

## QUESTIONNAIRE

(The purpose of this questionnaire is to enable members of the Conference on Disarmament to make a comparative analysis of competing bids for the seat of the proposed Organisation. Please attach a copy of your bid document and answer all questions, converting all costs into US dollars. Further clarification may be asked for from the representative who may be called in to appear before the Conference on Disarmament).

All sums indicated in US dollars assume an exchange rate of Sfr. 1.-- / US\$ 0.68.

## PROCEDURE

1. Do you, as a bidding State, undertake not to participate in the final decision-making sessions of the Conference on Disarmament on the question of the host city for the seat of the proposed Organisation ?

Yes.

2. Do you, as a bidding State, undertake to abide by the final decision of the Conference on Disarmament on the question of the host city for the seat of the proposed Organisation ?

Yes.

## BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

3. Please summarise size and market value, and availability dates, for the free of charge or token-rent building offered during the
  - 3.1 prep-com phase (roughly 3/5 years)
  - 3.2 full implementation phase

The sites in Geneva of the future Organisation and of the facilities for the Preparatory Commission have not yet been decided. They will depend largely on the exact requirements stated. It is not therefore possible at the moment to make an assessment of the costs which will arise from making available adequate premises.



### **3.1. prep-com phase (roughly 3/5 years)**

The Swiss Federal Council has decided, in addition to the other measures designed to encourage chemical disarmament, to grant financial support to the Preparatory Commission of the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation during the period covering 1993 to 1995 in the event that the Preparatory Commission should meet in Geneva. This would be in the form of a lump-sum subsidy of Sfr. 2.5 million (US\$ 1.7 million), which could well serve to cover part of the operating costs of the Commission in Geneva, including rent.

For the preparatory phase it will certainly be possible to find already suitable existing premises in Geneva. Furthermore, conference facilities, which may be used free of charge for international conferences, are available at the Geneva international Conference Centre (Centre international de conférences de Genève - CICG). The Organisation could also benefit from the concentration of other existing conference facilities at the Palais des Nations.

Additional offerings:

The Swiss Federal Council has decided, in addition to the other measures designed to encourage chemical disarmament, to grant financial support to the Preparatory Commission of the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation during the period covering 1993 to 1995 in the event that the Preparatory Commission should meet in Geneva. This would be in the form of a lump-sum subsidy of Sfr. 2.5 million (US\$ 1.7 million), which could well serve to cover part of the operating costs of the Preparatory Commission in Geneva, including rent.

### **3.2. full implementation phase**

The sites in Geneva of the future Organisation and of the facilities for the Preparatory Commission have not yet been decided. They will largely depend on the exact requirements stated. It is not therefore possible at the moment to make an assessment of the costs which will arise from making available adequate premises. In the event that a final decision is made to establish the headquarters of the Organisation in Geneva, the responsible authorities will immediately initiate the procedures necessary to construct an adequate building which will correspond to the requirements laid down by the Organisation.

- 4. Will the proposed building be adequate for the following numbers of diplomats and employees:**
- 250
  - 500
  - 1000 ?

The Swiss Government has offered to receive the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation without any limit being fixed as to the number of officials who would be employed by it. It assumed that the States parties will themselves decide upon the number according to sound economic principles. Depending on this, it

will do its best to find adequate premises for the requirements of the Organisation.

**5. Will the proposed building be available**

**5.1 for acquisition and/or lease by the Organisation : Yes**

**5.2 for expansion when necessary : Yes**

**5.3 and, if so, at what costs ? : depending on the size of the premises to build**

Comment:

The Swiss Government does its best to put at the disposal of intergovernmental organisations buildings adequate for their requirements according to the procedures of the Foundation of Buildings for International Organisations (Fondation des Immeubles pour les organisations internationales - FIPOI), which provides loans with preferential conditions. These are at present as follows: interest rate of 3% and amortisation over 99 years, if the organisation prefers to rent; 3% and 40 years, if the organisation prefers to purchase. If the interest rates on loans to the Swiss Confederation exceed an average of 5% during the space of one year, the interest rate on FIPOI loans may be raised to 3.5% during the corresponding period. This condition is included in each contract concluded between the FIPOI and international organisations.

The necessary building site will in principle be made available by the Republic and Canton of Geneva, either on leasehold subject to ground rent or free of charge.

This means that the Organisation may choose between renting or purchasing the building which is provided for its use. The site of the future Organisation has not yet been decided. It is clear, however, that the Swiss Government will take account, when searching for an adequate site, of both the immediate stated requirements of the Organisation and its expected development in the foreseeable future.

**6. Will the office building include:**

**- several meeting rooms with about 50 seats each for the Technical Secretariat (specify how many)**

**- a conference room for about 40 delegations for the Executive Council**

**- the availability, inside the building or in its immediate vicinity, of a conference room for about 170 delegations for a States Parties Conference?**

As an international city where numerous international organisations are established, Geneva possesses the infrastructure necessary for holding large-scale conferences. Many halls of various sizes are available in the buildings of the existing international organisations, as well as at the Geneva International

Conference Centre (Centre international de conférences de Genève - CICG). Use of the CICG is free of charge for intergovernmental organisations. All these halls are situated in the immediate vicinity of the Palais des Nations which houses the United Nations Office in Geneva and is located in the international quarter of the city. In addition, when examining the requirements of international organisations the FIPOI always considers all available possibilities for installing in the planned building the entire infrastructure desired by the organisation concerned.

- 7. Will the office building be equipped with the latest state-of-the-art technology for:**
- 7.1 projection** yes
  - 7.2 interpretation** yes
  - 7.3 media representation ?** yes

Comment:

In accordance with established practice, fixed installations, such as cabins for interpreters, are included in the building credits. The actual material, however, is usually at the charge of the organisation. It should be noted that the infrastructure at present available in Geneva for the organisation of conferences is already fully equipped for all the normal requirements of international organisations.

- 8. During the first five years (starting with the convening of the prep-com), does your offer include the free of charge provision of all necessary:**
- 8.1 office furniture**
  - 8.2 office equipment (PCs, photocopiers, shredders)**
  - 8.3 office supplies (stationery, etc.)**
  - 8.4 lines of communications (telephones, fax, SATCOM) ?**

In principle these elements will be at the charge of the Organisation, but it is possible that they will be partly covered by the lump-sum subsidy of Sfr. 2.5 million (US\$ 1.7 million) provided by the Swiss Government in the event that the Preparatory Commission should meet in Geneva

- 9. What equipment and facilities do you offer after the first five years (please specify) ?**

Within the FIPOI conditions mentioned above (question 5), Switzerland makes available to international organisations the buildings necessary for their operations. Interior equipment is normally at the charge of the organisations themselves. For technical equipment (laboratories, data banks, etc.), the NC-Laboratory at Spiez is available. According to the wishes of the Organisation, the new premises may also include laboratories and special equipment to be defined.

- 10. Will the office building include a cafeteria and a restaurant of correct standard, reasonable prices, and adequate size for the personnel employed (if so, please specify expected prices for a normal 3-course self-service meal in the cafeteria, and a similar served meal in the restaurant) ?**

The international organisations at present in Geneva and the CICG are already equipped in this manner and apply prices complying with standards laid down by the United Nations. All officials of international organisations established in Geneva have access to these facilities. In view of the relatively small distances within Geneva and taking into account the fact that the site of the future Chemical Weapons Control Organisation has not been yet decided, it may be assumed that persons working for that Organisation will from the outset dispose of an adequate infrastructure in this respect at very favourable conditions. If the Organisation should desire that a cafeteria or restaurant be included in the building in which it is to operate, the question will have to be resolved between the FIPOI and the user when the time comes. It is obvious, however, that the global cost of the building will be affected.

