

# CERN

QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

## An Intergovernmental Organization

For the German Federal Republic

Pour la République Fédérale  
d'Allemagne

*H. Künzler*  
subject to ratification

For the Kingdom of Norway

Pour le Royaume de Norvège

Subject to ratification  
31/12 1953.  
*Arvid Kvernøen*

For the Kingdom of Belgium

Pour le Royaume de Belgique

*J. H. H. H.*  
sous réserve de ratification

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Pour le Royaume des Pays-Bas

*W. J. Van*  
subject to ratification

For the Kingdom of Denmark

Pour le Royaume de Danemark

*B. L. A. A.*  
sous réserve de ratification

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la  
Grande-Bretagne et de  
l'Irlande du Nord

*B. O. C. P.*  
subject to ratification

23/12/53

For the French Republic

Pour la République Française

*A. P. A. A.*  
sous réserve de ratification

For the Kingdom of Sweden

Pour le Royaume de Suède

*T. G. A. A.*  
subject to ratification

For the Kingdom of Greece

Pour le Royaume de Grèce

*K. K. A. A.*  
sous réserve de ratification

For the Confederation of Switzerland

Pour la Confédération Suisse

*S. A. A.*  
sous réserve de ratification

For Italy

Pour l'Italie

*E. M. G. V.*

For the Federal People's Republic  
of Yugoslavia

Pour la République Fédérative  
Yougoslave de Yougoslavie

**Eva-Maria Gröniger-Voss**

# Creation of CERN

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- 1954, after WW II as first political project to restore peaceful collaboration between European States
- prevent brain drain to US
- created by 12 European States, today 20 Member States (MS), headquarters: Geneva
- first site in Switzerland (CH), extension into France (FR) as from 1965
  - Today 112 ha in CH, 490 ha in FR
- by virtue of an intergovernmental treaty (Convention), in application of international public law

# CERN Member States today



# Aerial view of CERN

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# Mission of CERN

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- defined in Convention of 1954, revised 1971
- foster fundamental research in HEP, no military implications; results made openly available
- two main activities:
  - construction and maintenance of research facilities (accelerators) at the disposal of the scientific community
  - foster international collaboration amongst scientists in- and outside the laboratory
- CERN to a large extent a scientific service facility
- in addition: coordination of the HEP policy in Europe, newly defined role and working structure of Council

