

News from CERN International Relations

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14th Joint CERN-KEK Committee
KEK, Tsukuba
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CERN: founded in 1954: 12 European States

“Science for Peace”

Today: 23 Member States

Employees: ~2700 staff, 800 fellows
Associates: ~12600 users, 1800 others
Budget (2019) ~ 1200 MCHF

Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom

Associate Members in the Pre-Stage to Membership: Cyprus, Slovenia

Associate Member States: Croatia, India, Lithuania, Pakistan, Turkey, Ukraine

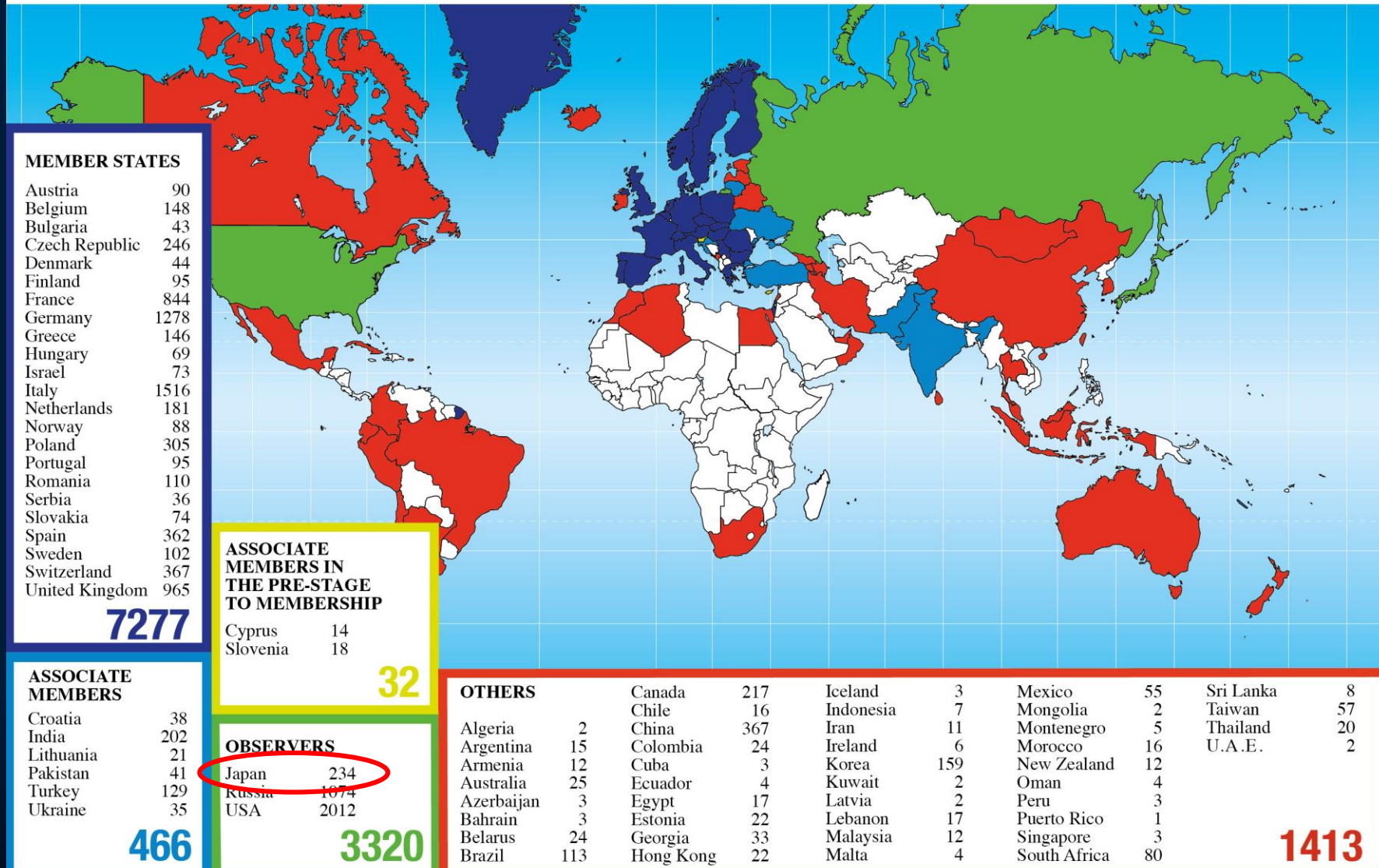
Applications for Membership or Associate Membership: Brazil, Estonia

