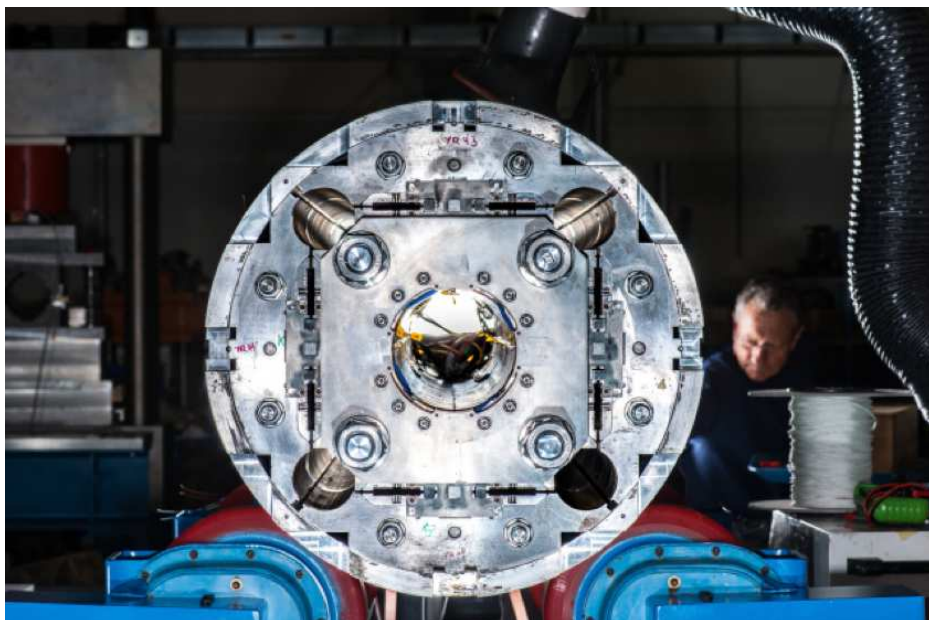


THE CROWN JEWEL OF THE HL-LHC MAGNETS



View of the cross-section of a short-model magnet for the High Luminosity LHC quadrupole, with three coils manufactured at CERN and one coil made in the US. (Image: Robert Hradil, Monika Majer/ProStudio22.ch)

While the LHC is at the start of a new season of data taking, scientists and engineers around the world are working hard to develop brand new magnets for the LHC upgrade, the High-Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC).

Indeed, for this upgrade, more than one kilometer of the LHC machine needs to be replaced. Installation will start in 2024, and there will be about 100 magnets of 11 new types: four types of main magnets (dipole and quadrupole magnets which bend and focus the beams), and seven different types of correcting magnets.

In particular, the new main quadrupole magnets, that will sit in the insertion regions on either side of the ATLAS and CMS detectors, exploit a key innovative technology providing fields beyond 10 Tesla. They are built from niobium-tin (Nb₃Sn), using a unique design that allows the peak magnetic field strength to be increased by

around 50% compared with the current LHC dipoles, bringing it from about eight to about 12 tesla (T). They will squeeze the beams before collisions, replacing the quadrupoles in the LHC's triplets. These magnets will contribute to increasing the HL-LHC integrated luminosity – the total number of collisions – up to a factor of 10 beyond the LHC's design value.

The new quadrupole magnets are being developed in the framework of a collaboration between CERN and the LHC-AUP (LHC Accelerator Upgrade Project) consortium, which involves three US laboratories. Two types of these new quadrupole magnets of two different lengths (4.5 metres in US and 7.5 metres at CERN) are being developed.

Now the design phase has been completed, the main magnets are in the prototype phase. (Continued on page 2)

A WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

YOUR PRIVACY MATTERS

CERN is a global organisation that deals with the personal data of people from around the world, and with that comes a certain degree of responsibility. In an age of increasing awareness of the importance of privacy, it is critical for us to take all measures possible to protect personal data and to show that we care about this issue in a very tangible way. This is vital for maintaining the trust of the individuals sharing their information with us, and demonstrating that this laboratory applies the same high-level standards that we apply to our research to everything else we do.

(Continued on page 2)

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A WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

YOUR PRIVACY MATTERS

Fully understanding, for example, what data we process, where we process it, who has access to it, and how long we keep it, is key in this era of ever increasing technological and automated handling of information that could be used to identify individuals.

This is also in line with developments in the EU, which approved the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) last year, and in other international and national contexts. The GDPR will become EU law in 2018. We intend to demonstrate our commitment to best practice in this area by offering an adequate and equivalent level of protection within the CERN context.

For this reason, I have created an Office of Data Privacy Protection, ODPP, which will work with all stakeholders at CERN to ensure that we are identifying and adopting best practices in our approach to the processing of personal data. The leading principles are already defined in

the Code of Conduct, which states that we shall “Safeguard confidential information, documents or data, and ensure that such material in our possession is properly protected” and “Respect the privacy of others and protect personal information given to us in confidence”.