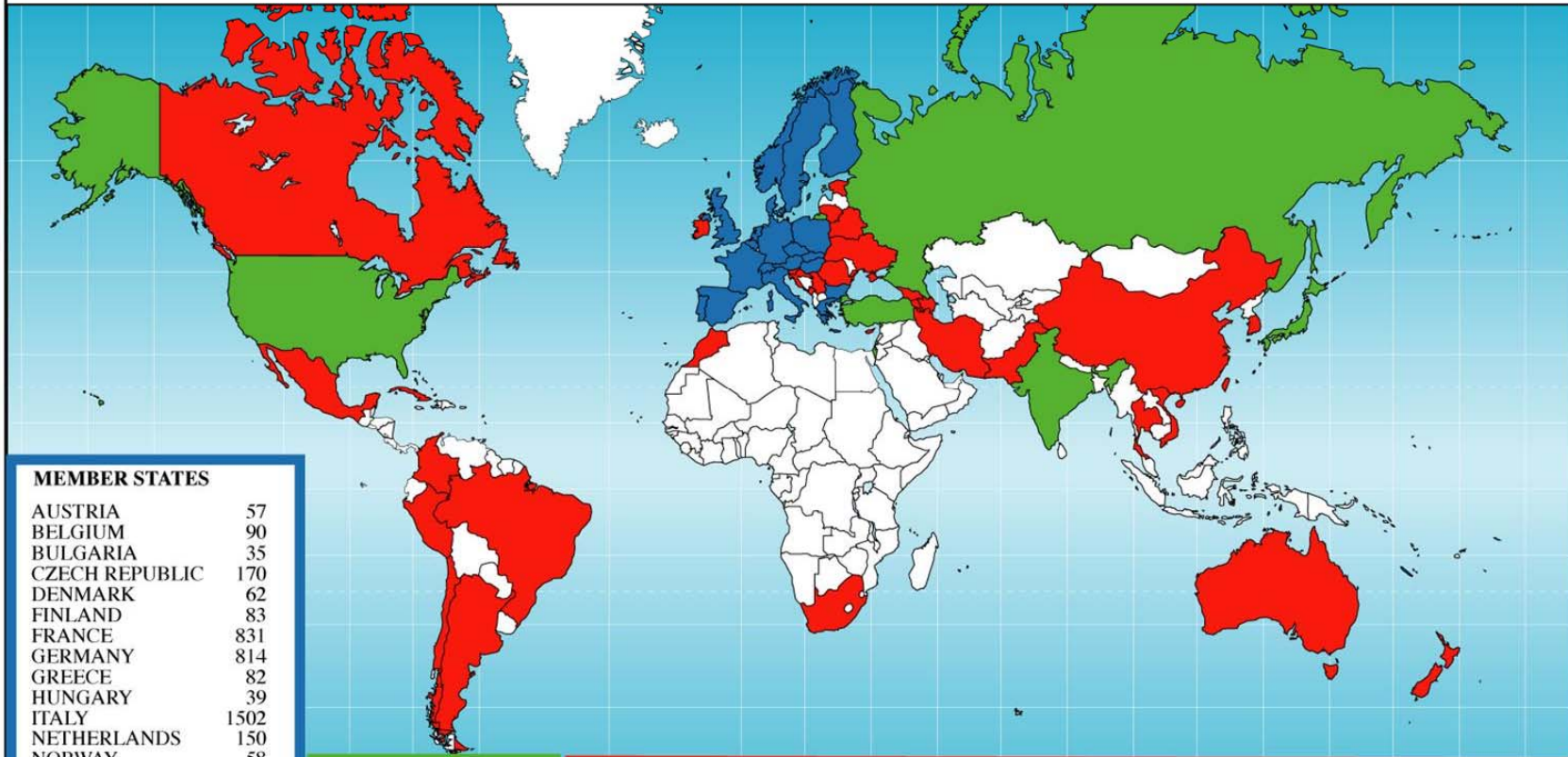
# CERN personnel

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- Two main categories relating to the two main activities:
  - staff employed by CERN, mostly for construction and operation of facilities
  - hosting of the scientists using the lab for experiments: associated personnel, employed and paid by home institutes; today > 8000

# Origin of CERN Users

**Distribution of All CERN Users by Nation of Institute on 27 March 2007**



MEMBER STATES	
AUSTRIA	57
BELGIUM	90
BULGARIA	35
CZECH REPUBLIC	170
DENMARK	62
FINLAND	83
FRANCE	831
GERMANY	814
GREECE	82
HUNGARY	39
ITALY	1502
NETHERLANDS	150
NORWAY	58
POLAND	168
PORTUGAL	97
SLOVAKIA	39
SPAIN	259
SWEDEN	67
SWITZERLAND	313
UNITED KINGDOM	564

**5480**

OBSERVER STATES	
INDIA	88
ISRAEL	57
JAPAN	143
RUSSIA	954
TURKEY	25
USA	1067

**2334**

OTHER STATES			
ARGENTINA	5	CHINA	61
ARMENIA	14	COLOMBIA	3
AUSTRALIA	12	CROATIA	17
AZERBAIJAN	1	CUBA	3
BELARUS	17	CYPRUS	9
BRAZIL	49	ESTONIA	11
CANADA	97	GEORGIA	7
CHILE	2	IRAN	11
		IRELAND	8
		KOREA	20
		LITHUANIA	1
		MEXICO	17
		MONTENEGRO	1
		MOROCCO	5
		NEW ZEALAND	7
		PAKISTAN	25
		PERU	1
		ROMANIA	37
		SERBIA	11
		SLOVENIA	15
		SOUTH AFRICA	2
		TAIWAN	28
		THAILAND	1
		UKRAINE	16
		VIETNAM	2

