

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

74th MEETING OF BUREAU

23-24 September 2000

Guildford, UK

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International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

74th MEETING OF BUREAU

23-24 September 2000

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MINUTES

Attendees: Dr. A. Hayes, Chairman, Dr. E. D. Becker, Prof. J. Bradley, Dr. C. F. Buxtorf, Prof. J. Corish, Prof. R. G. Gilbert, Prof. E. J. Grzywa, Prof. F. Ingman, Prof. J. Jortner, Dr. A. Kallner, Prof. W. Klein, Prof. J. W. Lorimer, Prof. N. J. Moreau, Prof. O. M. Nefedov, Prof. T. Norin, Dr. P. M. Norling, Prof. H. Ohtaki, Dr. E. P. Przybylowicz, Prof. G. M. Schneider, Prof. G. Somsen, Prof. P. S. Steyn, Prof. L. Sydnes, Prof. G. S. Wilson, Dr. A. N. Wright, Prof. C. H. Zhang

Guests: Prof. G. Den Boef (in part), Prof. J. M. Ward (in part)

Secretary: Dr. J. W. Jost, Executive Director

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AND FINALIZATION OF AGENDA

Dr. Hayes welcomed the members of the Bureau to the 74th meeting of the Bureau. He noted the new members of the Bureau attending their first Bureau meeting: Prof. Bradley, Dr. Buxtorf, Prof. Kallner, Prof. Klein, Prof. Moreau, Prof. Nefedov, Prof. Norin, and Prof. Wilson. He also noted that Prof. Ward would be joining the meeting for part of Saturday and for the Sunday morning session. Dr. Hayes noted that Prof. Ward would be at the Bureau Dinner Saturday evening in recognition of his years of outstanding service as IUPAC Treasurer. The current President of the Royal Society of Chemistry, Prof. S. Ley, the new Executive Director of the RSC, Dr. D. J. Giachardi, and the recently retired Executive Secretary of the RSC, Dr. T. Inch, will be joining the Bureau at dinner.

Dr. Hayes commented that this year there were no major issues to prepare for the Council. He asked that the members focus on the Agenda so that the routine matters could be handled expeditiously, leaving time for discussion of those matters requiring more time.

Dr. Jost briefly reviewed the arrangements for the meeting, including the reception and dinner Saturday night.

Dr. Hayes asked if there were any changes to the prepared Agenda. There were none.

2. MINUTES OF 72ND AND 73RD MEETING OF BUREAU

Dr. Hayes informed the members that the Minutes of the previous meetings had been approved by correspondence and they were included here for information only. Prof. Schneider asked that in future the use of acronyms in the Minutes be minimized.

2.1 MATTERS ARISING FROM MINUTES (NOT COVERED BY ITEMS ON AGENDA)

There were no matters arising from the Minutes of the previous meeting not on the Agenda.

3. MINUTES OF 127TH MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting in San Francisco were noted as having been received. There were no questions regarding the Minutes.

4. DIVISIONS – RECEIPT OF WRITTEN REPORTS

Dr. Hayes thanked the Division Presidents for their reports to the Bureau. He then asked each Division President if he would like to make any comments on his written report.

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Prof. Wilson deferred his comments to his oral report to be presented later.

Prof. Corish noted that Division II had conducted the Division Committee election using the new procedure. This had resulted in four of the five new members of the Division Committee having no previous IUPAC experience. The work of the Division will in future be organized into three areas: atoms, molecules, and materials. A proposal has been presented to the Bureau to establish a new Commission on Isotopic Abundances and Atomic Weights. The IUPAC/IUPAP joint working party on the priority of claims to the discovery of elements 110, 111, and 112 has reviewed the relevant literature pertaining to the several claims. Their final report is included in the Bureau Agenda Book for information.

Prof. Norin noted that the Commission on Biotechnology had been incorporated into Division III after the Berlin General Assembly. The preferred name project will be completed this biennium. This project was identified by the Washington meeting on nomenclature as a high priority project for the general user community. He noted that sustainable chemistry and biodiversity continued to be very active areas.

Prof. Gilbert said that the emphasis of Division IV continued to be on the timeliness of all its projects. The Division Committee is pushing project leaders to complete projects in advance of the Brisbane General Assembly. He commented that the Division Committee saw a need to improve the impact of IUPAC projects. Different criteria are used to measure the impact of different kinds of projects. Division IV feels that it is important to make IUPAC nomenclature and terminology readily available on the Internet and encourages the Secretariat to continue to make more material available on the IUPAC web site.

Prof. Ingman referred the Bureau to the diagram in the Division V report describing how the Division planned to organize its future work. He noted that the Division Committee planned to use advisory groups as necessary to develop projects in areas judged important to the current needs of the Analytical Chemistry community.

Prof. Klein deferred his comments to his oral report to be presented later.

Dr. Kallner noted that Division VII had been formed by the amalgamation of two existing bodies, the Division of Clinical Chemistry and the Medicinal Chemistry Section. However, the subject of Chemistry and Human Health is much broader than the specialized areas covered by these two predecessor organizations. The Division Committee is actively seeking to start projects in new areas other than Clinical Chemistry and Medicinal Chemistry. He mentioned that work is underway to merge eleven different glossaries that have been created at different times by the Medicinal Chemistry Section.

5. STANDING COMMITTEES AND OTHER BODIES REPORTING TO COUNCIL AND BUREAU - RECEIPT OF WRITTEN REPORTS

Dr. Hayes thanked the Chairmen of the Standing Committees for their reports and asked if they wished to make any comments on their written reports.

Dr. Norling deferred his comments to his oral report to be presented later.

Dr. Wright noted that COCI had held its meeting in Montreal last week (16 September 2000) with over a dozen attendees. The cooperation between COCI and UNESCO had led to a number of important results, notably in the wide distribution of the DIDAC material and the renewal of the Training Program. Dr. Wright noted that Dr. J. Miyamoto had translated the Special Issue on Environmental Oestrogens, *Pure and Applied Chemistry* **70** 1998, into Japanese. The resulting publication had sold well in Japan. Prof. Ohtaki commented that it was important in cases such as this to follow the process for obtaining approval for

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translation of IUPAC books and reports to ensure that the relevant National Adhering Organization is aware of these activities.

