

**2nd Meeting of ICSU
Committee on Freedom and Responsibility in the conduct of Science (CFRS)**

ICSU Secretariat, Paris
5-6 March 2007

Meeting Report

Present: Najia Kbir Ariguib, Ruth Arnon, Carol Corillon, Bengt Gustafsson (Chair), Peter Mahaffy, Sylvia Rumball, Peter Schindler, John Sulston, Ovid Tzeng, Kan Zhang

ICSU Secretariat: Carthage Smith (*ex officio*)

Apologies for absence: Peter Anyang'Nyong'O, Alice Gast, Ana Maria Cetto (*ex officio*)
David Vaux, Moises Wasserman

1. Welcome and introduction of members

The chair welcomed members to the meeting. As this was the first meeting for Najia Ariguib, all members briefly introduced themselves.

2. Adoption of agenda

| |
|------------------------|
| <p>Decision</p> |
|------------------------|

| |
|----------------------------|
| <p>To adopt the agenda</p> |
|----------------------------|

3. Report of the previous meeting and matters arising

The report of the previous meeting had been approved electronically and posted on the ICSU website, with Members being notified, as agreed. There were several issues not covered elsewhere on the agenda as follows:

Item 5: it was agreed at the first meeting that a revised text for statute 5, the Principle of Universality, emphasising responsibility, should be developed by the committee. It was agreed that this should be considered further under items 9 and 10 at this meeting in the context of the various communication tools that CFRS might require.

Item 8.2: no specific action has yet been effected by the Secretariat in relation to measures taken by Florida to inhibit academic collaboration with Cuba. C Corrillon informed members that the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) had failed in its request for a court injunction but was continuing with the legal battle. Members agreed that the views of the Cuban Academy of Sciences were important and should be sought. Depending on these views, the information should be forwarded to ACLU and a letter to the State of Florida should be considered (re. decision at 1st CFRS meeting)

Item 12.2: The feasibility of sound-recording of CFRS meetings had been assessed by the Secretariat and technically this could be quite easily done. It has not been possible to pilot this for the current meeting and it was proposed to do so for the next meeting in Paris.

Item 12.4: Moises Wasserman, who could not attend the current meeting, was working on a paper on Freedom of Exchange and Brain Drain. It was agreed that this should be considered at the next CFRS meeting.

Item 13, Unions meeting: the CFRS chair was unable to attend the Union's meeting and, given the many other items on the agenda for this meeting, it had been decided not to have a dedicated session on Universality. However, the work of CFRS would be presented in the overall context of progress in implementing ICSU's strategic plan, 2006-2011. In the light of the poor response from Members to the CFRS questionnaire (see ahead item 4), the importance of engaging with the Unions was emphasised. In this context the General Assembly in 2008 was identified as a very important venue.

Decisions

In relation to Florida and Cuba, the views of the Cuban Academy of Sciences should be sought, re the effect of the Florida law on Cuba-USA scientific relations; and, to pilot sound recording of CFRS meetings at the next meeting in Paris.

4. Outcomes of consultation with ICSU Members

In considering various issues at its previous meeting, CFRS decided that it was important to consult with the broader ICSU Membership. A letter was sent to all Members on 4 January, soliciting input on several specific issues. Unfortunately, the response rate has been poor, with only 7 National Members (out of 111), 4 Unions (out of 27) and a single Interdisciplinary Body, responding. Nevertheless, those Members who did take the time to respond had raised a number of interesting issues to inform the committee's future work-plan.

Committee members expressed their disappointment with the very poor response rate. It was emphasised by the Secretariat that this was not unusual in communications with Members and did not necessarily indicate a lack of interest in CFRS plans. It was noted that 'Freedom' and 'Responsibility' were to some extent abstract and that Members may have been confused by the request to respond on several fairly general issues at the same time. In future very specific and targeted questions and/or consultation on prepared CFRS documents might be a more productive strategy. The committee itself would have to provide leadership for the Membership in this area.

The committee considered each of the substantive issues that had been raised by Members. This included issues that were already on the committee's agenda as well as several new topics of potential importance and interest for which information should be requested from the original proposing organisation. A categorised list of proposed topics and actions is given at [annex 1](#).

Decisions

To agree that CFRS should define its own priorities and work-plan taking into account the limited inputs already provided by the ICSU Membership;

to request Unions to actively monitor any visa problems during their future General Conferences and provide a brief report to CFRS; and
to request additional information from those Members who had provided input in relation to some of their specific proposals (see [annex 1](#))

5. Freedom of Movement for Palestinian Scholars and Scientists

The issue of freedom of movement and exchange of Palestinian scientists and students between Israel and Palestinian Authority areas was discussed briefly at the end of the previous CFRS meeting (rep. item 16, AOB). It was agreed that further information was required to properly consider this complex issue and decide on any appropriate actions from CFRS.