At the CICG, prices are at present as follows: in the cafeteria plate servings are between Sfr. 7.30 (US\$ 4.96) and Sfr. 11.50 (US\$ 7.82), while at the restaurant the business set lunch is Sfr. 27.-- (US\$ 18.36).

- 11. Does your offer include the provision, free of charge, of equipment for:**

**11.1 a data bank, including the installation and maintenance of a respective software system for CWC-related information, such as notifications on chemical industries ?**

The NC-Laboratory at Spiez is in a position to make available a complete set of equipment for this purpose in the form of an installation which is already in operation, i.e. computers with the ALLIN1 software system. The computer system possesses various elements, including word processing, national and international electronic mail, a data bank specifically adapted to CWC literature, the Finnish data bank VERIFY, as well as various work tools usually found with computers. Terminals in Geneva and Spiez will be linked by means of a direct dataline.

**11.2 a library and archives, possibly computer-supported ?**

In addition to the above-mentioned electronic equipment, the library of the NC-Laboratory at Spiez and the libraries of the existing international organisations in Geneva, as well as all equipment belonging to them, will be available.

- 12. Does your offer also provide for the initial building of and equipment for the Organisation's central laboratory, including an incinerator for CW samples (please specify size and value) ?**

We propose the above-mentioned NC-Laboratory at Spiez. This laboratory is equipped with all modern analytic equipment and possesses the experienced personnel required for a verification laboratory. It has already carried out analyses at the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation and has participated in the work of the Special Committee of the Security Council for Disarmament in Iraq. It has thus proved its value on several occasions.

The present laboratory buildings are not fully utilised. This means that there would be room for supplementary staff and equipment. It is possible to destroy CW samples at the laboratory.

**13. Does your offer also include the free of charge provision of additional CW-related scientific and analytic support, e.g. through the national chemical industry and/or through commercial laboratories and institutions (please detail) ?**

The NC-Laboratory at Spiez already possesses a fairly large capacity and can also where necessary call on other resource centres, such as:

- the Materials Research Laboratory of the Federal Military Department in Thun;
- the Federal Institutes of Technology in Zurich and Lausanne;
- the various universities (Geneva, Berne, Neuchâtel, etc.);
- the various government laboratories (such as the Federal Laboratory for Materials Testing and Research at Dübendorf (EMPA) near Zurich), as well as the Swiss chemical industry as a whole.

In addition, the NC-Laboratory at Spiez has already been requested to create a mobile laboratory which may be used by verification teams. This laboratory should be operational in 1994/95.

The exact procedures for using these institutions will have to be decided on a case by case basis with those involved.

**14. Can the proposed site of the office building be kept under close guard and, if so, will you provide external security ?**

The Swiss Government provides for the general security of its territory and in particular of international organisations and permanent missions of States to these organisations. Where there exist specific security requirements stemming from the nature of the organisation in question the latter is expected to take adequate measures on its own, as is the case with the United Nations Organisation. It should also be noted that the immunity which international organisations generally possess by virtue of the headquarters agreements which they conclude with Switzerland prohibit local police personnel from entering the premises of the organisation without the latter's express consent.

**15. Does the proposed site have enough free parking space for personnel and visitors ?**

As a general principle the organisations established in Geneva dispose of sufficient parking space. When the size and the requirements of the Organisation have been defined and the site of the building decided, the question of parking space will be decided in accordance with any relevant legislation.

**16. If any other relevant "BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT" element needs to be considered in the case of your particular candidature, please specify.**

The Swiss Government wishes to underline a number of points which have a special importance in this context and which concern the ensemble of Geneva's advantages as a location for the headquarters of international organisations. It should be noted that the replies to the questions provide a general indication of what Switzerland has to offer in the context of its policy as a host State. These answers will have to be confirmed, in due time, by the appropriate political decisions and by the conclusion of a headquarters agreement, which will be worked out in accordance with practice established over many years and the principle of equality of treatment between international organisations. In addition, there are a number of questions which cannot be answered definitively until the site of the Organisation in Geneva has been decided. This will depend on the determination of the precise requirements of the Organisation and the number of employees which it will wish to have over the medium term. The question of the installation of the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation will have to be considered in two stages, first the Preparatory Commission and then the Organisation itself. The procedures which are applicable in Switzerland for these two stages are not entirely identical.

Switzerland already possesses, with the NC-Laboratory at Spiez, a specialised facility with a proven worldwide reputation. This laboratory, which is an integral part of the Swiss federal administration and is part of the Defense Technology and Procurement Agency of the Federal Military Department, undertakes research into defensive measures against attacks by chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. It has already carried out a number of analyses of chemical samples at the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation and has participated in the work of the Special Commission of the Security Council for Disarmament in Iraq. It also has close relations with a number of Swiss universities. At the beginning of this year the Swiss Government gave the NC-Laboratory at Spiez the task of preparing training courses for inspectors, in cooperation with Swiss private industry and universities.

In consequence, Switzerland already possesses wide experience, as well as an amount of information which is by no means negligible and which could contribute to the optimal operation of the future Organisation.

Numerous international bodies - whose operations are extremely diverse - have their headquarters in Geneva. Amongst these are the various organisations which operate in the field of security and the laws of war. Geneva also has the advantage of possessing very wide experience in this respect and has at hand all the permanent installations necessary to satisfy the requirements of international organisations and their officials in conditions which are comparable with other large international or capital cities. The necessary infrastructure, in terms of conference halls, cultural and sports institutions, cafeterias and restaurants which meet the criteria normally required by international organisations, is available - in most cases within the buildings which house such organisations. In this respect we would mention as examples the buildings of the UNO and the WIPO, which are both equipped with all the necessary restaurants, conferences halls and libraries which may be considered necessary, as well as the Geneva International Conference Centre (Centre international de conférences de Genève - CICG), which may be used free of charge for international conferences. The Canton of Geneva also possesses many hotels in all categories, and most of the world's main banks are represented, as well as all the main Swiss banks. The public transport network covers the whole area, and there are many vehicle rental agencies. The State school system is open to foreign residents at all levels, and there is a very modern telecommunications network. Geneva Intercontinental Airport serves a large number of cities throughout the world, and most of the main airlines are represented.

In the framework of its tradition of welcoming persons and institutions from abroad, Switzerland has developed over the years a constant practice for providing favourable conditions for the international organisations established on its territory, particularly with respect to buildings and both privileges and immunities. The status of international organisations has been worked out with a view of enabling them to perform their tasks in complete independence, while respecting the relevant provisions of international and Swiss law. Under reserve of the final decision of the authorities responsible, the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation will in principle have a status comparable to that of international organisations already established in Switzerland. As for all the other organisations, the precise terms of this status will have to be defined in a headquarters agreement.

In accordance with the above-mentioned code of practice, Switzerland does its best, through the Foundation for the Buildings of International Organisations (Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales - FIPOI) to provide all international organisations with the infrastructure necessary for their operation. If an international organisation wishes to possess its own building, the FIPOI is able to provide the necessary mortgage loans at favourable interest conditions, reimbursable over a period of 40 years; if the organisation prefers to rent the building, the FIPOI will proceed with construction itself, and the annual rent will be calculated on the basis of reimbursement of the building costs over a period of 99 years, also taking into account the cost of maintaining the building.

In conclusion, we would like to draw attention to the fact that, because the international organisations which have their headquarters in Geneva operate in



many and varied fields of international cooperation, and include the Conference on Disarmament, numerous States have established permanent missions in the city in order to represent their interests with these organisations. In addition, a number of these States have decided to include disarmament specialists amongst the staff of their permanent missions. This means that they will be able to participate in the work of the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation without having to occasion major additional costs.