Prof. Bradley expressed his appreciation that the Chairman of CTC was now an *ex officio* member of the Bureau. He noted the work of the Education Strategy Development Committee and the report from the Committee that was in the Agenda Book. He then described the purposes of the International Conference on Chemical Education. This conference was held earlier this year in Budapest, Hungary and is a major activity of the Committee. He emphasized the need for better coordination of the work of the Committee and the education activities of the Divisions. He then discussed a possible role for CTC in promoting the use of IUPAC nomenclature by University instructors.

6. ORAL REPORTS

6.1 PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY DIVISION

Prof. Wilson identified three areas as the top priorities for the Division:

1. Nomenclature, symbols, and terminology
2. Evaluated data compilations
3. Standardization of methods.

He commented that while the organization of conferences and workshops is important, conferences and workshops should be tied specifically to the implementation of a project.

Prof. Wilson noted the concern felt by the members of the Division that with the abolition of commissions and subcommittees there is the risk of a disconnect with the current activities of the Division. The new structure of the Division Committee will need to strike a balance between continuation of meritorious activities and enhancement of the Division's scope of interest to reflect developing areas of physical chemistry. The proposed structure of the Division Committee is eight Titular Members in addition to the four Officers (President, Vice – President, Past – President, and Secretary). The number of Associate Members and National Representatives is still undecided. The 12 Titular Members are two more than the bylaws allow, however the Division feels that this will be necessary for at least the next biennium to provide the appropriate range of expertise and experience. The Bureau will be asked to approve this variance from the bylaws.

A Nominating Committee has been formed to provide a slate of candidates for the proposed seven Titular Members who will be elected to the Committee prior to Brisbane. The Officers for the next biennium will be nominated by the Division Executive Committee and elected by the current Division Committee in the fourth quarter of 2000. It is felt that it will be important to have the new leadership of the Division in place in advance of the General Assembly.

The Division has also proposed the creation of a new Commission on Nomenclature, Terminology, and Symbols (the exact name has not been decided). This proposal is on the Bureau agenda and will be discussed later (see Item 8). It is planned to have the Chairman of the Commission, if approved, be one of the eight Titular Members of the Division Committee.

Prof. Wilson noted that the most important question to answer when evaluating new projects is "Why IUPAC?" The Division Committee is discussing a more extensive set

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of criteria to be provided to external reviewers than those currently provided.

The request to change the name of the Division (Item 10) has been made in order to underline the importance of physical measurements in the characterization of biological macromolecules.

Prof. Wilson described the mechanisms the Division plans to use to solicit and initiate new projects. Five mechanisms are seen as being most important.

1. Intradivisional – project ideas from members of the Division.
2. Interdivisional – project ideas suggested by members of other divisions.
3. Workshops – these would be held at major physical chemistry conferences to solicit new projects and get input on projects under review.
4. IUPAC Fellows – the Division plans to be proactive in enlisting support and input from previous IUPAC participants.
5. IUPAC web site – this is viewed as an adjunct to the other four mechanisms, especially 3 and 4.

Prof. Wilson noted that the Division is in the process of reviewing the more than 40 current projects to determine which should be continued past 2001. They expect to reduce the number of active projects to 10-12.

Prof. Wilson concluded by noting that in future the Division, especially the Officers, will require more support from the Secretariat, especially in the areas of tracking project budgets, tracking the project review process, and communications.

6.2 CHEMISTRY AND THE ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

Prof. Klein began by noting that the Division's Commissions have been working efficiently and successfully with interesting projects and giving much personal engagement of members to successful outreach workshops. Prof. Klein then described the work of the Division by presenting a grid of the technology areas to be covered on one axis and the media, (air, water, soil, food, constructions, waste), on the other. The technology areas can be divided into Processes, protection objectives, methodologies (chemical safety, chemical hazard, modeling environmental processes, environmental fate, environmental analytical chemistry, comprehensive risk assessment, human risk assessment) and Groups of chemicals (agrochemicals, pharmaceuticals and veterinary drugs, natural toxicants, biochemicals and chemical safety of genetically modified organisms). Prof. Klein noted that some of these areas will be addressed in cooperation with Division VII, such as risk assessment, pharmaceuticals, biochemicals, and genetically modified organisms.

One special item to be noted was a proposed award for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals. This award has been proposed by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety and would be made to a nongovernmental organization or scientific institution in a developing/transitional country. The award would be USD 100 000. The President of the IFCS has proposed that Division VI be involved in the judging for this award. The Division Committee has expressed its willingness to participate.

Prof. Klein then described the important strategic concepts the Division Committee is using to evaluate new projects. These include the identification of societal or specific customer interests to ensure the use of the product, increased cooperation with other

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organizations and agencies, the need to get top people involved, and the continuing importance of outreach workshops.

Prof. Klein stressed the importance of maintaining a customer orientation in the selection of topics and the content of projects. This has been achieved in the past by having members of potential customers serve on Commissions. In the future, this will be done by a more proactive Division Committee. Key factors to success in developing new projects will be approaching stakeholders and the cosponsorship of projects by other organizations.

The Division has had a major activity in the general area of endocrine disruptors for a number of years. The first product of this was the special issue of *Pure and Applied Chemistry* on Environmental Oestrogens. The Commission on Soil and Water Chemistry is completing a project on endocrine disruptors and environmental exposure to be completed in 2000. A major joint IUPAC/SCOPE project is being organized to be completed in 2002. This project will assemble the contributions of over 60 contributors in four main areas:

- Molecular mode of action of nuclear receptors
- Environmental fate and metabolism
- Effects in rodents and humans, and risk assessment for humans
- Effects on wildlife.

The results will be published as a special issue of *Pure and Applied Chemistry* and will be presented at a workshop to be held in Yokohama, Japan, in 2002.

6.3 CHEMRAWN COMMITTEE

Dr. Norling began his presentation by noting the current membership of the Committee. He then summarized the ten conferences that had been held since CHEMRAWN I on Future Sources of Organic Raw Materials, was held in Toronto, Canada in 1978. The most recent was CHEMRAWN XI on Environmental Analytical Chemistry, held in Montevideo, Uruguay in 1998. Five conferences are being planned, one of which, CHEMRAWN XIV on Environmentally Benign Processes and Products, will be held in Boulder, Colorado, in 2001. Dr. Norling emphasized that CHEMRAWN conferences were different from other scientific conferences in that they brought together academics, industrial scientists, government leaders, and representatives of Nongovernmental Organizations. They addressed issues of global technical and political importance. In addition, they produced action plans to address the issues raised by the conference.

