The Eleventh Meeting of the CEPC-SppC International Advisory Committee

IAC Committee
M. E. Biagini, D. Bortoletto, A. Cohen,
M. Davier, M. Demarteau, B. Foster (Chair), J. Fuster, D. Gross,
A. Hoecker, L. Linssen, L. Maiani, M.L. Mangano, T. Nakada,
S. Stapnes, G. N. Taylor, A. Yamamoto, H.W. Zhao.

November 20-21, 2025

1 Overview

The eleventh meeting of the CEPC-SppC International Advisory Committee took place in person and via Zoom on November 20–21, 2025, where the development in the accelerator design, progress in physics and detector work, as well as the recent development on the project approval process, were presented. The appendices to this report contain the charge for the meeting (Appendix A), the members of the IAC (Appendix B), and the agenda of the meeting (Appendix C).

In light of the decision by CAS not to put CEPC forward for inclusion in the 15th five year plan, the IAC devoted most of its deliberations to the future of CEPC. It wishes to place on record its conviction that the work done so far on CEPC has been of the highest quality and that the failure to get approval in no way reflects a lack of quality of the CEPC project or the promise of the physics that it would deliver. The IAC fully supports the determination of the CEPC team and IHEP to continue the efforts towards approval, and to treat the current situation as an opportunity for reconsideration leading to further work and optimisation of the project. This is also an opportunity for the project to reconceptualize their crucial role in the global effort to develop a high-luminosity Higgs and electroweak factory to explore the physics of electroweak symmetry breaking.

2 Detector & Physics

2.1 Detector R&D, Reference Detector TDR

The committee congratulates the Detector R&D CEPC Study Group on completing the Reference Detector TDR (`https://arxiv.org/abs/2510.05260`, 669 pages) within a strict timeline, enabling its inclusion in the CEPC proposal to CAS in September 2025. The committee also expresses its strong appreciation for the substantial contributions of the International Detector Review Committee (IDRC), whose dedicated efforts were instrumental in assessing and refining the TDR on a very tight schedule. Both the IDRC and the IAC note that this was especially remarkable given the state-of-the-art technologies employed in most of the detector systems: curved MAPS produced via wafer stitching for the innermost vertex layers; an outer precision-coordinate and timing silicon layer based on AC-coupled LGAD microstrips; a TPC with high-granularity, pixelated double-mesh micromegas modules; a high-granularity electromagnetic calorimeter based on orthogonally stacked BGO crystal bars and a high-light-yield, dense, and transparent glass-scintillator hadronic calorimeter, both optimised for particle-flow reconstruction; and a large 3 T superconducting solenoid.

While the TDR briefly references alternative detector concepts, the IDRC did not evaluate these options. A second detector remains part of the CEPC plan, but it was noted that the updated total cost estimate for CEPC currently includes the cost of only one detector.

The IDRC considers the CEPC Reference Detector proposal to be coherent, technically advanced, and well aligned with the physics requirements, and views it as ready to progress from conceptual design to integrated prototyping and system validation. The Reference Detector plays a strategic role by providing a solid technical basis and a common starting point for the two international collaborations that would be formed if CEPC proceeds. The detector described in the Ref-TDR is a realistic instrument that could be built and commissioned within a decade, offering a strong foundation for the CEPC experimental programme.

Although the design is advanced, substantial R&D on several technologies is still required, and further optimisation to minimise technical risk, contain cost, or improve performance remains possible before final technology choices are made.

The IAC is concerned about the pace of development of the new double rectangular (box type) aluminium (Al) stablised NbTi cable for the solenoid magnet. The IAC suggests an updated schedule be provided for the solenoid developments, in particular to demonstrate the full-size box-type Al superconductor with sufficient length to fabricate a full-scale (in diameter) model coil.