In January 2007, a letter from several very eminent scientists, which called for removal of unjustified restrictions on academic exchange and movement, was published in Science. The US-National Academy of Science and the Israeli Academy of Sciences, both of whom are ICSU Members, subsequently issued statements on this issue. Carol Corillon and Ruth Arnon, who were involved in the issuing of these statements provided additional information, for consideration by CFRS.

There were three distinct issues that needed to be considered separately:

1. Access to Universities in Israel by Palestinian students: the statements from the Academies both addressed this issue and criteria for access were now being negotiated;
2. Access to Universities in the West Bank for Palestinian Students resident in Gaza: there are very strict security restrictions limiting any exchange between the two territories. A number of students were inadvertently excluded by these restrictions but it was unlikely that any exemptions would be made because of the security concerns.
3. Access, including re-entry, to the West Bank for foreign passport holding Palestinians (re, letter from Prof. Kassis). It was reported that academics and University staff were amongst those being excluded but again this was not a targeted denial but rather a product of the very strict security controls relating to the West Bank.

Peter Schindler reported that it had been difficult to get good information on specific cases from either Israeli or Palestinian sources. He also confirmed that the previous ICSU committee, SCFCS, had considered University education and students to be within its remit, as regards the Principle of Universality. In this regard the right to pursue education was also covered by the Geneva convention.

At the meta-level it could be strongly argued that promoting scientific exchange was positive for peace. However, it was recognised that the balance between free exchange and openness versus necessary controls in a chronic 'low-level' situation of armed conflict was not always easy to maintain (see ahead item 8).

Decision

To agree that P Schindler and C Corillon would continue to actively follow up the situation for Palestinian scholars and scientists on specific cases.

6. Israeli scientists and an IUGS-sponsored conference in Jordan

On the 11 February, the Israeli Academy of Sciences, wrote to the Chair of CFRS, reporting that Israeli scientists were being excluded from an international meeting of geologists scheduled to take place in Amman, Jordan, in April. The International Union of Geological Sciences, an ICSU Member, and UNESCO were described as sponsoring the meeting.

Peter Schindler, the secretary of CFRS, has contacted ICSU's National Member in Jordan and IUGS and reported on the outcome of his work on this case at the meeting. The Royal Society of Jordan had contacted the local meeting organizers, who maintained that there was no discrimination against Israeli scientists. However, this could not be substantiated by the communicated list of accepted papers, which did not include anyone affiliated with an Israeli Institution. Correspondence from the organizers to Israeli scientists stated that abstracts submitted by Israelis were not accepted and, furthermore, the Secretary General of the Jordanian Geologists Association was quoted in two media articles as having successfully prevented Israeli participation.

In the light of the available evidence, committee members agreed that this meeting was in breach of ICSU statute 5, the Principle of Universality. There was considerable concern that IUGS (and UNESCO) had apparently not been aware of the situation earlier and had taken no action themselves to address the discrimination. Early intervention might have led to a satisfactory resolution of the problem and avoided the current situation.

Decision

To request IUGS to withdraw their sponsorship from the meeting and to inform any Union participants of the situation ;
to inform UNESCO of the situation and invite them to reconsider their position as co-sponsors; and,
to remind all ICSU Members of the need to be vigilant in ensuring that the Principle of Universality is upheld with regards to any activity that they co-sponsor or support.

Scoping and potential future issues

7. Universality in armed conflict situations

At the first CFRS meeting, in the context of discussion on the Middle East (rep. item 7), it was agreed that there were issues about the freedom, responsibilities and Universality of Science in armed conflict situations, which merited more in depth consideration. The Chair had agreed to write a scoping document for consideration at this meeting. The earlier discussion at this meeting under item 5, also informed consideration of this scoping document.

The document detailed the various international conventions governing the rights of individuals in wartime. These were all derived from the Universal Declaration of Human rights, which was also a basis for the Principle of the Universality of Science. Scientists were not identified for specific attention in any of the conventions, although the Hague Convention did refer to protection of archives and facilities. All these Conventions were designed to deal with 'classical wars' involving clearly distinguishable opposing military forces.

So called ‘fourth generation’ armed conflicts – decentralized, chronic low-intensity or episodic conflicts involving groupings outside of nation states - were not fully covered by existing conventions. Whilst it was important to continue to defend the fundamental ideas of the Principle of the Universality of Science, the rights and responsibilities of scientists in such conflicts were not always clear-cut. Issues raised in discussion included:

1. Could some of the clauses referring to the protection of scientific facilities, archives and culture in the Hague convention, be used as the basis for emphasising the importance of maintaining the Universality of Science in a conflict situations,
2. Is it possible to define areas in which scientists should not work, e.g. nuclear weapons, cluster bombs, deliberate pandemics?
3. To what extent can scientists and universities really dissociate themselves from armed conflict involving their countries?
4. Is it governments or scientists who should be granting these rights or society more broadly, in which case what are the responsibilities to society?
5. What actually happens to scientists in ‘fourth generation’ conflict situations, what are the real problems?
6. What are or might scientists volunteer or be forced to do in such conflict situations?