Dr. Norling noted that the Committee had been discussing a CHEMRAWN Conference on the subject of education for a number of years. This planned conference had been designated as CHEMRAWN X and had been debated by the committee with no clear focus for a conference emerging. The current plan was to have the theme of the conference be Globalization of Chemical Education: Preparing Chemical Scientists and Engineers for Transnational Industries. Meetings on the subject had been held at the International Conference on Chemical Education in Budapest, Hungary, in July and at the American Chemical Society meeting in Washington, DC, USA, in August. Speakers at these meetings had addressed the issues that a CHEMRAWN conference might address. A further meeting is planned at the International Chemical Congress of Pacific Basin Societies, Pacificchem 2000, in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, in December

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2000. After considering the input from these meetings, the Committee will decide how to proceed. The key factors that need to be considered are:

- funding
- organizing
- are there important issues for discussion that can lead to actionable recommendations
- is this subject appropriate for the CHEMRAWN format
- will this duplicate efforts elsewhere.

As part of the effort to understand the issues involved, the Committee approached 40 companies in the global chemical industry and asked them to answer a questionnaire. Responses were received from thirteen companies. These responses will be incorporated into the planning for CHEMRAWN X.

CHEMRAWN XII, African Food Security and Natural Resource Management, was originally planned for Nairobi, Kenya, in 1999, then postponed to 2000, and moved to Uganda before being cancelled. The major problem was obtaining funding. An attempt is being made to revive the conference, possibly in South Africa.

CHEMRAWN XIII, Chemistry for Cleaner Energy, and a CHEMRAWN conference on Water: Dealing with the Crisis, are both in the early planning stages.

Dr. Norling concluded by noting that the major issues facing the Committee are finding funding for conferences, suggested changes in the format, and how to implement the future action plans produced by the conferences.

Dr. Norling pointed out that CHEMRAWN conference topics can now be determined more by the interest of funding groups rather than by the importance of the topic itself. IUPAC does not fund the conferences themselves and funds from chemical companies, UN agencies, and Nongovernmental Organizations are becoming much more difficult to secure. This places a heavy burden on those organizing the conference.

There have been suggestions that in today's electronic world, the objectives of the CHEMRAWN committee might be accomplished partly by some "on-line" interactions. Are there ways in which key issues on a topic can be developed and recommendations made by an interdisciplinary community?

For most CHEMRAWN conferences the recommendations by the "Future Actions Committee" are published and circulated broadly. Some of the recommendations may be implemented, but resources (time of individuals and money) are most often not available to see that a number of recommendations are carried out and that recommended programs are launched by those involved in the CHEMRAWN conference.

How can we build into the conference expenses (and staffing) a commitment to fund some "future actions"? Are there ways to build additional partnerships to see that certain actions are indeed carried out? Do we assure at the outset that the issues of the conference lend themselves to actionable recommendations?

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7. STATUS OF CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF IUPAC'S SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

7.1 NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF DIVISION COMMITTEES

Dr. Becker reported on the implementation of the new procedure for selection of candidates for election to Division Committees using a Nominating Committee. Two Divisions used Nominating Committees in 1999 and all Divisions are planning to use Nominating Committees in 2001. He noted that some Division Committees had been expanded for the biennium 2000-2001 to accommodate special situations. Some Divisions have asked permission to have more than ten Titular Members on their Division Committees for 2002-2003. The Secretary General asked that the Bureau delegate to him and the Treasurer the authority to approve exceptions to the Bylaw limit on the number of Titular Members on Division Committees. This request was approved.

Prof. Corish noted that the requirement that the Chairman of the Nominating Committee be an outsider could be difficult to implement. He proposed that the Bureau suspend this requirement. This request was approved.

7.2 REDEFINING THE DIVISION ELECTORATE AFTER 2001

Dr. Becker reported that the Division Presidents had reached consensus on the following electorate for Division Committees.

- Division Committee (Titular Members, Associate Members, and National Representatives)
- Nominating Committee Members
- Task Group Chairmen (current and for projects completed in the past two years)

The discussion of this proposal during the Division Presidents meeting focused on how to define the last group. It was decided that the least ambiguous definition would be to include current Task Group Chairmen and Task Group Chairmen whose projects had an original completion date within the past two years.

The Bureau asked the Secretary General to draft a Bylaw based on this definition for consideration by Council in Brisbane.

7.3 PRESIDENCY OF THE DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY AND HUMAN HEALTH

Dr. Hayes reported that Prof. C. -G. Wermuth had resigned for personal reasons. He noted that Dr. Kallner the Division Vice-President had agreed to serve as Division President until the end of 2001. He asked the Bureau to approve this appointment. The Bureau unanimously gave its approval.

8. PROPOSALS TO CREATE NEW COMMISSIONS

Dr. Becker reviewed the proposals from Divisions I and II to create new Commissions. Division I has proposed the creation of a new Commission on Physicochemical Symbols, Terminology, and Units, the actual name of the new Commission has not been decided by the Division. Division II has proposed the creation of a new Commission on Isotopic Abundances and Atomic Weights.

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Dr. Hayes proposed that the Bureau delegate to the President the authority to name the *ad hoc* Committees as provided in Bylaw 4.301. The Bureau approved this proposal.

9. SCIENTIFIC PROJECTS, 2000

9.1 CURRENT PROJECTS

Dr. Jost commented on the reports included in the Agenda Book. These reports summarize the status of all projects, both Commission projects and projects that have been reviewed and approved using the new project approval system. Because of the termination of all Commissions after 2001, all Commission projects will be terminated at the end of 2001. Project leaders have been asked to submit project submission forms for those Commission projects that will not be completed or abandoned by the end of 2001.

The number of projects that have been reviewed and approved using the project approval process has increased from 1999 to 2000 and is expected to increase further in 2001. The question of what is an appropriate project for IUPAC funding arose in a number of different contexts as the project approval system was implemented in 1999 and 2000. The paper by the Secretary General prepared for Item 9.3 is partially the result of this experience. Another question that was addressed as we implemented the project approval system was how to decide on the appropriate funding source for a project. This issue is also addressed in Item 9.3. The conclusions reached on this latter question can be summarized as follows. The primary source of project funding for Divisions is their Division budget. Interdivisional projects, Standing Committee Projects, and projects that are too large for the Division (greater than 25 percent of the initially allocated budget for the biennium) are funded by the Project Committee. Funding can be obtained from the Secretary General and Treasurer for projects that would normally be funded by a Division when the Division Budget has been fully committed.