The machine–detector interface (MDI) is critical to detector optimisation. The tracking detector design must closely follow the evolution of the final-focus layout, and adequate protection against machine-induced backgrounds must be ensured. The IAC recommends a joint MDI planning group be formed including accelerator and detector experts for joint developments. It is also suggested that communication with the FCC MDI team be strengthened to provide additional insights in this critical aspect of the design, in both collider and detector performance. The impact of beam backgrounds also needs realistic modelling of the MDI.

A careful assessment of the required Z-pole statistics and physics performance capabilities must be made to enable a flavour-physics programme that extends well beyond the potential of Belle II.

In line with IDRC observations, the IAC recommends that the next phase should prioritise system-level prototypes that integrate mechanical, thermal, electrical, and readout components. Sector or module demonstrators will be essential to validate mechanical stability, cooling efficiency, electrical performance, and signal integrity. Such tests are crucial for technology down-selection and for refining large-scale engineering. Early development of end-to-end system tests, linking sensors, front-end electronics, data acquisition, and reconstruction software, are required to confirm the full operational chain and to identify integration challenges at an early stage. Following the CAS decision, the IAC emphasises that this phase must be embedded within a comprehensive roadmap. In addition to the scientific and technical milestones, the roadmap should include the expected R&D funding profile and what is required to maintain an active and motivated workforce. Continued expansion of international collaboration — both within the project itself and via external initiatives such as the ECFA Detector R&D (DRD) programs — is encouraged. This would have the additional benefit of increasing the international awareness of the advanced state of CEPC detector developments.

Given the decision to not include the CEPC in the 15th five-year plan, the IAC strongly encourages increased interaction between the CEPC detector development community and other Higgs factory detector efforts, such as those for the FCCee and Linear Collider programmes.

2.2 Physics Programme

The IAC congratulates the CEPC physics group for their excellent results achieved in 2025 putting forward the CEPC physics reach as a precision/discovery machine from the observation windows of Higgs, EW, flavour, and direct new-physics searches. The Higgs program remains at the core of all activities, while the other components, especially the Tera-Z program, strongly enhance the physics capabilities and impact. The flavour and new physics White Papers have been produced and the EW and QCD White Papers are well advanced. The holistic AI technologies described promise to be powerful tools to improve significantly the physics sensitivity. Relevant examples are the $H \to s\bar{s}$ or $H \to gg$ measurements, which are extremely demanding but also very promising. While important progress is being made on QCD studies, the accuracy of some theoretical calculations is a limiting factor in several studies, and efforts to improve these calculations are encouraged.

3 Accelerator EDR Phase

The Second CEPC IARC Engineering Design Review was held at IHEP on 16–19 September 2025 to assess progress toward the CEPC accelerator EDR and to determine readiness for a construction proposal within China's 15th Five-Year Plan anticipated. The committee reviewed 26 presentations spanning all major accelerator subsystems. Overall, the committee found substantial and broadly on-track progress, highlighted several areas needing accelerated work, and confirmed that CEPC development continues to mature toward a construction-ready design.

An important development since 2024 is the selection of the candidate site in the Henan Province, with the collider to be placed at approximately 300 m depth due to geological constraints. This represents a major milestone and enables site-specific design work across civil engineering, geodesy, power distribution, cooling and ventilation, access and installation planning, and safety systems. The deeper tunnel increases the civil-engineering cost by about 20% for these elements but allows the project to move from generic to detailed engineering.

The committee acknowledges that at the time of the current IAC meeting the CEPC accelerator team has given preliminary answers to most of the recommendations given by the IARC committee in September.

