Situated at the heart of Europe, Geneva, international city, place of dialogue and of peace, offers a unique environment for international cooperation. The city is home to most of the international organizations, as well as hundreds of non-governmental organizations (NGO) and some 300 diplomatic missions. From peace to Human Rights, from the environment to the world of work, from health to telecommunications, Geneva has become a major focal point of global exchanges. The coming years will reinforce this role with the establishment of the UNAIDS project and the House for Peace, as well as the implementation of the urban plans for the Square of Nations.

The “Spirit of Geneva” as it is daily embodied by some of the organizations striving for a better world is yours to discover step by step!

**Pour en savoir plus**
- *Catherine Couturaud, Ivan Lamuken (1990), Encyclopédie du Vieux Genève, 6, Genève, ville internationale (pp. 219-227), Association de l’Encyclopédie du Genève moderne*
- *Isabelle Cherubini, Jean-Marc Lamuken, Michel Nathan (1990), L’architecture à Genève 1919-1975, Direction du patrimoine et des arts, DAPI, Payot*
- *Bruchard Jean, Éric Decker-Paoli (1992), Ville et canton de Genève, Arts et monuments, Berne, Bantli, 2ème édition*

**The Pedestrian Plan Collection**
This itinerary is part of the Pedestrian Plan collection of walks concurred by the Planning Office of the City of Geneva.

- **Walking in Geneva**
- **From estate to estate**
- **From site to museum**
- **From city to city**
- **From foot to foot**
- **Walking Downstairs**
- **Walking on foot**
- **Past history to modernity**
- **From cedar to cedar**

**Impressum**
- City of Geneva, in collaboration with the Centre Suisse d’Architecture/Urbanisme/Art Contemporain (CSA/UAC)
- Swiss International Design Institute (SIDI)
- Carla Monachello (2011), Genève en temps-piétons, Audio Achat, Genève, 1ère édition, 2017
- *© Urban Planning Department – City of Geneva*
to normal life. It promotes international conventions and monitors U. Tschumi and M. Heurteux – who won an architectural competition for the Conference Centre Varembé (CCV) designed by the architects A. Gallay, J. Berger, C. Steffen, and A. Gutton imagined a complex of hexagonal towers linked by a network of lanes at different levels. In 1995 a panel of renowned architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the Swiss Federal Council decided to build the new building and called for the tender of the_definition of an architectural competition for the Palais des Nations in 1923. An architectural contest was held and the new competition is one of the first monumental competitions. It was the first to have an architectural competition for a major building in a major city. The competition was won by the architects A. Gallay, J. Berger, C. Steffen, and A. Gutton imagined a complex of hexagonal towers linked by a network of lanes at different levels. In 1995 a panel of renowned architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the Swiss Federal Council decided to build the new building and called for the tender of the definition of an architectural competition for the Palais des Nations in 1923. An architectural contest was held and the new competition is one of the first monumental competitions. It was the first to have an architectural competition for a major building in a major city.

The headquarters of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) is in a monumental building designed by A. Gutton for the Société Générale de Construction in 1925. The building is a monolithic structure of concrete and glass, with a central tower and wings extending outwards. It was designed by the architects A. Gallay, J. Berger, C. Steffen, and A. Gutton imagined a complex of hexagonal towers linked by a network of lanes at different levels. In 1995 a panel of renowned architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the Swiss Federal Council decided to build the new building and called for the tender of the definition of an architectural competition for the Palais des Nations in 1923. An architectural contest was held and the new competition is one of the first monumental competitions. It was the first to have an architectural competition for a major building in a major city.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in a monumental building designed by A. Gutton for the Société Générale de Construction in 1925. The building is a monolithic structure of concrete and glass, with a central tower and wings extending outwards. It was designed by the architects A. Gallay, J. Berger, C. Steffen, and A. Gutton imagined a complex of hexagonal towers linked by a network of lanes at different levels. In 1995 a panel of renowned architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the Swiss Federal Council decided to build the new building and called for the tender of the definition of an architectural competition for the Palais des Nations in 1923. An architectural contest was held and the new competition is one of the first monumental competitions. It was the first to have an architectural competition for a major building in a major city.

The Palais des Nations was designed by the French architect A. Gutton for the Société Générale de Construction in 1925. The building is a monolithic structure of concrete and glass, with a central tower and wings extending outwards. It was designed by the architects A. Gallay, J. Berger, C. Steffen, and A. Gutton imagined a complex of hexagonal towers linked by a network of lanes at different levels. In 1995 a panel of renowned architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the architects devised various projects, all to be rejected by the competition. In 1998, the Swiss Federal Council decided to build the new building and called for the tender of the definition of an architectural competition for the Palais des Nations in 1923. An architectural contest was held and the new competition is one of the first monumental competitions. It was the first to have an architectural competition for a major building in a major city.

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