9.2 REPORT FROM PROJECT COMMITTEE

Prof. Den Boef reported that the Project Committee had reviewed a number of projects. Experience gained from these reviews had led to changes in the forms and explanatory material provided to those submitting projects and to outside reviewers. The Committee had decided, generally, not to consider projects whose sole purpose was the organization of a scientific conference. The Committee had discussed with the Division Presidents improvements in the management of the outside review process. The Division Presidents have agreed to provide better information when recommending projects for funding by the Project Committee. Prof. Den Boef stressed the importance of using the independent status of IUPAC to attract cooperation with other organizations.

Dr. Przybylowicz noted that the US National Committee for IUPAC is trying to arrange cooperation between the Divisions of the American Chemical Society and IUPAC Divisions. Prof. Grzywa suggested that IUPAC Divisions should investigate obtaining joint funding from national and international organizations.

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9.3 TYPES OF PROJECTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDING

Dr. Becker reviewed his paper on this subject. He noted that there had been a thorough discussion of the subject; especially the question of what kinds of activities should be called projects and which should be designated by other terms. Prof. Corish noted that the Division Presidents had three major concerns: the source of new project ideas, the question of continuity, and the question of what is a project. Dr. Hayes suggested that a small group meet (two Division Presidents and the Secretary General) to discuss the question of what is a project.

Subsequent to the Bureau Meeting, all the Division Presidents met with the Secretary General and the President and discussed the question of what is a project. The issue was resolved by agreeing to use the Project Approval mechanism to review all proposed activities for Division funding. It was decided that this need not involve the designation of all proposals as projects.

The excerpt given below from the relevant section of the Minutes of the Division Presidents summarizes the conclusions reached.

Dr. Becker noted that a project should have the following characteristics:

- 1. a short, well defined time frame;*
- 2. a well defined output, such as a report or recommendation;*
- 3. a project should not be used to support travel to or organization of a conventional scientific conference, symposium or workshop;*
- 4. a project can be used to fund a workshop that is an integral part of the project or that has as its purpose the accomplishment of a specific IUPAC purpose such as training, formulation of IUPAC recommendations, or dissemination of such recommendations;*
- 5. a project should not have as its sole or primary purpose the management of other projects;*
- 6. a project should not have as its sole or primary purpose generating ideas for projects.*

The definition given in the material supplied needs to be revised to express more clearly the consensus reached at this meeting. Dr. Becker agreed to provide a revised draft for inclusion in the instructions for the Project Submission Form. This draft will be circulated to the Division Presidents and Standing Committee Chairmen for comment before being published.

The conclusions reached during the discussion of Item 3.4 regarding the review of activities other than projects were confirmed as being important to the operations of the Division Committees. Dr. Jost confirmed that the Secretariat would manage the review of applications for funding of activities other than projects as well as for projects. The Division Presidents agreed that the instructions to reviewers would have to be modified when asking for reviews of activities other than projects. In some cases a modified, simplified, Information Form, rather than the standard Project Submission Form, might be more appropriate when evaluating proposed activities rather than projects.

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9.4 SOURCES OF IDEAS FOR NEW PROJECTS

Dr. Becker noted that he shared the concerns of the Division Presidents regarding the need to encourage the generation of new ideas for projects. He described his proposal to have a Workshop at Brisbane for interested parties, Division Committees, Standing Committees, and perhaps others, to share ideas and discuss experiences to date in developing project ideas. Dr. Hayes proposed that a small group of Division Presidents, together with the Secretary General, plan such a Workshop.

Prof. Sydnes reported that a Commission of Division III had organized a Workshop on a proposed recommendation at the Congress on Organic Synthesis earlier this year. Of 600 attendees at the Congress, 150 came to the Workshop. The proposed recommendation was distributed and comments have been received from participants.

9.5 REPORT FROM EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Prof. Schneider began by reviewing the Terms of Reference of the Committee. At its first three meetings, the Committee had devoted most of its time to discussing the criteria to be used in evaluating projects. The Committee had decided that it would do an overall evaluation of projects based on criteria such as the time required to complete the project, performance versus budget, international character of the Task Group, and quantitative measures of impact such as citations and web hits, as applicable. The major task of the Committee would be to evaluate in detail selected projects to determine the impact of the work done using qualitative and project specific criteria. The meeting on Sunday of the Committee would be devoted to selecting projects for this detailed review. The results of these more detailed reviews would be discussed by the Committee at its next scheduled meeting in February 2001 and a report prepared for the Bureau meeting at Brisbane.

10. PROPOSED CHANGE IN NAME OF DIVISION I

Dr. Becker noted that the proposed change in name of the Division to the Division of Physical and Biophysical Chemistry did not involve a change in the Terms of Reference of the Division and therefore did not require Council approval. The Bureau approved the name change.

11. ADDITIONAL ITEMS FROM MEETING OF DIVISION PRESIDENTS

Prof. Corish reported that in addition to the issues relating to the definition of a project discussed in Item 9.3, the Division Presidents had taken the following actions:

1. The work of the Secretariat in managing the new project approval system was appreciated
2. The question of defining the types of IUPAC sponsored Conferences was referred to the Bureau for consideration with Item 25 of the Agenda
3. Prof. Ingman was elected chairman of the next Division Presidents meeting
4. The Division Presidents felt that it was useful for them to meet as a group with no outside participants. This had been done this year and was felt to have been useful.
5. Urged the Secretariat to make IUPAC nomenclature more readily available on the web site.

Prof. Wilson commented that the question of how to develop and maintain databases should

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be addressed. The role of the Divisions and the Secretariat in this kind of activity needed to be defined.

11.1 FUNCTION OF DIVISION PRESIDENTS MEETING

This Item was presented for information only.

12. VICE-PRESIDENT'S CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Prof. Steyn reported on his plans for his Vice-President's Critical Assessment. The focus of the assessment will be on the current state of IUPAC. Issues to be addressed include:

1. Web technology and how IUPAC does its business
2. Implementation of the Strategic Plan
3. Membership expansion
4. Service of chemistry to society, especially in developing countries.