## PERSONNEL

- 17. Does the regional and/or local personnel and labour situation allow the recruitment of extensive manpower with English and/or French language profile for full- and/or part-time jobs, and especially for administrative, secretarial, scientific and language services ?**

Yes. Geneva is a French-speaking and very cosmopolitan city, in which foreign residents from all over the world make up one-third of the population.

- 18. Where national manpower is employed are you willing to pay the national insurance contributions ?**

In principle, no. Questions of this nature will be dealt with in the headquarters agreement which will be concluded between Switzerland and the Organisation. In principle, and provided that an alternative social security system is in existence, officials of the Organisation will be exempt from all obligations under the Swiss social security system.

- 19. Does your national legislation allow liberal grant of labour and residence permits to non-citizens having no diplomatic status, and, if not, what actions would you intend to take to facilitate open competition between citizens and non-citizens for jobs at all levels ?**

The headquarters agreement to be concluded between Switzerland and the Organisation will take care of these questions. In principle and on the basis of similar agreements concluded in the past, an international organisation is free to employ the personnel which it requires, regardless of nationality, and is not subject to Swiss legislation on the limitation of the number of foreign residents. International officials do not require work permits for their activities within their own organisation, and residence permits are granted on the basis of the contractual links between international officials and their organisation.

- 20. What is the prevailing wage structure (minimum and maximum) for:**

- 20.1 manual labour (construction workers, etc.)
- 20.2 technical labour (gardeners, carpenters, plumbers, etc.)
- 20.3 chauffeurs
- 20.4 typists and secretaries
- 20.5 computer operators
- 20.6 laboratory technicians
- 20.7 bilingual translators ?

per month

- 20.1 **manual labour (construction workers, etc.)**  
max:  
min.: Sfr. 3'290.-- (US\$ 2237.--)\*
- 20.2 **technical labour (gardeners, carpenters, plumbers, etc.)**  
max:  
min.: carpenters Sfr. 4'186.-- (US\$ 2846.--)\*, plumbers sfr. 4098.-- (US\$ 2786.--)\*
- 20.3 **chauffeurs**  
max:  
min.: Sfr. 2'480.-- (US\$1686.--)
- 20.4 **typists and secretaries**  
max:  
min.: Sfr. 3'200.--/3'300.-- (US\$ 2176.--/2244.--)
- 20.5 **computer operators**  
max:  
min.: simple work Sfr. 3'200.--/3'300.-- (US\$ 2176.--/2244.--)
- 20.6 **laboratory technicians**  
max: Sfr. 4'350.-- (US\$ 2958.--)\*  
min.: Sfr. 3'750.-- (US\$ 2550.--)\*
- 20.7. **bilingual translators ?**  
max:  
min.: Sfr. 4'008.-- (US\$ 2725.--)

\*(conventional minimum wage)

Comment:

The principle of freedom of contract is applicable in this respect. In some areas there exist collective agreements which lay down a number of basic criteria. However, salary depends on the training of the person in question, qualifications, experience, etc. A thirteenth salary is paid extra in many cases.

21. **What has been the frequency of strikes in 1991 in the utilities and public transport sector in the proposed city ?**

After many years without any strikes at all, this sector in Geneva saw only two strikes in 1991, each lasting half a day.

**22. Is a labour court available to settle industrial disputes ?**

With respect to officials of the Organisation it will in principle be up to the latter to decide whether it wishes to set up its own system for settling labour disputes or whether it wishes explicitly to forego its legal immunity as defined in its headquarters agreement with Switzerland so that Swiss courts should decide on such questions.

With respect to labour disputes concerning the private staff of international officials, employed in accordance with the relevant directives of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the local magistrates court (Tribunal de Prud'hommes) is the authority responsible.

**23. Are you in a position to provide, free of charge, training facilities and programmes for CW inspectors, and in particular for potential inspectors from developing countries (please detail) ?**

The NC-Laboratory at Spiez is located within a training centre, with seminar and conference halls, laboratories, accommodation facilities, etc. This centre would be very appropriate indeed for the training of inspectors. At the beginning of this year, the Swiss Government requested the NC-Laboratory at Spiez to prepare a training course for inspectors (to be known as inspection personnel) in cooperation with private industry and the universities. The first course of this kind is planned for the beginning of 1994. If necessary the courses could be adapted to the requirements of the future Organisation.

**24. If any other relevant "PERSONNEL" element needs to be considered in the case of your particular candidature, please specify.**

If technical or scientific support should be necessary in the fields of explosives or munitions, it is possible to call on specialists attached to the Federal Military Department. Research, production, assessment and destruction facilities in this field are available in the immediate vicinity of the NC-Laboratory at Spiez.

### FUNCTIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

**25. When operating worldwide, will the Organisation be allowed:**

**25.1 to use your national diplomatic courier service: No**

**25.2 to have its own diplomatic courier service: Yes**

**26. Are the following communications facilities available within easy reach of the proposed site:**

**26.1 international airport (specify distance and car travel time):**

Yes. Geneva Intercontinental Airport at Cointrin. As the crow flies, 2 km from the Palais des Nations (10 minutes by car), 4 km from the city centre (15 minutes by car). Direct railway link from the airport to the main railway station (7 minutes).

**26.2 railway station: Yes**

**26.3 highway system: Yes**

**26.4 bus and subway system (specify single ticket charges):**

Yes. Very widespread public transport network. A ticket costs Sfr. 2.-- (US\$ 1.36) for unlimited travel throughout the network for a period of one hour.

A monthly season-ticket is also available for unlimited travel throughout the public network. Prices: srf. 53.-- (US\$ 36.--) per month or Sfr. 530.-- (US\$ 360.--) per year.

**26.5 taxis (specify charges for first kilometre):**

Yes. Initial charge Sfr. 5.-- (US\$ 3.40), then Sfr. 2.-- (US\$ 1.36) per kilometre within the city of Geneva.

**26.6 car hire services (specify charges for one day for a VW Golf):**

Yes. The principle of freedom of contract applies, so prices may vary from one company to another. Charges normally depend on the distance covered, the model of the car and the total rental period. However, car hire prices in Geneva correspond broadly to those applied in all big cities in Europe. A typical price might be Sfr. 80.-- (US\$ 54.40) per day for a VW Golf if the hire period is between one and six days, plus Sfr. 0.93.-- (US\$ 0.63) per kilometre.

**27. How many international destinations are served from the local airport by direct flights which involve no change of airplane (specify number) ?**

45 regular airlines fly directly from Geneva to 107 destinations in 59 countries. Counting charter companies this total rises to 119 airlines flying directly to 162 destinations over the whole world (except Oceania).

**28. Can you operate a free of charge motor pool to cover the Organisation's needs during the prep-com and initial implementation phase (please specify) ?**

Public transport and the availability of private transport hire companies are sufficient to cover all possible needs which the Organisation may have in this respect. Also, distances within Geneva are relatively short.

None of the international organisations benefit from a service of this kind provided by the Swiss Government. If only for sound management reasons the latter is of the opinion that this is a matter which directly concerns the organisation in question.

**29. How many States, and which ones, are represented by resident embassies or consulates-general (please specify overall number and list) ?**

There are 73 diplomatic missions in Berne, the capital of Switzerland, and 123 States have one or several consular representations in Switzerland - of which there are 80 in Geneva. In addition, 137 permanent missions to the international organisations are established in Geneva.

