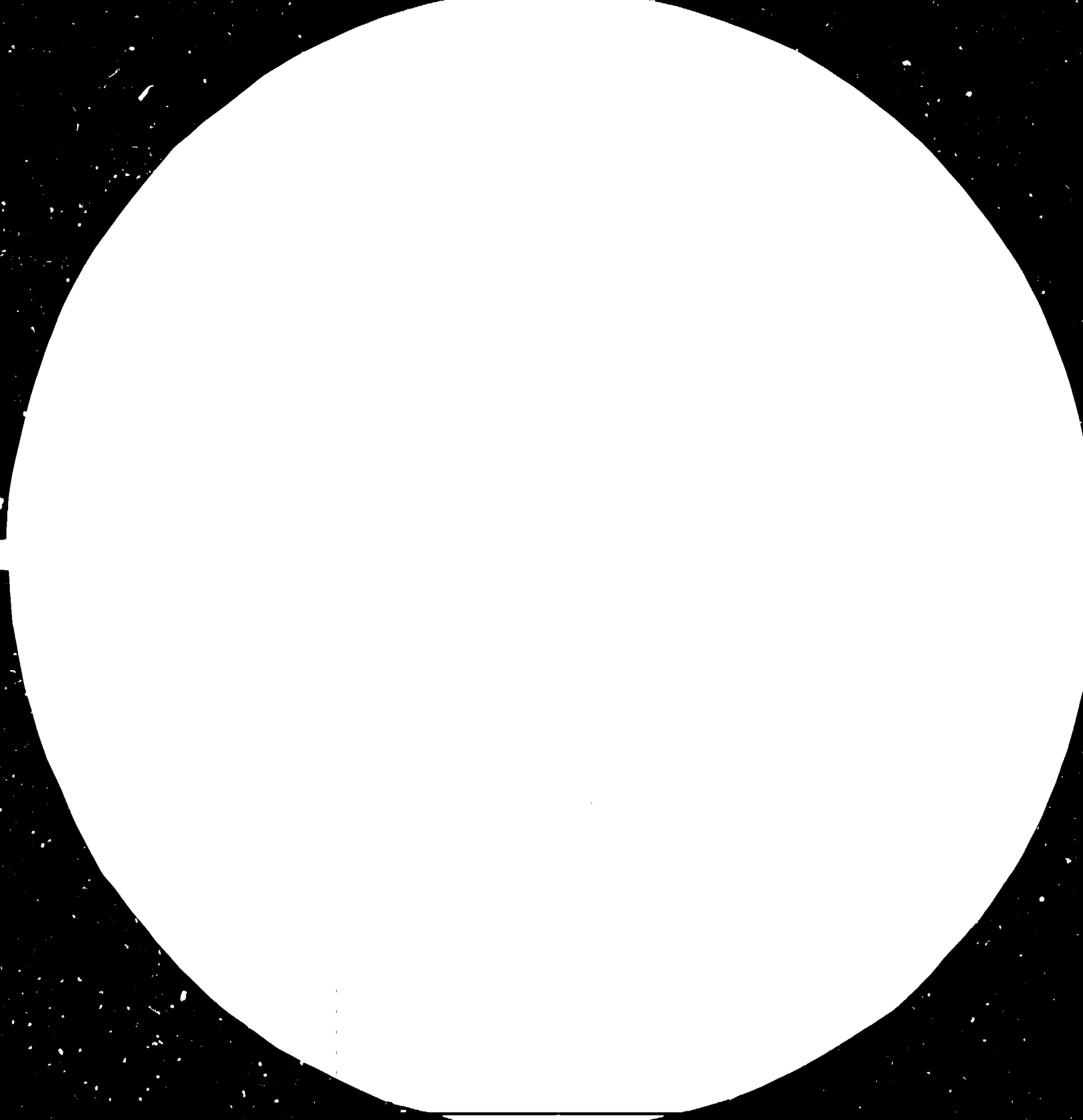
FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

CONTACT

Please contact publications@unido.org for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at www.unido.org





28

25

32

22

36

20



18



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 2500
ANSI Z39.18-1963 (TYPE A)



13473-E



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Distr.
LIMITED

ID/WG.421/2
27 March 1984

ENGLISH

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

Vienna, Austria, 3 April 1984

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY MEETING*

(on the establishment of the ICGEB).

1202

* This document has been reproduced without formal editing.

V.84-84070

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSIONS	1 - 6	1
II. FOLLOW-UP OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MADRID RESOLUTIONS	7 - 29	2 - 8
III. MATTERS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED CENTRES AND NETWORKS	30 - 34	8 - 9
IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE	35 - 36	9
V. FINANCIAL MATTERS	37 - 38	9 - 10
VI. OTHER MATTERS	39	10
VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT	40	10
- ANNEX I: List of Participants	11 - 20	
- ANNEX II: List of Documents	21 - 23	
- ANNEX III: Agenda	24	
- ANNEX IV: CRP.5	25 - 28	
- ANNEX V: CRP.10	29	
- ANNEX VI: CRP.12	30	
- ANNEX VII: CRP.13	31 - 32	

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSIONS

1. The Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, which was established by a resolution of the Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology in Madrid (Annex I of ID/WG.397/9), met in two sessions at Vienna from 22 to 24 November 1983 and 24 to 27 January 1984 respectively. The list of participants in each of the sessions is in Annex I. The list of documents presented to the sessions is in Annex II.