Observers to Council: Japan, Russia, United States of America;
European Union, JINR and UNESCO



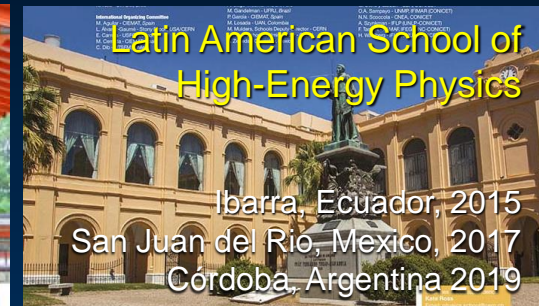
Science is getting more and more global

Distribution of All CERN Users by Location of Institute on 10 October 2019

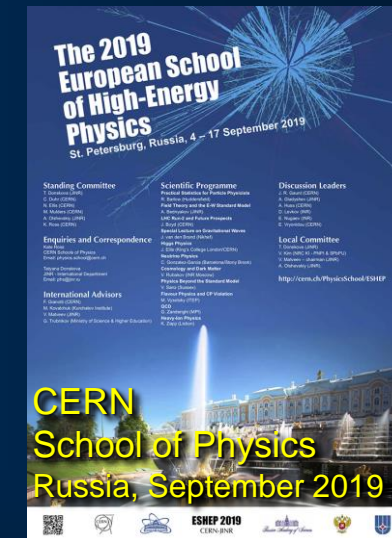


CERN Education Activities

Scientists at CERN
Academic Training Programme



Young Researchers
CERN School of High Energy Physics
CERN School of Computing
CERN Accelerator School