Main observations and comments:

- *Technical Progress:* Five mini-workshops were organized on critical aspects of the CEPC design, as recommended at the previous IARC meeting in 2024. These have been invaluable for the committee's understanding of: Cryogenics, MDI, Vacuum, Combined-function dipoles in the booster, and Alignment. The committee commends the strong achievements across numerous work packages. Cryogenics has reached a mature design stage, with well-developed system layouts and safety concepts including full recovery of the He resource and its conservation in failure scenarios. Alignment and geodetic work has advanced significantly with defined methodologies, new geoid modelling, and automated tunnel-measurement tools; however, completion of the geodetic network and qualification of arc-alignment instrumentation remain essential. Robotic/automated production lines for the 15 000 booster combined-function magnets and the vacuum-chamber fabrication and NEG-coating system are progressing effectively, with prototyping underway. The controls group has advanced the design of the timing system, radiation-tolerant fibres, and EPICS infrastructure, but staffing remains insufficient for the required full-scale development. High-efficiency 650 MHz and C-band klystron R&D continues to deliver excellent performance, including an 80 MW C-band prototype with significant potential for reducing costs and increasing reliability. The IAC received very impressive presentations of PWFA and high-field (HF) HTS magnets R&D programs and toured the new PWFA facility. The new PWFA facility will be world-leading, in particular being the only facility that will allow investigation of positron acceleration in beam-driven plasma wakefields. The committee recognised the importance of PWFA for high-gradient acceleration toward very high-energy linac technology. Development of hybrid model dipoles with LTS (Nb3Sn) and HTS (ReBCO) coils has progressed and demonstrated a maximum bore field of > 14T, which is a new record with the hybrid configuration. However degradation of the coil performance after the quench was also experienced. The quench protection remains a very critical issue and the solution will have to be found for future HF HTS accelerator-magnet development.

- *Key Areas Requiring Further Work for CEPC EDR:* The Machine-Detector Interface (MDI) is identified as the least advanced subsystem. Concerns relate to the very high Q1a gradient (140 T/m), long cryostat design, material choices in high-radiation regions, unclear BPM requirements, and incomplete resolution of local versus non-local solenoid compensation, which is central for IR optimization. The IARC recommended revisiting technology choices, advancing final-focus magnet prototyping, and completing the IR optimization once the compensation scheme is selected. Vacuum-system design also requires deeper validation, especially for SR-absorber manufacturability, adequate coil shielding, cable-tray radiation levels, and access constraints. The development of a large and reliable cryogenic system, with Chinese industry, requires close attention to integrate long-term, reliable operation. In beam dynamics, the impedance model must be continuously updated with realistic hardware, and instability-mitigation tools (feedback, chromaticity) require integrated planning for Z-pole operation.

- *Civil Engineering and Site-Dependent Systems:* With the candidate site fixed, the IARC committee encouraged rapid progress on electrical networks, cooling and ventilation, survey networks, transport logistics, and safety systems. Dynamic temperature and humidity stability in the deep tunnel – critical for alignment and equipment performance – requires further modelling and specification.

The IARC concluded that the CEPC EDR work is strong, technically credible, and is progressing according to plans toward a construction-ready design. No fundamental weaknesses were identified, but several priority areas – especially MDI, alignment systems, collective-effects mitigation, and site-dependent infrastructure – must be pursued with high priority. Addressing the full set of IARC recommendations will be essential for successful completion of the EDR.

The IAC notes that recent developments imply that a revised timeline needs to be established for further accelerator development and preparations. The completion of the EDR requires substantial R&D resources, continued local support for site-specific design and industrial support. There are new concerns and uncertainty about the available resources and support for completion of the EDR. A revised accelerator project development timeline, adapted to expected resources, should be a very high priority. Such plans should provide a solid basis for project preparation and also planning of international collaborative studies during the next five years.

4 Specific Response to the Charge

The IAC considers it extremely important that the CEPC project members put the current disappointment with the decision of CAS into perspective. Many members of the IAC have been involved in projects that have experienced similar, indeed sometimes much worse, setbacks. The committee has no doubt that the quality and quantity of work carried out for CEPC thus far has been excellent, as demonstrated by the stellar evaluation of the International Committee set up to advise CAS on the scientific merit of the proposals submitted to it. This is an excellent foundation on which to build and launch the next phase of the project.