**516**

# Financing of the activities

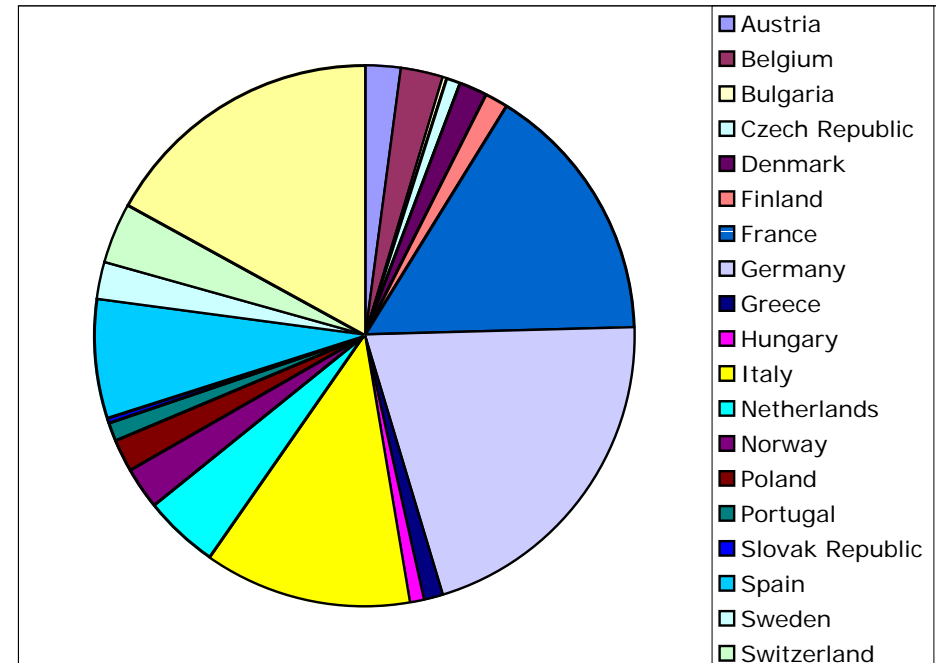
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- Construction, operation and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure: CERN budget
- hosting of the scientific users: CERN budget
- Experiments (detectors): financed by the users organized in scientific collaborations; members: scientific institutes/universities, CERN normally also a member