13. THE UNION'S EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Prof. Jortner introduced the report of the Education Strategy Development Committee. He noted that under the leadership of Prof. Peter Atkins the Committee had produced a report that was thorough, full of useful ideas, and timely. The Bureau expressed its deep appreciation of the work done by Prof. Atkins and the Committee. Prof. Jortner then reviewed the Terms of Reference of the Committee. He pointed out the special emphasis the Committee had placed on the opportunities provided by the growth of the Internet for IUPAC to communicate more effectively with the global chemistry community (see point 6 on page 3 of the report).

13.1 REPORT OF THE ESDC

Prof. Jortner summarized the main recommendations of the report. The specific recommendations were grouped into the following main categories.

1. Operational policies of the Union
2. Specific activities of CTC
3. Collaboration among CTC the Divisions and the other Standing Committees
4. Dissemination of the activities of the Union
5. Public understanding of chemistry
6. Major structural changes in the Committee
7. Renaming the Committee: Committee on Chemical Education
8. New Terms of Reference
9. Appointment of a Director of Education in the Secretariat.

Prof. Jortner noted that the proposed name change, structural changes, and new Terms of Reference all implied a significant broadening of the scope of the Committee. The recommendations were significant in their potential impact on the Union and required deep discussion and profound deliberation.

Prof. Bradley had no additional comments. Prof. Sydnes noted that the Committee had worked very hard to achieve consensus.

Dr. Hayes commented that the recommendations ranged from straightforward,

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common sense items, to large scale, major changes to IUPAC. He proposed that after discussion and collection of views from NAOs and National Chemical Societies, a small working party look at the recommendations to evaluate what might be done, especially in view of the criterion “why IUPAC?”.

Prof. Lorimer noted the potential significance of the recommendation that the Committee on Chemical Education should play a leading role in the dissemination of IUPAC recommendations on nomenclature, symbols, and terminology in undergraduate education.

The subsequent discussion covered a number of areas. It was noted that the Committee had considered the question “Why IUPAC?” and had concluded that IUPAC should function as a clearinghouse. The Committee felt that certain kinds of outreach activities should be shared so that national chemical societies and other groups could build on what had been developed elsewhere. The Committee had also decided not to specify the kind of projects that the new Committee on Chemical Education should undertake; instead, they defined the kinds of activities in which the Committee should not be involved. It was noted that national chemical societies had difficulty in influencing government ministries of education so that IUPAC could expect to have even more difficulty. The financial impact of the recommendations was clearly very large and implementation of all the recommendations would require reordering of the Union’s priorities.

The European efforts to develop a core chemistry curriculum and to address the public image of chemistry were discussed. The point was made that if IUPAC were to express an opinion or even make recommendations on the meaning of degrees, this would need to be brought to the Council for discussion and approval. It was noted that the International Union of Biology and Molecular Biology had produced a booklet on what a Ph. D. should mean.

Dr. Norling commented that the recommendations could be divided into three groups:

1. Easy to approve
2. Need some work to implement
3. Complex and expensive.

Dr. Hayes noted the value of the IUPAC brand in promoting certain activities. IUPAC is not merely international, it is global. We need to be sure that IUPAC does not duplicate work being done elsewhere. We must strive to work in synergy with all our stakeholders.

The Bureau approved a motion to authorize the President to appoint a group to study implementation of the recommendations of the ESDC and report to the Executive Committee.

14. ORGANIZATION OF NOMENCLATURE ACTIVITIES

Dr. Becker introduced the subject by reviewing the history of the proposal to study the Union’s nomenclature activities. It had been decided that rather than appointing a small group to study the subject, a group would be assembled that included both those familiar with IUPAC and its nomenclature work and the users of IUPAC nomenclature. The group assembled for the roundtable meeting in Washington, DC had very broad representation. It had been decided not to include the current chairmen of the nomenclature committees in order to avoid focussing on the current work of the committees but rather to concentrate on the

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needs of the user community and how IUPAC might best address those needs. Prof. Corish noted that the Nomenclature Commissions felt that they were in limbo and were looking for guidance from the Committee on Chemical Identity and Nomenclature Systems. Dr. Becker noted that Dr. McNaught had not wished to appear to be interfering with their work, however, he would ask Dr. McNaught to communicate with each of the Nomenclature commissions to ensure continuity of their existing expertise. Dr. Becker reviewed the major recommendations of the roundtable. One of the recommendations of the group concerned the desirability of developing a unique chemical identifier suitable for use by computers, especially over the Internet. The project proposal for the IUPAC Chemical Identifier (ICHI) in the agenda book was a result of this recommendation.

14.1 COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL IDENTITY AND NOMENCLATURE SYSTEMS

Dr. Becker reviewed the Terms of Reference of the Committee on Chemical Identity and Nomenclature Systems. He also noted the paper provided by Dr. McNaught on possible ways of organizing the Union's nomenclature activities after 2001. The important role to be played by CCINS in helping to bridge the gap from the present to the future for IUPAC nomenclature was noted by a number of the Bureau members. Prof. Nefedov reminded the group of the importance of introducing IUPAC nomenclature into textbooks. Prof. Gilbert commented that terminology activities would in general not be a part of the remit of the CCINS.

The Bureau expressed its approval of the arrangements made to carry on the Union's vital nomenclature activities. It was agreed that a final decision on the organizational form for nomenclature work would be decided at Brisbane.

15. IUPAC-INDUSTRY INTERACTION

Dr. Hayes reviewed the efforts that had been made since the Berlin meeting to improve IUPAC's contacts with industry. While he could report some success, he felt that in general the results had been disappointing. Conversations with the heads of major national chemical societies had revealed similar difficulties in establishing and maintaining contacts. One promising area of possible cooperation is on the current program of evaluation of high production volume (HPV) chemicals by the major chemical trade associations. The HPV Chemical Challenge Program for voluntarily evaluating chemicals began as an American program launched in cooperation with the EPA and the Environmental Defense Fund. The HPV program has evolved into an international one with chemical associations in 25 European and Asian countries -- through the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) -- working to meet an ICCA goal of testing 1,000 international chemicals. IUPAC may be able to provide the outside, independent peer review necessary to ensure that the results of the evaluation are credible to regulators and the public. The Long-Range Research Initiative (LRI) of the International Council of Chemical Associations is another possible area for cooperative activity. The emphasis of the LRI is on research leading to improved scientific understanding of the potential effects that chemicals may have on human health and the environment.