This new situation mandates the production of a new plan for further progress in both accelerator and detector, tailored to the best estimate of resources and staff likely to be available. The IAC recommends that the project should draw up new schedules, and in particular milestones and deliverables, as soon as possible and no later than the Lisbon meeting in 2026.

4.1 What is the best path forward for CEPC with the goal of establishing a Higgs factory in China.

The IAC has confidence that the current basis of work done on the CEPC project is a sound one. An enormous quantity of world-leading work has been achieved leading up to the current accelerator EDR phase and the detector TDR. The best path forward for the project is to continue this excellent work within the constraints of available resources. One of the critical factors in success will be the maintenance of current funding levels for the CEPC project from both regional and central government. The project management is encouraged to devote itself to this goal, which will allow the momentum of the project to be maintained.

The committee believes that the best approach for future approval is to devise a new strategy building on current activities and experience from other successful projects. The expected developments and success of the JUNO project are an important resource both to increase public interest in particle physics and to emphasise the achievements and reliability of IHEP as an organisation capable of producing major world-leading projects in a timely fashion and on budget.

The committee therefore considers that CEPC should make major efforts in the following areas:

4.1.1 Maintain CEPC's international profile as a dynamic project inside the particle physics community

The IAC is aware that news of the lack of support for CEPC by the CAS has catalysed a perception that the project is not proceeding. It is vital that this be countered in all possible forms including news outlets, scientific journals, conferences and informal discussions with colleagues. The situation and the CEPC plans should be communicated to ICFA. The determination of CEPC to continue, develop and strive to achieve approval needs to be widely known and appreciated.

4.1.2 Engagement with key decision-makers

Key decision-makers should be made aware of the importance of CEPC for the science but also more specifically of the benefits both educationally, culturally and, crucially in the current climate, economically. CERN and the European Commission have undertaken several important studies on the benefits of large research infrastructures to the regions and countries in which they are situated. IHEP should undertake or update a similar study, building on the techniques of e.g. the CERN studies, to demonstrate the advantages to China of constructing CEPC in China. Individuals at the highest possible levels should be identified and a targeted programme devised to familiarise them with the issues and advantages of CEPC.

4.1.3 Local governments

The IAC acknowledges the great success of the CEPC management in obtaining the extraordinary level of support from the Henan local government. Maintaining this level of support from local governments is of the highest priority. The new roadmap and milestones should take account of reasonable estimates of what support is likely to be available over the next five years. The enhanced outreach to stake-holders and the public will be essential in securing suitable support.

4.1.4 Industry

The current level of industrial involvement with the CEPC project is impressive. The challenge is to maintain this level of involvement in the future. Industry has generally a short timescale but indications are that the prestige of working with CAS and the potential market for many of the developments related to CEPC is sufficient to maintain industrial interest. The technology-transfer activity from CEPC is another success story that should be intensified and exploited in the public outreach activity.

4.1.5 Public Engagement

Experience from other projects outside China has shown that the general public is fascinated by the central quest of particle physics to understand the universe, its origins and development by elucidating the properties and behaviour of its smallest constituents and the fundamental forces between them. Many European countries devised and carried through an extensive programme of public engagement during the approval process of the LHC that significantly influenced officials and decision-makers. The IAC urges the CEPC collaboration to work with IHEP to initiate a bold programme of public engagement on the importance of Higgs Factories in general and CEPC in particular. It is vital to emphasise the importance of a successful Higgs-factory project, which can then be adapted to advocate both for CEPC itself and/or for involvement with another international project such as FCC-ee. The construction of a Higgs Factory is the key for progress in our understanding. The IAC was delighted to see the "Manqi Cube", which is an excellent example of the sort of engagement initiative that can help to captivate the general public.