**States with consulate(s) in Switzerland (123)**

**\*State with a consulate in Geneva**

Afrique du Sud *	Guinée-Bissau *
Algérie	Haïti *
Allemagne *	Honduras *
Arabie Saoudite *	Hongrie
Argentine	Inde *
Australie *	Indonésie
Autriche *	Irak
Bahreïn *	Iran *
Bangladesh *	Irlande
Belgique *	Islande *
Belize *	Israël
Bénin *	Italie *
Bolivie	Jamaïque *
Brésil *	Japon *
Bulgarie	Jordanie
Cameroun *	Kenya
Canada *	Koweït *
Cap-Vert *	Lesotho
Chili	Liban
Chine	Libéria *
Chypre *	Libye
Colombie	Liechtenstein
Congo *	Luxembourg *
République de Corée	Madagascar
République Populaire Démocratique de Corée	Malaisie
Costa Rica *	Malawi *
Côte d'Ivoire *	Maldives
Cuba	Mali

Danemark *	Malte *
Djibouti *	Maroc
République dominicaine *	Mauritanie *
Egypte *	Mexique *
El Salvador *	Monaco *
Emirats arabes unis *	Mozambique *
Equateur *	Myanmar *
Espagne *	Népal
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Nigéria
Finlande *	Norvège *
France 3	Nouvelle-Zélande *
Gabon	Oman *
Gambie *	Pakistan
Ghana	Panama *
Grande-Bretagne *	Paraguay
Grèce *	Pays-Bas *
Guatemala *	Pérou *
Guinée *	Philippines *
Pologne	Syrie *
Portugal *	Tchad *
Qatar *	Tchécoslovaquie *
Roumanie	Thaïlande *
Rwanda *	Togo *
Saint-Marin *	Tonga
Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines *	Trinité-et-tobago *
Sénégal *	Tunisie
Seychelles	Turquie *
Sierra Leone *	Russie (pour la CEI) *
Singapour *	Uruguay *
Soudan *	Venezuela
Sri Lanka *	Vietnam *
Suède *	Yémen
Swaziland	Yougoslavie
	Zaïre

**Countries with a permanent mission to the International Organisations of the UN-System in Geneva**

Afghanistan	Chili
Afrique du Sud	Chine
Albanie	Chypre
Algérie	Colombie
Allemagne	Costa Rica
Antigua-et-Barbade	Côte d'Ivoire

Arabie saoudite	Cuba
Argentine	Danemark
Australie	Dominique
Autriche	Égypte
Bahreïn	El Salvador
Bangladesh	Emirats arabes unis
Belarus	Equateur
Belgique	Espagne
Belize	Etats-Unis d'Amérique
Bénin	Ethiopie
Bhoutan	Fédération de Russie
Bolivie	Finlande
Brésil	France
Brunéi Darussalam	Gabon
Bulgarie	Gambie
Burundi	Ghana
Cambodge	Grèce
Cameroun	Guatemala
Canada	Guinée
Cap-Vert	Guinée-Bissau
Guinée équatoriale	Niger
Haïti	Nigéria
Honduras	Norvège
Hongrie	Nouvelle-Zélande
Inde	Oman
Indonésie	Ouganda
Iran (République islamique d')	Pakistan
Irak	Panama
Irlande	Paraguay
Islande	Pays-Bas
Israël	Pérou
Italie	Philippines
Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	Pologne
Jamaïque	Portugal
Japon	Qatar
Jordanie	République arabe syrienne
Kenya	République centrafricaine
Koweït	République de Corée
Lesotho	République dominicaine
Liban	République populaire démocratique de Corée
Libéria	République Unie de Tanzanie
Luxembourg	Roumanie
Madagascar	Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord
Malaisie	Rwanda
Mali	Saint-Marin (République de)
	Sénégal

Malte	Singapour
Maroc	Somalie
Maurice	Soudan
Mexique	Sri Lanka
Mongolie	Suède
Mozambique	Tchécoslovaquie
Myanmar	Thaïlande
Népal	Togo
Nicaragua	Trinité-et-Tobago
Tunisie	
Turquie	
Ukraine	
Uruguay	
Venezuela	
Vietnam	
Yémen	
Yougoslavie	
Zaïre	
Zimbabwe	

**Non-membre States with a permanent observer mission in Geneva.**

- Saint-Siège
- Suisse

**Intergovernmental Organisations with a observer office to the United Nations Geneva's office.**

- Communauté économique européenne
- Ligue des Etats arabes
- Organisation de l'unité africaine

**Other Organisations with an observer office to the United Nations Geneva office.**

- Palestine

30. Which major international organisations have their seats in the proposed city ?



Numerous international organisations have their headquarters in Geneva or are represented there, as well as about 150 non-governmental international organisations.

***The United Nations system***

United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG)  
 Commission on Human Rights  
 Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities  
 Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)  
 Human Rights Committee  
 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  
 Committee against Torture  
 Economic Commission for Europe (ECE/UNO)  
 Conference on Disarmament  
 United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva branch  
 United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)  
 Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)  
 European Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
 European Office of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)  
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
 European Office of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)  
 United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)  
 Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)  
 United Nations Volunteers (UNV)  
 European Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
 International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC)  
 Interim Secretariat of the Basle Convention on the Trans-Border Movement of Dangerous Wastes and their Elimination

***Specialised agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system***

International Labour Organisation (ILO)  
 International Institute for Labour Studies  
 International Bureau of Education (IBE)  
 World Health Organisation (WHO)  
 International Telecommunications Union (ITU)  
 World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)  
 World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)  
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)  
 International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT - ITC)  
 Universal Postal Union (UPU), Berne  
 International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

***Development banks***

Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Basle

**Other Organisations**

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)  
 European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN)  
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), Gland  
 International Civil Defence Organisation (ICDT)  
 European Free Trade Association (EFTA)  
 International Textiles and Clothing Bureau  
 Intergovernmental Organisation for International Rail Transport (OIRT)  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA)  
 International Organisation for Migration (IOM)  
 Association of Iron Exporting Countries (AIEC)  
 European Broadcasting Union (EBU)  
 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)  
 Geneva Bureau of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency

**31. Are any of these organisations particularly relevant to the Organisation (please amplify) ?**

- Conference on Disarmament
- United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva branch
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- International register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC)
- Interim Secretariat of the Basle Convention on the Trans-Border Movement of Dangerous Wastes and their Elimination
- World Health Organisation (WHO)

All these organisations work in the fields of disarmament or potentially toxic products.

**32. For purposes of scientific support is there ready access to a nearby****32.1 university with a chemical faculty:**

The University of Geneva and the Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne. Also, the Geneva Engineering School (higher technical school).

**32.2 CWC-relevant industrial firms and/or research institutes:**

A large number of internationally known chemical companies are established in the region.

**32.3 other scientific institutes:**

Geneva Battelle Institute, CERN, UNIDIR.

**32.4 respective national government agencies:**

The NC-Laboratory at Spiez, the Materials Research Laboratory of the Federal Military Department at Thun, the Federal Laboratory for Materials Testing and Research at Dübendorf (EMPA) near Zurich.

- 33. In case the Organisation makes use of the services of these institutes/agencies, will possible costs**  
**33.1 be calculated on free enterprise bases**  
**33.2 be reduced and by how much**  
**33.3 be free of charge ?**

The answer to this question depends on the nature of the services requested. In certain cases services provided by universities and government agencies may be free of charge.

- 34. For conference purposes, how many rooms in 5-star hotels are available within two kilometres of the proposed site (please specify room charges for a standard double room) ?**

There are more than 4,000 beds in 5-star hotels in a radius of two kilometres around the Place des Nations. Average prices: Sfr. 300-400 (US\$ 204-272) per night for two persons. There are also other hotels with less luxury, but still first class (over 4'100 beds). Average prices: Sfr. 150.--/270.-- (US\$ 102.--/183.--) per night for two persons.

- 35. How many first-class restaurants are listed in the proposed city (please specify meal costs for a fixed menu business lunch) ?**

There are more than 30 restaurants in this category. Average prices: Sfr. 50-55 (US\$ 34-37.50). There are also other restaurants with less luxury but excellent food. Average prices: Sfr. 25.--/35.-- (US\$ 17.--/24.--).