Dr. Hayes then noted that the *ad hoc* Working Party on IUPAC/Industry Cooperation would meet in November to formulate more specific plans. He also reported that he intended to use IUPAC's contacts with the national chemical societies to improve communication with industry. Another possible mechanism for cooperation is to ask the major trade associations such as CEFIC, the European Chemical Trade Association, the ACC, American Council for

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Chemistry, and JCIA, the Japan Chemical Industry Association, to nominate members of COCI.

16. STRATEGIC PLAN

Dr. Becker reported that the Strategic Plan for 2000-1 had been only slightly modified from the original 1998-9 plan. Dr. Hayes commented that it might be appropriate to undertake a more thorough review of the Strategic plan after the Brisbane meeting. While a Strategic Plan should not be revised too frequently, four years should be enough time to have sufficient experience with the initial plan to do a meaningful review.

During the discussion a number of points were made that should be considered in a review. The abbreviations in the plan should be expanded to ensure that it was comprehensible to as broad an audience as possible; the phrase "mission oriented Divisions" should be rephrased; specific mention should be made of improving the participation of female scientists in IUPAC.

16.1 BIENNIAL REPORT ON IUPAC ACTIVITIES, 1998-99

Dr. Becker described the evolution of the report on accomplishments by the Union's bodies in terms of the goals and strategic thrusts of the Strategic Plan. The reports of the Divisions and Standing Committees had been edited into a coherent narrative and then put into an attractive format, including illustrations. The resulting document had been distributed to every recipient of *Chemistry International*. The Bureau complimented Dr. Becker, Dr. Przybylowicz, and the Secretariat for developing a very attractive and effective report. It is planned to produce a similar report for the period 2000-1.

16.2 STRATEGIC PLAN, 2000-2001

The discussion of this item is given under item 16.

17. REPORT OF TREASURER AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Dr. Buxtorf reported that the Union's financial situation is still healthy with reserves sufficient to meet the requirement for an operating reserve of two years operating expense and still meet the needs for extra funds to meet the Union's needs during the transition period from a Commission system to a project driven system. He cautioned that a close watch would have to be kept on future income and expenses. The favorable investment returns of the past few years were not expected to continue indefinitely. In addition, the Union's publication income was under threat from the spread of online publishing and the reduction in the number of journal subscriptions by University libraries.

Dr. Przybylowicz described the Union's investment program and the uses of the different funds that make up the reserve. He compared the performance of the Union's investment portfolio to the performance of various broad market indices. The Finance Committee has chosen a relatively conservative investment strategy with a ratio of 60/40 equity to fixed income securities. The equity portion of the portfolio is invested in the ratio of 60/40 US to European equities. This strategy forgoes higher returns for capital preservation. As part of this conservative policy, the bulk of the Union's equity investment is in mutual funds rather than in individual securities.

Dr. Przybylowicz reported that the Finance Committee was in the process of developing a

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formal investment policy. A draft had been prepared and would be discussed and finalized at the next Finance Committee meeting in March 2001. After review and approval by the Executive Committee, this would be presented to the Bureau for discussion and approval at the meeting in Brisbane.

Prof. Somsen supported the concept of having a formal investment policy. He congratulated the Finance Committee for taking this important step. He noted that this would help improve communication with all the Union's stakeholders. He then asked if the investment policy should also have an ethical component. Dr. Hayes suggested that the question of an ethical investment policy be discussed after an investment policy has been developed and approved.

17.1 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1999 AND 2000

Dr. Jost noted that these were provided for information; there were no significant deviations from plan in either year. There was no further discussion of the Statements. A change in the format of the Statement of Accounts had been agreed at the Division Presidents meeting and would be implemented with the October 2000 report. This change would allow tracking of project commitments and of project expenditures in addition to the operating expenses of Divisions and Standing Committees. A paper describing the new report was distributed.

17.2 RECOMMENDED BUDGETS FOR 2000-1

Dr. Jost noted that the budget was unchanged from that approved by Council in Berlin.

17.3 ALLOCATIONS TO IUPAC BODIES, 2002-3

The proposal to reallocate some of the money saved from the smaller General Assembly to Divisions was described by Dr. Jost. The Treasurer was authorized to use this allocation scheme for the biennium 2002-3.

17.4 ENDOWMENT FUND

Dr. Przybylowicz noted that funds had been transferred from the Operating Reserve to the Endowment Fund because the Operating Reserve had become larger than needed to fund two years of operating expenses. The Endowment Fund had been used for the IUPAC Fellowships offered through the Nehru Center in India and would be used for the IUPAC Prize.

17.5 FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Dr. Przybylowicz noted that the Finance Committee had added one new member in 1999, Dr. G. Martens. The Committee was interested in learning of new candidates for membership and would welcome suggestions from the Bureau.

18. REPORT FROM JOINT WORKING PARTY

Prof. Corish reported that the IUPAC/IUPAP joint working party on the priority of claims to the discovery of elements 110, 111, and 112 had completed its work. It had concluded that only the claim to discovery of element 110 met the criteria previously established for validating claims. Relevant parts of the report of the JWP were reviewed for technical accuracy during its preparation by the laboratories involved. The final version had also been informally reviewed by experts from IUPAC and IUPAP. The report will now be published

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in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*. The Commission on Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry will request the discovering laboratory to suggest a name for element 110. The Commission will then draft a report proposing a name for element 110. This will be published in *PAC* as a provisional recommendation. After public comments have been received and reviewed, a recommendation will be made for approval by Council.

19. FELLOWS AND AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMS

Dr. Jost reviewed his report. The number of Fellows has increased from 194 to 476. The Executive Committee authorized the distribution of *Chemistry International* to all Fellows, with no time limit. There are over 4000 paid AMP members and over 400 sponsored members. The program shows a slight positive cash balance.

The Bureau approved keeping the AMP membership fee for chemical societies at USD 16 and for individuals at USD 35 for 2001.