4.1.6 Schools & Universities

A number of studies in the US and Europe have confirmed that particle physics and astronomy are major factors in drawing school children into science in general, and physics in particular. Many Nobel laureates in life science areas originally trained as physicists. Thus the construction of CEPC inside China can act as a catalyst to gain a new generation of scientists inside China. More importantly, outreach to schools can encourage the broader public to develop an appreciation of scientific research in general, and projects like a Higgs factory in particular. Scientists from CEPC should be encouraged to visit schools and prepare exciting events that can engage young people with high-energy-physics questions and the projects being developed to address them. This is not only an essential help to the project but can enthuse and invigorate the scientists themselves; few things are more rewarding than exciting the interest of young people with one's subject. One of the most successful educational engagement programs at CERN is the CERN Teacher's Programme. It generated an immense multiplicative factor among teachers, students and their families, greatly enhancing the public image of fundamental science and CERN. Such a model could be replicated by IHEP and CEPC.

The advantages of studying basic science should be highlighted to university students as a foundation for a breadth of possible careers. The benefits to universities of being identified with large international projects in fundamental physics, such as CEPC, should be highlighted. The attraction of highly capable students and staff to universities with deep involvement in fundamental physics is well recognised.

4.1.7 Other scientists

Often fellow scientists are among the most critical opponents of large and expensive projects such as CEPC, since they perceive them as threatening their own sources of funding. In an environment in which resources are increasingly constrained due to the needs of more obviously critical fields such as climate science, medicine and defence, such concerns are unlikely to diminish. Convincing such scientists not only of the intellectual merit of particle physics but also how it can affect other sciences through spin-offs is both difficult and essential. The new initiatives of IHEP in e.g. the area of plasma-wakefield acceleration is an excellent example of such spin-offs and must be brought to the attention of other scientists. The broad scientific role of plasma wakefields, high-efficiency klystrons, high-field HTS magnet development, new advanced sorts of position-sensitive detectors and associated microelectronics etc. inside the CEPC project should be exploited.

4.2 What practical measures can be implemented to keep the CEPC team intact, motivated, and productive during the period without construction funding? This includes strategies to attract and retain young scientists.

Other major new particle physics projects currently proposed elsewhere throughout the world are in a similarly uncertain position as CEPC; all have an uncertain future in the current financial environment. The implementation of a rejuvenated strategy for the project, including new milestones and e.g. an engagement project as outlined above can act to reinvigorate and refocus the project. A realistic but positive roadmap for the future of the project will attract new and young people to it and maintain the enthusiasm of current project staff. It will offer new motivating opportunities to share tasks and responsibilities with them.

Beginning a programme at IHEP for a few one-year attachments for young staff to work at other major labs working on Higgs-factory development, such as CERN, awarded competitively, would both maintain morale and establish important collaborative efforts.

Such developments are necessary but would be ineffective without sufficient resources to maintain staff positions and to offer a medium-term stability for new hires. As always therefore, the IAC emphasises the importance of maintaining sufficient resources to ensure the vitality of the CEPC project.

4.3 Drawing on your knowledge of other large scientific projects that faced delays or postponements, what lessons can be applied to CEPC in order to maintain momentum and ultimately secure approval?

Members of the IAC have personal experience with much worse delays than CEPC is experiencing and with cancellations of major projects. Many other successful projects have experienced similar setbacks and delays, e.g. the initial approval of a scaled-back LHC in the "missing magnet" configuration. Key to success is maintaining the enthusiasm and conviction of the proponents and participants of the merits of the CEPC project. It is essential to reiterate and demonstrate the continued world-leading nature of the project in spite of the anticipated delay, keeping in mind that CEPC is still on track to lead the way in the construction of a Higgs factory. Such a facility is unanimously recognized by the worldwide HEP community as its top priority future project, no matter where it will be built.

4.4 Are the detector and accelerator R&D programs well-suited to position the CEPC as a Higgs factory in China, or to enable a strong contribution to the FCC-ee at CERN, should it be approved before the CEPC?

