- the search for new chemical methods and recipes of for "green" chemistry processes that can help solve environmental problems and help in the safe destruction of chemical weapons

The following recommendations emerged from the symposium:

- chemists should work together in a spirit of humanism and tolerance to help achieve sustainable development, and that ethical principles guiding the professional work of chemists should be outlined in a code of conduct
- principles of green chemistry should be used in scientific research and brought into industrial development
- principles of sustainable development and green chemistry and should be introduced into chemical education at the grade school, high school, and university levels
- education related to sustainable development should include chemical education as a way of adequately understanding the processes taking place in the environment
- "green" chemistry methods should be used to create new, safe technologies for the destruction of chemical weapons
- the fundamental principles of chemical education should be preserved, and that they should be connected with the problems of sustainable development (i.e., environmental problems, problems of energy and resource conservation , and the social and ethics aspects of development)
- M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University's initiative to organize the second International IUPAC Conference on green chemistry should be supported

**For detailed information on the congress, see <www.chemend.ru>.**

**For more information and comments, please contact Task Group Chairperson Natalia Tarasova <nptar@online.ru>.**

**www.iupac.org/projects/2006/2006-043-3-050.html**

# Provisional Recommendations

*Provisional Recommendations are drafts of IUPAC recommendations on terminology, nomenclature, and symbols made widely available to allow interested parties to comment before the recommendations are finally revised and published in* Pure and Applied Chemistry.

**www.iupac.org/reports/provisional**

## Glossary of Terms Used in Pharmaceutics

This Glossary of Terms in Pharmaceutics is needed by practitioners in the field of pharmaceutics—a field that fulfills an important and crucial role, different from the roles of other scientific disciplines involved in the drug-making process. The glossary contains 156 definitions used in pharmaceutics. These are related to various aspects of this discipline such as 1) physicochemical characterization of pharmaceutical preparations and the active ingredients they contain; 2) unit operations used in the practice of pharmaceutics; 3) terms related to the various dosage forms; 4) terms related to the various modes and routes of drug delivery; and 5) terms used in pharmacokinetics and biopharmaceutics in general, and additional miscellaneous terms. Since the field of pharmaceutics is multidisciplinary, with practitioners from a variety of fields such as chemistry or various biological sciences, a glossary containing authoritative definitions would be useful to them. The terms used in pharmaceutics are rarely covered by existing glossaries, and in cases were they are, their definitions are often inappropriate for the field of pharmaceutics and require new or modified definitions to better fit the new context.

**Comments by 30 April 2008**

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**www.iupac.org/reports/provisional/abstract07/breuer_300408.html**

## Explanatory Glossary of Terms Used in Expression of Relative Isotope Ratios and Gas Ratios

To minimize confusion in the expression of measurements of isotope and gas ratios, a glossary based on recommendation by the Commission on Isotopic Abundances and Atomic Weights of the IUPAC is presented. Entries in the glossary are consistent with the SI system of units or with recommendations of the Commission. The recommendations presented herein are designed to clarify expression of quantities related to measurement of isotope and gas ratios by ensuring that quantity equations and not numerical-value equations are used to define quantities. Examples of column headings consistent with SI recommendations and examples of various deprecated usages connected with the terms recommended are presented herein.

**Comments by 31 May 2008**

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## Glossary of Class Names of Polymers Based on Chemical Structure and Molecular Architecture

This document defines class names of polymers based on the class names of starting monomers and characteristic features of the chemical constitution of polymer molecules (macromolecules), i.e., class names that have gained general acceptance in the polymer and material literature, science and technology as well as in public.

The glossary is divided into three parts:

- Source-based class names, which identify common classes of starting monomers such as “acrylic”, “diene”, “phenolic”, “vinylic”.
- Class names based on chemical structure, which identify characteristic groups in the main chains (backbones) of the polymer molecules such as (i) inter-unit groups derived from functional groups, e.g., “amide”, “ester”, “ether”; (ii) a specific group of atoms, e.g., “alkenylene”, “siloxane”, “sulfone”; (iii) ring structures, e.g., “benzimidazole”, “benzoxazole”, “quinoxaline”.
- Class names based on molecular architecture, which identify mainly the overall shapes of polymer molecules through the type of their graphical representation such as “linear”, “branched”, “dendritic”, “comb”.

Each part of the glossary is arranged in a non-hierarchical alphabetical order. Each entry provides: a) the polymer class name; b) its definition; c) specific or generic examples including IUPAC names and a structure or graphical representation; d) relations to other polymer classes and subclasses; e) notes on the inclusion or exclusion of borderline cases. Alphabetical index of all class names is included.

**Comments by 30 June 2008**

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