



OVERVIEW OF THE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF CERN

Jean-Michel Favre (CERN Legal Service)

What is CERN?

- Background
- Mission and activities (cf. Article II Convention)
- Membership
- Personnel
- International status
- Power to enact internal legislation

Background

- **Intergovernmental Organization** established by the Convention of 1 July 1953 (in force in 1954, revised in 1971)
- Restore scientific pre-eminence of Europe and peaceful collaboration between European States after WWII
- Full name: **European Organization for Nuclear Research**; acronym CERN referring to the body in charge of the drafting of the Convention: *Conseil européen pour la Recherche nucléaire*
- First established in Switzerland (Headquarters Agreement in 1955) and then extended into France (Status Agreement in 1965, revised in 1972)
- Unique location on two States

Mission and activities (cf. art. II)

Provide for collaboration in
particle physics

in particular: design, construction
and operation of accelerators and
particle detectors

Foster
international
cooperation
in/outside
CERN

No work for
military
purposes

Coordination of
particle physics
policy in Europe

Scientific
results made
openly
available

Membership

- Currently 22 Member States
- Enlargement process (new Member States and Associate Member States); Membership open to non-European States since 2010
 - 4 Associate Member States (India, Pakistan, Turkey, Ukraine)
 - 3 Associate Member States in the pre-stage to Membership (Cyprus, Serbia, Slovenia)
- 6 Observers to Council (States: Japan, Russia, USA – IGOs: EU, JINR, UNESCO)

Personnel

For the fulfilment of its mission (construction and management of the Lab's facilities, international collaboration), CERN has

Two categories of personnel

Employed personnel
(ca. 3200,
including 750 fellows)

Staff members

Fellows

Associated personnel (ca. 13000)

scientists, engineers and technicians linked to a home institution and using CERN infrastructure for their experiments / assisting CERN in the construction of accelerators / detectors

International collaboration
(Users)

Exchange of scientists
(e.g. Scientific Associates,
Guest Professors)

Training
(Apprentices, Students, Trainees)

International status

For the fulfilment of its mission (construction and management of the Lab's facilities, international collaboration), CERN has

An **international status** in its Host, Member and Associate States (cf. Host State Agreements and Protocol on Privileges and Immunities) guaranteeing its independent functioning, in particular

fiscal advantages to facilitate execution of CERN's activities
(e.g. exemption from VAT)

International legal personality

CERN salaries subject to
internal tax and exempt from
national income tax

Immunity from jurisdiction for
CERN and its personnel

Inviolability of premises

Power to enact internal legislation

As an international organization, CERN

Adopts its own rules necessary for its functioning

(Staff Rules; Financial Rules, including Procurement Rules; Safety Rules)

Established its own social security system comprising a health insurance scheme (CHIS) and a pension scheme (Pension Fund)

-CHIS and PF Rules approved by Council

-Comprehensive social security system as the sole source of social protection for CERN employees

How is CERN governed?

- CERN's main bodies
- Overview
- Council: main attributions
- Director-General: main functions
- Council's subordinate bodies: main functions

CERN's main bodies

Council

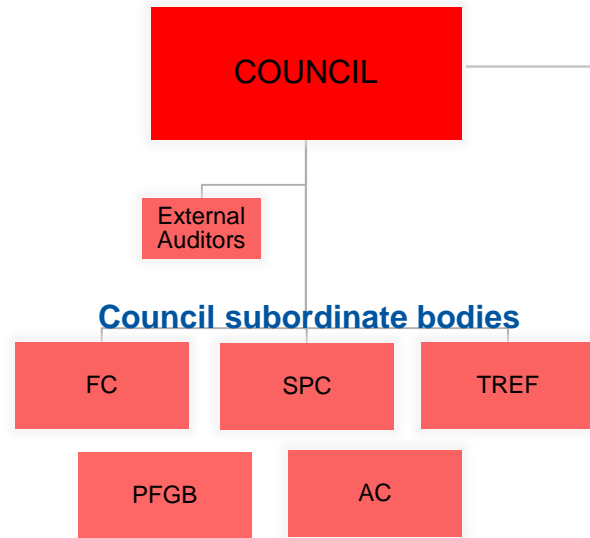
- Supreme decision-making body
- Decides on major aspects of CERN activities
- Composed of Member States' representatives

Director-General

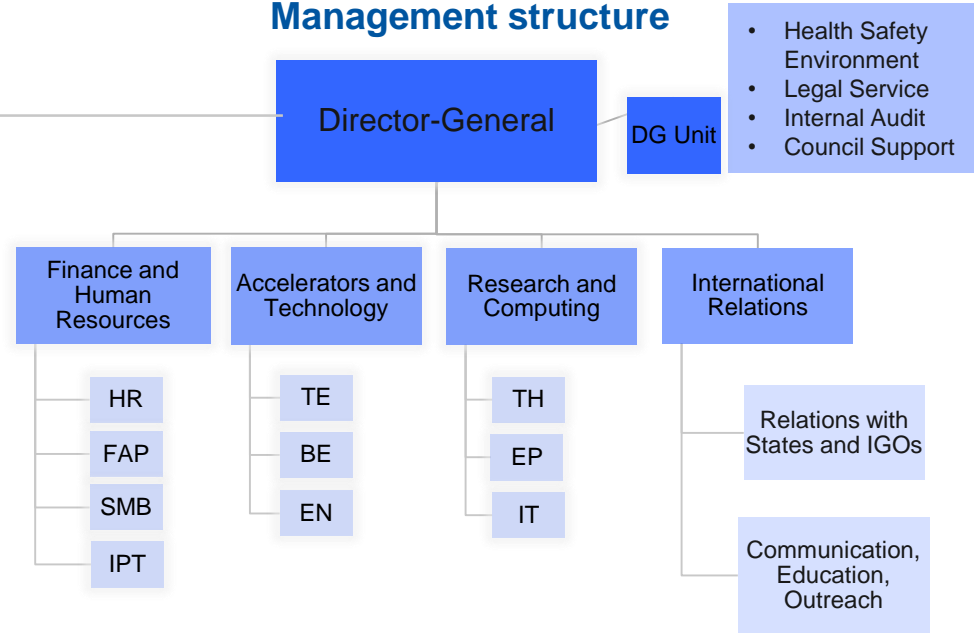
- Chief Executive Officer
- Appointed by Council
- Manages CERN under Council supervision

Overview

Supreme Decision-Making Authority



Management structure



Council: main attributions



Director-General: main functions

- Manages the Organization
- Prepares and submits proposals for decision by the Council in all domains (scientific, technical and administrative)
- Executes Council's decisions, assisted by CERN personnel
- Secretary of the Council
- Legal representative of CERN (except for Pension Fund)

Council's subordinate bodies: main functions

Finance Committee

- Advice on financial matters
- Approval of the award of contracts

Scientific Policy Committee

- Advice on scientific priorities (+ related financing and staffing)
- Advice on European strategy for particle physics
- Advice on any matter affecting the scientific activities

Audit Committee

- Advice and guidance on the adequacy and effectiveness of CERN's (and its PF's) arrangements relating to, *i.a.*, risk management, internal control framework, internal and external audit

Tripartite Employment Conditions Forum

- Brings together Council Delegates, Management and Staff Association to discuss Management's proposals regarding employment conditions and to facilitate approval

Pension Fund Governing Board

- Overall management of the Pension Fund
- Advice on any issues relating to the financial position of the Pension Fund

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