Undergraduates
Summer Students
Programme

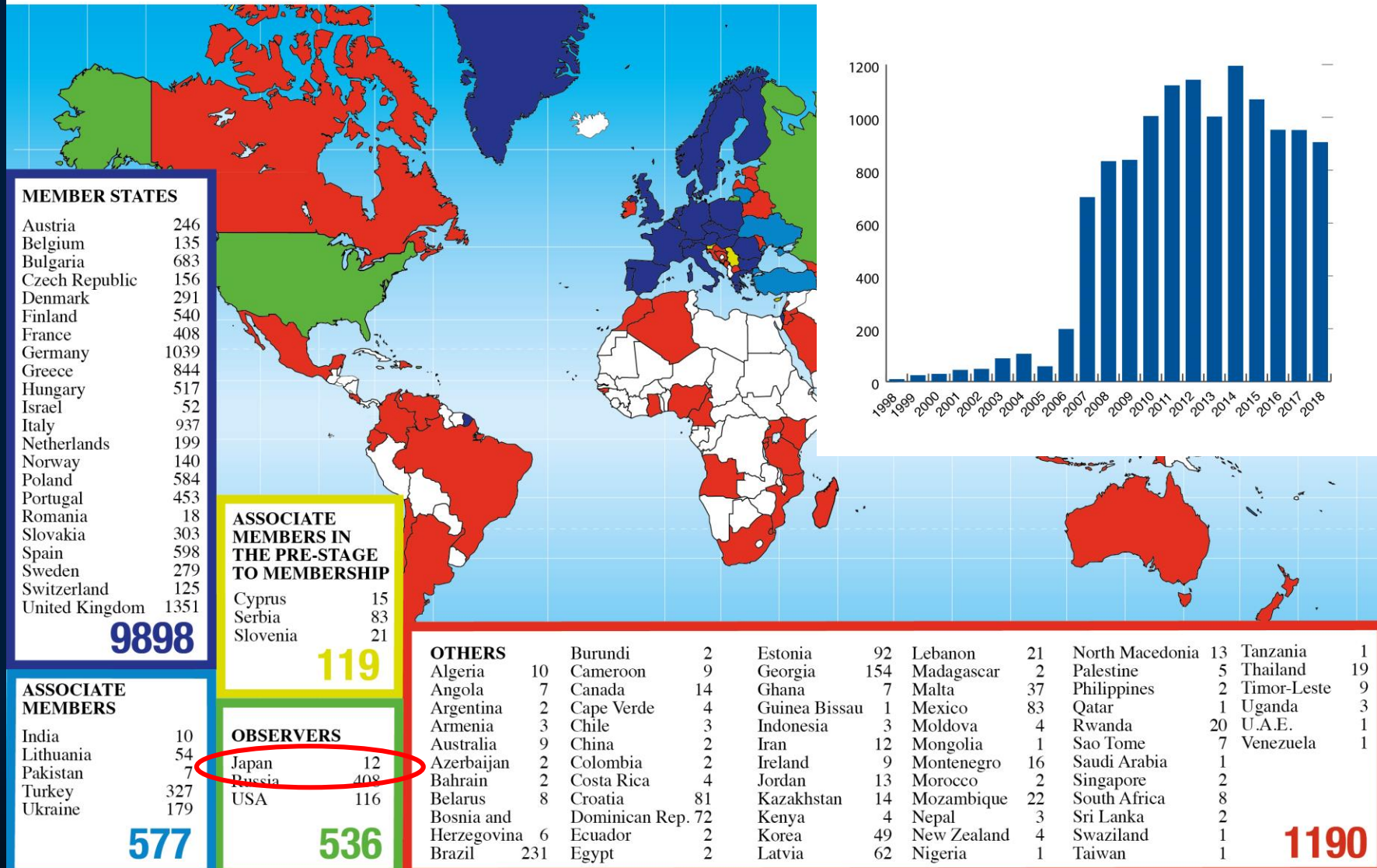


CERN Teacher Schools
International and National
Programmes

Public visitors
135 thousand per year

CERN Teacher Programme

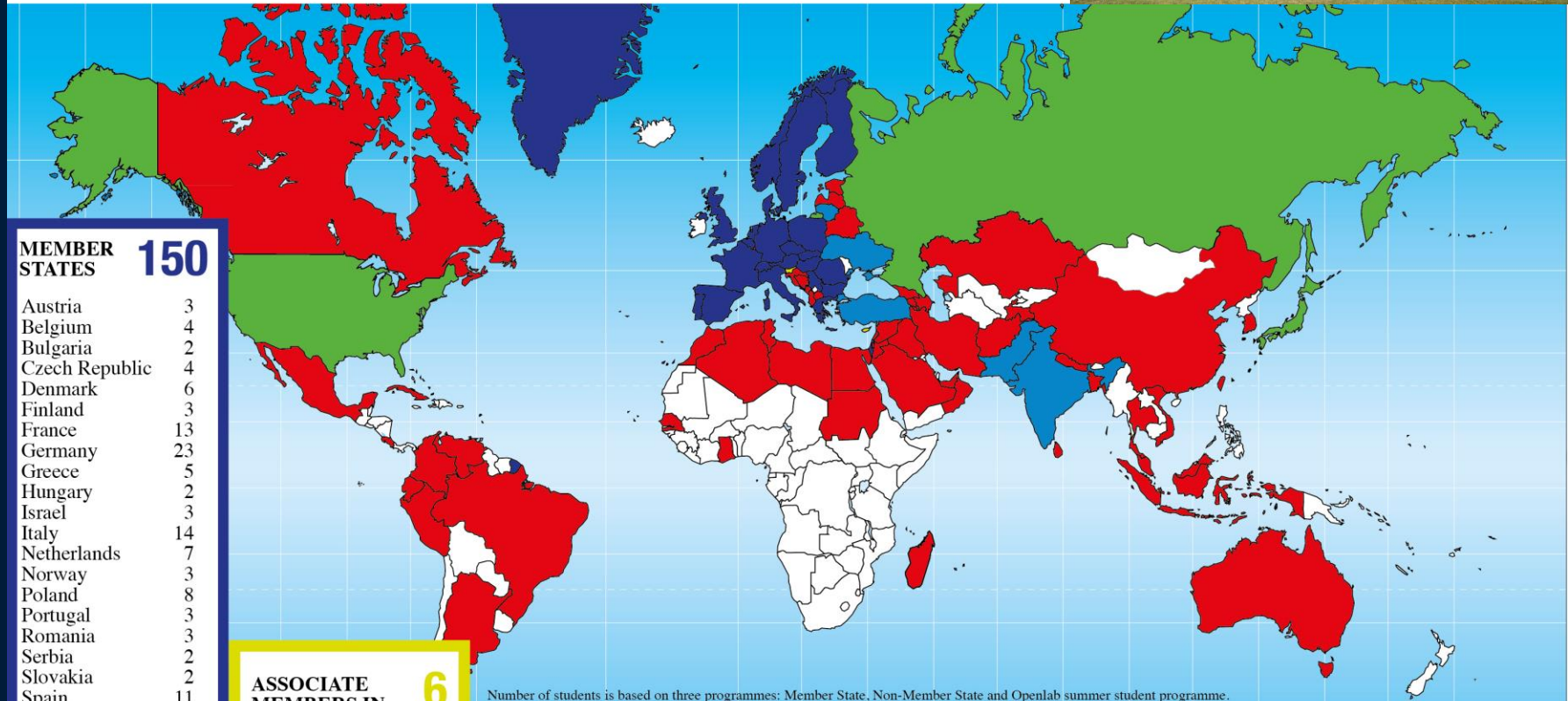
Teacher Programme Participants 1998 - 2018 (Total: 12320)



