



FUTURE  
CIRCULAR  
COLLIDER



# ANALYSIS OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ON SWISS TERRITORY FOR FUTURE ACCELERATOR PROJECTS

# The work

Work carried out in co-construction with a working group composed of key stakeholders for the development of this type of project at the Swiss level (SCP2)

**Objective: Answers questions :**

How to develop and build a future circular accelerator in the canton of Geneva,  
according to which procedures  
facing which challenges

→ one key word: anticipate

# Content of the presentation

1. Co-construction group and actors
2. Work methodology
3. Procedure in Switzerland
4. Prerequisites
5. Conclusion
6. Ongoing work



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 951754.

# Co-construction working group

A prospective study carried out in collaboration with CERN and the level 2 of the permanent structure consultation with the Swiss authorities and key stakeholders (SCP2)

Aim: to analyse and identify Swiss administrative procedures according to a shared methodology



ANALYSE DES PROCÉDURES  
ADMINISTRATIVES SUR LE TERRITOIRE  
SUISSE POUR DE FUTURS PROJETS  
D'ACCÉLÉRATEURS

EDMS 2025895  
Version 2.0 - 11/11/2019

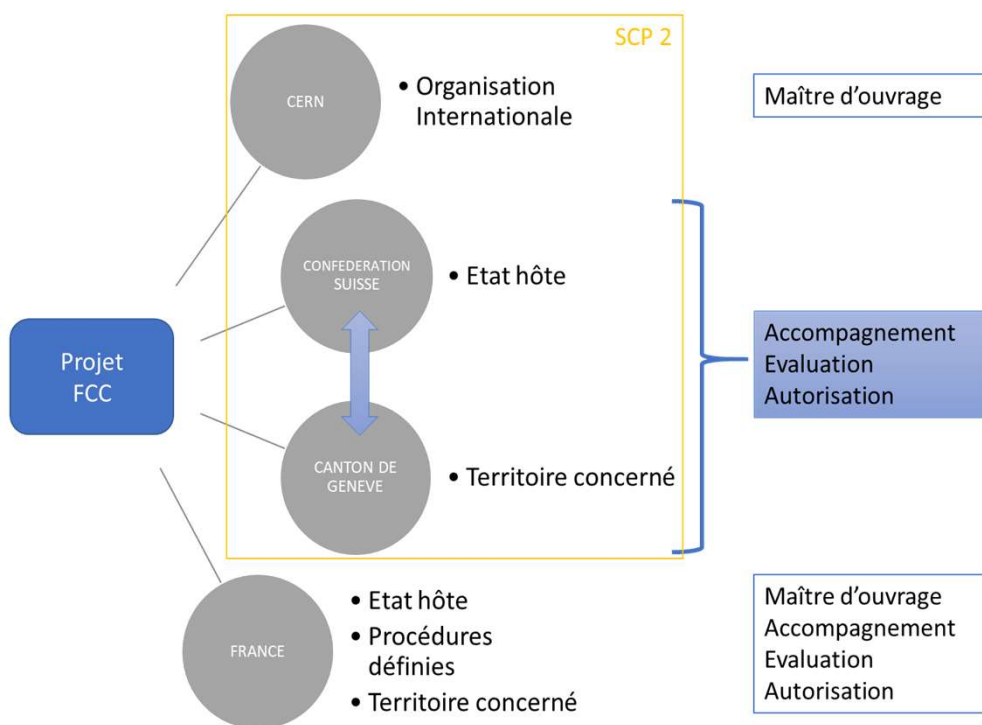
## REPORT

### ANALYSE DES PROCÉDURES ADMINISTRATIVES SUR LE TERRITOIRE SUISSE POUR DE FUTURS PROJETS D'ACCÉLÉRATEURS

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Document identifier:</b> | EMDS 2025895  |
| <b>Report release date:</b> | 11/11/2019  |
| <b>Document status:</b>     | V2.0  |
| <b>Keywords:</b>            | Civil engineering, project implementation, environmental impacts, community health and safety, administrative processes |

Rapport réalisé sous la maîtrise d'ouvrage du CERN. Etude et rédaction confiées au bureau Latitude Durable Sàrl (Maude Sauvain, Latitude Durable, Directrice) dans le cadre des travaux menés par la Structure de concertation permanente (SCP) de niveau 2 (Groupe de travail - Développements futurs FCC-CLIC).

# Key stakeholders



## Swiss federalism

Switzerland is a federal state. In other words, state power is divided between the Confederation, the cantons and the communes. Each has its own role to play.

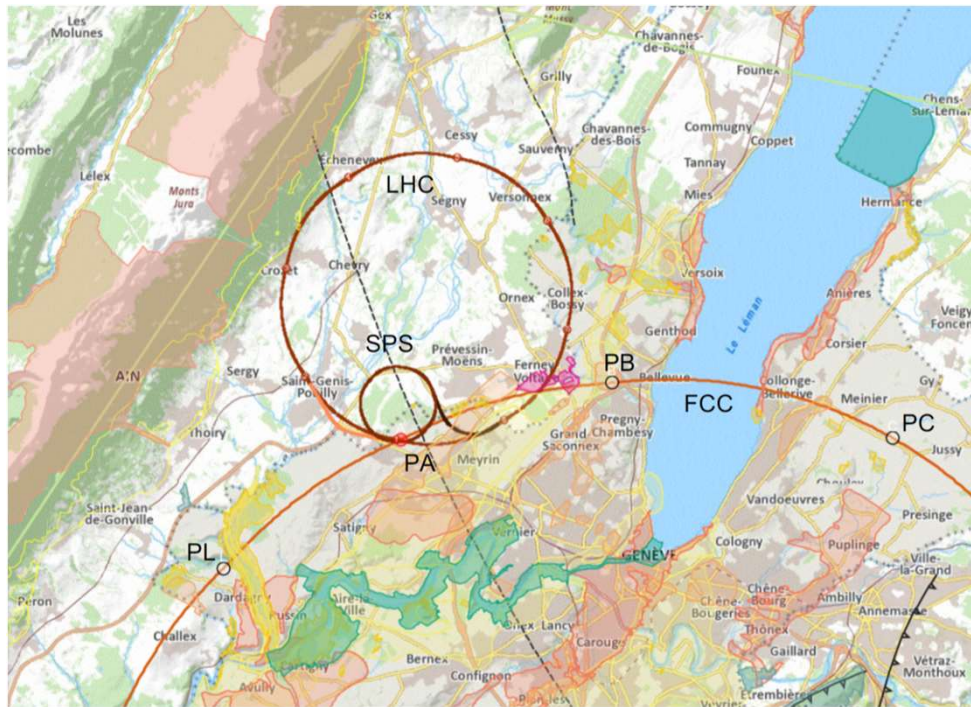
## The actors:

CERN, Swiss Confederation, Canton of Geneva, France

highlights the interactions that are at the heart of this report:

how roles and responsibilities are defined at the Swiss level between the Confederation and the canton to accompany CERN in the conceptualisation and realisation of the project

# Implementation on Swiss territory



The FCC footprint in Switzerland remains entirely within the territory of the Canton of Geneva.

Layout of the tunnel and surface points on Swiss territory (PL, PA, PB, PC) in 2018

# Work methodology

Defining an authorisation procedure for such an exceptional project requires an approach that is organised with strong methodology:

- analysis of the **legal context** in Switzerland at federal and cantonal level ;
- meeting with the **key actors** of the territory to confront the reality of the project with **legal requirements and current practices** ;
  - International treaties between CERN (international organisation) and host states
  - Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation
  - Federal Law on Territorial Planning (LAT) and cantonal application (LaLAT and RaLAT)
  - Cantonal law on constructions and diverse installations (LCI)
- **co-construction** of the procedure and project coordination within SCP 2 ;



# Authorisation procedure

It is essential to specify that the location of the perimeters on the surface :

- concerns **several types of owners** (private, State of Geneva, Confederation);
- is assigned to **different zones** that are currently not suitable for building (agricultural / crop growing areas (SDAs) and vineyards);
- impacts sectors where there are **environmental constraints** (in particular heritage protection by means of site plans, landscape, fauna, flora, biotopes, groundwater).

These territorial issues are the elements on which the proposed procedure is based and mainly the allocation of zones, i.e. the **transition from non-constructible to constructible zones**.

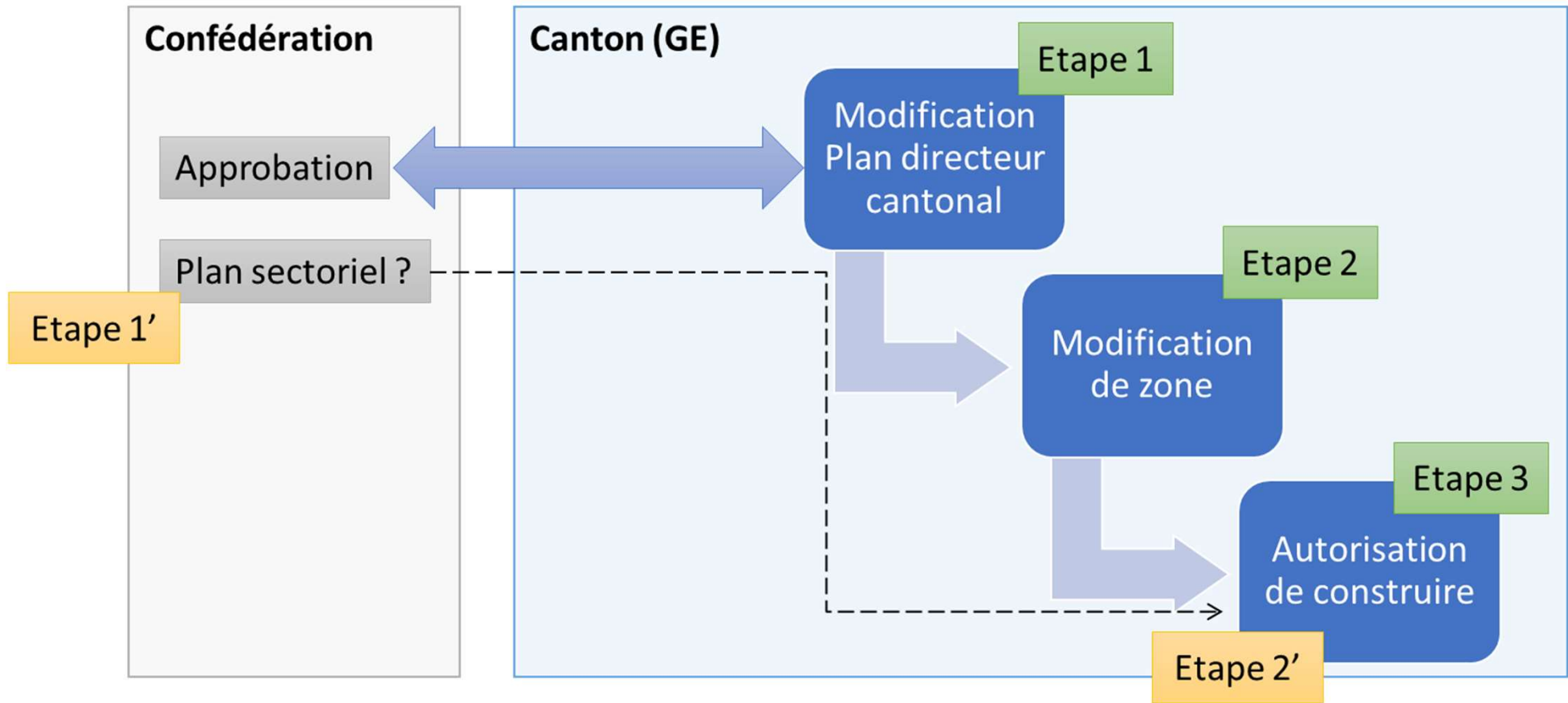
The procedure must therefore meet 3 conditions:

1. a **federal-level attachment** and validation;
2. **zones in conformity** with the planned construction;
3. a building permit allowing the beginning of the construction

On the basis of the analysis of the legal and territorial framework, interviews and coordination meetings of the SCP2, two variants of procedures are defined :

- **Variant 1: Three-stage cantonal procedure (in green) ;**
- **Variant 2: Joint federal and then cantonal procedure in two stages (in yellow).**

# Building permit procedure in Switzerland.



# Two parallel paths for an equivalent result

## A usual variant,

which uses known and therefore controlled spatial planning tools: the **cantonal variant**.

It has already proven its worth on several major development and infrastructure projects. However, the latter must take place in 3 stages, the duration of which can be long and the risks associated with objections and potential votes are not negligible.

## An alternative variant,

joint Confederation - canton, which opens up interesting possibilities for the project with a strong federal scope (sectoral plan), a two-stage procedure and a limitation of objections: **the federal and then cantonal variant**. However, it is linked to a significant uncertainty, the possibility of using federal land use planning tools that are usually intended for other types of planning. This option must be further explored and developed with key stakeholders.



# Prerequisite

The procedural variants highlight two parallel paths for an identical result: the building permit. Each procedure will have to pass two common prerequisites, which are key issues for the success of the project:

- **management of the agricultural zone and crop production areas (SDA);**
- **the acquisition and availability of land for the project's surface areas.**

The two prerequisites allow the constructability of the surface sites. They occur at different stages of the procedure.

# Prerequisite

The procedural variants highlight two parallel paths for an identical result: the building permit. Each procedure will have to pass two common prerequisites, which are key issues for the success of the project:

- **management of the agricultural zone and crop production areas (SDA);**
- **the acquisition and availability of land for the project's surface areas.**

The two prerequisites allow the constructability of the surface sites. They occur at different stages of the procedure.

In Switzerland, **the best agricultural land** is protected by specific provisions. The sectoral agricultural land use plan (SDA) aims to maintain the area of the best agricultural land, which must be protected from construction and remain available to ensure the country's long-term food supply. Each canton is required to guarantee a quota set by the Federal Council.

Arable land best suited for agriculture is designated as SDA.

# Prerequisite

The procedural variants highlight two parallel paths for an identical result: the building permit. Each procedure will have to pass two common prerequisites, which are key issues for the success of the project:

- **management of the agricultural zone and crop production areas (SDA);**
- **the acquisition and availability of land for the project's surface areas.**

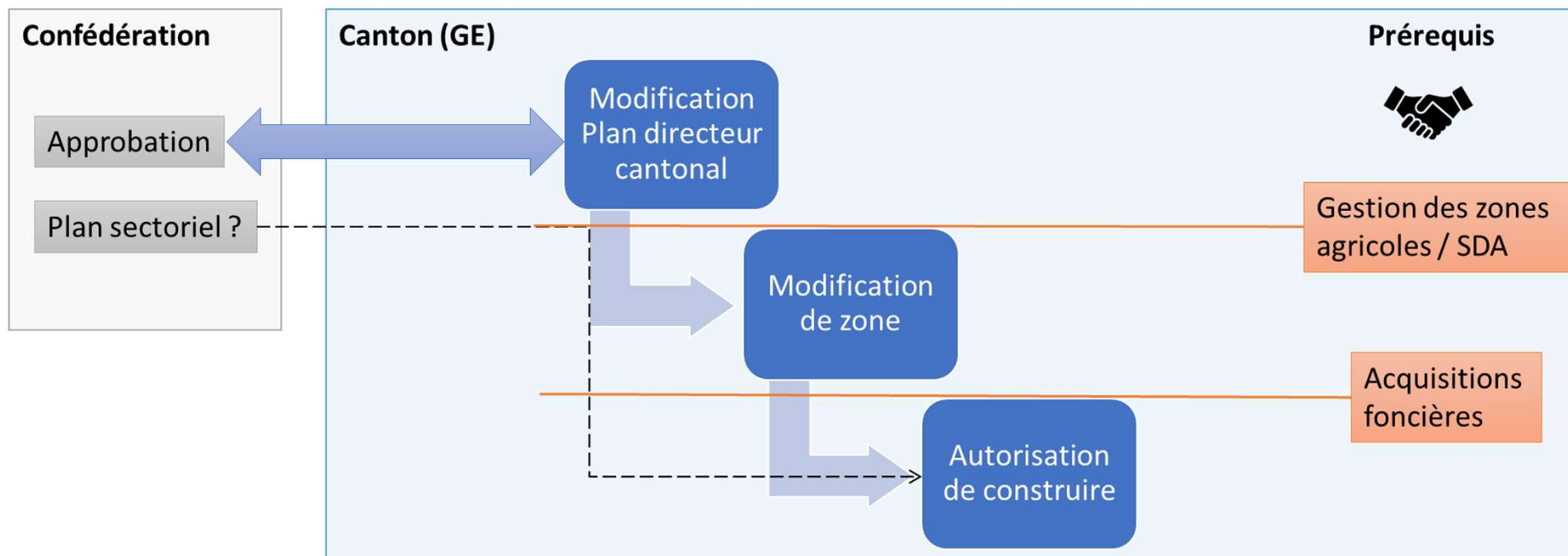
The two prerequisites allow the constructability of the surface sites. They occur at different stages of the procedure.

In Switzerland, **the best agricultural land** is protected by specific provisions. The sectoral agricultural land use plan (SDA) aims to maintain the area of the best agricultural land, which must be protected from construction and remain available to ensure the country's long-term food supply. Each canton is required to guarantee a quota set by the Federal Council.

Arable land best suited for agriculture is designated as SDA.

**Land must be purchased and made available** after the sectors have been classified as a building zone, but before the application for planning permission is submitted.

# Authorisation procedure and prerequisites



# Conclusions of the preliminary study

## 2 procedural options to be specified

An usual variant, which uses known and therefore controlled spatial planning tools: the **cantonal variant**.

An exploratory variant, joint Confederation - canton, which opens up interesting possibilities for the project with a strong federal scope (sectoral plan), a two-stage procedure and a limitation of objections: **the federal and then cantonal variant**.

## 2 essential conditions

2 procedural angles, facing the same challenges in terms of project feasibility:

- The need to reclassify the agricultural zone area, an area that is not constructible in essence and that is strongly preserved in Switzerland - into a building zone.
- Land acquisition and provision according to an operational and financial plan to be confirmed.



# Ongoing work

## Parallel work carried out in parallel with the various concerned actors

### Sectorial plan

- At the federal level, the feasibility of a sectorial plan is currently being examined in greater depth.
- Legal elements are currently being examined.

### Cantonal director plan

- At the cantonal level, the report has been reviewed by the department concerned.
- Preliminary contacts have been made in order to integrate the project into the cantonal director plan.
- A dedicated SCP2 working group will begin this work in early 2021.



Thank you  
for your attention.