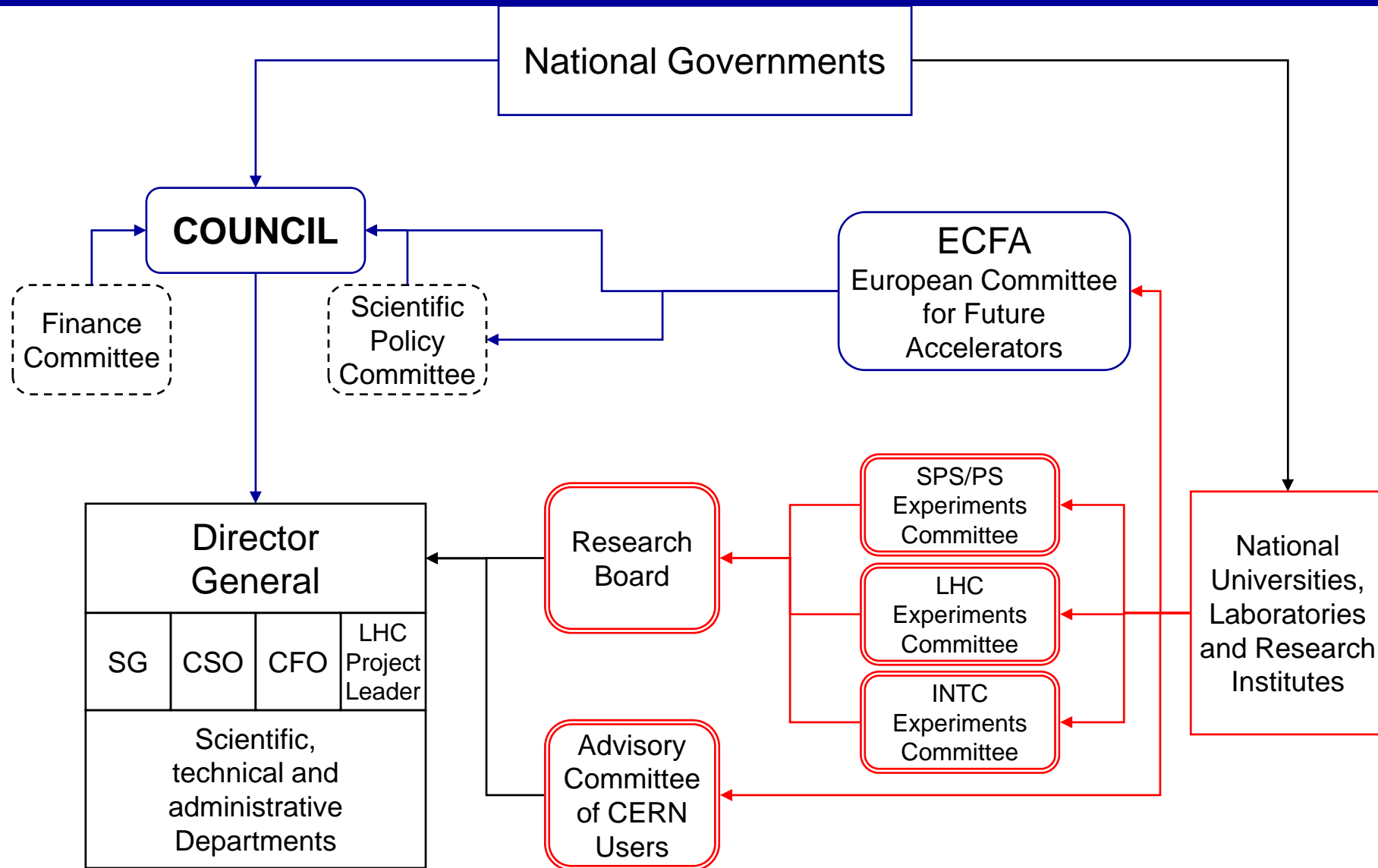


# Budget and financing

- Budget 2007: 982 MCHF
- Financed by Member State contributions, shared according to NNI
- Experiments financed by funding agencies of collaborating institutes, mostly outside CERN budget (CERN contributes 20% to LHC detectors)



# Decision making at CERN



# CERN's legal status

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- intergovernmental organization: not a legal entity of national law but of public international law
- MS have recognized international status of CERN (Host State Agreements with CH and FR, Protocol of Privileges and Immunities with the other MS)
- Aim: guarantee functioning of the Organization without interference by individual MS, independence from national governments and authorities

# CERN's legal status II

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- possibility for CERN to establish its own internal rules necessary for its proper functioning. Examples:
  - CERN's own labour law rules, to allow the organization to recruit personnel of the highest competence from all MS
  - CERN safety rules: no direct applicability of national procedures, but standards of host States respected in practice
- financial privileges: individual MS should not derive financial advantages from the Organization: goods and services acquired by CERN are tax free; CERN pays salaries calculated after tax, no taxes payable in MS

# CERN's legal status III

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- immunity from national jurisdiction and execution:
  - legal disputes not submitted to national courts but to arbitration
  - no coercive measures by national authorities possible on CERN
- Free circulation of personnel and material: CERN personnel (employed and associated) not subject to national immigration and labour permit restrictions; CH and FR give necessary papers to all persons participating in the CERN activities, no restrictions on import of goods
- inviolability of premises: no national authority can access the site without approval of the Director-General

# CERN's legal status IV

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- Host States facilitate the proper functioning of the Organization on their territories:
  - CH and FR provide site free of charge
  - loans for construction of buildings
  - access to local infrastructures for the personnel and their families: schools, hospitals,
  - work permits for spouses
- Permanent contacts with Host State representatives to prevent or solve legal or practical problems