Naturally, it will take some time to evolve our current procedures and practices to ensure that people’s privacy is fully protected at CERN, but there are a number of initiatives in preparation. These will include a communications strategy involving e-learning modules to increase awareness, various policies to clarify the correct ways to process personal data and an Operational Circular setting out the associated rights and obligations. The fact that we have a coherent approach to service management across CERN gives us a unique framework on which to build. The service catalogue will be leveraged to create a consistent, state-of-the-art approach to ensuring that

wherever personal data is processed at CERN, the privacy rights of the individuals concerned are fully respected.

Data Protection

What is “Data Protection”? CERN is already fortunate to have an excellent security and IT service that can ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data. Data Protection is concerned with the handling of “personal” data, i.e. data that can identify you as an individual. When can it be collected? How can it be used? Who can it be shared with? Where can it be stored? The Office of Data Privacy Protection has been established to offer help to the services at CERN that process personal data and to anyone who is concerned about how their personal data is being handled by the Organization.

Fabiola Gianotti
Director-General

THE CROWN JEWEL OF THE HL-LHC MAGNETS

Given the high cost of the magnets’ materials, tests are done on shorter models (1.5 metres) to assess the stability of the design and the mechanical structure. One of the main issues of the Nb3Sn magnets is the management of the thermal contractions, because the materials that make up the magnet have to undergo harsh changes, from being heated to 650 °C to make the superconductor, and then cooled-down to cryogenic temperatures – needed by the magnets to work in a superconducting state.

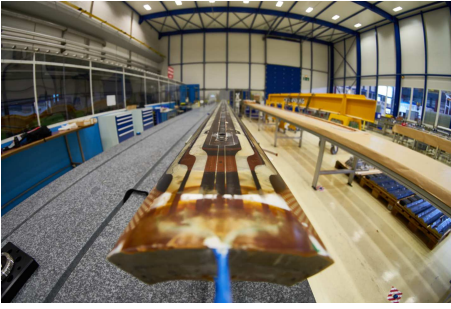
Last year, a 1.5 metre-long short model quadrupole, made of two coils from the LARP (LHC Accelerator Research Program) consortium and two from CERN, was tested in the United States, reaching a peak magnetic field of 13 T. Another short model, with three coils made at CERN and one in the US, was also tested at CERN later in the year, to verify the performance

reproducibility. It reached a peak field of 12.2 T, above nominal magnetic field, but a few tenths of a tesla below the target of ultimate performance. Another iteration of the assembly will be done in the second part of the year. A third short model of the triplets on either side of ATLAS and CMS, and the first one with a homogeneous set of coils, will soon be tested at CERN. It will be an important test to validate many features of the quadrupole design.

In January 2017, a full-length 4.5 metre-long coil – a world-record-breaking length, for a Nb3Sn magnet in an accelerator – has been tested at the US Brookhaven National Laboratory and reached the nominal field value of 13.4 T.

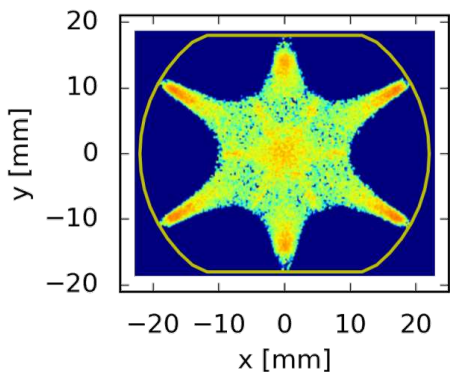
Meanwhile at CERN, the winding of 7.15-metre-long coils already started in the Large Magnet Facility building. “Scaling from one to seven metres is absolutely not

a trivial task, and it is one of the main technological challenges of this project,” says Ezio Todesco, a physicist in the SC Magnet Design and Technology section, in the Magnets, Superconductors and Cryostats group of the Technology department, who is leading the work for the HL-LHC project dealing with magnets for the insertion regions. “Between the end of this year and the end of next year, we will test the first full length prototypes. We will have then the confirmation that they perform as expected, and see whether some design iteration is needed,” he adds.



The new 7.15-metre-long coils for the Nb₃Sn quadrupoles for HL-LHC, in the Large Magnet Facility building.

LHC REPORT: CLEAR SKIES FOR THE 2017 LHC RUN



Snapshot of the typical star-like distribution of the electron cloud on the beam screen of a sextupole magnet.

Despite the ultra-high vacuum of the LHC beam pipe, residual gas molecules and electrons remain trapped on the walls of the vacuum chamber. When the beam circulates, they are liberated from the surface of the walls and they eventually destabilise the beams. This phenomenon is called “electron cloud”.

The LHC beam-time of week 23 was fully devoted to the “scrubbing” of the vacuum chamber walls to prevent the formation of electron clouds. In this mode of operation, the LHC is repeatedly filled with as many closely spaced bunches as possible, which are able to provoke intense electron clouds in the pipes. In a beneficial loop,

when the pipe walls are under a strong electron bombardment, they gradually become less prone to produce further electrons and this, in turn, inhibits the electron cloud formation. In this way, the scrubbing operation reduces formation of electron clouds, which would otherwise heat up the walls, degrade the vacuum in the beam pipes and eventually generate instabilities or degradation of colliding beams.