2. The following members of the Bureau were elected:

Chairman

Mr. Adolfo Raúl Taylhardat (Venezuela)

Vice-Chairman

Mr. Moustafa El-Gabali (Egypt)

Mr. Christo Popov (Bulgaria)

Rapporteur

Mr. Sulaiman Ali Al-Othman (Kuwait)

In the absence of a Representative of Kuwait at the second session, the Committee agreed that the Chairman also assume the functions of the Rapporteur.

3. It was agreed that the rules of procedure adopted for the Madrid meeting (see paragraph 7 of document ID/WG.397/9 and ID/WG.397/6) would be followed, as relevant. Decisions of the meeting were to be ordinarily taken by consensus, recourse to voting being taken only in case of extreme necessity and as a last resort.

4. The Committee at its first session adopted an agenda as in Annex III, which was carried over the second session.

5. The first session of the Preparatory Committee was opened by Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, Executive Director of UNIDO, and the second session by H.E. Mr. Adolfo Raúl Taylhardat, Chairman of the Meeting.

6. There was an informal meeting of scientific members of the Preparatory Committee during the second session on 24-25 January 1984 respectively. The formal meeting of the second session commenced on 26 January 1984.

II. FOLLOW-UP OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MADRID RESOLUTIONS

7. The Preparatory Committee considered the question of implementation of the Madrid Resolution, in particular relating to the decision to be taken on the location of the Centre.

8. At its first meeting the Preparatory Committee came to the following conclusion (pages 1-2 of document ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/5):

"On the basis of informal consultations on various possibilities and options the Committee agreed that the establishment of a Centre with multiple locations should be pursued, within the framework of the Statutes signed at Madrid, on the following lines:

- (a) It is desirable that six units are created on the basis of specific subject areas, viz. human health, industrial microbiology, agriculture, veterinary and energy (fuel energy and bioenergy), with a problem-orientation based on the priority accorded in, and conditions specific to particular areas;
- (b) Each of the units and the Centre as a whole should fulfil the criteria of excellence;
- (c) There should be an administrative unit of the Centre dealing with planning, follow-up and evaluation of the activities carried out in the several units;
- (d) The criteria for establishing each of the component units would be:
 - (i) Scientific and technological viability;
 - (ii) Financial viability;
 - (iii) Each unit should have interdisciplinary character and the facilities therefor;^{1/}

^{1/} The scientific tools and methodology used in genetic engineering and biotechnology have evolved from R+D work in a number of areas of modern biology. Any centre in the areas of genetic engineering and biotechnology has necessarily to build expertise and competence in a number of areas of life sciences and bio-engineering. These fields include molecular biology and genetics, virology, immunology, microbiology, plant and animal physiology and biochemistry, animal and plant cell fusion technology and tissue culture techniques of microbial taxonomy and preservation, mathematical modelling and computer graphics, peptide and nucleic acid chemistry and bio-engineering. Depending on the specialization of a particular centre, interaction of experts from those scientific descriptions is essential for developing new technologies and for problem solving. (ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/5)

(iv) All units should have a capacity in basic research, the specialization primarily leading to technology transfer; and

(v) Different global environments to be covered.^{2/}

The Committee noted that offers to host the Centre have already been made by the Governments of Egypt, India, Italy, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia.

The Committee took note of the offers already made by the governments of the countries mentioned above. It also took note of the statement of the representative of the Government of Egypt that an amount equal to US\$ 5 million had been spent already for infrastructure and that a contribution of US\$ 6 million in convertible currency would be made.

The Committee invited the countries mentioned above to submit documentation to its next session analyzing their offers with reference to the criteria described in paragraph 1 above. Such documentation should be sent to the UNIDO Secretariat before 31 December 1983 to enable its circulation in advance to the members.

The Committee requested the UNIDO Secretariat to submit for its consideration at its next meeting a report on the financial implications and the most economical means of the establishment of the ICGEB in multiple locations in accordance with paragraph 1 above and on the basis of submissions of the host governments."

9. In response to the request made to it, the UNIDO Secretariat submitted to the second session a document on the Financial Implications of the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology in Multiple Locations (ICGEB/Prep.Comm./2/1). The offers received from the candidate host countries for component centres were circulated. They were also summarized in a tabular form as Add.1/Rev.3 of the document above. The offers were from Egypt, India, Italy, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia.

^{2/} "This criteria was not agreed upon by consensus and will be discussed at the next session (ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/5)." This was not discussed at the second session.

10. At the second session, one delegation expressed its reservation to the conclusions of the informal meeting of scientists reported in CRP.5 (Annex IV). Some delegations also felt that in preparing the document of financial implications ICGEB/Prep.Comm./2/1, the Secretariat had exceeded the mandate given to it by the Preparatory Committee and had also expressed its own opinions. Several other delegations, however, commended the work of the UNIDO Secretariat from the time it conceived the idea of the ICGB and were of the view that the document in question adequately responded to the request made of the Secretariat and considerably facilitated the work of the Committee.

11. The discussions essentially centred on whether the ICGB will have one or two components or several components and the views expressed favoured one or the other of the following options:

- (a) An ICGB in multiple components in order, among other reasons, to take advantage of all the offers made and to meet a diversity of developing country conditions.
- (b) An ICGB in one or two locations, among other reasons, to maximize its potential as a centre of excellence and taking note of the financial constraints.

