

# CERN National Web Pages - status report

Granada EPPCN meeting

Pawel Brückman, Monica Dobre

May 14, 2019

# The aim of the review

Why do we bother at all?

- Assure appropriate visibility of CERN Member States on CERN official web pages.
- Work out, together with Member States Relations leader Pippa Wells and the CERN web team (Kate Kahle), a consistent scheme for the format, contents and maintenance of the official pages of the Member States.
- Your (EPPCN representatives) input to the discussion is essential. The shape and scope of the national pages will necessarily depend on the declared level of maintenance from your side (but we have to harmonise the approach).
- The first meeting with Pippa (Monica, Arnaud and Sophie) on 8 March '19. Summary on the following slides.

# Current status

Is it satisfactory?

- home.cern → About → Our Member States
- only accession timeline without further links.
- The search engine is generally inefficient. Search on the country name (be it in English or the national language) brings no useful links. 😞
- From Stakeholder Relations one gets to Member State Relations (by clicking on a small print link).
- One gets to a page which gives a list of liaisons for each country and clickable country banners.



The **CERN convention** was signed in 1953 by the **12 founding states** Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, and entered into force on **29 September 1954**. The Organization was subsequently joined by Austria (1958), Spain (1963-1969, re-joined 1983), Portugal (1985), Finland (1991), Poland (2001), Czechoslovak Republic (1992), Hungary (1992), Bulgaria (1996), Israel (2014), Romania (2016) and Serbia (2019), the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic re-joined CERN after their mutual independence in 1993. Yugoslavia left CERN in 1961.

#### What does membership mean?

Member States have special duties and privileges. They make a contribution to the **capital and operating costs** of CERN's programmes, and are represented in the **Council**, responsible for all important decisions about the Organization and its activities.

#### Who are our Member States?

Today **CERN has 23 Member States**: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Cyprus and Slovenia are Associate Member States in the pre-stage to Membership. India, Lithuania, Pakistan, Turkey and Ukraine are Associate Member States.

#### Who has Observer status?

The European Union, Japan, **RN**, the Russian Federation, UNESCO and the United States of America currently have Observer status.

Over 600 institutes and universities around the world **use CERN's facilities**. Funding agencies from both Member and Non-Member States are responsible for the **financing, construction and operation of the experiments** on which they collaborate. CERN spends much of its budget on building machines such as the **Large Hadron Collider** ([/about/accelerators/large-hadron-collider](#)) and it only partially contributes to the cost of the experiments.

#### Can non-members join CERN?

<https://home.cern/about/who-we-are/our-governance/member-states>

# Current status

Is it satisfactory?

- Country pages do not offer national language versions 😞
- The only information are the experiments and projects the country participates in, list of collaborating institutions and the CERN liaison person.
- Rather rudimentary information is given and the contents varies significantly from country to country.

CERN Accelerating science (/home.cern)

Sign in (/user/login) Directory (/cern.ch/directory)

International Relations (/)

## Poland

The first contacts between Poland and CERN were established in 1959 when several scholarships were awarded to young Polish physicists from Cracow and Warsaw. This soon developed into a wider collaboration between CERN and Polish institutes. In 1964 Poland became an Observer state at CERN, the only country from Eastern Europe to accede to this status. In 1991, Poland became the 16th member of CERN, and thus the first Member State from the former Eastern block.

Today, high-energy physics in Poland is concentrated in six higher educational establishments and two research institutes. The biggest groups are active in Cracow and Warsaw. Polish groups have a widely recognized technical experience and good computing resources, and are well integrated in the international particle and astroparticle physics community. Strong groups participate in all LHC experiments building important parts of the equipment, such as radiation resistant silicon detectors and electronics for the inner tracking detector in the **ATLAS** (<http://public.web.cern.ch/public/en/LHC/ATLAS-en.html>) experiment, electronics for the muon trigger in the **CMS** (<http://public.web.cern.ch/public/en/LHC/CMS-en.html>) detector, straw trackers for the **HLHC** (<http://public.web.cern.ch/public/en/LHC/HLHC-en.html>) Outer Detector, and contributions to the PWO crystals for the **ALICE** (<http://public.web.cern.ch/public/en/LHC/ALICE-en.html>) PHOS detector.

More than 100 Polish engineers and technicians from Cracow and Wrocław participated in the commissioning of the LHC. Polish industry was also involved in the construction of the LHC and its experiments.

Poland has a very active participation in the National Teachers Programme at CERN.

CERN contact(s): P. Wells (mailto:Pippa.Wells@cern.ch), A. Siemko (mailto:Andrzej.Siemko@cern.ch)

296 CERN users - Collaborating institutes (<https://greybook.cern.ch/greybook/institute/list?searchCriteria=Poland>)

### Experiments

**ALICE** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/alice>),  
**ATLAS** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/atlas>),  
**CMS** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/cms>),  
**LHCb** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/LHCb>),  
**COMPASS** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/compass>),  
**ISOLDE** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/isolde>),  
**NA61** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/na61shine>),  
**nTOP** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/ntop>),  
**OSQAR** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/osqar>),  
**REX** (<https://rd50.web.cern.ch/rd50/>),  
**TOTEM** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/totem>),  
**GBAR** (<http://gbar.web.cern.ch/GBAR/index.php>),  
**CLICtp** (<https://home.cern/about/accelerators/compact-linear-collider>),  
**ATRAP** (<http://home.cern/about/experiments/atrap>)

### Projects

**LINAC4** (<http://home.cern/about/accelerators/linear-accelerator-4>),  
**HL-LHC** (<http://hl.lhc.web.cern.ch/>), **CLIC** (<http://clic.cern>),  
**FCC** (<http://cern.ch/fcc>)