The IAC is convinced that the basis of the CEPC project is sound, building on world-class technology and design development in both the accelerator and detector, and directly applicable to many aspects of other projects, particularly FCC-ee. However, a re-baselining and new plan and milestones for the project are an essential element in ensuring the continued relevance of CEPC as a construction project in China. This is also essential to regroup and relaunch the effort for inclusion in the next five-year plan.

4.5 How can the CEPC cooperate with CERN on the FCC-ee and detector R&D programs, and in what capacity, particularly in current situation?

The IAC recognises the delicate balancing act in maintaining the thrust towards approval for the CEPC as a construction project in China while increasing involvement and cooperation with FCC-ee. The IAC encourages the CEPC management to catalyse meetings in the first instance between IHEP and the new CERN Director-General to discuss a basis for cooperation that could mutually benefit both projects. Success in such cooperation could open the door to negotiations on future involvement with CERN projects at higher levels in the Chinese government.

The IAC acknowledges the many current contacts and cooperation between parts of the CEPC and FCC-ee projects and encourages expansion of such cooperation. It is clear that several aspects of CEPC R&D, for example the development of HTS magnets and high-efficiency klystrons, are areas in which collaboration between CERN and IHEP would be very advantageous and mutually beneficial.

5 Summary of Recommendations

The IAC recommends:

1. CEPC and its collaborators should continue their critical roles in the global effort to establish a high-luminosity Higgs and electroweak factory;
2. production of a new implementation plan for the CEPC project, both accelerator and detector, including milestones and deliverables, as soon as possible and report at the CEPC Workshop in Lisbon;
3. CEPC and IHEP should continue R&D into areas such as plasma wakefield acceleration and HTS magnet development;
4. ensuring that news that CEPC continues with a revised project plan is widely disseminated including to bodies such as ICFA;
5. CEPC should initiate a broad programme of public engagement activities as specified in section 4.1, building on the success and excitement of e.g. JUNO;
6. CEPC should continue and build on the successful involvement with industry and technology transfer;
7. develop a competitive programme for 1-year secondment to major laboratories working on Higgs-factory development;
8. CEPC management should strive to maintain resources for the CEPC for the next phase of the project;
9. CEPC should catalyse a meeting between the incoming CERN DG and CEPC/IHEP to agree to mutually beneficial cooperation between FCC-ee and CEPC.

Appendix A: Charge to the CEPC International Advisory Committee

The Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC) and Super Proton-Proton Collider (SppC) Study Group, which includes scientists, engineers, and students from both China and abroad, is hosted by the Institute of High Energy Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This group has been focused on advancing the design of the CEPC accelerator and detector system, conducting research and development (R&D) programs, developing associated software, and preparing the site for construction. The primary goal is to establish the CEPC as a Higgs, Z, and W boson factory well before the conclusion of the High-Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) program. This will enable the high-energy physics community to investigate these fundamental particles and explore potential new physics beyond the Standard Model in a timely manner.

The CEPC Study Group has completed and published the Technical Design Report (TDR) for the e^+e^- accelerator. A technical design report of a reference detector system was recently finalized. Meanwhile, the overall CEPC proposal received the highest ranking in the evaluation conducted by the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Strategy Development Group on Future Particle Physics and Nuclear Physics Facilities, as part of CAS planning for its 15th Five-Year Plan. The study group has been working on the Engineering Design Report (EDR) and will continue refining the design, improving critical technical systems, and strengthening both the organizational framework and global collaboration efforts.

In September 2025, IHEP presented the CEPC project to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which oversees IHEP, requesting support to begin construction as part of China's 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030). Unfortunately, CAS did not endorse the CEPC proposal, meaning it will not be considered for inclusion in this planning period.