12. It was argued by some delegations that the Madrid Resolution on a Preparatory Committee had specifically asked the Committee to examine the question of establishment of the ICGB in different locations, that the Preparatory Committee at its first session had decided on six components and that therefore, it was not correct to consider the location of the ICGB in one or two components. On the other hand, several other delegations argued that the Madrid Resolution on a Preparatory Committee had only wanted that the question of different locations should be examined and the Committee at its first session had only agreed that the establishment of the Centre with multiple locations should be pursued. As such, and taking into account the financial implications of a multiple component centre and especially for those countries which had not made offers to host a component, it was still open for the Preparatory Committee to examine and agree upon the establishment of the Centre in one or two locations.

13. Specific proposals reflecting point (a) above were brought up during the discussions, taking finally the form contained in CRP.i2 as amended by the representative of Spain during the discussions (Annex VI). Specific proposals reflecting point (b) above took finally the form contained in CRP.13 and later

amended on a proposal by the representative of Bulgaria (Annex VII). Before the foregoing proposals took their final form, the Executive Director, in order to facilitate the achievement of a common ground, made a proposal for the consideration of the session as in CRP.10, suggesting that a start be made with a centre in Trieste, Italy, and after a period of three years other offers could be considered (Annex V).

14. In the absence of a consensus on location, the representative of Argentina proposed a vote to be taken on this question. The meeting recessed for informal discussions and on its resumption further attempts were made for reaching a consensus. The Chairman reminded the meeting of its earlier decision to take recourse to voting only in case of extreme necessity and as a last resort and made an earnest plea to all the representatives to arrive at a consensus. Following a lack of consensus, a formal motion for vote was moved by the representative of Yugoslavia. Making this motion on behalf of a group of countries which had not submitted a formal offer to host either the Centre as a whole or components of it, he stated that they had not come to a decision to move the motion hastily; they had considered various arguments, particularly those related to the establishment of the Centre in six components. The governments of the various delegations had already been informed of the various offers. Instead of postponing the problem, it was better to vote at this stage, however unpleasant that step might be, rather than leave it to ministers who had actually given the mandate to make a decision. The group was fully aware of the political problems arising from the vote, which would certainly be more difficult at a higher political level.

15. Before the voting certain delegations explained their stand.

16. The representative of Thailand announced that his delegation would have no part in the voting. It had strong reservations regarding Thailand's future co-operation with as well as its financial contribution to the Centre. Thailand also reserved the right to reopen the issue at the Plenipotentiary Meeting if it deemed fit to do so.

17. The representative of Spain stated that the second session of the Preparatory Committee was acting on the mandate given to it by its first session as contained in document ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/5 and that the present session was voting on a proposal not based on that mandate. His delegation had come to the meeting with instructions from his Government based on the mandate of the first session

which he had referred to. Hence, his delegation would not participate in the vote. The Spanish offer would be put back to the Government which will decide on further participation of Spain in the Centre.

18. The representative of Indonesia stated that voting was not the only way of solving the problems the Committee was currently facing. He urged that recourse should not be had to voting during the second session of the Preparatory Committee, as it would demonstrate the inability of the participating delegations to solve their problems through co-operative deliberations. Should there be a voting, his delegation could not participate in it.

19. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago stated that he would be casting his vote ad referendum but based on the mandate which he had been given earlier by his Government and which had not been changed by it so far.

20. The representative of Pakistan stated that an extreme necessity did not exist at that moment to have recourse to voting. The Committee could have conveyed to the Plenipotentiaries the different views on the basis of which the Plenipotentiaries could have reached their own conclusions. The procedure being adopted could be prejudicial to the functioning of the Centre and his delegation would not participate in such a procedure. The proposal being voted was also based on an erroneous interpretation of the mandate given to the Committee. It would have to refer the matter back to his Government and it could not vouchsafe that his Government would maintain the offer it had made. The procedure was bound to cast a dark shadow on, and, have serious consequences for, the functioning of the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries.

21. The representative of Egypt stated that it was the first time in more than 30 years of international experience that he had ever heard that a body to assist the developing countries refused to take offers submitted to it from the developing countries. He did not think that the meeting had really given enough consideration to the implications of going to vote on the proposal. His delegation would not participate in the voting.

22. The representative of Tunisia stated that his delegation came to the second session of the Committee animated with goodwill to proceed further from the stage reached by the last session. What his delegation was pressed to do was to vote on a text that was erroneous and a portion of which had not been discussed anywhere. The discarding of offers from five countries was very irresponsible,

unwise and unique in the annals of the international fora. Those who had advocated to vote bore a very great responsibility. His Government would reconsider its offer as well as the principle of its participation in the ICGEB. For these reasons his delegation would not take part in the voting.

23. The representative of Mauritania stated that he had witnessed with great sorrow that a decision was being reached in a manner which was not intended by his delegation. Since he had not received any mandate from his Government to take part in an eventual vote, his delegation would not take part in the vote.

24. The representative of Nigeria stated that he was mandated by his Government only to follow the proceedings and, hence, would be abstaining from voting.

25. At this stage the delegations of Egypt, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia left the Preparatory Committee and did not participate in the vote or in the rest of the session.

26. The representative of China expressed the understanding that in voting, paragraph 1 of CRP.13 had been amended according to the proposal made by the representative of Bulgaria.

27. A vote by show-of-hands was taken on the following proposal:

"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 ICGEB 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."

28. 14 countries voted in favour of the proposal and none against it. Two countries abstained. The proposal was thus adopted.

29. After the voting, explaining the abstention of his delegation, the representative of China stated that the representatives were meeting to establish an international centre of scientific excellence for the interest of the vaster number of developing countries. The most ideal, yet perhaps unrealistic aim would be a one-component centre. Yet, his delegation had nothing against a two-component centre, believing that one of the components located in a developing country could better serve developing countries. Nevertheless, his delegation had difficulties in understanding why the name of one country recommended by UNIDO experts had been replaced by another. However, his delegation would like to see the ICGEB start as soon as possible.

III. MATTERS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED CENTRES AND NETWORKS

30. At the first session representatives of Algeria (with emphasis on food and agriculture), Indonesia, Mexico and Zaire announced their Governments' intention to host an affiliated centre in their respective countries. Representatives of Argentina, Bulgaria, China and Yugoslavia confirmed the offer of their governments made in Madrid.

31. The Committee, at its first session, invited member countries which had earlier offered to be sites for affiliated centres (viz. Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Yugoslavia and the Andean Group countries) to provide to the UNIDO Secretariat full details of their institutions which are proposed as affiliated centres and the proposed relationship of those institutions with the ICGEB. The Committee also noted that other countries which wished to be sites for affiliated centres may also make their offers in the meantime. No proposals were, however, received for consideration by the second session.

32. At the second session, it was recognized that the affiliated centres and their development was an integral part of the international structure of the ICGEB according to the Statutes. These centres which might be located in developing or developed countries could not only benefit from, but also contribute to the ICGEB. A clear definition of the role of affiliated centres was considered important. Attention was also drawn to the relevant provisions of the Statutes related to the affiliated centres.

33. The affiliated centres could each grow at its own pace and their relationship with the ICGEB could be of different degrees of intensity. Each centre could in due course enhance and intensify its linkages with the ICGEB and may even reach a standing equal to the ICGEB itself.

34. As a result of the decision contained in paragraph 27 above, the Preparatory Committee considered 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.

IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

35. The Preparatory Committee decided that the Plenipotentiary Meeting envisaged by the Madrid Meeting be held on 3 April 1984 at Vienna. The present report of the Committee will be submitted to that meeting for taking appropriate decisions.

36. The Committee also decided that it would meet at Vienna for one day (i.e. 2 April 1984) prior to the Plenipotentiary Meeting to discuss other outstanding matters which were entrusted to it and to prepare for the Plenipotentiary Meeting. The Committee also decided that it would have a session for one day (i.e. 4 April 1984) after the Plenipotentiary Meeting to discuss matters relating to the follow-up of the decisions reached by that Meeting.

V. FINANCIAL MATTERS

37. At its first session, the Committee requested the UNIDO Secretariat to contact the respective member governments for financial contributions to meet the cost of the second session in accordance with the Resolution on a Preparatory Committee adopted at the Madrid Meeting. The second session was informed by

the Secretariat that only some of the member governments had so far remitted the sum of US\$ 1,600 requested from each government. The Committee urged all member governments to expedite the payment of their contributions taking into account the Resolution on a Preparatory Committee adopted at the Madrid Meeting.

38. The Committee was informed that the cost of holding the meetings from 2 to 4 April 1984 will approximately be US\$ 50,000. The UNIDO Secretariat was requested to contact the member governments for financial contributions to meet the cost of those meetings.

VI. OTHER MATTERS

39. At its first session, the Executive Director informed the Preparatory Committee of the sad and sudden demise of Prof. Ahmad Bukhari, who was one of the team of UNIDO experts which had evolved the concept of the Centre. He recalled the high scientific calibre and the objectives it stood for. The Meeting observed a minute of silence in honour of his memory and requested the UNIDO Secretariat to communicate to Prof. Bukhari's family its sincere condolences and high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the cause of the Centre.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

40. This report was adopted by the second session on 27 January 1984.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

ALGERIA

M. Bouchentouf Tayebi, Professeur à l'Université des Sciences et de la Technologie
M. Allab Daho, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Mission permanente d'Algérie auprès de l'ONU, Vienne

ARGENTINA

S.E. Sr. Juan Carlos M. Beltramino, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de Argentina ante la ONU, Viena
Sr. Luis Alcon Palus, Ministro, Misión Permanente de Argentina ante la ONU, Viena
Sr. Ariel Ricardo Mansi, Secretario, Misión Permanente de Argentina ante la ONU, Viena

BULGARIA

Mr. Christo Popov, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of Bulgaria, Vienna
Mr. Tzvetan Nanirov, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Bulgaria, Vienna
Mr. Jivko Rozalinov Tchoubriev, Adviser to the President, State Committee for Science and Technical Progress
Mrs. Todozka Ivanova Ekinova, Adviser to the President, State Committee for Science and Technical Progress

CHILE

S.E. Sr. Carlos Derpsch Bartsch, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de Chile ante la ONU, Viena
Sr. Juan E. Aguirre Chateau, Consejero, Misión Permanente de Chile ante la ONU, Viena
Sr. Rodrigo Nieto Maturana, Tercer Secretario, Misión Permanente de Chile ante la ONU, Viena

CHINA

Mr. Pan Bao Zheng, Division Chief in the State Scientific and Technological Commission