### WLCG participation

**Tier 2** (<http://wlcg-public.web.cern.ch/tier-centres>)

<https://international-relations.web.cern.ch/stakeholder-relations/states/poland>

Member States

# Meeting with Pippa (8 March '19) - Conclusions I

summarised by Monica

- 1 Administration:** the national web pages will be administered by the [International Office](#). There are only 2 people there, Pippa Wells included, who have the rights to modify the pages and it is considered for the best that it stays that way, given that not all countries have an EPPCN representative.
- 2 Content:**
  - there will be a call to the [EPPCN members](#) to review the content of the web pages and it will be required of the EPPCN representatives that they do that at least once a year (together with the annual report, for example) and provide updates if necessary.
  - the actual content is indeed not really unified, but they aim to make it so as much as possible, such that there are no significant disparities between the various member states
  - EPPCN members may add 1-2 short phrases about something special about the CERN participation in their country, 1-2 short phrases about the funding (agencies)

# Meeting with Pippa (8 March '19) - Conclusions II

summarised by Monica

- there will be a link on each page to the [list of national representatives](#) in various organisms, forums, networks, etc. which are associated to CERN activities
- there are discussions initiated with the technical team about having [social media](#) handles on each page
- it was an unanimous agreement that versions in the [national languages](#) will be welcomed. There are discussions initiated with the technical team about having these versions as well (there are some special cases, like Switzerland and Belgium, where are several national languages, and other special cases, like Greece and Israel, who have a different alphabet). The EPPCN members could provide the content in the national language.
- the information about users is taken from the [Grey Book](#), which is known to be very seldom updated. The Grey Book is under the Users' Office administration, national representatives in the Users' Office could push for the necessary updates
- hard-coded numbers, explicit names of various representatives are not desirable, given the process of updating them

# Meeting with Pippa (8 March '19) - Conclusions III

summarised by Monica

## 3 **Visibility:**

- there is already a more visible place for the national web pages of the member states: `home.cern/` -> About -> Our Member States

4 There are discussions initiated with the technical team to transform all the names of those states and entities on that page in [links](#) to their respective pages in the International Relations Office. All member states, all associated member states, all non-member states have dedicated pages under the International Office site.

5 **Nomenclature:** the [International Relations](#), [Stakeholder Relations](#) designations are the ones considered most suitable for what they are describing. While they may be somewhat opaque, there are no better replacements known for the time being.

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Revamping of the national web pages at CERN should be beneficial to all the parties involved.
- The inherently international character of the laboratory is among its principal assets.
- At the same time national funding agencies would certainly appreciate better visibility of the member states.
- We need to hear your opinion and know what level of maintenance & support you can provide.
- Compromise between two seemingly exclusive goals: harmonised approach to national pages & variety and individual character?
- What content would be most adequate for the purpose?
- National domains - an option.

# Back-up

# National domains

Attention: Require proper maintenance!

## Criteria

- Show a genuine connection/interest between the requested domain and a specific CERN entity. Such CERN entities include:
  - CERN Member States, Associate Member States, Observers and Non-Member States with a Memorandum of Understanding with CERN;

## Country name domains

Applications for country name domains (e.g. united-states.cern) should only be made after due consultation with CERN's International Relations Director and the appropriate authorities of the country concerned.

The content of country name domains within .CERN should reflect the corresponding national interest and highlight only publicly available content.

Content must be available in at least one of the CERN official languages (English or French). Translation into other languages is the responsibility of the CERN applicant, CERN does not have the resources to provide authoritative professional translations of web content into non-CERN official languages. Domain names and aliases can only be issued in Latin characters.

# National domains

## Examples



## Bienvenue



([http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert\\_II](http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_II))

2009: Albert II, Roi des Belges, visite le CERN

Ce site est le trait d'union entre les Belges présents au CERN mais aussi les Belges intéressés par le CERN de par le monde.

Le [CERN](http://home.cern.fr/about) (<http://home.cern.fr/about>), Organisation européenne pour la recherche nucléaire, situé à Genève est le plus grand laboratoire de physique des particules au monde.

Il entretient des relations étroites avec la Belgique, pays fondateur depuis 1954.

Actuellement, plus de 250 Belges travaillent au CERN ou en relation avec le CERN: ingénieurs-es, administrateurs-trices, scientifiques, étudiants-es, etc.

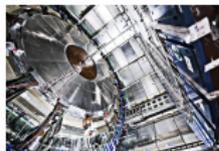
Vous retrouvez sur ce site:

- Les [annonces](#) ([fr/announcements](#)) de Thierry Lagrange, Management Liaison pour la Belgique au CERN
- Une série d'[articles](#) ([fr/articles](#)) en relation avec le CERN, la physique des particules et la Belgique
- Les [offices](#) ([fr/offices](#)) du CERN à l'attention des Belges intéressés par l'activité du Laboratoire
- Des [pages de contact](#) ([fr/contacts](#)) pour les Belges au CERN et dans le monde entier
- Un [forum](#) ([fr/forum](#)) pour et par les Belges du CERN (accès restreint)

Les articles de ce site sont écrits en anglais, français et/ou néerlandais et traduits au plus vite grâce à nos traducteurs-trices bénévoles.



## What is US LHC?



We are scientists, students, engineers, technicians and other staff members taking part in the world's largest science experiment: the Large Hadron Collider. This site provides information about the US contribution to Large Hadron Collider research, LHC experiments and the subatomic physics we investigate to learn more about our universe. Our work is funded by the US Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation.