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**"CERN'S PRESENCE IN GENEVA:  
A CATALYST FOR CROSS-BORDER COLLABORATION"**

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## CERN's Presence in Geneva: A Catalyst for Cross-Border Collaboration

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(revised)

### INTRODUCTION

The present paper deals with the vocation of Geneva as an international city, host today of numerous international organizations<sup>1)</sup>, and with the particular case of one of them: CERN - with the aim of illustrating and bringing into sharper focus some of the trans-border implications of "internationality".

The author has spent the past 15 years at CERN dealing with its relations with Member States' governments and administrations, having previously served for an equal span of time in the Swiss diplomatic service, at home and abroad. He happens to be born a citizen of Geneva. The views expressed in this paper are his own and are derived from his professional experience and coloured by his personal partiality for his city of origin; in short, they bear no official stamp whatsoever.

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<sup>1)</sup> The main ones are listed in Annex 1.

## GENEVA

Geneva has always been a small geographical and political entity: it had neither ever controlled any sizeable portion of territory beyond its immediate reach, nor was ever really integrated into a larger political framework until recently. Indeed, it stayed *de facto* autonomous as a free city until it joined the Swiss Confederation as its 22nd Canton in 1815 when the map of Europe was redrawn after Napoleon's final defeat.

In the year (58 BC) that Julius Caesar, launching his campaign in then Gaul, crossed the Rhône in Geneva (which possessed the only bridge in the region), the city was loosely annexed, as a semi-autonomous entity, to the Roman Empire and enjoyed the benefits of the *Pax Romana* for three centuries. From the early Middle-Ages, Geneva enjoyed the status of an "imperial city", with the Holy Roman Emperor its sole (and very remote) overlord. When trade relations intensified after the great overseas discoveries of the 12th century, Geneva rapidly gained economic significance as a prosperous center for trade fairs on the road from Venice to the Low Countries.

In the second half of the 16th century, the French reformer Jean Calvin put Geneva into even greater relief on the map when he instituted, as the religious ruler of the city, the first theocratic republic in the world. This gave Geneva a kind of spiritual leadership (the "Rome of Protestantism") and projected its moral and intellectual influence into the far reaches of Northern Europe. Numerous victims of the Counter-Reformation (French, English, Dutch and Italian "colonies") settled in Geneva at the end of the 17th century. Later on, French literary and philosophical luminaries such as Voltaire, Rousseau, Madame de Stael, Benjamin Constant (to name but a few) also contributed to the fame of Geneva. Being citizens of the world, as it were, they had chosen the little republic as an intellectual haven, a platform from which to launch their (often) subversive ideas and rebellious pamphlets.

Scientific contacts and cultural exchanges have thrived too, adding a new facet to the tradition of refuge, hospitality and versatile curiosity which confirmed Geneva as a city open to the world.

The Red Cross idea sprang from the mind of a Genevan citizen (Henri Dunand) in 1863, after the battle of Solferino which he had witnessed with horror. The first international legal arbitration took place in the very City Hall of Geneva (the Alabama trial in 1872, opposing the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America). Famous refugees (Cavour, Lenin, among many others) found shelter in the city, so that President Woodrow Wilson deemed it most natural to propose Geneva as the headquarters of the League of Nations which he insisted on establishing for maintaining world peace after World War I. This laid the ground for modern 20th-century Geneva and launched its career as the very first world capital of international institutions and multilateral diplomacy.

Today, with the European seat of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the permanent diplomatic Missions of 145 countries accredited to them, the presence of some 140 non-governmental organizations, and of numerous foreign banks and multinational companies established in Geneva, its "internationality" constitutes one of the main features of its daily life, an important source of its economic prosperity, and offers a tremendous cultural opportunity. That internationality implies and imposes in return substantial responsibilities on Geneva. Responsibilities towards its foreign guests as individual persons, responsibilities towards all those international entities in the exercise of their specific missions, responsibilities also towards Switzerland itself, since Geneva's internationality serves the best interests of the country as a whole.

There is one last preliminary remark to be made about Geneva itself, before I turn to my main topic.

The fact that this city always remained geographically and politically small has favoured, and given a definite shape to, its international vocation in the course of its history. For Geneva to stand alone, i.e. to remain to a large extent independent of, and unaffected by, any irresistible political hinterland, has furthered the development of its international life, especially where worldwide intergovernmental institutions are concerned. New York, to take an opposite example, projects the full might of the United States of America and of the "American way-of-life" on its international guests. Not so in Geneva. In other words, the power of absorption of such large international cities as New York, Paris, London, goes - in addition to their sheer size - with the mass and political weight of the country. On the contrary, foreign guests and international activities in Geneva

find themselves "immersed" in a most discreet and benign environment, where they remain relatively free not to merge, keeping to their particular ways, able to lead a truly international life without being imposed upon to adopt local standards.

This shows in the numbers themselves: the foreign community looms indeed very large in proportion to the total population of Geneva; the former (including regional "cross-border" manpower, a problem in itself, but not considered here today) amounts roughly to a third of the latter, while the two other thirds are split evenly between Genevan citizens proper and Swiss nationals from the other Cantons of the country. The proportion of foreigners in Geneva is undoubtedly the highest of any "international" city in the world.

## CERN

Among the numerous intergovernmental organizations established in Geneva, CERN tends to stand out, owing to some very interesting and specific features which make it a good case-study for a whole range of concrete issues linked with the internationality of a small city deprived of any sizeable hinterland of its own.

A brief description of CERN's origins and activities is in order at this point.

CERN is an acronym which stands for "Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire" (European Council for Nuclear Research). In 1952 this "Council" of 12 Western European countries - a diplomatic conference in fact - decided on the creation of a laboratory to serve for the common needs of their scientists, and which would be entirely dedicated to fundamental (unapplied) research in nuclear physics.

Pure research in nuclear physics, half a century ago, centered on the study of the nucleus of the atom. Today, it is called "particle physics", because fundamental research in this field has, since then,

progressed far beyond the nucleus of the atom, deeper into the ultimate core of matter and its smallest constituents.

To put it simply, contemporary particle physics is essentially concerned with the primary constituents of matter and the fundamental laws governing their behaviour ("interactions"). It deals with what could be called the basic alphabet and grammar of the Universe. In fact, particle physics focuses on what happened at the Big-Bang and during the very first microseconds afterwards, when the Universe was extraordinarily small, hot and compact - while cosmology deals with the evolution of the Universe over the following 15 billion years (essentially the progressive fall of its temperature linked with the expansion of time and space). Particle physics is thus the physics of the Big-Bang itself, and is now closely interrelated with cosmology. In order to study the Big-Bang, particle physics experiments simply recreate (a technical feat!) that event on a small scale. Large machines called particle accelerators produce artificial mini Big-Bangs by colliding particles at those very high energies present at the origin of our Universe. Studied at its point of origin, matter reveals *in nascendi* the fundamental laws and primary constituents of matter much more clearly than at any other point in time.

In 1954, CERN was formally established (the acronym stuck) as an intergovernmental European organization, with the mission to build and operate a multinational laboratory. Geneva was chosen as the seat of the Organization and the location of the facilities. This choice had many reasons, the main ones being: the central geographical situation of Geneva in Europe, the fact that Switzerland was a small and neutral country, the availability of a qualified labour force - and the presence in Geneva of many other international organizations already.

The first CERN accelerator was commissioned in 1957 and research activities started immediately. Between 1959 and 1989, five more machines were built at CERN and put in service. Each permitted higher and higher energies to be reached, thereby allowing an ever closer approach to the origin of the Universe, and a deeper and deeper look into the finest structures of matter. A new machine is now under construction, due to operate in 2005, that will keep CERN at the cutting edge of world research in this field. Nineteen European countries are now members, and large numbers of physicists from all over the world come to use CERN's unique array of facilities for their research.

Three main characteristic features distinguish CERN from all other international organizations established in Geneva and bring out with particular sharpness, in more acute and concrete form, the challenging issues faced by a city hosting international organizations and activities:

1. The Organization is coupled with the physical existence of an impressive array of sophisticated machines and technical facilities which the Organization must build up, organize, maintain and operate for the benefit of some 7,000 external users coming from all corners of the world (research physicists). It thus renders a direct service to a worldwide scientific community and helps coordinate their activities into a coherent overall research program. The capital invested in CERN machines (after taking due account of their progressive obsolescence) is valued at 8 billion Swiss francs in 1996.

2. CERN occupies therefore a sizeable portion of land: its various sites add up to a domain of some 6 km<sup>2</sup>, placed under the direct authority of the Organization - a very concrete privilege and responsibility.

3. Finally, the domain occupied by CERN's installations had to be extended in 1965 beyond the Swiss border, into French territory, to accommodate ever larger machines. As a result, CERN is the sole intergovernmental organization in the world to straddle a border between two countries, a feature that makes CERN particularly topical and relevant for our theme of today.

The central issue is always, for the host city, to make due allowance, within its local framework and regulations, for the legitimate and necessary "elbowroom" required for the activities of intergovernmental organizations and of their agents. On that count, CERN poses to Geneva a number of specific problems to which I would like now to turn, and which interest us today because they can only be solved in cooperation with neighbouring French authorities.

In a nutshell: CERN has acted, and is acting, as a catalyst for cross-border cooperation between local Swiss and French authorities in a number of fields. Due to the nature of its activities, it has perhaps contributed in more concrete ways to the synergy of local regional cooperation than has any other intergovernmental organization in Geneva.



Regional cooperation was of course due in any case, and the beneficial presence of intergovernmental organizations and international business in Geneva could only give the French authorities an added incentive to cooperate and share in the opportunities. Indeed Geneva's power of attraction has spill-over effects on the neighbouring region, in which you find no other large city. Swiss as it is today, Geneva functions more or less as the natural "capital" of the region.

In this respect however, let us note in passing that the internationality of Geneva is being affected by the fact that Switzerland is for the moment staying outside the Europe of Brussels. It is affected in two opposite ways. On the one hand, Geneva could find its internationality impaired by this abstention from Europe and suffer a loss of credibility for belonging to a country preferring relative isolation. On the other hand, if properly sustained and developed, the international vocation of Geneva offers Switzerland compensation against this risk of provincialization.

There are no hesitations in the mind of the Genevan authorities. For the sake of the city as well as for Switzerland's, the international character of Geneva must be nurtured. This can only be done in intelligent and active cooperation with the surrounding region. Geneva appears in this context as a southern outpost of Switzerland: its Swiss border is just 5 kilometers long, whereas its frontier with surrounding France runs over 150 kilometers! The sheer exiguity of Geneva's territory would in itself suffice to make special arrangements with French local authorities necessary in order to cope with the overspill effect resulting from the presence of the international community active in Geneva.

But the real stakes are much higher.

In fact, the efforts made by Geneva to permit CERN to fulfill its mission are not in vain. CERN adds a major component to the internationality of this city - the scientific one. The field of particle physics may seem narrow and indeed concerns only a fraction of the world scientific community. Yet the world particle-physics community is a high-powered one, and half of its researchers are using CERN's facilities today, making Geneva the scientific Mecca in this field. This assembles in this city an impressive concentration of brain-power that strongly nurtures intellectual life and cross-fertilizes cultural exchanges.

Furthermore, particle physics is one of the few scientific fields in which Europe enjoys a distinct leadership. CERN thus appears as a major European flagship, a pole of attraction exerting its pull all over the world. It makes Europe very visible in Geneva. This reinforces yet another necessary ingredient of the international Geneva - its European "credibility". This general European component, springing from a scientific base, is thus a very valuable asset for Geneva, and for Switzerland itself, at a time when the latter lags behind most Western European countries in its relations with Brussels' Europe. In hosting CERN, Geneva and Switzerland are therefore playing an important and rewarding card in the European game.

## **CONCRETE TRANS-BORDER ISSUES**

The main issues of Swiss-French trans-border cooperation will now be examined briefly, focusing on those specific to CERN, and leaving aside those which can be deemed common to all international organizations.

### **The international status of CERN**

An Agreement concluded in 1955 with the Swiss Government granted CERN the status of an intergovernmental organization with its legal seat in Switzerland, and as such all the usual privileges and immunities necessary for the accomplishment of its scientific mission. It conceded to CERN, for a lease of 99 years, the land required for the establishment of its laboratory. When CERN installations had to extend, in the 1960's, into French territory, an ad hoc Agreement was concluded in 1965 between CERN and the French Government, relating only to the additional land occupied by CERN facilities on French soil. In 1972 however, this Agreement was revised and up-graded to grant CERN the full status of an international organization in France. This important revision was made necessary by the establishment in the early 1970's, on French territory, of a

second, separate CERN site for the installation of yet another of its large machines. Since 1972, CERN enjoys in both countries a perfectly symmetrical status as a full-fledged international organization<sup>2)</sup>.

The extension of the CERN domain across the Franco-Swiss border called for the conclusion of yet another bilateral agreement, a Convention between France and Switzerland, to resolve an apparent contradiction between the desirable functional unity of the CERN site as a whole, and the fact that the two halves of its domain remained under two distinct national sovereignties. This Agreement, indeed, created no extra-territorial zone as each Host State simply maintained sovereignty over its own portion of the domain for all matters not subject to immunities and privileges. In other words, aside from the explicit and limited exceptions relevant to the international status of CERN, France and Switzerland continued to enforce their respective ordinary laws on their respective territories. But the two Host States were prepared to ensure that this dual sovereignty (territorial status quo) be not an obstacle to CERN's normal activities. The bilateral Agreement of 1965 recognized the desirability of a pragmatic harmonization of French and Swiss regulations in matters applying to CERN activities, and it provides a framework within which Swiss and French authorities endeavour to solve together, in the simplest possible fashion, on the basis of the principles of equality and reciprocity, the problems arising from CERN's presence on their territory. Ever since, this Agreement has formed the basis of the on-going close trans-border cooperation between French and Swiss authorities which CERN affairs have prompted.

It is interesting to note that this particular cooperation on CERN affairs has generated over the years, among Swiss and French local administrative services and even elected representatives, occasions for many contacts which now facilitate their concertation in many other, wider, fields: land zoning, trans-border public transports, cultural activities, etc - all of them aiming at a greater fluidity of communication and a better homogeneity between Geneva and its French hinterland. This was the natural result, over the years of its existence, of simple human sociology. It was at CERN that some mayors and other official representatives of the French and Swiss communes met for the first time, began to realize that they had certain interests in common and got to know each other better. This has borne fruits far beyond the CERN context.

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<sup>2)</sup> See map in Annex 2

Coming back to daily CERN activities, Swiss and French ordinary laws and regulations apply in a specific flexible way requiring close Franco-Swiss cooperation, in a number of fields which are briefly described hereafter.

## A c c e s s

The original CERN domain in Switzerland, in spite of its extension into French territory in 1965, yet continued, by common agreement between French and Swiss authorities, to be fenced in as a single unit and to be accessible only via its main entrance gate on its Swiss side. All the staff members of CERN living in France were given special access documents for crossing the border on their way to work on CERN premises.

When a second, totally separate, site of CERN was created on French territory in the 1970's, the praxis regarding the access of the staff to CERN premises was extended. All the members of the CERN international staff were given necessary *ad hoc* documents to ensure their unrestricted mobility on the entire domain of CERN. (We shall see in a minute that arrangements to this effect had also to be made for ensuring the mobility of the employees of the some 100 private firms having contracts with CERN for different types of work on its domain.)

In their possible interventions at CERN, the police force and such other representatives of law-enforcement authorities of both countries are reciprocally granted (on an *ad hoc* basis) access to the entire CERN domain, and close working relations are established between them on a permanent basis. In cases of VIP visits requiring security measures, of unlawful acts, etc, this is a necessity. This cooperation functions very smoothly.

All that sounds very commonsensical, but nothing could have really worked without the sustained bilateral cooperation of CERN's Host States.

## Customs

Another good example of cross-border cooperation is the solution France and Switzerland found with respect to matters relating to custom regulations. It is an axiom that an intergovernmental organization is exempt from custom duties and taxes whenever it imports goods for its own official use. CERN is no exception.

But what about the daily transit of CERN's equipment across the Swiss-French frontier? As CERN has been sitting, since 1972, on two separate sites (one of them astride the border, and the other site entirely in France), many CERN vehicles have to circulate daily, transporting pieces of equipments of all kinds from one site to the other, back and forth across a national border. Clearly, the strict enforcement of regular customs formalities by both national authorities would have been extremely cumbersome and detrimental to the efficient work of the laboratory. The two Host States found a way for a drastic and elegant simplification, which constitutes - I believe - a case unique in its kind.

A special *ad hoc* tunnel under the Franco-Swiss border was constructed so as to permit a smooth transit. But this was not tantamount to a renunciation of their legal rights by the two Host States; they simply agreed together to jointly delegate to CERN management, under their *de jure* supervision, the daily exercise of their customs jurisdiction (without prejudice to customs exemptions entitled to the Organization). In other words, they entrusted CERN with the responsibility of ensuring that only authorized persons and material would be transferred. And it became the duty of the CERN management to issue the corresponding guidelines to its staff members and guarantee their strict enforcement.

It is interesting to note that the two Host States also agreed that the French extension of the original CERN site would, with regard to certain transactions, remain part of the fiscal territory of Switzerland for practical convenience: taxes levied on taxable activities such as restauration for instance (CERN has three restaurants, privately operated) are collected by the Swiss fiscal authorities, part of which are retroceded to French authorities.

## Industrial support

CERN's research facilities are operated by a staff of some 2,900 persons, nationals of its 19 Member States and enjoying international status. This permanent staff serves a large population of over 7,000 research physicists and experimenters, who come to use the facilities of the laboratory, and keep going back and forth between CERN and their own research institutes and universities, according to the schedule of their respective experiments. A third population comes in addition to these two groups, composed of personnel (ca. 1,000 workers) hired by private firms to which CERN outfarms some of its tasks such as maintenance, cleaning, technical assembly work, civil engineering, security, etc.

This personnel employed by firms is hired locally and enjoys none of the privileges accruing to international civil servants; nor are the firms themselves entitled to any special status. In other words, they are subject to French and Swiss laws and regulations with respect to employment conditions, social security, insurance benefits, etc.

A number of delicate problems arise from the fact that this private personnel is employed on the entire domain of CERN, which its management needs to operate as a homogenous whole. Yet according to the bilateral Agreement of 1965, French and Swiss laws are supposed to be enforced by the respective national authority on its part of CERN territory. All would be well if these national (French and Swiss) laws, especially with respect to access to the labour market and to labour regulations, were identical. The trouble is, of course, that they are not.

Franco-Swiss cooperation could not aim at harmonizing their national labour regulations just for CERN's sake. But a workable solution had to be found and is implemented in practice. Indeed, it would be absolutely impossible to organize work at CERN, if the employees of French firms' were restricted from working on the Swiss side, and those of Swiss firms prevented from working on the French side.

A practical *modus vivendi* based on reciprocity was found and has now been implemented for years. It is in the process of being formally anchored in law. For the time being it allows the workers to cross the Franco-Swiss border and to work on both sides of it. In addition to access, it also provides for a tacit overlapping cross-enforcement on the domain of CERN of

both sets of national labour laws, depending - not on where work effectively occurs - but on where the hired firm has its legal seat. In other words, workers of a firm legally established under Swiss law are employed under Swiss labour regulations no matter on which side of the domain of CERN they work. Similarly, personnel employed at CERN by firms established under French law are hired and paid according to French regulations.

This situation remains relatively clear as long as the private firms providing support to CERN are French and Swiss companies, with personnel of just these two nationalities. The case of firms from other Members States, with staff of other nationalities, is more complicated. Harmonization is more difficult, because French and Swiss laws regulating the access of foreign manpower to their national labour market differ from each other: EU rules and/or bilateral agreements applying in France (and not in Switzerland); and strict quotas for foreign manpower being enforced in Switzerland. At the request of the other Member States of CERN that would like their firms to be able to bid for such contracts too, a solution to these difficulties is being studied between CERN and the competent authorities of its two Host States. Once the right of access is secured, one possible way around those difficulties is that third-country firms establish local subsidiaries under French or Swiss law, so as to be able to apply either French or Swiss labour regulations to their personnel working at CERN. This solution ensures equitable competition among firms while guaranteeing their employees fair salary and social security conditions, i.e. employment conditions in line with the local Swiss-French economic environment.

### **Other work-related regulations**

We have just seen that the practical enforcement on CERN premises of national ordinary rules regarding employment conditions and social security allows for slight territorial adaptations, whereby French rules can apply on Swiss territory for workers of firms established in France, and vice-versa. This is a special case.

For certain other labour-related laws and regulations, indeed there are no such derogations. Each Host State imposes the strict enforcement of its national regulations on CERN itself and on its subcontracting firms.

In compatibility with the Host States' national ordinary regulations, CERN has worked out its own codes applicable to its personnel on site, notably in matters relating to industrial hygiene and safety. In parallel, the two Host States have established specific bilateral organisms to check the effective enforcement of their national rules. Let us take as an example the case of the radio-protection.

When producing particle collisions in large accelerators, one cannot help generating a certain amount of radioactivity. This calls for special precautions, and for the implementation of strict protective measures, to ensure the safety of the local population, of the personnel of CERN at large and, foremost, of the specialized personnel working in certain well-defined zones where the risks are higher. As far as the local population and the vast majority of CERN staff are concerned, they run no risk whatsoever, since CERN's own safety standards are even stricter than those imposed by French and Swiss laws in this field. As for the specialized staff who are more exposed, CERN enforces tight precautionary measures and regular controls (film badges, etc.), which ensure that the permitted exposure of this personnel is - again - kept below the legal standards valid for this category of professionals according to national laws. Furthermore, both Host States are empowered to jointly check, on all CERN sites, the measures taken on a permanent basis by its own national radioactivity-protection service, the personal records kept up-to-date for each individual employee, and to proceed to verifications and controls of their own.

Similar mechanisms exist also with regard to industrial hygiene and several other work-related matters.

CERN management and the Host States' authorities (Labour Inspectorate, national supervisory health offices, etc) have established a framework for regular consultations on these matters. A tripartite committee meets twice a year to monitor the correct enforcement by private firms of the rules applying to their personnel in terms of hygiene and safety. Representatives of the local professional unions (of workers and of employers) are invited to join in when it comes to practical issues such as temporary lodgings, sanitary installations on work-sites, etc.




These are some of the main fields where the presence of CERN near Geneva has induced local Swiss and French authorities to cooperate in an original and unprecedented way.

## CONCLUDING REMARK

The above shows that for Geneva to offer agreeable and appropriate conditions for the development of international life, it no longer suffices today to accommodate for it by internal measures alone. To remain truly international and to attenuate for the drawbacks inherent to its exiguous size, Geneva must cooperate with its regional neighbours more than ever before, and make its international vocation their shared concern.

It has been one of the important side-effects of CERN's presence to have induced this beneficial cross-border cooperation over the past 40 years and helped prepare Geneva and its surrounding region for the future.



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## International Organizations established in Geneva

### UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES:

World Health Organization (WHO)  
International Labor Organization (ILO)  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)  
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, plus UPOV)  
Universal Postal Union (UPU)  
International Bureau of Education (IBE)

### ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT:

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)  
START and START II treaties  
Anti-ballistic Missile treaty (ABM)  
Standing Consultative Commission (SCC)  
Special Verification Commission (SVC)  
Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (JCIC)  
Conference on Disarmament (CD)

### ECONOMIC & TRADE BODIES:

U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) Office  
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT - WTO)  
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
International Trade Center (ITC)  
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)  
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)  
Standardization (ISO, IEC)

### SCIENTIFIC & COMMUNICATION BODIES:

European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN)  
European Broadcasting Union (EBU)  
International Air Transport Association (IATA)  
Air Transport Action Group (ATAG)

### LEGAL BODIES:

International Law Commission (ILC)  
Human Rights (HCHR, Commission, Committee, Subcommission)  
International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)  
UN Compensation Commission (claims against Iraq)

## ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

Environmental Organizations in Geneva

United Nations Environment Program

(UNEP, CITES, Biodiversity)

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Convention to Combat Desertification (INCD)

The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Ramsar Convention Bureau

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

The Bellerive Foundation

Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD)

Center for Our Common Future

Green Cross International (GCI)

International Academy of the Environment (IAE)

## HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES:

Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)

International Red Cross (ICRC, Federation)

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

International Civil Defense Organization (ICDO)

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

UN Volunteers (UNV).

## OTHERS:

International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY)

World Council of Churches (WCC)

World Jewish Congress (WJC)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

International Council of Nurses (ICN)

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Aga Khan Foundation

## BUDGETS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Geneva Group/Budget Chart/U.S. Contributions