- 36. Are there competitive catering/traiteur services easily available to cover official and/or private social functions ? : Yes**

- 37. Are the international media widely represented with agencies and correspondents (specify total number, and then list major companies represented) ?**

Geneva is a large-scale centre for international meetings, and virtually all media are present. 22 press agencies, 78 newspapers and 40 radio and television stations from over the whole world are represented.

## AGENCES DE PRESSE - PRESSE - RADIO ET TV

Huissier, salle de presse No 1  
Press Telex Service

Agences

Agence EFE, Madrid  
Agence France Presse/AFP, Paris  
  
Agence Paraguayenne de Presse/PAR PRESS, Genève  
Agence TANJUG, Belgrade  
Agence TASS, Moscou  
Agence Télégraphique Suisse/ATS, Berne  
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa/ANSA, Rome  
Associated Press/AP, New York  
Associated Press A.P. Dow Jones, Zurich  
Austria Presse Agentur/APA, Vienne  
Chine Nouvelle, Beijing  
Deutsche Presse Agentur/DPA, Hambourg  
Evangelischer Pressedienst/EPD, Francfort  
Inter Press Service, Rome  
Iraqi News Agency/INA, Bagdad  
Jiji Press, Tokyo  
Kuwait News Agency (KUNA), Kuwait City  
Kyodo News Service, Tokyo  
Pan African News Agency  
Prensa Latina, La Havane  
Reuters, Londres  
United Press International/UPI, New York

Presse

Aargauer Tagblatt, Aarau  
Aerzte Zeitung, Neu-Utenburg  
Advertising Age, Chicago  
Akhour-El-Yam, Le Caire  
Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo  
Banking Technology, Londres  
Basler Zeitung, Bâle  
Borba, Belgrade  
Bureau of National Affairs, Washington  
Business Week, (Special Projects), New York  
Der Bund, Berne  
Correspondance politique suisse, Berne (langue allemande)  
Daily Mail, Londres  
The Daily Telegraph, Londres  
Delo, Ljubljana  
El Dia, Mexico  
The Economist, Londres  
Economist Publications (Special Projects), Londres  
Energy Report, Arlington  
Entreprise romande, Genève  
Le Figaro, Paris  
The Financial Times, Londres  
Frankfurter Rundschau  
Gazette de Lausanne  
Guangming Daily, Beijing  
Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf  
Helsingin Sanomat, Helsinki  
The Independent, Londres  
India Today, New Delhi  
Informations Laitières, Besançon  
Izvestia, Moscou  
La Jornada, Mexico  
Jornal Zero Hora, Porto Alegre  
Journal de Genève  
The Journal of Commerce, New York  
Die Kirche  
Knight-Ridder Financial News, London  
Der Landbote, Winterthur  
La Liberté, Fribourg  
La Libre Belgique, Bruxelles  
Maariv, Tel-Aviv  
Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo  
Le Monde, Paris  
Neue Ruhr Zeitung, Essen  
Neue Zürcher Zeitung/NZZ, Zurich  
New York Times, New York  
Noticiero Latinoamericano, Genève  
Nouveliste et Feuille d'Avis du Valais, Sion  
Nova Makedonija, Skopje  
NRC Handelsblad, Rotterdam

Oltner Tagblatt, Olten  
L'Opinion, Rabat  
Politika, Belgrade  
Politika Ekspres, Belgrade  
Le Quotidien de l'Economie, Beijing  
Rheinplaz, Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein  
Romania Libera  
St. Galler Tagblatt, St. Gall  
El Sol de Chiapas, Chiapas  
Sonntagsblatt, Hambourg  
Svenska Dagbladet, Stockholm  
Tages Anzeiger, Zurich  
Die Tageszeitung, Berlin  
De Telegraaf, Amsterdam  
Third World Network, Penang  
Time Magazine, New York  
The Statesman, New Delhi  
The Times, Londres  
Times of India, Bombay  
Tiroler Tageszeitung, Innsbruck  
Tribune de Genève, Genève  
Ultima Hora, Asunción  
U.S. Information Service/USIS, Genève  
Vaterland, Lucerne  
Wall Street Journal Special Projects, Londres  
Wochenpresse, Vienne  
Yomiuri Shimbun, Tokyo

Radio - TV

Actua Film, Genève  
British Broadcasting Corp. BBC, Londres  
Deutsche Welle/Radio & E-TE-S/TV, Cologne  
Deutsche Welle, Cologne  
FFN, Herznagen  
Finnish Broadcasting Company, Helsinki  
Katholieke Radio Omroep/KRO, Hilversum  
Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging/NCRV, Hilversum  
Norddeutscher Rundfunk/NDR, Hamouurg  
NTR, Montréal  
Radio allemande/ARD, Baden-Baden  
Radio bavaroise, Munich  
Radio Canada, Montréal  
Radio nationale espagnole, Madrid  
Radio Nederland, Hilversum  
Radio 74, Saint-Julien-en-Genevois  
Radio Suisse alémanique, Berne  
Radio Suisse Internationale, Berne  
Radio Suisse Internationale, Berne (programme anglais)  
Radio Suisse Internationale, Berne (programme arabe)  
Radio Suisse Internationale, Berne (programme espagnol)  
Radio Suisse Internationale, Berne (programme portugais)  
Radio Suisse romande, Lausanne  
RTL, Paris  
United Press International/UPI Radio Noticias, Washington  
(programme espagnol)  
Voice of America, Washington D.C.  
  
Voice of America, Washington D.C. (programme espagnol)  
Radio/TV ABC, New York  
Radio/TV belge, Bruxelles  
Radio/TV hollandaise/AVRO, Hilversum  
Radio/TV japonaise/NHK, Tokyo  
Radio/TV Ljubljana  
Radio/TV soviétique, Moscou  
Télévision allemande/ARD, Baden-Baden  
Telpress, Genève  
TV/Belgrade  
TV hollandaise/Tros Aktua, Hilversum  
TV japonaise Kansai Telecasting/FNN, Osaka  
TV suisse alémanique/DRS, Zurich  
TV suisse italienne/RTSI, Zurich

38. If any other "FUNCTIONAL QUALIFICATIONS" element needs to be considered in the case of your particular candidature, please specify.

Almost all intergovernmental organisations, permanent missions and non-governmental organisations are established on the right bank of the River Rhône, not far from the Palais des Nations, the intercontinental airport and the main railway station. Movement is thus reduced to a minimum for diplomats, officials and delegates.

### ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIFICS

39. Will full diplomatic privileges be granted to all members of the Organisation and their dependants, and, if not, above what level of official will these privileges be available ?

The status of the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation and of its officials will be regulated by the headquarters agreement which will be concluded between the Swiss Federal Council and the Organisation. This agreement, once worked out as a result of discussions with the Organisation, will also have to be formally approved by the Canton of Geneva. The information which follows should therefore be regarded as indicative elements respecting existing possibilities.

The Swiss Government will conclude with the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation a headquarters agreement established on the model of those which have already been concluded with the other international organisations which have their headquarters in Switzerland. It is normal practice that such agreements make a distinction between senior officials of the organisation, who possess a status similar to that of diplomatic agents as defined in the Vienna Convention of April 18, 1961, on diplomatic relations. The other officials of the organisation receive the normal privileges and immunities which are necessary to allow the organisation to operate freely (functional immunities).

In customs matters international officials are in principle subject to the provisions of Swiss legislation, under reserve of any specific provisions to the contrary which may be contained in headquarters agreements. The Federal Ordinance on the Customs Privileges of International Organisations, of States in their Relations with these Organisations and of Special Missions of Foreign States (No. 631.145.0 in the list of federal laws [Recueil systématique]) is one of the legislative instrument for the regulation of these questions.