CUBA

Sr. J. Padin, Misión Permanente de Cuba ante la ONUDI, Viena

Sra. M. García Valido, Misión Permanente de Cuba ante la ONUDI, Viena

ECUADOR

S.E. Sr. Manuel Calisto Varela, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente del Ecuador ante la ONUDI, Viena

Sr. Carlos Abad Ortiz, Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente del Ecuador ante la ONUDI, Viena

Sr. Jaime Barberis M., Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente del Ecuador ante la ONUDI, Viena

EGYPT

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

Mr. Moustafa Elgabaly, Chairman, Council for Food and Agricultural Research, Academy of Scientific Research and Technology

Mr. Mohab Mokbel, Alternate Permanent Representative of Egypt to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Magued Fouad, Adviser to the Permanent Representative of Egypt to UNIDO, Vienna

GREECE

Mr. George Tzotzos, Scientific Consultant, Ministry of Research and Technology

Mr. Eleuthère Douvos, Second Secretary, Embassy of Greece, Vienna

INDIA

Mr. S. Ramachandran, Adviser, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi

Mr. Tuhin Verma, Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of India to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Dinesh Kumar Jain, First Secretary, Alternate Permanent Representative of India to UNIDO, Vienna

INDONESIA

Mr. Didin S. Sastrapradja, Assistant Minister for Development of Research and Technology, Ministry of State for Research and Technology, and Deputy Chairman for Natural Sciences, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Mr. Is Isnaedi, Alternate Permanent Representative of Indonesia to UNIDO, Vienna

ITALY

Mr. Fulvio Anzellotti, President of Trieste Research Area
Mr. Domenico Romeo, Professor for Applied Biochemistry, University of Trieste
Mr. Manfredo Incisa di Camerana, First Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of Italy to UNIDO, Vienna
Mr. Pipan, Second Secretary, Embassy of Italy, Vienna

KUWAIT

Mr. Sulaiman Ali Al-Othman, Head of Cytogenetic Laboratory, Ministry of Health

MEXICO

S.E. Sr. Roberto de Rosenzweig-Díaz, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de México ante la ONUDI, Viena
Sr. Leandro Arellano-Resendiz, Secretario, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONUDI, Viena

NIGERIA

Mr. Alex Segun Ojerinola, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nigeria, Vienna

PAKISTAN

H.E. Mr. Syed Ahmad Pasha, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ambassador of Pakistan, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to UNIDO, Vienna
Mr. Sheikh Riazuddin, Principal Scientific Officer, Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology, Faisalabad
Mr. Aziz Ahmad Khan, Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative, Embassy of Pakistan, Vienna
Mr. Shamim A. Chaudhri, Attaché (Atomic Energy Affairs), Embassy of Pakistan, Vienna

SPAIN

S.E. Don Enrique Suárez de Puga y Villegas, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de España ante la ONUDI, Viena
Sr. D. Emilio Muñoz, Director General de Política Científica del Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia
Sr. D. Juan Francisco Martín, Catedrático en Biotecnología
Sr. Emilio-Manuel Lopez-Manchero y Ordoñez, Consejero Industrial, Misión Permanente de España ante la ONUDI, Viena

SUDAN

Mr. Yousif E. Ismail, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sudan, Geneva

THAILAND

H.E. Dr. Suchati Chuthasmit, Ambassador to Austria, Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations, Vienna

Mr. Chaiya Chindawongse, Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Songkram Thammagasorn, Industrial Attaché, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Nat Chulkaratana, Second Secretary (Industry), Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand to UNIDO, Vienna

Miss Sirilak Srisukho, Third Secretary, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand to UNIDO, Vienna

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mr. Harold H. Robertson, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago, Geneva

TUNISIA

S.E. M. Ahmed Ghezal, Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, Représentant permanent de la Tunisie auprès de l'ONUDI, Vienne

M. Ezzeddine M'khlof, Directeur de la Recherche Scientifique au M.E.S.R.S.

M. Radhouane Ellouz, Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs de Sfax et Directeur du Centre National de Biotechnologie

M. Mohamed H. Ben Redjeb, Ministre-Conseiller, Ambassade de Tunisie Vienne

VENEZUELA

S.E. Sr. Adolfo Raúl Taylhardat, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de Venezuela ante la ONUDI, Viena

Sra. Delma Miralles, Primer Secretario, Asesor del Representante Permanente de Venezuela ante la ONUDI, Viena

YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Stanko Nick, Alternate Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to UNIDO, Vienna

ZAIRE

M. Mutombo Tshitambwa, Premier Conseiller, Mission permanente du Zaïre auprès de l'ONUDI, Vienne

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. Bul Bul Shah Jalal, Vice President, Academy of Sciences

ALGERIA

M. Bouchentouf Tayebi, Directeur de l'Institut National des Biotechnologies, Alger

M. Allab Daho, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Mission permanente d'Algerie auprès de l'ONU, Vienne

M. Mourad Khelladi, Conseiller Technique, Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur

ARGENTINA

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

Sr. Luis Alcon Palus, Ministro, Embajada de Argentina, Viena

Sr. Ariel R. Mansi, Secretario, Embajada de Argentina, Viena

BULGARIA

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

Mr. Ludmil Nikolov, Adviser, Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Progress in Technics, Sofia

Mr. Kostadin Gantchev, Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Progress in Technics, Sofia

