IUPAC provides leadership, facilitation, and encouragement of chemistry and promotes the norms, values, standards and ethics of science and the free exchange of scientific information. In fulfilling this mission, IUPAC effectively contributes to the worldwide understanding and application of the chemical sciences, to the betterment of the human condition.

To further these goals IUPAC recommends that all those engaged in chemistry review their existing codes of conduct, or develop new codes of conduct, to promote the safe use of chemicals in the public interest and in the furtherance of science, and to encourage compliance with all relevant international and national laws and regulations. All specific recommendations below should be taken in the context of this overarching objective.

IUPAC particularly recommends all National Adhering Organisations (NAOs), Associate National Adhering Organizations (ANAOs) and national chemical societies review their existing codes or develop new ones to encourage all those within their jurisdiction who engage in science and technology using chemicals to:

• Ensure that their own work is ethical and upholds the dignity, standing, reputation and integrity of the profession
• Take steps to ensure that scientific knowledge and technologies are used only for the benefits and betterment of humankind and the environment
• Ensure that their work is in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and safeguards the earth’s capacity to support life in all its diversity.
• Ensure that chemicals, equipment and facilities under their care and supervision are not used for illegal, harmful or destructive purposes
• Ensure the safety of and minimize risk to their fellow workers and colleagues, the general public and the environment bearing in mind both the intended and unintended consequences of their activities
• Ensure that their work is, and is perceived to be, adherent to or compliant with national laws and international conventions* on chemicals and other related substances
• Cooperate with governments and organisations to identify gaps in legislation, regulations and standards, and to develop and implement new laws, regulations and standards to meet these gaps.
• Report any misuse of chemicals and facilities for criminal and/or destructive purposes to the relevant authority
• Update their knowledge on the latest development in the health and environmental risk of chemicals and related substances
• Conduct regular health, safety and security assessments of their work and facilities under their care
• Use their knowledge and understanding to facilitate public education, understanding and appreciation of the benefits arising from chemistry as well as the risks associated with the misuse or inappropriate use of chemicals.

* See Annex I (over page)
Annex I

There are several international conventions and treaties relating to chemicals which can, with advantage, be referred to in codes of conduct. Their inclusion would help to ensure that those engaged in chemistry are aware of these international agreements and of the prohibitions and requirements, as well as domestic criminal laws and regulations associated with these international agreements:

United Nations Environmental Programme

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management – an international policy framework to foster the sound management of chemicals (See http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/)

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (See http://chm.pops.int/)

The Rotterdam Convention. This Convention covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons. (See http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=5&sid=16)

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. (See http://www.basel.int/)

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. (See http://ozone.unep.org/)

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. (See http://ozone.unep.org/)

The Chemical Weapons Convention (See http://www.opcw.org)


UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) obliging States to refrain from supporting by any means non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their delivery systems. (See http://www.un.org/sc/1540/)


The Convention on Biological Diversity (See http://www.cbd.int/convention/)

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (See http://www.cbd.int/biosafety/)
Annex II

A number of national chemical societies already have adopted codes. Some of the wording in these codes may be of help to organizations that are considering adoption or updating of their own codes. Several examples of these are listed below:


Chemistry Industry Association of Canada Responsible Care Codes of Practice (See http://www.canadianchemistry.ca/ResponsibleCareHome/ResponsibleCareBRCodesofPractice.aspx)

Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker Code of Conduct (See http://www.gdch.de/gdch/satzung__e.htm)

Società Chimica Italiana Charter of Ethical Principles for the Chemical Sciences (See http://www.soc.chim.it/it/documenti/carta_dei_principi)


Korean Chemical Society Green Chemistry, Clean World (See http://eng.kcsnet.or.kr/AboutKCS/Aims)

Chemical Society of Nigeria Green Chemistry and Sustainable Development: Challenges and Prospects (See http://02af665.netsolhost.com/News.html)

Colegio de Químicos de Puerto Rico Manual del Código de Ética

Royal Society of Chemistry Code of Conduct (See http://www.rsc.org/Membership/CodeofConduct.asp)

American Chemical Society The Chemical Professional’s Code of Conduct (See http://portal.acs.org/portal/acs/org/content?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=PP_ARTICLEMAIN&node_id=1095&content_id=CNBP_023290&use_sec=true&sec_url_var=region1&__uuid=7106e7ab-d3e8-43fe-a0ac-4632f1a9ad54)