Summer Students 2019



Summer Students 2019



MEMBER STATES 150

Austria	3
Belgium	4
Bulgaria	2
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	6
Finland	3
France	13
Germany	23
Greece	5
Hungary	2
Israel	3
Italy	14
Netherlands	7
Norway	3
Poland	8
Portugal	3
Romania	3
Serbia	2
Slovakia	2
Spain	11
Sweden	7
Switzerland	5
United Kingdom	17

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS IN THE PRE-STAGE TO MEMBERSHIP 6

Cyprus	4
Slovenia	2

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS 24

India	13
Lithuania	2
Pakistan	4
Turkey	3
Ukraine	2

OBSERVERS 34

Japan	4
Russia	10
USA	20

Number of students is based on three programmes: Member State, Non-Member State and Openlab summer student programme.

OTHERS

Bolivia	1	Egypt	4	Kuwait	1	Nepal	1	Tajikistan	1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1	Estonia	2	Latvia	1	North Macedonia	1	Thailand	4
Albania	1	Georgia	1	Lebanon	3	Oman	1	Tunisia	2
Algeria	4	Ghana	1	Libya	1	Palestine	2	U.A.E.	1
Argentina	1	Hong Kong	2	Madagascar	1	Peru	1	Venezuela	1
Armenia	1	Indonesia	1	Malaysia	3	Saudi Arabia	1	Viet Nam	1
Australia	1	Iran	2	Malta	3	Singapore	2	Yemen	1
Azerbaijan	2	Iraq	1	Mauritius	1	Sri Lanka	4		
Bahrain	2	Jordan	1	Mexico	1	Sudan	1		
Bangladesh	2	Costa Rica	4	Moldova	1	Syrian Arab Republic	1		
Belarus	1	Croatia	4	Kazakhstan	3	Montenegro	4		
		Cuba	2	Korea	2	Morocco	1		
		Ecuador	3	Kosovo	1	Taiwan	1		

122



Review of Geographical Enlargement Conditions & Procedures

Council Working Group reviewed aspects of CERN's geographical enlargement policy.

- In the light of the **experience gained** from the geographical enlargement process since adoption in 2010, number of items have emerged that warranted further consideration by the Council in the context of a review of the Organization's **long-term enlargement objectives** and the **means to achieve them**, carefully balancing financial needs, effective governance and operational efficiency.
- Deliberations focused on **policy, financial** and **procedural** issues.
- The **Council approved** at its Session in September 2019 the considerations and conclusions of the report from the Working Group.

Encouragement of NMS to Enter into an Institutional Relationship

- The Management should continue to explore, with NMS that already have an ICA, a sizeable domestic particle physics community and a significant number of CERN Users, the possibility of an institutional relationship with a commensurate level of contribution to CERN.
- At the same time, the Management should negotiate with States that have large numbers of CERN Users and for which Membership or Associate Membership is not appropriate, in order to encourage them to contribute a fair share to CERN's infrastructure, maintenance and operation through ICAs.

Continuation of Observer Status for States

- The possibility for the Council to grant Observer status to States should be retained for countries making “substantial contributions” to a major CERN project.
- Observer States should be entitled to attend all agenda items in the Council’s open operating mode and those items of the restricted operating mode that relate to the major project(s) to which they make “substantial contributions” and should be granted the right to take the floor, but not to vote.
- The required level for a contribution to be considered “substantial” should be defined by the Council for each major project.
- The next phase of the LHC, the High-Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC), is a separate project from the LHC and the contribution should be at least 25 MCHF in order to be considered “substantial”.
- Observer status should expire when the project’s construction and operation have ended, unless a substantial contribution has been made to another project whose construction and operation has not yet ended.



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FRANCE



Thank You!



Accelerating Science and Innovation