CHILE

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

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

CHINA

Mr. Mang Ke-Qiang, Deputy Director of Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Mr. Yao Erxin, Programme Officer, Department of International Co-operation, State Science and Technology Commission

CUBA

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

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

ECUADOR

S.E. Sr. Manuel Calisto Varela, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente del Ecuador, Viena

Sr. Carlos Abad, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Ecuador, Viena

Sr. Jaime Barberis, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Ecuador, Viena

EGYPT

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

Mr. Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman, Adviser to the Prime Minister and Adviser of the Director of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology

Mr. Mostafa Elgabaly, Chairman, Council for Food and Agricultural Research, Academy of Scientific Research and Technology

Mr. Mohad Mokbel, Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Egypt, Vienna

Mr. Magued Fouad, First Secretary, Embassy of Egypt, Vienna

GREECE

Mr. George Tzotzos, Scientific Consultant (Mol. Biology), Ministry of Research and Technology

INDIA

H.E. Mr. S.K. Singh, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of India to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. S. Ramachandran, Adviser, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi

Mr. Tuhin Verma, Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of India, Vienna

Mr. D.K. Jain, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of India, Vienna

INDONESIA

Mr. I. Isnaedi, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations

Mr. Enny Soeprapto, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations, Vienna

ITALY

Mr. Antonio Mancini, Deputy Director for Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Italo Rocca, Secretary General, Ministry of Scientific and Technological Research

Mr. Lorenzo Mott, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Nicola Manduzio, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Fulvio Anzellotti, President of Research Area Society, Trieste

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

Mr. Paolo Budinich, Deputy Director, International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste

Mr. Domenico Romeo, University of Trieste

Mr. Gabriele Milanesi, Istituto di Genetica, Pavia

Mr. M. Incisa di Camerana, First Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative, Embassy of Italy, Vienna

MAURITANIA

Mr. Kharass Kane, First Councillor, Embassy of Mauritania, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany

MEXICO

S.E. Sr. Roberto de Rosenzweig-Díaz, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente de México ante la ONU, Viena

Sr. Luis Alberto Barrero Stahl, Segundo Secretario, Representante Permanente Alternativo, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU, Viena

NIGERIA

Mr. Alex Segun Ojerinola, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Samuel Bassey Ibok, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to UNIDO, Vienna

PAKISTAN

H.E. Mr. Syed Ahmed Pasha, Ambassador of Pakistan, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Sheikh Riazuddin, Principal Scientific Officer, Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology, Faisalabad

Mr. Shamim A. Chaudhri, Attaché (Atomic Energy Affairs), Embassy of Pakistan, Vienna

SPAIN

S.E. Don Enrique Suárez de Puga y Villegas, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Viena

Sr. Emilio-Manuel Lopez-Menchero y Ordoñez, Consejero Industrial, Misión Permanente de España ante la ONU, Viena

Sr. Armando M. Albert, Asesor Científico del Ministerio de Educación y Ciencias y Coordinador del Programa Movilizador sobre Biotecnología

Sr. Juan Francisco Martín y Martín, Catedrático de la Universidad de León y experto en Biotecnología e Ingeniería Genética

THAILAND

Mr. Sanga Sabhasri, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy

H.E. Dr. Suchati Chuthasmit, Ambassador to Austria, Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations, Vienna

Mr. Songkram Thamagasorn, Industrial Attaché, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand to UNIDO, Vienna

Mr. Nat Chulkaratana, Second Secretary (Industry), Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand to UNIDO, Vienna

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

H.E. Mr. Wilfred S. Naimool, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Europe, Geneva, Switzerland

TUNISIA

S.E. M. Ghezal, Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, Représentant permanent de la Tunisie auprès de l'ONU, Vienne

M. Ezzedine Makhoul, Directeur de la Recherche Scientifique au M.E.S.R.S.

M. Radhouane Ellouz, Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale de d'Ingénieurs de Sfax et Directeur du Centre National de Biotecnologie

M. Mohamed El Hedi Benredjeb, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Ambassade de Tunisie, Vienne

M. Fakher Ben-Hamida, Maître de Recherche, Ambassade de Tunisie, Vienne

VENEZUELA

S.E. Sr. Adolfo Raúl Taylhardat, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario,
Representante Permanente de Venezuela ante la ONUDI, Viena

Sr. José Azócar, Investigador Científico, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones
Científicas, Caracas

Sra. Delms Miralles, Primer Secretario, Asesor del Representante Permanente
de Venezuela ante la ONUDI, Viena

YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Stanko Nick, Alternate Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to UNIDO,
Vienna

Mr. Vladimir Glišin, Professor of Molecular Embryology, University of Belgrade

ZAIRE

M. Mutombo Tshitambwe, Premier Conseiller, Mission permanente de Zaïre auprès
de l'ONUDI, Vienne

UNIDO SECRETARIAT

Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane
Executive Director

Mr. Gangadhar S. Gouri
Director
Division for Industrial Studies

Mr. Krishnaswamy Venkataraman
Special Technical Adviser
UNIDO Technology Programme

Mr. Wafa Kamel
Senior Industrial Development Officer
Development and Transfer of Technology Branch

Mr. Rolf Kloepzig
Senior Industrial Development Officer
Development and Transfer of Technology Branch

Mr. Raymond Zilinskas
Industrial Development Officer
Development and Transfer of Technology Branch