20. STATUS REPORT ON IUPAC SECRETARIAT

Dr. Jost noted that in addition to traditional activities, such as maintaining the members database and producing the *IUPAC Handbook*, the Secretariat had undertaken two new major activities. The first, management of the project approval system, has been discussed above. The other is assuming the publisher's role for *Pure and Applied Chemistry*. This includes tasks such as maintaining a subscriber database, invoicing and collecting subscription charges, and providing labels for the printer. This new part of the Secretariat's work has gone well with no significant problems.

21. IUPAC WEB SITE AND OTHER PUBLICITY ABOUT THE UNION

Dr. Jost pointed out the tremendous progress that had been made in the IUPAC web site from its modest beginnings to the current much more extensive state. The number of visitors to the site continues to increase. The focus of development for the next year will be to make the site more useful both for members of IUPAC bodies and for the public. This will include revising the main index page to lead visitors to information in a more intuitive fashion.

A recent innovation is the E-newsletter. Two E-newsletters have been sent since the first one on 28 June 2000. These newsletters alert recipients to new developments on the web site. The initial list includes all member organizations, members of IUPAC bodies, and Fellows. Visitors to the IUPAC web site can add their addresses to the list and current recipients can ask that their names be removed. A number of names have been added to the list by request in the short time that the list has been operational.

Major technical developments include the development of software to allow updating of the members contact information directly from the members database and negotiation of agreements with two providers of software for generating IUPAC names from structure diagrams to provide free restricted naming capability. Information about ordering IUPAC books is now available online, including price lists and order forms for the books available directly from the Secretariat.

Publicity for the Union was generated by publishing the Biennial Report as a color booklet as was described earlier. A color calendar showing all IUPAC sponsored conferences for 2000 was distributed to all recipients of *Chemistry International* and to conferences during the year. A pocket periodic table has been designed as a commemorative item for IUPAC's 80th anniversary. This will be distributed to all recipients of the November 2000 issue of

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Chemistry International.

Suggestions made by the Bureau members for additional ways to generate publicity included the development of brochures by each Division describing its work to be distributed to appropriate IUPAC sponsored conferences (this has already been done by Division IV); a wall size version of the periodic table card; and a PowerPoint template with the IUPAC logo for use by IUPAC speakers.

22. PUBLICATIONS

22.1 STATUS REPORT ON PUBLICATIONS

The total number of copies of *Chemistry International* printed in 1999 was 40 180. The projected total for 2000 is 42 666

Articles on chemistry in various countries have been published as part of our effort to improve the content of *CI*. Sample copies of *CI* are being sent to all IUPAC sponsored conferences.

The most significant activity with respect to *CI* is the appointment of a Strategy Development Committee by the EC, chaired by Dr. D. H. M. Bowen, to develop recommendations regarding the role of *CI* in IUPAC and any changes required in format and staffing to achieve the goals set for *CI*. An announcement regarding the work of the Committee was printed in the July issue of *CI*.

Blackwell has struggled to finish out 1999. The December 1999 issue of *PAC* was printed on 4 August 2000. The late publication of the 1999 issues has generated a lot of work for the Secretariat in responding to claims for "missing" issues.

During 2000, the publication schedule for *PAC* has been brought closer in line with the issue date. The June issue was distributed in mid-September and the July issue will be distributed at the end of October. We expect to be on a schedule of printing on the issue date by early to mid 2001.

Dr. Jost reported that the Committee on Printed and Electronic Publications had discussed how to handle subscriptions to an electronic version of *PAC*. The initial electronic edition will use html headers and Adobe Acrobat pdf files of individual articles. The Committee has recommended that the charge for an online only subscription be USD 866, and a charge for downloads of individual articles of USD 15. Reports & Recommendations would be free. The task group on electronic publishing has recommended that the electronic edition be made available through ChemWeb and OCLC (a library consortium).

Dr. Jost noted that the major development in the book publishing area had been the purchase of the stock of IUPAC books from Blackwell. These books were now being sold directly by the Secretariat. Contracts are being negotiated with individual publishers as IUPAC book projects near completion. Contracts are currently being negotiated for publication of the *Guide to IUPAC Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry*, Parts I and II (the Red Book), *Quantities, Units, and Symbols in Physical Chemistry* (the Green Book), and books on experimental thermodynamics.

Dr. Jost reported that it had been decided to reprint the Compendium of Analytical Nomenclature (the Orange Book), using copies of the original as camera copy. The reprinted book would be identified as a second printing and all references to Blackwell as publisher would be removed. It was proposed that the Compendium of

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Macromolecular Nomenclature (the Purple Book) also be reprinted. Prof. Gilbert noted that a revised edition would not be available for at least two to four years.

22.2 APPROVAL OF *PAC* AND *CI* SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR 2001

The Committee on Printed and Electronic Publications recommended that the subscription prices for 2001 be kept the same as for 2000. In addition, a new option, an electronic only subscription to *PAC* will be introduced for 2001. The proposed subscriptions are given in the following table.

Subscription Prices for IUPAC Publications – 2001

Pure and Applied Chemistry

Institutional Subscription	USD 1 166; one year USD 999; per year for three years
Electronic only	USD 866
Personal Subscription	USD 99; one year
Individual Copies	USD 50

Chemistry International

Institutional Subscription	USD 99; one year
Personal Subscription	USD 45; one year
Individual Copies	USD 15

The proposed subscription rates for 2001 were approved.

22.3 PLANS FOR SPECIAL ISSUES IN *PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY*

Dr. Jost reported that the first issue of 2000 was a double issue of papers arising out of the Workshop on Advanced Materials (Nanotechnology) held last June in Hong Kong. The July issue will be another special issue, devoted to Sustainable Chemistry / Green Chemistry. In addition, the first special review commissioned by Prof. Bull will be published in the August issue. The review will be on Quantum Chemistry in the 21st Century. Prof. Bull continues to work with the Divisions and Standing Committees to develop new topics for special issues and to solicit special review articles.

22.4 SUPPLEMENT TO "HISTORY OF IUPAC"

Dr. Jost reported that Dr. Becker had completed revision and extension of the draft manuscript provided by Dr. S. Brown to cover the years 1998-9. The revised manuscript has been reviewed by Dr. Brown, Dr. M. Williams, and others. It will be formatted to conform to the layout of the original book and printed late in 2000 or early in 2001. The supplement will be separately bound and then combined with the existing copies of the original book into a slip-cased set.

