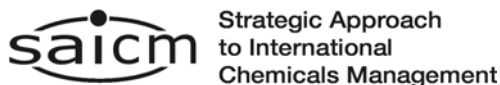




SAICM/RM/CEE.2/INF/7



Distr.: General
31 July 2008

English only

Second Central and Eastern European regional meeting on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

Bucharest, 8–9 September 2008

Item 7(c) on the provisional agenda*

Recent and current developments in the Central and Eastern European region relevant to SAICM: The IUPAC initiative to have 2011 designated as International Year of Chemistry

The IUPAC initiative to have 2011 designated as International Year of Chemistry

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to circulate in annex 1 to the present note, the decision of the 179th session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the proposal for the proclamation by the United Nations of 2011 as “International Year of Chemistry”. The decision includes the recommendation that the General Conference of UNESCO adopt a resolution on this subject at its 35th session. The 35th session of the UNESCO General Conference is expected to take place in the third quarter of 2009. Annex 2 provides some background information on the rationale and objectives of the proposal, which is an initiative of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

* SAICM/RM/CEE.2/1

Annex 1

Decision of the of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Extract from 179/Ex Decisions (1-17 April 2008)

Proposal for the proclamation by the United Nations of 2011 as an international year of chemistry (179 EX/47 and Add. Rev.; 179 EX/INF.7 Rev.; 179 EX/59)

“The Executive Board,

1. Recognizing that human understanding of the material nature of the world is grounded in a knowledge of chemistry,
2. Stressing that education in and about chemistry is critical to addressing challenges such as global climate change, to providing sustainable sources of clean water, food and energy, and to maintaining a wholesome environment for the well-being of all people,
3. Considering that the science and application of chemistry produces medicines, fuels, metals, and virtually all other manufactured products,
4. Taking note of the ongoing United Nations initiatives in industrial best practices,
5. Aware that the year 2011 provides an opportunity to celebrate the contributions of women to science on the one hundredth anniversary of the award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Maria Skłodowska-Curie,
6. Being further aware that the year 2011 provides an opportunity to highlight the need for international scientific collaboration on the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Chemical Societies,
7. Having examined documents 179 EX/47 and Add. Rev,
8. Welcomes the unanimous resolution of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), at its 2007 Council meeting, to have 2011 proclaimed as the international year of chemistry, and to play a lead role in coordinating and promoting chemistry activities at the national and regional levels around the world;
9. Invites the Director-General to support all efforts to have the United Nations General Assembly proclaim 2011 the international year of chemistry;
10. Recommends that the General Conference adopt, at its 35th session, a resolution on this subject.”

Annex 2

Background information

Proposal for the proclamation by the United Nations of 2011 as an international year of chemistry¹

Introduction

1. All known matter – gas, liquid, solid and plasma – is composed of the chemical elements or of compounds made from those elements. Humankind's understanding of the material nature of our world is grounded in our knowledge of chemistry. Indeed, all living processes are controlled by chemical reactions.
2. The science of chemistry contributes enormously to the economic progress of humanity. The chemical industry and also those companies producing medicines, fuels, metals, food, fertilizers and virtually all other manufactured products depend on chemistry.
3. Chemistry plays a key role in providing solutions to many of the challenges facing the world today, helping to address the Millennium Goals. In particular, an understanding of chemistry is essential as the basis for medicine and public health, in addressing challenges such as global climate change, in providing sustainable sources of clean water, food and energy, and in maintaining a wholesome environment for the well-being of all people.
4. In order to ensure the continued health of this science and to continue to attract excellent students as its practitioners, it is important that the general public appreciate the many contributions that chemistry makes to meet basic human needs, reduce poverty, protect the wellbeing of our planet and improve the quality of life.

II. Rationale and objectives of an International Year of Chemistry

5. An International Year of Chemistry will:
 - serve as a focal point for activities by national chemical societies, educational institutions and non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations;
 - enhance the understanding and appreciation of chemistry among the public;
 - promote the role of chemistry in contributing to solutions to many global problems;
 - build capacity by engaging young people with scientific disciplines;
 - serve as a catalyst for international cooperation.
6. An International Year of Chemistry will make a strong science education contribution towards the goals of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, particularly in the key action areas of health and environment. National and international activities carried out during the International Year will emphasize the importance of chemistry education in contributing towards sustainable use of the natural resource base for all of life.
7. An International Year of Chemistry will help to create the public awareness and understanding required to support ongoing United Nations initiatives in industrial best practices, science education, the social responsibility of science and climate change. An understanding of the complex chemical interactions of both natural and anthropogenic substances in our ecosystem is crucial to public understanding of and response to the challenges of a changing environment.
8. The year 2011 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry awarded to Maria Skłodowska-Curie, recognizing her discovery of the elements radium and polonium. Recognizing Dr Curie's

¹ Extract from the Document 179 EX/47 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

achievements will be an inspiration to all students, especially women, to pursue careers in chemistry and in science.

9. The year 2011 also marks the one hundredth anniversary of the founding in Paris of the International Association of Chemical Societies to address the need for international cooperation among chemists and international standardization of nomenclature, atomic weights, physical constants and scientific communication.

III. Coordination of an International Year of Chemistry and UNESCO's Role

10. This initiative is being led by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), founded in 1919 by chemists from academia and industry as the successor to the International Association of Chemical Societies. IUPAC has a truly global reach with 51 National Adhering Organizations and 21 Associate National Adhering Organizations. At its General Assembly in Turin, Italy in August 2007, the IUPAC Council unanimously approved a resolution in favour of the proclamation of 2011 as the Year of Chemistry.

11. IUPAC will cooperate with UNESCO to highlight the role of chemistry in international science and technology-based actions to build capacity to address the needs of society, and to support gender equality in access to science education. IUPAC will serve in a coordination and communication role for International Year of Chemistry activities that will be planned by national chemical societies, ministries of education, science and technology, educational institutions, and non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations.

12. An International Year of Chemistry with a focus and objectives as outlined in 1-9 above will contribute to achieving the overarching objective of the 2008-2013 UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy Mobilizing science knowledge and policy for sustainable development, as well as contributing to the goals of the 2005-2014 United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, for which UNESCO is the lead United Nations Agency. In addition, the International Year of Chemistry will support the goals to (a) advance science and technology for sustainable development; (b) promote UNESCO's priorities for Africa and gender equality; and (c) harness international cooperation for science and technology capacity-building set out in the Ministerial Round Table on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development and the Role of UNESCO, at the 34th session of the UNESCO General Conference.

13. UNESCO has played a crucial role in the designation and celebration of the International Year of Physics, the International Year of Planet Earth, and the International Year of Astronomy. Through its Executive Board and General Conference, UNESCO will be an important champion to obtain United Nations designation of an International Year of Chemistry.

IV. Conclusion

14. International Years may only be proclaimed by the United Nations during their annual General Assembly meetings, and only at the request of one (or more) of the United Nations Member States. Ethiopia, which is also the host country for the Federation of African Societies of Chemistry, is taking the lead role in bringing this request forward, understanding that a significant number of other United Nations Member States will support this initiative.

15. An International Year of Chemistry will support and raise the profile of UNESCO in giving global leadership towards building capacity in science and technology for sustainable development.