- 40. Will full customs and tax exemption be granted to privileged officials, without any restrictions on quantity or time, for the following (please specify restrictions, if any) ?**

**40.1 daily consumer goods:** No, taxes are included in prices and cannot be subjects of exemption.

**40.2 Petrol:** Yes. A specific system exists.

**40.3 heating oil:** No

**40.4 cars:**

Yes, on the basis of the headquarters agreement, taxes in this area may in principle be subject to exemption, but not charges for particular services rendered. International officials with the exception of identity cardholders of type E) are exempted from annual car taxes.

**40.5 household equipment:**

The importation of household effects for removal purposes is not subject to customs charges. For all international officials the importation of household effects for removal purposes is not subject to custom charges. In addition, senior officials of the Organisation may import free of charge articles for their personal use. For articles bought in Switzerland, taxes are included in the price and cannot be subjects of exemption.

- 41. Will any limited exemptions and privileges be granted to non-privileged levels of officials (please specify) ?**

As mentioned under question 39, headquarters agreements normally make a distinction between senior officials and other officials of the Organisation. Senior officials normally possess a status similar to that of diplomatic agents as defined in the Vienna Convention of April 18, 1961, on diplomatic relations.

The other officials are entitled to benefit from tax exemptions on income and personal fortune and from functional immunities. No custom charges on importation of household effects to removal purposes, no custom charges on importation of food products, alcoholic beverages and tobacco for their personal use are levied. Special regulations exist for real estate purchasing.

- 42. What privileges, if any, will be granted to staff members of the Organisation when they retire and wish to continue their lives in the host country ?**

According to current practice, privileges and immunities provided for in the headquarters agreements are not established with the purpose of providing officials of international organisations with personal advantages and comforts but to enable the organisations in question full freedom of operation. For this reason, retired officials who are no longer part of the organisation which previously employed them can no longer benefit under the headquarters agreement in

question. In consequence, they are subject to Swiss common law from every point of view, and in particular with respect to residence status in Switzerland and taxation questions. Many retired international officials do in fact reside in Switzerland under these conditions.

**43. What kind of procedures and modalities exist in the customs and tax exemption regimes ?**

The status of international officials is regulated in the headquarters agreements concluded between Switzerland and the international organisations and the provisions of Swiss law under which these are drawn up, such as the Federal Ordinance mentioned in the answer to question 39.

In principle, and under reserve of specific provisions to the contrary in the above-mentioned texts, international officials are subject to customs regulations.

Direct taxes are not levied where there is a provision for exemption, and where appropriate indirect taxes may be reimbursed.

**44. Before making purchase, how much time is normally required for the processing of customs and tax exemption documents ?**

Procedures which have to be followed before a purchase is made are very rapid.

**45. Are there any duty-free stores in the city ?**

No, except in the airport departure area. However, some importers are prepared to allow special prices to diplomats and international officials (the principle of freedom of contract).

**46. Will there be a "commissary" on, or adjacent to, the proposed premises of the Organisation ?**

There exists in the United Nations area a "Purchase and Order Service for International Officials" (Service d'achats et de commandes des fonctionnaires internationaux - SAFI). The SAFI is accessible to all international officials and members of permanent missions holding identity cards issued by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

**47. Are there any quarantine or other restrictions for importing domestic animals, or will all veterinary documents be accepted ?**

Regulations vary according to the species of animal and the country from which it is imported. Temporary regulations relating to specific risks may be imposed from time to time.

**48. Are there any restrictions for the import of food and plants (please specify)?**

As with the importation of animals, the regulations may vary according to the species, quantity and origin of the object imported.

**49. Have private cars to be modified to your national standards and regulations (please specify) ?**

According to existing regulations concerning exemptions to the rules for vehicle approval and for vehicle registration procedures for diplomats, private cars have to respect certain minimal technical standards applicable to all registered and approved vehicles in Switzerland.

There is no necessity to give proof that Swiss prescriptions on pollution and noise are respected (except excessive cases).

Restrictions on resale in Switzerland may exist depending on the specifications of the vehicle.

**50. Will foreign driving licences be accepted or will they have to be exchanged against your national licences, and, if so, what will be the cost of a new licence for the Organisation's employees ?**

Foreign driving licences must be exchanged for Swiss driving licences. The charges made are for the purpose of covering the administrative costs and are relatively modest. They vary according to the canton of residence of the international official in question, e.g., Geneva: Sfr. 150.-- (US\$ 102.--), Vaud: Sfr.240.-- (US\$ 163.--), Fribourg: Sfr. 80.-- (US\$ 55.--).

**51. What is the annual cost of insurance for a VW Golf GTI and a Mercedes 230 E for:**

**51.1 compulsory third party liability**

**51.2 comprehensive coverage with minimum franchise ?**

The cost of insurance varies according to the object insured, depending mainly on its size and value, as well as the type of cover required. Insurance companies are private institutions, and there may be variations in the costs of premiums according to the company chosen.

Examples



- VW Golf GTI: compulsory third party liability Sfr. 1.083.50 (US\$ 737.--) / Partial comprehensive cover Sfr. 288.-- (US\$ 195.91) / Fully comprehensive coverage Sfr. 1,582.-- (US\$ 1,076.20).
- Mercedes 230 E: compulsory third party liability (Sfr. 1,083.50 (US\$ 737.--) / Partial comprehensive cover Sfr. 540.-- (US\$ 367.35) / Fully comprehensive cover Sfr. 2,043.-- (US\$ 1,389.80).

**52. What is the annual cost of household effects insurance for fire, flood and theft for an insured value of US\$ 100,000.-- ?**

Fire insurance systems vary from canton to canton. In some cantons such insurance is compulsory. In cases where it is subject to State monopoly it may be relatively inexpensive. Where there is this no State monopoly, the principles of free competition and of freedom of contract apply, which means that premium costs may vary.

Example (quotations given by two insurance companies)

- Fire insurance premium Sfr. 80.-- (US\$ 54.40) / Water damage premium Sfr. 40.-- (US\$ 27.20) / simple theft premium Sfr. 90.-- (US\$ 61.20), which amount to total annual premiums of Sfr. 210.-- (US\$ 142.85).

**53. What is your definition of "dependants" for employees of the Organisation?**

Family members authorised to accompany an international official (and who are provided with identity cards by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs) are as follows: spouse, unmarried children below the age of 21 (including adopted children) or, in their absence father or mother, brother or sister, if the latter are unmarried and under the age of 21. In exceptional circumstances, children, or a brother or a sister suffering from serious disability may be allowed to remain in possession of a identity card beyond the age of 21, as well as children engaged in studies up to the age of 25 (with prolongation where there is good and sufficient reason). Children studying abroad do not receive identity cards.

**54. Will dependants be freely permitted to take up jobs outside the Organisation (if not, please specify the limitations) ?**

International officials and members of their families, as defined in the answer to question 53 above, who wish to engage in paid work, either part-time or full-time, must receive permission to do so, however short the period involved. They are not subject to the quota system for foreign labour, but their requests for employment will take second place to those of Swiss citizens or foreign nationals possessing a permanent residence permit in Switzerland. The length of such an authorisation is limited to that of the position occupied by the international official in question.

55. **If any other relevant "ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIFICS" element needs to be considered in the case of your particular candidature, please specify.**

### **ATTRACTIVENESS OF HOST CITY**

56. **Is sufficient housing easily available or is there a known housing shortage and/or problems for residential premises (please specify known problems)?**

Conditions on the housing market are broadly similar to those in other international or capital cities. In addition, the Swiss Government has no objection to international officials residing outside the Canton of Geneva. Public transport and the extensive road network make it possible to reach the centre of Geneva quickly and easily.

57. **Is there a national housing office to assist house-hunters, or does one normally have to go through estate agents ?**

There is no national agency for house-hunters. However, numerous house agents and rental brokers are to be found in Geneva and the surrounding area. As a general rule the conditions in which they operate are subject to the principle of freedom of contract. House agents generally possess contracts with the owners of apartments and houses.