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23. GENERAL ASSEMBLIES AND CONGRESSES

23.1 40TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (BERLIN, 1999) - FINAL REPORT

Dr. Jost reported that all outstanding financial issues with the Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker had been resolved to the satisfaction of both parties.

23.2 41ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND 38TH CONGRESS (BRISBANE, 2001)

23.2.1 Arrangements

Dr. Jost reported that the materials for the General Assembly would be mailed by the end of September. He noted that he would visit Brisbane in January 2001 to discuss the physical arrangements with the local organizers.

23.2.2 Scientific Program

Prof. Jortner noted that the IUPAC Congress had now been revived and was again one of the premier scientific congresses. The plans for the Brisbane Congress maintain the high standards set by the Geneva and Berlin Congresses.

23.2.3 Support for Young Scientists from Developing Countries

Prof. Gilbert reported that the Congress organizers planned to offer special discounted registrations for young scientists from developing countries. After some discussion, the Bureau asked Prof. Gilbert to consider the provision of travel subsidies instead. While this would benefit a smaller number of potential recipients, it was expected to be more useful. The Secretariat was asked to contact UNESCO to ask if they were prepared to contribute to the fund for support of young scientists attending the Congress. Prof. Jortner noted that the Bureau had already approved a contribution to this fund of USD 25 000.

23.3 42ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND 39TH CONGRESS (OTTAWA, 2003)

Dr. Jost reported that the organizing committee for the Congress has suggested members for the International Advisory Board. These suggestions are being reviewed by the Officers and the President will make additional nominations if it is felt necessary to ensure that the IAB is sufficiently international in character.

23.4 43RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND 40TH CONGRESS – 2005

Dr. Jost reported that a letter had been sent to all NAOs on 4 October 1999 requesting responses by 1 February 2001. No responses have been received as yet. Dr. Becker noted that the 2001 General Assembly and Congress would be in Asia and the 2003 General Assembly and Congress would be North America. It would be appropriate for the 2005 meetings to be in Europe. He urged the European members of the Bureau to encourage applications from European NAOs.

24. SPONSORSHIP OF CONFERENCES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Prof. Ohtaki described the process for selecting conferences for sponsorship. The Committee had met on Saturday during a break in the Bureau meeting and had selected one conference,

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on Green Chemistry in India, for sponsorship. The Committee had decided to not fund another conference until more information was received from one of the conferences.

25. NEED FOR OVERALL IUPAC POLICIES ON CONFERENCES?

Dr. Becker reviewed his paper on the subject. He noted that IUPAC sponsored conferences in a number of ways, in addition to the standard sponsorship process. In many cases, these conferences provided material for *Pure and Applied Chemistry*. Thus, the issue of sponsorship of conferences also had an impact on the content of *PAC*. He proposed that a group be appointed to study the question of IUPAC sponsored conferences and workshops as well as *PAC* policy as it related to publishing the material of sponsored conferences. The Bureau authorized the President to appoint a group to study this question and make recommendations.

26. IUPAC PRIZE FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS

Prof. Jortner noted that the IUPAC prize had been a success in its first year, attracting 59 entries from 24 countries. In addition to the four prizewinners, the Committee had agreed to make five honorable mention awards.

27. UNESCO-IUPAC INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CHEMISTRY

Dr. Hayes reported that discussions continued both within IUPAC and with UNESCO regarding the future of the International Committee on Chemistry. He expected to have more to report at the next Bureau meeting.

27.1 TRAINING PROGRAM IN INDIA

Dr. Jost reported that USD 5000 was transferred to the account of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research. The first award of a travel grant was made to Dr. Myrna S. Mahinay of the Mindanao State University of the Philippines. We have not been notified of any further grants made. The contribution of USD 2500 expected from UNESCO has not been received.

28. IUPAC COOPERATION IN AFRICA

Prof. Steyn reviewed the history of this activity. He noted that he expected this to be the last special report on this subject. Prof. Bradley noted relevant activities from the reports of the Committee on Teaching of Chemistry and the Committee on Chemistry and Industry.

29. IUPAC MEETING IN LIMA, PERU, OCTOBER 14, 2000

Prof. Steyn reported that he and Dr. Jost would be attending the XXIV Congresso Latinoamericano de Quimica in Lima, Peru. Prof. Steyn and Dr. Jost would present information on IUPAC at a special meeting for the heads of Latin American Chemical Societies and other interested participants attending CLAQ. It is hoped to interest more Latin American Chemical Societies to become either NAOs or ANAOs and in general to increase awareness of IUPAC and its work.

30. WORLD CHEMISTRY LEADERSHIP MEETING: PROPOSED FOR, 9 JULY 2001

Dr. Hayes noted the history of this proposed meeting and its concept. Plans for the meeting

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had been discussed in a meeting of the Steering Group on Friday. It had been agreed that the meeting would have two components. The first would be a response to the proposal made by the Berlin meeting of Chemical Society Presidents for a meeting to discuss ways in which the chemical societies of developed countries could assist those of the developing and economically disadvantaged countries. The second would be a meeting to discuss topics of common interest. It was planned to invite not only the Presidents of chemical societies, but also the Presidents of the regional associations of chemical societies, and representatives of major chemical trade associations.

There was some discussion of the proposed date, the Monday after the General Assembly. The suggestion was made that two afternoons during the General Assembly might be preferable. The Secretariat was asked to examine the schedule to see if this suggestion was feasible.

31. RATIFICATION OF SPONSORSHIP OF SYMPOSIA

The Bureau ratified the sponsorships of Symposia and Conferences made by the Secretariat as presented in the Agenda Book.

32. RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENTS TO IUPAC BODIES

The Bureau ratified the appointments made to IUPAC bodies since the last Bureau meeting.

33. DATES AND PLACE OF NEXT BUREAU MEETING

The next meeting of the Bureau will be held in Brisbane on 5-6 July 2001. For the short Bureau meeting that follows the Council meeting, Dr. Becker reviewed his proposal for the Bureau to hold a working lunch at a site near the Council meeting location. This might be a way to welcome new members of the Bureau, to hold informal discussions of plans for the next year while everyone is still alert to matters that have been discussed in Council, and to carry out the election of EC members and any other necessary business.

After some brief discussion, the proposal was approved.

34. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.