Mr. José Costa-Lafarga
Associate Industrial Development Officer
Development and Transfer of Technology Branch

Ms. Eileen Reilly
Assistant Editor
Development and Transfer of Technology Branch

Ms. Edith Mathan
Bilingual Secretary
Development and Transfer of Technology Branch

Ms. Monika Riedmann in Wachermayr
Conference Assistant
Conference Service

Ms. Heidi Neureiter
Conference Assistant
Conference Service

ANNEX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS
FOR FIRST SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

		<u>Language</u>
ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/1	Provisional Agenda	E F S
ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/2	Annotated Agenda	E F S
ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/3	Provisional List of Participants	
ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/4	Provisional List of Documents	
CRP.1	Preliminary Estimate of Expenses Related to the Work of the Preparatory Committee for the ICGEB	
ID/WG.382/7	Report High-Level Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	E F S
ID/WG.397/8	Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	A C E F R S
ID/WG.397/9	Report Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	E F S
ID/WG.397/9/ Add.1	Addendum to the Madrid Report	E F S

LIST OF DOCUMENTS
FOR SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Revised Offers of Countries: - Egypt
- India
- Italy
- Pakistan
- Spain
- Thailand
- Tunisia

CRP.1	23 January	Provisional Programme
CRP.2	23 January	Note by the UNIDO Secretariat Text of the Indian Offer for Establishing a Component Centre of the ICGB
CRP.3	23 January	Note by the UNIDO Secretariat
CRP.4	24 January	Note by the UNIDO Secretariat Revision of Offer Submitted by Egypt for Hosting One of the Locations of ICGB
CRP.5	25 January	Conclusions Regarding Question 1 Conclusions Regarding Question 2 Conclusions Regarding Question 3 Conclusions Regarding Question 4
CRP.6	26 January	Views of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Yugoslavia
CRP.6./ Rev.1	26 January	Views of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Yugoslavia
CRP.7	26 January	Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Egypt
CRP.7/ Rev.1	26 January	The Preparatory Committee (revised Draft Resolution)
CRP.8	26 January	Note by the UNIDO Secretariat Communication from Delegation of Thailand
CRP.9	26 January	Proposal by several countries who did not make offers to host the ICGB
CRP.10	26 January	Summary of the Executive Director's Proposal
CRP.11	27 January	Proposal by Argentina
CRP.12	27 January	A Proposal
CRP.13	27 January	Views of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Mexico, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

		<u>Language</u>
UNIDO/IS.254	The Establishment of an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology prepared by a Group of Experts	E F S
ID/WG.382/2	Five-Year Work Programme of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat	E F S
ID/WG.382/3	Proposed Budget of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat	E F S
ID/WG.397/6	Organizational Matters prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat	E F S
ID/B/18/Rev.7	Rules of Procedure of the Industrial Development Board	E F S

ANNEX III

AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting by the Executive Director
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure
4. Adoption of the provisional agenda
5. Implementation of Madrid Resolutions, particularly relating to the decision to be taken on the location of the Centre
6. Matters relating to the establishment of affiliated centres and networks
7. Programme of work of the Preparatory Committee
8. Financial matters concerning
 - (a) work related to arriving at a decision on the location of the Centre
 - (b) further programme of work of the Preparatory Committee
9. Other matters

ANNEX IV

Preparatory Committee on the Establishment
of the International Centre for Genetic
Engineering and Biotechnology
(Second Session)

CRP.5

25 January 1984

Vienna, Austria, 24-27 January 1984

Informal Meeting of Scientists

The meeting was requested to address itself to the following question:

In the light of documentation before the meeting, to examine how far the offers of the candidate host governments meet, individually, and collectively, the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of the Conclusions of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee (ICGEB/Prep.Comm./1/5).

Conclusion Regarding Question 1

as adopted

The informal meeting could not discuss questions of the terms of reference given to it by the Preparatory Committee because of a general disagreement on the number of components of the ICGEB. The discussions instead centred on whether the ICGEB will be a single campus or a multicampus centre and the views expressed were as follows:

1. Favouring a centre in multiple components in order, among other reasons, to take advantage of all the offers made and to meet a diversity of developing country conditions.
2. Favouring an ICGEB in one or two locations, among other reasons, to maximize its potential as a centre of excellence and taking note of the financial constraints.

The Informal Meeting felt that an intermediate position may be explored. There could be different modalities reflecting the intermediate position, such as

- (a) a centre of excellence in one or two locations being started but with a provision for an early but phased establishment of several other units;
- (b) the establishment of one component with emphasis on basic research with the other components with emphasis on applied research and reaching excellence over a period of time; and
- (c) clusters combining two or more offers.

It was also noted that there were seven offers as against the concept of six units pursued by the Preparatory Committee at its first-session.

25 January 1984

The meeting was requested to address itself to the following question:
What is the quantum of additional financial resources required for a Centre with multiple locations to ensure its successful operation for the first five years?

Conclusion Regarding Question 2

as adopted

The informal meeting of scientists found that it could not arrive at a precise figure of the quantum of additional financial resources required for a centre with multiple locations to ensure its successful operation for the first five years. Further analysis of individual offers was required.