Scrubbing the LHC this year was deemed even more necessary because of the opening of Sector 1–2 during the Extended Year End Technical Stop (EYETS) 2016–17 and the consequent contamination of the pipe inner walls.

The LHC scrubbing began on Tuesday, 6 June. Long trains of 288 bunches from the SPS were used to fill the LHC. The cells of Sector 1–2 exhibited, as expected, a far larger heat load at the beginning with respect to those of all the other sectors. Over the following days, however, the heat load in Sector 1–2 gradually decreased and the beam quality was seen to be steadily improving, demonstrating that the scrubbing of the beam chambers was being successful.

By Friday night, the number of bunches in the LHC reached 2820 per beam, which is

the maximum number that can be presently achieved. The injection process was quite fast thanks to both the injection of long trains from the SPS and to the LHC cryogenic control system, which could efficiently react to the rapidly changing heat loads on the cold walls while more and more beam got injected. In spite of the continued presence of a dense electron cloud in the machine, the full beam was circulating stably and with little degradation in LHC by Saturday night, while the heat load in Sector 1–2 went down to the value it had reached at the end of 2016.

The final day of this year scrubbing run was devoted to dedicated beam tests aiming to address long-standing questions, as well as (yet) unexplored operational aspects, such as the difference in electron cloud production between the two beams and the machine settings necessary to guarantee beam stability with the current amount of electron cloud in the machine. All tests were successfully completed as of Monday, 12 June, early in the morning. The LHC is now ready to continue the intensity ramp-up with 25-nanosecond beams for physics, which will eventually lead to 2556 high-brightness bunches per beam stored in the machine, which is the objective for 2017.

Giovanni Rumolo for the e-Cloud scrubbing team

TELL US YOUR HIGGS STORIES



Were you one of the lucky few who could get into the full auditorium for the announcement? (Image: Maximilien Brice, Laurent Egli/CERN)

The best stories will be published on our website on 4 July.

So get on your keyboard!

Where were you and what were you doing when you first heard about the Higgs boson discovery on the 4th of July 2012? Tell us your Higgs stories on this web form. You can also attach your photos and videos.

BABY MIND MOVED TO EAST HALL



On 14 June, the Baby MIND neutrino detector was moved, module by module, from Building 180 to Building 157 (East Hall). The succession of coil windings and (red) iron plates is clearly visible. (Image: Etam Noah/University of Geneva)

This week, great manoeuvres have been undertaken by two neutrino detectors (temporarily) at CERN. While ICARUS started its voyage to reach its new home at Fermilab in the US, Baby MIND, a 75-tonne neutrino detector with a new mag-

netization scheme, was moved from the Large Magnets Facility building, where it was built, to the East Hall (Building 157), where it will be characterised in the Proton Synchrotron (PS) beam in the next few weeks.

Baby MIND is a prototype for a Magnetised Iron Neutrino Detector (MIND) whose goal is to precisely identify and track positively or negatively charged muons, in order to reconstruct the parent neutrinos that produced them interacting with matter. The more detailed is the identification of the muon that crosses the detector, the more we can learn about the original neutrino. After its testing and characterisation in the PS beam, it will be transported at the end of July to Japan, where it will be part of the the (T59) WAGASCI experiment, contributing to a better understanding of the T2K neutrino oscillation experiment.



The Baby MIND neutrino detector in the East Hall, where it will be characterised during the summer in the Proton Synchrotron beam, before being shipped to Japan. (Image: Alain Blondel/University of Geneva)

Stefania Pandolfi

CERN'S NEW COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY FOR 2017-2020

Lots of organisations communicate. But not all organisations communicate strategically –purposefully sharing information to the right people, at the right time, and engaging people in their activities.

Strategic communications are crucial if CERN wants to achieve its scientific goals and be a leading, trusted, voice for research around the globe. CERN leadership has, for well over a decade, understood the value of strategic communications. As such, the Education, Communication and Outreach group (ECO) are excited to share CERN's new strategy for communications, which covers the next four years – the mandate of the current Directorate.

The strategy is available online, and draws together contributions from across CERN. It includes six key messages that we hope will encourage engagement with CERN, emphasise our mission, and highlight the themes that underpin our identity:

- CERN is a world leader in particle physics;
- The discovery of the Higgs boson has launched a journey of discovery that will extend for decades
- We need new accelerators, detectors and computing power for that journey;
- CERN brings benefits to society;
- We are an open institution;

- Peaceful collaboration and diversity are intrinsic to CERN.

The purpose of communication is rarely simply to inform; rather the ultimate goal is to impart knowledge, change behaviours or attitudes. Thus, our communication goal is, on one hand, to ensure the long-term future of CERN's mission to be the European particle physics laboratory and, on the other, to engage society in CERN's activities.

There are several audiences that we need to engage, from governments and the international scientific community, to industry and the CERN community. Teachers,

students and our neighbours are also key audiences. The media and influencers are crucial intermediaries in reaching all audiences. Different audiences, with different key messages, require different communication channels. From online to face-to-face interactions, we will draw on the widest possible range of channels, with rigorous assessment of their impact, as laid out in the new document. For each target audience, we have also developed specific messaging.

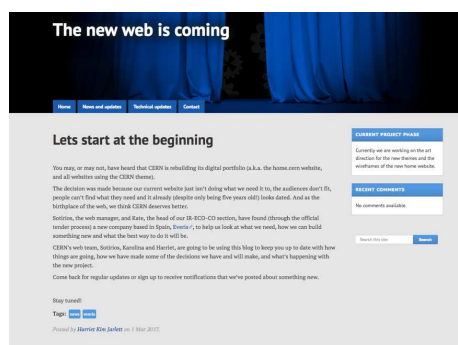
The communications strategy is underpinned by CERN's scientific goals (laid out in the 2017-2021 Medium Term Plan and in the European Strategy for Particle Physics) and buoyed by the outstanding track record of CERN's communication and education programmes.

Although the document is first and foremost a framework to guide the activities of CERN's core communications, we cannot do this alone. All CERN departments,

member states and collaborations are crucial participants, and at times partners, in our communications goals, so we hope they also find it useful. We will continue to work closely with many internal and external partners towards recognition of CERN's mission, the advancement of particle physics and the integration of the process and values of science in society.

Ana Godinho

KEEP UP TO DATE WITH CERN'S NEW WEBSITE



CERN is rebuilding its digital portfolio (a.k.a. the home.cern website, and all websites that use the CERN theme).

The web team will be blogging regularly about the decisions they've made to explain how and why they've made them on the Change blog.

So far, the blog discusses the research done on CERN's audience and users i.e.

who uses the website, and what they want to see. The web team welcomes your comments and feedback so please go, have a read, and comment.

At the moment the project is still conducting research on the navigation and whether we've put information in the right places, and you can help by filling out this survey.

Harriet Jarlett

MARIE CURIE, WOMEN AND SCIENCE, THEN AND NOW



This lecture will also provide an opportunity to shed some light on the image above. In 1930, Marie Curie and Albert Einstein came for lunch in the Pays de Gex, at the Hôtel Léger in Thoiry. What were Curie and Einstein discussing with their colleagues?

Is there still a glass ceiling for women in science in 2017? At 8.30 p.m. on 29 June, CERN will welcome physicist Hélène Langevin-Joliot for a lecture at the Globe of Science and Innovation. Now the Emeritus Research Director in Fundamental Nuclear Physics at the CNRS in Orsay (France), she has witnessed the progress of women scientists throughout her long and very productive career.

From an eminent family of scientists (no less than four Nobel Prizes in Chemistry and Physics), and herself passionate about physics, she will talk about her career as a woman in a traditionally male-oriented profession. Langevin-Joliot, daughter of Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie and granddaughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, grew up in an extraordinary and intellectually stimulating environment.

To say that the Curie women were feminists would be an understatement. Her mother and grandmother, both pioneers in their fields, supported her ambitions from a very early age and encouraged her to fight for important causes, such as helping women to access scientific careers and increasing scientific literacy among the general public.

Hélène Langevin-Joliot lifts the veil a little ahead of her lecture:

What are you expecting from your visit to CERN?

I haven't been to CERN for a long time. I'm expecting that this visit and the meetings I

will have while I am here will provide me with an opportunity to enrich my scientific and cultural knowledge. I'm also looking forward to seeing how CERN is developing its initiatives to inform the general public about science.

When you were young, did you rebel against the pressure of your historically famous family?

I wasn't tempted to rebel as a child or a teenager, and not even as a young woman after the war. The pressure wasn't as great as you might think: the media scrutiny that exists today didn't exist or at least wasn't as extensive and was very rarely focused on science and scientists. With the approach of war, followed by the occupation and then the liberation, people had enough to think about.

Why did you choose physics? Was it your first choice?

At school, I was only really passionate about solving maths problems. I found physics boring, too much about applying rules. But my mother got hold of some "experimental" equipment for me and that was

how I began to enjoy doing a bit of physics and chemistry, and chose to focus on those subjects.

From your point of view, how have women made progress in science since the beginning of your career?

After the war, when I started at the CNRS, the laboratories had to be built up from scratch. We had a huge amount of catching up to do in nuclear physics and those involved “already” included about 25% women, which was a lot at the time.

Later on, I was struck by the virtual absence of women at international colloquia, except for those from some Latin or Scandinavian countries. In France, the disparities between the different disciplines became clear to me, as well as the effects of the glass ceiling. Then the issue of gender equality took on a new significance, with new generations of women becoming more conscious of discrimination.

The lecture will be held at 8.30 p.m. on 29 June at the Globe of Science and

Innovation (Meyrin). The lecture will be in French with simultaneous interpreting into English. Entry is free of charge but registration is mandatory (<https://indico.cern.ch/event/643306/>). The event is being organised by the Visits and Local Relations team from the Education, Communication and Outreach group, in collaboration with the Écho du Reculet de Thoiry newspaper.

Laurianne Trimoulla

SWEDISH TEACHERS GO BACK TO SCHOOL AT CERN



CERN physicist Richard Jacobsson (at the centre) in the Antiproton Decelerator (AD) hall with the Swedish physics teachers participating in the 2017 programme of visits and lectures

From 16 to 18 June, a group of 15 physics teachers from Sweden came to CERN for a series of lectures and visits. The training programme for Swedish teachers began in 1993 on the initiative of Richard Jacobsson, who at the time

was a physicist with the DELPHI experiment at the Large Electron-Positron (LEP) collider. The programme is organised by the IECD (International Education and Development Centre-Kurscentrum Umeå/Uppsala). Richard Jacobsson, who is today jointly responsible for the proposed SHiP experiment, is still the main organiser at CERN. Over the past 25 years, more than 470 Swedish teachers have benefited from these annual three-day courses.

NEWS FROM COUNCIL

Dear Colleagues,

The agendas of this week's meetings of the Council and its committees were extremely rich and varied, and I would like to share with you some of the highlights.

A major focus of discussions was the Medium-Term Plan (MTP), which was approved with very strong support, along with the budget for 2018. The MTP describes CERN's scientific and financial strategy for the next five years along with a longer-term view over ten years. Council's approval of the MTP underlines our Member States' continuing support for the Organisation, for which we are very grateful.

The CERN family continued to grow with the Council agreeing to admit Lithuania as an Associate Member State. I will be travelling to Vilnius later this month to sign the corresponding agreement.

June is the month when we present our Annual Report to the Council. This document is a record of our achievements over the year, and if you would like a paper copy you can pick one up in the library as of the end of next week. The report will also be available online.

There is much more to cover, and I hope that many of you will be able to join the Directors and me in the Main Auditorium on

Monday 26 June at 3.00 p.m. for a more extensive report. A webcast will be available for those who cannot attend in person.

The Council and its committees warmly applauded the continuing great performance of the Laboratory across all its scientific and other activities. This applause is for you. The Directors and I would like to add our warmest thanks and congratulations to everybody.

With best regards,

Fabiola Gianotti

Fabiola Gianotti

TWO PRESIDENTIAL VISITS TO CERN



President Ameenah Gurib-Fakim signs the CERN Visitors' Book at the end of her visit. ** (Image: Julien Marius Ordan/CERN)

Visit of the President of the Republic of Mauritius

The President of the Republic of Mauritius, Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, and her delegation were welcomed to CERN on 16 June 2017 by Charlotte Warakaulle, Director for International Relations, Emmanuel Tsesmelis, Head of Associate Member and Non-Member State Relations, and Archana Sharma, a physicist from the CMS collaboration.

During her visit, the President visited the Synchrocyclotron and the ATLAS control room. She was also introduced to some of the activities at IdeaSquare.

***From left to right: His Excellency Mr Israhyananda Dhalladoo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva; Arshana Sharma, CMS physicist; Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius; and Emmanuel Tsesmelis, Head of Associate Member and Non-Member State Relations.*

Visit of the President of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

On 16 June 2017, CERN received a visit from the President of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Bidhya Devi Bhandari, and her delegation. Upon her arrival, the President was welcomed by Emmanuel Tsesmelis, Head of Associate Member and Non-Member State Relations.

President Bhandari visited the Synchrocyclotron and the ATLAS control room. At the end of her visit, she also signed the CERN Visitors' Book.



Charlotte Warakaulle (left), Director for International Relations, accompanies the President of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Bidhya Devi Bhandari. (Image: Julien Marius Ordan/CERN)

Anaïs Schaeffer

DISCOVER THE HIDDEN TREASURES OF CERN'S ARCHIVE



CERN Archives opened their doors to photographers during the Photowalk event in 2015, revealing their treasures of the past, such as the documents donated by the widow of the Nobel prize-winning Wolfgang Pauli (Image: Gaetano Cessati)

International Archives Day, 9 June, is an opportunity to discover a little-known CERN resource. Unlike libraries, archives tend to be hidden away. You can't browse among the shelves, or borrow files to use in the workplace, but sometimes they contain just the information you need.

CERN's rich heritage has many parts: its scientific data, the black and white photos recently put online by the Library, the audio-visual collection, currently being digitized by the IT department, historic objects in the care of the IR-ECO group, and much more—not least the memory of its people.

The CERN Archive exists in the background, supporting other endeavours and preserving our documentary heritage for future generations. About 1000 shelf metres of files filled with letters, notes, reports, rough drafts, memos such as this report, by Miss Steel, are preserved. You can browse more examples on our timeline.

It is a place for information on all aspects of CERN's history. Sometimes documents provide detailed information, such as measurements that facilitate maintenance of old infrastructure. Sometimes they clarify a policy decision taken several decades ago, or allow old research to be reused in new ways. Sometimes they enrich our un-

derstanding of other historical resources. Guido Franco's 1968 film about CERN is great fun to watch, but 50 years later it's even more interesting to read about the controversy that his approach stirred up. Some people were enthusiastic, saying he'd captured the spirit of particle physics research, others thought his frivolous portrayal of scientists would ruin CERN's reputation.

Archives contain records written during the ordinary course of business, so they tend to give a very honest view of what was going on. That doesn't mean every document tells the truth. To understand fully you need to read documents in context and consider the creators' intentions. That's why archival management is governed by respect for the integrity, provenance and original order of the material. Rearranging files in a more user-friendly way would destroy much of the contextual information, and unsupervised access would compromise their evidential value.

CERN also owns the scientific archive of 1945 Nobel-prizewinning physicist Wolfgang Pauli. This small but historically valuable collection was donated by Pauli's widow who, with the help of friends, tracked down originals or copies of his letters. His correspondence, with Bohr, Heisenberg, Einstein and others, provides an invaluable resource on the development of 20th century science. What would have happened if Pauli's letters had been e-mails?

Most items in the Pauli collection have been digitized and are available online.

The Archive also includes photographs, manuscripts, notes, and a rare audio recording of Pauli lecturing in 1958 (<http://cds.cern.ch/record/1053105>).

If you wish to explore CERN's collections:

- Pauli Archive (http://library.cern/archives/Pauli_archive).
- CERN Archive (<http://library.cern/archives>). Most scientific and technical material is available for consultation, but restricted access (30

year closure) applies to other types of files.

- Various online resources are available here (<http://library.cern/archives/online-resources>), plus more information about the history of CERN (https://library.web.cern.ch/archives/history_CERN/internal_organisation).

Contact for any enquiries:
Anita.Hollier@cern.ch

Anita Hollier

Official communications

VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AND ACCESS CONTROL AT CERN

CERN has installed video surveillance cameras and access control systems on its site for the protection of people and property.

You will certainly have noticed the video cameras installed in several buildings at CERN and along its roads. Spread across the 200 hectares of CERN's fenced site, these cameras protect sensitive areas, as well as remote facilities that are not staffed by the security teams. The images they record are normally kept for one year.

Almost 7000 people enter the CERN site every day and the Organization welcomes 120,000 visitors and hosts 150 protocol visits each year. With so many people on site, CERN took the decision to install more effective surveillance systems **to protect both people and property**. This decision was also prompted by the increase in the number of thefts in recent years.

The decision was taken after extensive consideration and following discussion between several groups at CERN, in particular the BE, HR, IT and SMB departments and the DG unit (including the Legal Service). CERN is conscious of the fact that video surveillance raises questions about the protection of personal data. The importance that the Organization attaches to this subject explains why the Security Service will be one of the first services at CERN to publish its own "Service Privacy

Notice" (<https://cern.service-now.com/service-portal/privacy-policy.do?se=site-security>), a document that will inform you of your rights with respect to video surveillance and access control, and that will describe how the Security Service handles your personal data¹.

Regarding video surveillance, CERN follows these basic principles:

- **Necessity and proportionality:** the installation of a video surveillance and access control system is an essential addition to the tools that are already available to the Guards Service with a view to guaranteeing the protection of people and property at CERN. Video surveillance is part of CERN's overall safety and security policy and is adapted and limited to requirements on a case-by-case basis.
- **Transparency:** visible and easily recognisable pictograms (see below) are gradually being installed at the site entrances and in certain buildings. In addition, the "Service Privacy Notice" (<https://cern.service-now.com/service-portal/privacy-policy.do?se=site-security>) contains information about video surveillance, access control and vehicle flow control systems, as well as your entitlement to access the data held by such systems.

- **Responsibility:** CERN's Director-General is responsible for CERN's video surveillance and access control systems. The Head of the Safety Service is responsible for ensuring the proper and compliant use of the system and the data it collects. In collaboration with the Legal Service and the Office of Data Privacy Protection (<http://odpp.web.cern.ch/>) (ODPP), he or she defines the security protocols needed to protect the images stored (for the purposes of recording, use and transmission). The BE-ICS group is responsible for the technical equipment and its protection. This includes ensuring the capture of usable images and secure data transmission and storage. The IT department is responsible for the security of the data storage system. Among other things, this guarantees the protection of personal data. These groups guarantee that CERN's video surveillance equipment is used in accordance with the applicable legislation, in particular the laws concerning the privacy and fundamental freedoms of those present on the CERN site. If you have any questions on this point, please contact the Office of Data Privacy Protection (<http://odpp.web.cern.ch/>).

This pictogram is displayed at the site entrances and in certain buildings.

Only video surveillance systems installed by the Security Service are permitted on the CERN site. The installation or use of video surveillance outside this framework is not permitted.

¹In the framework of establishing an internal policy for the protection of personal data, which in particular will involve the publication of an Operational Circular, each service will be required to produce

its own "Privacy Notice". This policy is based on best practice and on recommendations from other intergovernmental organisations, CERN's Host States and the European Union.

CERN HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (CHIS) - REIMBURSEMENT OF INFERTILITY TREATMENTS

In line with the practice in many Member States and in most international organisations based in Geneva, the CHIS will, as of 1 July 2017, reimburse infertility treatments to persons benefiting from its normal health insurance cover.

Such reimbursements are subject to: 1) prior approval by the thirdparty administrator, UNIQA, upon presentation of a medical

prescription and other relevant information; and 2) to a lifetime ceiling for expenses of 30,000 CHF.

These infertility treatments will be considered as pharmaceutical costs or medical treatments, to which the reimbursement rates of the General Rule will apply (note that the reimbursement bonus will **not** apply).

Treatments undertaken or paid before 1 July 2017 will be managed according to the current rules that are more restrictive.

For more information, do not hesitate to contact the third-party administrator of the CHIS: UNIQA (Tel.: 72730 / uniqa-assurance@cern.ch).

HR Department

YOUR WELLBEING IS OUR CONCERN: MAKE SURE YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACTS ARE UP TO DATE IN THE DATABASE!

In order to be able to provide a swift and adequate response in the event of an emergency, it is highly recommended that all members of the personnel (both employed and associated) ensure the list of their

emergency contacts is kept up to date with names and telephone numbers.

Please ensure you check and update the list as required by following this link: <https://edh.cern.ch/Document/EC/>.

HR Department

DRIVING A CERN VEHICLE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: REMINDER ABOUT CUSTOMS REGULATION

Since 1 May 2015, the European Union has applied a new regulation regarding "the temporary importation of means of transport intended to be used by a natural person resident in the customs territory of the Union (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015R0234>)". This regulation also applies to vehicles belonging to or rented by CERN, **registered in Switzerland and travelling in France**, but does not necessitate any modifications to the provisions of Operational Circular No. 4 regarding the use of these vehicles. The *Direction régionale des douanes du Léman* (Léman regional customs directorate) has informed the Organization that members of the CERN personnel and contractors' personnel may present their CERN access card instead of the contract of employment

specified in the European regulation in the event of inspection by the French customs authorities.

In this context, we would like to remind you of the following provisions of Operational Circular No. 4:

- Paragraph 10 ("Use of vehicles for private purposes (e.g. for transporting family members or for shopping) is prohibited in all circumstances, including in the context of standby service.");
- Paragraph 24 ("Members of a contractor's personnel are not authorised to use a vehicle for travel between their place of residence and the place of work.");

- Paragraph 22 ("Use of a vehicle for travel between the place of residence and the place of work must be authorised by the head of the department to which the member of the personnel is assigned.");
- Paragraph 25 ("Except in the case of travel as specified in § 22, the driver must be in possession of a job order in order to drive a vehicle outside the permitted driving area.");
- Paragraph 34 ("When making use of the vehicle, the driver must be in possession of the following documents:
 - his or her CERN access card,
 - a valid driving licence,
 - the documents for the vehicle (registration document, insurance "green card", etc.)

- a valid identity document (identity card, national passport or other travel document recognised in Switzerland and France) with the necessary visas where required (drivers

- are also recommended to be in possession of their legitimisation documents issued by the Host States),
- any additional authorisations (cf. Article III, § 22 to 31”).

Relations with the Host States Service
www.cern.ch/relations
 Tel.: 72848 / 75152

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING VISAS FOR SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE-SIGNATURE RIGHTS

In accordance with the Status Agreements with CERN, Switzerland and France facilitate the entry of members of the Organization's personnel on to their territories. Where relevant, detailed procedures for obtaining visas apply.

Within the framework of those procedures, only the following individuals are authorised to initiate the *Note verbale* procedure as well as to sign the Official Invitation Letters and the *Conventions d'accueil*.

1. Kirsti ASPOLA (EP – CMO)
2. Maria BARROSO LOPEZ (IT – DI)
3. Catherine BRANDT (DG – DI)
4. Michelle CONNOR (TH – GS)
5. Gaëlle DUPERRIER (EP – AGS)
6. Patrick FASSNACHT (EP – ADO)
7. Fernando FERNANDEZ SAVORGNANO (HR – TA)
8. Nathalie GOURIOU (EP – AGS)
9. Nathalie GRÜB (EP – AGS)
10. Jeanette KOTZIAN (BE – HDO)
11. Cécile NOELS (ATS – DO)
12. Tania PARDO (EP – AGS)
13. Maria QUINTAS (HR – TA)

14. Kate RICHARDSON (EP – AGS)
15. Jeanne ROSTANT (TH – GS)
16. Christoph SCHAEFER (IR – REL)
17. Ulla TIHINEN (EP – AGS)
18. Emmanuel TSESMELIS (IR – REL)

The French and Swiss Authorities will reject any request signed by a person who is not on this list.

We would like to remind you that in accordance with the memorandum of 7 December 2000 issued by the Director of the Administration, (ref. DG/DA/00-119), “*the Organization shall not request any legitimisation document (or residence permit) or visa from the Host States for persons registered as EXTERNAL*” (people who do not hold a contract of employment, association or apprenticeship with CERN).