58. **What part of the normal commissions of estate agents are charged to tenants ?**

Since the owners of the apartments and houses pay for the service of the intermediary, the tenant is not charged for the service involved in finding the accommodation. However, if the prospective tenant obtains his accommodation through a rental broker he normally pays an initial charge of Sfr. 100.-- (US\$ 68.-), plus an additional sum amounting to one or two monthly rents.

59. **What is the ratio between the fees for real estate agents in proportion to the monthly rent ?**

Irrelevant

**60. How far would normal residential quarters be from the proposed headquarters site ?**

The site of the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation has not yet been decided. However, distances in the Geneva area are relatively short.

**61. What is the normal monthly rent of a 3-bedroom (120 square metre) apartment and/or house within**

**61.1 5 kms of the proposed headquarters site:** Prices of apartments vary according to the area in which they are located and according to their degree of comfort and amenity. However, they broadly correspond with prices in other large international or capital cities, taking account of the cost of living in general. The monthly rent of a 3 bedroom apartment/house varies therefore between Sfr. 2'940.-- to 7'350.-- (US\$ 2000.-- to 5000.--) depending on standard.

**61.2 10 kms of the proposed headquarters site:** Prices of apartments vary according to the area in which they are located and according to their degree of comfort and amenity. However, they broadly correspond with prices in other large international or capital cities, taking account of the cost of living in general. The monthly rent of a 3 bedroom apartment/house outside Geneva varies between Sfr. 2'205.-- to 5'880.-- (US\$ 1500.-- to 4000.--).

The site of the Chemical Weapons Control Organisation has not yet been decided. However, distances in the Geneva area do not in principle constitute a problem in view of the relatively small size of Geneva and the efficiency of the public and private transport services available.

**62. What kind of legal protection exists for tenants (please specify in some detail) ?**

If senior officials of the Organisation possess complete diplomatic immunity by virtue of the headquarters agreement which will be concluded, these immunities will protect them against any forced expulsion which an owner might be tempted to practice against them - unless the Organisation should itself lift such immunity in any specific case. Such officials are, however, required to observe Swiss domestic legislation in all respects. Officials in possession of immunity deriving from their positions cannot invoke their immunity in matters concerning rents and leases. Swiss legislation on leases and rents affords a broad measure of protection to the tenant (official forms must be used for rent increases, strict conditions must be observed in order to justify such increases or to cancel leases, lengths of notice in event of cancellation are fixed, there is a right of appeal, etc.). A Court of Leases and Rents exists to settle disputes concerning lease agreements.

The "rental practices" at present in force supplement official regulations by providing a wider and more extensive system of tenant protection. A standard

rent contract is used in Geneva. It limits the contractual freedom of the owner for the tenant's benefit.

**63. What is the normal duration and type of lease agreement signed by foreigners ?**

In principle lease agreements are subject to the principle of freedom of contract. Leases may be concluded for one or several years, they may be renewable or not, and they may or may not contain a cancellation clause.

**64. Does a tenancy agreement usually contain a diplomatic clause to cover cases where the employee is transferred before the end of the lease agreement ?**

Lease agreements are based on the principle of freedom of contract. This means that a diplomatic clause of the type envisaged may be included in the contract if both parties agree. In practice, such clauses usually make it possible to cancel the contract by giving notice of one month.

Example of such a clause: "If the lessee leaves the international organisation which employs him, either for reasons of personal convenience or because he is transferred from the Canton of Geneva by his employer, he shall have the right, on producing due evidence to be provided by the organisation in question, to cancel the present lease for the end of the month following the month in which he has invoked the present clause.

Without regard to any rent or charges which remain due, the lessee shall pay to the lessor an indemnity for cancellation of the lease which shall be equivalent to three months rent plus charges. However, this indemnity shall be reduced to the amount of actual loss of rent if the apartment which became vacant as a result of such cancellation shall be re-leased before the end of the three months in question.

It is expressly agreed, however, that the lessee may not make use of the present diplomatic clause before the end of the first year of the lease".

**65. Does one normally find a variety of shopping facilities for daily consumer goods within easy walking distance of residential quarters ? Yes**

**66. What are average monthly costs for a 3-bedroom house for a family of 4 for:**

**66.1 electricity:** Sfr. 55.--/60.-- (US\$ 37,40/40,80)

**66.2 hot and cold water:** generally lump-sum included in the rent

**66.3 heating:** generally lump-sum based on sq.m included in the rent [estimated Sfr. 100.--/120.-- (US\$ 68.--/81.--)]

**66.4 waste disposal:** depends on location. It is based on "polluter pays principle". Geneva: no charges. Lump-sum (Vaud) Sfr. 16.--/20.-- (US\$ 11.--/14.--): e.g. 35 lt = Sfr. 0.90 (US\$ 0.60) to 110 lt = Sfr. 2.30 (US\$ 1.56).

These elements vary according to the precise specification of the accommodation in question, and particularly with respect to its size.

**67. With regard to private telephones, what is the average waiting time to be connected to:**

**67.1. Rome:** Automatic and immediate.

**67.2 Rio:** Automatic and immediate.

**67.3 Lagos:** Automatic or through the international operator (telephone no. 114), frequent waiting periods.

**67.4 Jakarta:** Automatic and immediate.

**68. What are standard telephone charges per minute for:**

**68.1 Rome:** Sfr. 1.20 (US\$ 0.81).

**68.2 Rio:** Sfr. 3.20 (US\$ 2.18).

**68.3 Lagos:** Sfr. 3.20 (US\$ 2.18).

**68.4 Jakarta:** Sfr. 3.20 (US\$ 2.18).

**69. How much does a telephone installation normally cost, and does this include any security deposit (please specify)?**

Telephones are generally already installed in houses and apartments. No guarantee deposit is required for diplomats holding B and C identity cards.

**70. What TV programmes, other than satellite, are available with normal antennas, and in what languages?**

The three Swiss television programmes (in French, German and Italian) and main French programmes (in French only). In addition, the majority of houses and apartments in the Geneva area are fitted with cable facilities which make it possible to tune in to about 20 European and American television programmes (in French, German, English, Italian and Spanish).

**71. Is Cable TV readily available in normal residential areas, and, if so, what foreign TV programmes are piped in, and in which languages ?**

Yes, for the majority of the houses and apartments in the Geneva area. 20 programmes (in French, German, English, Italian and Spanish), including sports and entertainment channels.

**72. What are the monthly costs for radio and TV licences ? Will these be waived for the Organisation's employees ?**

Radio: monthly charge of Sfr. 7.90 (US\$ 5.37), plus an initial charge of Sfr. 10.-- (US\$ 6.80)

Television: monthly charge of Sfr. 15.40 (US\$ 10.47), plus an initial charge of Sfr. 10.-- (US\$ 6.60).

These charges correspond to charges for services rendered, and international officials are therefore not exempt. The charges indicated are under reserve of changes in prices, but these are not frequent.

**73. What are the average living costs for a family of 4 (please specify in detail) ?**

Annual average figures are given for a family of two adults and two children (11 and 14 years old).

Total Geneva: Sfr. 72'924.-- (US\$ 49588.--)  
 Lausanne: Sfr. 70'610.-- (US\$ 48014.--)

including

rent + expenses: Geneva Sfr. 16'992.-- (US\$ 11555.--)  
 Lausanne Sfr. 18'084.-- (US\$ 12297.--)

electricity: Geneva Sfr. 648.-- (US\$ 440.--)  
 Lausanne Sfr. 621.-- (US\$ 422.--)

food: Geneva and Lausanne Sfr. 13'320.-- (US\$ 9057.--)

Medical Insurance: Geneva Sfr. 5'435.40 (US\$ 3696.--)  
 +Third party liability Lausanne Sfr. 5'526.60 (US\$ 3758.--)

clothing: Geneva and Lausanne Sfr. 3'600.-- (US\$ 2448.--)

**74. What were the "UN consumer price indexes including housing" for the proposed city for 1990 and 1991 ?**

1990 average 115.60  
 1991 average 89.23  
 (figures given by UNOG)

**75. How many foreign international banks are represented in the proposed city (name some of them) ?**

Most of the big international banks are represented, as well as Swiss banks.