- (a) An ICGB in multiple locations would require more resources compared to a centre with a single location as originally envisaged. At the same time, some countries considered that a multiple location centre would also attract more resources.
- (b) The costs of conducting high-quality research are necessarily high, particularly because of the need to attract top-level scientists. They would also increase on account of inflation.
- (c) The salaries of supporting technical and administrative personnel would be lower in developing country locations than what is estimated by the UNIDO secretariat.
- (d) There might be possible savings by reviewing the need for some of the posts, particularly non-technical posts, included in the UNIDO estimates.
- (e) Subject to the above considerations, the estimates provided by the UNIDO Secretariat in document ICGB/Prep.Comm./2/1 indicate the order of magnitude of the financial resources required.
- (f) Note was taken of the offers made by the candidate host countries, as contained in the detailed submissions and in the document ICGB/Prep.Comm./2/1/Add.1/Rev.2. Additional resources will be required in each case to meet the order of magnitude of resource requirements in each location. Such requirements will vary from one location to another depending on the infrastructure already existing and would also depend on the specialization covered.

25 January 1984

The meeting was requested to address itself to the following question:

In the light of the answers to questions 1 and 2 in order to meet the objectives envisaged in the Belgrade and Madrid meetings what is the most feasible modality for the establishment of the ICGEB?

Conclusion Regarding Question 3 as adopted

Question 3 has been answered in the paper regarding Question 1.

25 January 1984

The meeting was requested to address itself to the following question:
It would be useful if the informal meeting of scientists clarified the role of affiliated centres and their relationship with the ICGEB.

Conclusion Regarding Question 4

As regards Question 4, it was recognized that the affiliated centres and their development was an integral part of the international structure of the ICGEB according to the Statutes. These centres which might be located in developing or developed countries could not only benefit from, but also contribute to the ICGEB. A clear definition of the role of affiliated centres was considered important, particularly in relation to finding an answer to Question 3. Attention was also drawn to the relevant provisions of the Statutes related to the affiliated centres.

The affiliated centres could each grow at its own pace and their relationship with the ICGEB could be of different degrees of intensity. Each centre could in due course enhance and intensify its linkages with the ICGEB and may even reach a standing equal to the ICGEB itself. The distinguishing feature between the ICGEB and the affiliated centres would be that the affiliated centres would be nationally financed and nationally managed and research priorities would be set nationally with research co-operation with the ICGEB being undertaken wherever desired. On the other hand, a component unit of the ICGEB will be internationally funded and the resources offered by the host country will be under the control of the ICGEB. The management of the unit and decisions on research programmes will also be within the purview of the ICGEB only.

ANNEX V

Preparatory Committee on the Establishment
of the International Centre for Genetic
Engineering and Biotechnology
(Second Session)

CRP.10

26 January 1984

Vienna, Austria, 24 - 27 January 1984

Summary of the Executive Director's Proposal

A start could be made with one centre which will be concerned with programmes relating to the basic research in genetic engineering and biotechnology.

Such a centre could be located in Trieste, Italy. The Director of the Centre should be from a developing country.

The Scientific Council may be composed of scientists from the seven candidate host countries. Three others may be from other participating countries to make a total of ten taking into account Article 7 of the Statutes.

After a period of three years, the Board of Governors may decide what kind of directions the work of the Centre may take in Trieste and consider the donations to the Centre of new facilities having regard to scientific requirements and financial resources available. Thus a gradual approach to the development of the Centre will be adopted.

ANNEX VI

Preparatory Committee on the Establishment
of the International Centre for Genetic
Engineering and Biotechnology
(Second Session)

CRP.12 (as amended)

27 January 1984

Vienna, Austria, 24-27 January 1984

The Centre will be governed, as stipulated by the Statutes, by the Board of Governors composed of all Member States.

A start could be made with one operational unit concerned with programmes relating to the fundamental techniques in genetic engineering and biotechnology and simultaneously the other six units with more emphasis on applied research.

The programme of work in advanced fundamental techniques of genetic engineering and biotechnology will be concentrated mostly but not exclusively in Trieste, Italy.

The identification of problems of developing countries in all fields which are amenable to solutions through this new science will be concentrated, but not exclusively, in operational units of India, Egypt, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and others. Various components of the Centre will be assigned programmes of research and training in the different areas as may be agreed upon by the Board of Governors, on the advice of the Council of Scientific Advisers.

Special attention will be given in the early years, to training of qualified cadres from the developing countries, and to the establishment of an effective system of an exchange of data and information most relevant to the interests of the developing countries.

The Board of Governors will review these guidelines for the programme of work of the Centre after three years of its initiation, and reach the appropriate conclusions in order to increase the efficiency of the collective and co-operative work of all Member States adhering to the Centre.

ANNEX VII

Preparatory Committee on the Establishment
of the International Centre for Genetic
Engineering and Biotechnology
(Second Session)

CRP.13 (as amended)

27 January 1984

Vienna, Austria, 24 - 27 January 1984

Afghanistan

Algeria

Argentina

Bulgaria

Chile

Cuba

Ecuador

Greece

Mexico

Venezuela

Yugoslavia

- countries which have not submitted a formal offer to host either the Centre as a whole or components of it - decided to put forward the following views:

1. The Preparatory Committee decided that the Centre should consist of two components. These may be located in Trieste, Italy, and New Delhi, India.
2. These component centres of scientific excellence should serve the interests of developing countries and international co-operation in accordance with the objectives of the ICGEB as contained in Article 2 of the Statutes.
3. The Preparatory Committee considers that in establishing the criteria that will be followed in granting the status of affiliated centre according to Article 9 para. 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.
4. 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.