We would also like to remind you that those coming to CERN should find out **in good time** about the conditions of entry to Switzerland and France applying to them and ensure that they obtain the requisite

visas, where applicable, in the country in which they are habitually resident.

Useful information can be obtained from the Swiss and French diplomatic representations abroad, as well as from the following Web pages:

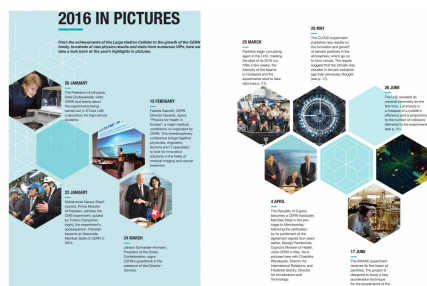
- Swiss State Secretariat for Migration (https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/publiservice/weisungenn-kreisschreiben/visa/liste1_staatsangehoerigkeit.html);
- French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs. (<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/>)

The Authorities of the Host States have informed the Organization on a number of occasions that they insist upon **scrupulous compliance** with visa legislation.

Relations with the Host States Service
<http://www.cern.ch/relations/relations.secretariat@cern.ch>
 Tel. 72848

Announcements

THE NEW ANNUAL REPORT IS AVAILABLE



Pages 6 and 7 from the 2016 CERN annual report (Image: CERN)

The 2016 CERN Annual Report, with a brand new layout, is now available. It was presented to the CERN Council last week and highlights CERN's main achievements and activities from 2016. You can read it online here.

Paper copies will be available at the Library this week.

Happy reading!

SOUS-PRÉFECTURE IN GEX: NEW OPENING HOURS AS OF 1 JULY 2017

Car registration and driving licenses: by appointment (<http://www.rdv.ain.gouv.fr/booking/create/822>) only, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 8:45 to 11:45 am.

Residence cards: Monday-Tuesday from 2:00 to 4:15 pm and Wednesday-Thursday from 9:00 to 11:45 am.

These opening hours are valid until further notice. For more information, see here (<http://www.ain.gouv.fr/sous-prefecture-de-gex-r352.html>).

GATES A AND C CLOSE NOW AT 8 PM

Due to the construction works for the *Esplanade des particules*, the opening hours of CERN's Gates A and C are being extended for access to and departure from

the site (8 pm instead of 7 pm) starting today Monday 19 June 2017.

The opening hours for Gate E remain unchanged.

SMB Department

CERN RESTAURANTS: OPENING HOURS DURING SUMMER 2017

This summer, the three CERN restaurants remain open during their usual hours. Due to some renovation works, the Glass Box in restaurant 1 will be closed from 19 June to 19 September 2017. The Brasserie in restaurant 2 will be open during the summer.

The satellites will be open as follows:

- 6: normal hours
- 13: normal hours
- 30: normal hours
- 40: closing at 4:30 p.m., instead of 5:00 p.m.
- 54: normal hours, closed from 31 July to 25 August
- 864: normal hours, closed from 7 August to 25 August
- 865: normal hours, closed from 17 July to 4 August

- 774: normal hours

In addition to that, restaurants 2 and 3 and all satellites will be closed on Thursday 7 September ("*Jeûne genevois*") and Friday 8 September. Restaurant 1 will apply its weekend opening hours on 7 September, namely from 7.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m., and will have its normal opening hours back on Friday 8 September 2017.

JOIN US AS WE CELEBRATE 3 YEARS OF CERN & SOCIETY

In June of 2014, CERN established its charitable arm, the CERN & Society Foundation, whose purpose is to support and promote the dissemination, to the widest possible public, of the benefits of CERN's mission, through education & outreach, innovation & knowledge exchange, and culture & creativity.

Since then, the CERN & Society programme has successfully helped multiply

CERN's impact on society thanks to a range of projects that aim at raising young people's interest in science, creating synergies between science and the arts, and improving people's lives through scientific applications.

On **Tuesday 20 June**, find the CERN & Society stands **at the entrances of Restaurant 1 and Restaurant 2** and participate to a celebratory lottery. A smiley

CERN & Society team will welcome and interest you with many CERN & Society impact stories.

In the meantime, if you wish to learn more about CERN & Society, visit www.cern.ch/giving.

RESTAURANTS 1 & 2: 10% DISCOUNT FOR STUDENTS

A 10% discount is granted to CERN students in Novae restaurants 1 and 2 (Meyrin site) between 15 June and 15 September 2017, during the lunch and dinner hours, namely from 11.30 a.m. to 2.15 p.m. and from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. The discount will be applied on hot dishes, salads or sandwiches.

Upon request, the students will receive a specific badge from their secretariat if they fulfill the following conditions:

- to be born in 1992 or after,
- to have a student card from a school, university or college,

· to have a contract of minimum 1 month with CERN.

The badge, together with the CERN access card, will need to be presented to the cash registers of Novae restaurants in order to benefit from this discount.