**76. What is the overall number, as well as number per 1,000 inhabitants, of registered:**

**76.1 general practitioners**  
**76.2 specialists**  
**76.3 government hospitals**  
**76.4 private clinics**  
**76.5 hospital beds ?**

For Switzerland as a whole in 1989 there were 659.5 hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants (plus 192.1 beds per 100,000 inhabitants in psychiatric clinics). In 1990 there were 153 doctors per 100,000 inhabitants. These figures are for the whole country, but large cities such as Geneva possess a much higher proportion of doctors and hospital beds than in rural areas.

Geneva has a large number of both general practitioners and specialists, as well as hospitals fitted with the most advanced equipment. (2.4 practitioners per 1'000 inhabitants; 1 General public hospital - Hôpital cantonal universitaire - with 1'549 beds (psychiatric and geriatric divisions not included), 6 private clinics of high standard; several private medical stations (first aid and ambulatory care).

**77. Are government hospitals easily and widely accessible to foreigners ? Yes**

**78. What are the average costs for a bed in a shared room for one day in a government hospital, and in a private clinic (please specify in detail) ?**

Costs vary as to whether the patient is in a private room, a semi-private (shared) room or in a general ward. In addition, in view of the principles of freedom of contract and of free competition, prices may vary from one private clinic to another.

Examples (per day)

Private clinic:

Room with three beds	Sfr. 287 (US\$ 192)
Room with two beds	Sfr. 366 (US\$ 249)

Room with one bed                      Sfr. 435-526 (US\$ 296-358)

Geneva Cantonal Hospital:

General ward                      Sfr. 235 (US\$ 160)

Semi-private room                      Sfr. 250 (US\$ 170)

Private room                      Sfr. 300 (US\$ 204)

**79. What types of medical insurance are available ?**

All types of insurance are available in Switzerland. The cost varies according to the particular circumstances of the person being insured, such as age, general state of health at the time the policy is signed and the cover desired (private, semi-private or general ward).

**80. What is the average cost per head per month for full sickness and accident medical cover ?**

Sfr. 100.-- to 285.-- (US\$ 150.-- to 400.--) depending on extent, quality and coverage of insurance's services.

**81. What types of recreational facility and cultural institution does the proposed city offer (mention especially institutions of interest to foreigners not speaking the language of the country) ?**

There exist in Geneva and the surrounding region a very large number of cultural and sports institutions open to all. In addition, the United Nations itself owns a number of facilities of various kinds which international officials may use freely according to special conditions.

**82. Name some of them with the entrance and membership fees for each.**

Entrance

Public Swimmingpools: Sfr. 3.-- (US\$ 2.04)

Private Swimmingpools: Sfr. 10.--/12.-- (US\$ 6.80 to 8.20)

Opera (Grand-Théâtre de Genève): Sfr. 19.-- to 119.-- (US\$ 13.-- to 81.--)

Open Air Concerts (Orangerie/Summer concerts): sometimes free, Sfr. 18.-- (US\$ 12.--)

Tennis Court: Sfr. 15.-- to 30.--/Hour (US\$ 10.-- to 20.--)

Squash Court: Sfr. 15.-- to 30.--/Hour (US\$ 10.-- to 20.--)

Membership Fees

Fitness Club: Sfr. 1'500.-- to 3'675.--/year (US\$ 1000.-- to 2500.--)

Tennis Club: Sfr. 1'500.-- to 3'000.--/year (US\$ 1000.-- to 2000.--)

Golf Club: Sfr. 2'900.-- to 6'000.--/year (US\$ 2000.-- to 4000.--)



Diplomatic Club: Sfr. 40.--/year (US\$ 28.--)

### Cinemas

18 with prices from Sfr. 10.-- to 16.-- (US\$ 7.-- to 12.--)

### Museums

37 different museums, fees: free to Sfr. 10.-- (US\$ 7.--)

**83. Would any financial advantage be offered to diplomatic and non-diplomatic members of the Organisation ?**

In principle there are no other advantages in this area available to international officials. However, in the case of private bodies each institution is free to provide or not to provide such advantages as it wishes.

**84. Which different religious communities are represented in the proposed city with regular and registered congregation centres ?**

By virtue of the federal constitution of the Swiss Confederation, freedom of conscience, belief and religion are guaranteed. Geneva is a multi-cultural and cosmopolitan city in which most religious movements are represented and are able to operate in normal conditions.

**85. Will admission be granted, is capacity available, and at what cost, for national:**

**85.1 kindergartens:** Yes

**85.2 primary schools:** Yes

**85.3 secondary schools:** Yes

**85.4 universities:** Yes, conditional to certificate equivalences

Mainly as a result of the presence on a permanent basis of numerous foreign nationals, Geneva has a long tradition of welcoming foreigners in all possible fields. This also applies to access to the State school system for children of different origins and cultures. All State schools are open to them at all levels of study. There are also many private educational institutions.

In principle access to State schools is free of charge - although in some cases books and other material have to be purchased. For university study there is a very modest annual charge.

**86. For each of the above categories of educational institution, are classes given in languages other than the national language, and, if so, in which foreign language ?**

Instruction given in State schools is in French, apart from foreign language courses. However, there are several private schools which provide education in other languages, mainly German and English (e.g. The Geneva International School).

**87. What will be the general availability of full and/or partial scholarships for dependents of the Organisation's employees for each of the above ?**

There are various scholarship systems in Switzerland, and criteria for awards differ according to canton. Very frequently the possibility of obtaining a scholarship depends on the tax declaration of the applicant or of the person on whom he or she depends.

**88. How many "international schools" are there in the proposed city (please list them all, and specify the highest class taught in each) ?**

There are more than 38 private schools, offering different types of education at several levels (primary and/or lower secondary education, secondary/high school).

It is possible to obtain international, English (up to A level), French (baccalauréat), German (Abitur) or Swiss (maturité fédérale) Certificates. Furthermore, scholars may be sent to Montessori School, Rudolf Steiner School, Swedish School and several confessionnal schools or buisness schools. Some have evening classes.

Cambridge Diploma and Certificate of the Alliance française may also be obtained.

**89. What are the annual fees for the highest class taught in each one of them, and what is the general availability of full or partial scholarships for foreigners in each of them?**

The answer to this question varies according to the school chosen and the number of courses followed. It also varies as to whether it is a boarding school or a day school.

**90. How widespread is the ability of the native residents to speak foreign languages and how are the different language profiles distributed ?**

Switzerland is a multi-lingual and multi-cultural country. All schoolchildren, from about the age of 10 (but varying according to canton) are taught a second national language other than French and at least one foreign language (usually English in the case of only one such language). In addition, Geneva's situation is rather special in this respect due to the fact that 37% of its resident population is foreign - consisting of people stemming from all over the world. This means that

the population is highly motivated as far as learning foreign languages is concerned.

The three official languages in Switzerland are French, German and Italian.

**91. Does a graduate of the following normally speak languages other than his mother tongue, and which ones:**

**91.1 secondary school:** German, English and many time Italian and/or Spanish

**91.2 university:** German, English and many time Italian and/or Spanish

Switzerland is a multi-lingual and multi-cultural country.

**92. If any other relevant "ATTRACTIVENESS OF HOST CITY" element needs to be considered in the case of your particular candidature, please specify.**