In light of the recent development, the IHEP management has reaffirmed its commitment to high-energy frontier programs and to the CEPC. The CEPC Study Group intends to continue advancing the critical and innovative R&D projects identified by various international review and advisory committees, to position well to propose CEPC again in 2030 for China's 16th Five-year Plan. The group also aims to strengthen collaborations with the FCC and DRD programs at CERN, with the goal of making a significant contribution to the FCC-ee should it be approved before the CEPC. The CEPC International Advisory Committee shall advise on all related matters for the CEPC project, in particular on the following aspects:

1. What is the best path forward for CEPC with the goal of establishing a Higgs factory in China?

2. What practical measures can be implemented to keep the CEPC team intact, motivated, and productive during the period without construction funding? This includes strategies to attract and retain young scientists.

3. Drawing on your knowledge of other large scientific projects that faced

delays or postponements, what lessons can be applied to CEPC in order to maintain momentum and ultimately secure approval?

4. Are the detector and accelerator R&D programs well-suited to position the CEPC as a Higgs factory in China, or to enable a strong contribution to the FCC-ee at CERN, should it be approved before the CEPC?

5. How can the CEPC cooperate with CERN on the FCC-ee and detector R&D programs, and in what capacity, particularly in current situation?

The committee is invited to give suggestions on any aspect of CEPC beyond the above items. It is requested that a committee report responding to this charge be delivered to CEPC Steering Committee Chair, Professor Yifang Wang by December 22, 2025.

Appendix B: The CEPC International Advisory Committee

- Barry Barish, Caltech (USA)
- Maria Enrica Biagini, INFN Frascati (Italy)
- Daniela Bortoletto, Oxford (UK)
- Yuan-Hann Chang, IPAS (Taiwan)
- Andrew Cohen, HKUST (China)
- Michael Davier, LAL (France)
- Marcel Demarteau ORNL (USA)
- Brian Foster, Oxford (UK) and Hamburg/DESY (Germany) (Chair)
- Juan Fuster, Valencia (Spain)
- David Gross, UC Santa Barbara (USA)
- Andreas Hoecker, CERN
- Karl Jakobs, U. Freiburg/CERN (Germany)
- Eugene Levichev, BINP (Russia)
- Lucie Linssen, CERN
- Luciano Maiani, U. Rome (Italy)
- Michelangelo Mangano, CERN
- Tatsuya Nakada, EPFL (Switzerland)
- Steinar Stapnes, CERN
- Geoffrey Taylor, U. Melbourne (Australia)
- Akira Yamamoto, KEK (Japan)
- Hongwei Zhao, IMP (China)

Appendix C: The Tenth CEPC IAC Meeting Agenda

9:00 AM → 9:10 AM **A Welcoming Speech**
Convener: Jun Cao (IHEP)

- 9:00 AM — **Welcome and Information** — 10m
  Speaker: Yifang Wang (IHEP)

9:10 AM → 11:05 AM **Reports**
Convener: Brian Foster (University of Oxford)

- 9:10 AM — **CEPC Reference Detector TDR and R&D** — 45m
  Speaker: Joao Guimaraes da Costa
- 9:55 AM — **CEPC Accelerator EDR Development** — 45m
  Speaker: Jie GAO (IHEP)
  CEPC Accelerator E...
- 10:40 AM — **CEPC Organization and Plan** — 25m
  Speaker: Xinchou LOU (高能所)

11:05 AM → 11:30 AM **Photo Session and Break** — 25m

11:30 AM → 12:00 PM **IAC Meeting with CEPC Management**
IAC+PM
Convener: Brian Foster (University of Oxford)

12:00 PM → 12:50 PM **IAC Executive Session**
IAC
Convener: Brian Foster (University of Oxford)

1:00 PM → 2:00 PM **Lunch and Break** — 1h
IAC

2:00 PM → 2:50 PM **Reports**
Convener: Brian Foster (University of Oxford)

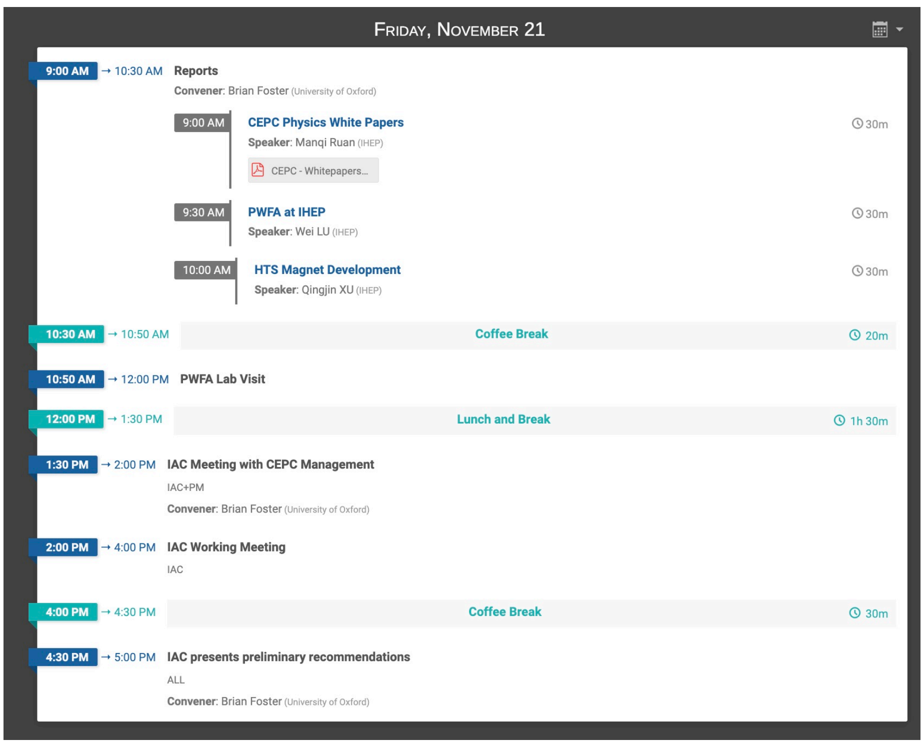
- 2:00 PM — **CEPC IARC report** — 25m
  Speaker: Maria Enrica Biagini (INFN-LNF)
- 2:25 PM — **CEPC Reference Detector Review Report** — 25m
  Speaker: Daniela Bortoletto (University of Oxford)

2:50 PM → 4:00 PM **Discussion I: R&D and Aiming at China's 16th Five-year Plan** — 1h 10m

4:00 PM → 4:30 PM **Coffee Break** — 30m

4:30 PM → 6:00 PM **Discussion II: Long Term Strategy, Focuses, and Collaboration with CERN** — 1h 30m
ALL

6:30 PM → 9:00 PM **Banquet by invitation** — 2h 30m



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21

9:00 AM → 10:30 AM	**Reports** **Convener**: Brian Foster (University of Oxford)		
	9:00 AM	**CEPC Physics White Papers** **Speaker**: Manqi Ruan (IHEP) CEPC - Whitepapers...	30m
	9:30 AM	**PWFA at IHEP** **Speaker**: Wei LU (IHEP)	30m
	10:00 AM	**HTS Magnet Development** **Speaker**: Qingjin XU (IHEP)	30m
10:30 AM → 10:50 AM	**Coffee Break**		20m
10:50 AM → 12:00 PM	**PWFA Lab Visit**		
12:00 PM → 1:30 PM	**Lunch and Break**		1h 30m
1:30 PM → 2:00 PM	**IAC Meeting with CEPC Management** IAC+PM **Convener**: Brian Foster (University of Oxford)		
2:00 PM → 4:00 PM	**IAC Working Meeting** IAC		
4:00 PM → 4:30 PM	**Coffee Break**		30m
4:30 PM → 5:00 PM	**IAC presents preliminary recommendations** ALL **Convener**: Brian Foster (University of Oxford)		