It was agreed that the norms, rules and experiences of scientists in ‘classical wars’ could not necessarily be directly extrapolated to ‘fourth generation’ wars. At the same time these were now the prevalent type of conflict in many parts of the world, e.g. item 5, and so further consideration of this complex topic by CFRS could be useful both to the ICSU Membership and more broadly.

Decision

B Gustafsson to take the lead in further developing the document, focussing on ‘fourth generation’ conflicts, and with the aim of producing a CFRS information brief (~10p) for release at the General Assembly in 2008;

8. Universality and the pharmaceutical industry

At the first CFRS meeting, in the context of discussion on future topics (rep. item 12.6), it was agreed that there were important issues around the interface between academia and industry, and in particular the pharmaceutical industry, which merited more in depth consideration. Ruth Arnon agreed to write a scoping document on this topic which she presented for discussion at this meeting.

It was recognised that there is already a considerable amount of work going on internationally in areas such as access to clinical trial data and access to medicines more generally and so it was important to define what uniquely, CFRS and ICSU might contribute (and for whom). It was also noted that some of the ICSU Member Unions, e.g. Chemistry and Pharmacology are active in this area and have strong interactions with the private sector, so their potential contribution should also be considered.

It was agreed that there were many issues relating to the pharmaceutical industry – whistle blowers, ghost-writing of articles, access to data and results – which directly impacted on the rights and responsibilities of individual scientists. There were also macro issues such as the focus of drug development, advertising practices, the role of venture capital, on which

scientists might also have a privileged role to play in the broader debate with other societal stakeholders. The key overarching theme for CFRS was the interface between the private sector and public sector science and the conflicting interests associated with this interface. Whilst the pharmaceutical industry *per se* should not be considered as a long-term focus for CFRS, it was a very interesting area in which to begin to explore the tensions between the differently perceived rights and responsibilities of scientists in different settings and relative to the expectations of society more broadly.

It had already been agreed that the next meeting should be at the ICSU Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur and this was considered to be a good venue to convene a symposium to explore this topic with various stakeholders in an Asian context.

Decisions

J Sulston to prepare a preliminary proposal for a symposium, in conjunction with the next CFRS meeting in Kuala Lumpur, on “Science and global medicine: rights and responsibilities of scientists in academia and the private sector”; and, the Secretariat to further explore with the ICSU Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur the interest in organising a symposium on this topic, involving regional stakeholders.

9. UNESCO Activities on Freedom, Responsibility and Ethics of Science

In the discussion on Communication and Partners at the first CFRS meeting (rep.item 13) it was recognised that UNESCO has several committees and activities in the field of science and ethics. Shamila Nair-Bedouelle, Chief of the Section for the Ethics of Science and Technology, had been invited to give a brief presentation on UNESCO activities in this area.

It was noted that UNESCO is the primary partner for ICSU in many areas of work, where the cooperation between non-governmental and inter-governmental organisations is beneficial. In the context of ICSU’s overall strategy and the future priorities and developing workplan for CFRS, members were asked to identify areas where collaboration with UNESCO might be beneficial.

UNESCO had started a major project to establish an on-line ‘clearing house’ of information relating to ethics and science. This included a database of individual ethics experts from across the World as well as a growing collection of various ethical guidelines and codes. It was potentially a very valuable resource for many users, including ICSU Members.

The committee was reminded of the commitment that was made at the UNESCO-ICSU World Conference on Science in 1999 to develop a universal Hippocratic Oath for scientists. Subsequent discussions within ICSU and its Membership had revealed considerable scepticism for this idea. It was noted by CFRS that specific areas of science, e.g. human embryology or DNA recombination, were already tightly regulated and controlled but developing a useful universal code for science as a whole was not feasible. Nevertheless, in considering its own remit in relation to the responsibilities of scientists, the committee recognised that it would have to define some general principles that all scientists should aspire to.

The work of UNESCO in relation to the ethics of nanotechnology was also presented and it was noted that this might be of interest to some ICSU Members. OECD was compiling a database of policy documents relating to the ethical social and legal implication of

nanotechnology. It was noted by the committee that one of the major problems in this area was the various and shifting definitions that different bodies were using for nanotechnology.

Decisions

To encourage all ICSU Members to provide information on relevant codes of conduct and individual experts to UNESCO for inclusion in the Global Ethics Observatory;
To agree that it was important for CFRS to define a small number of general principles relating to the responsibilities of scientists which would inform ICSU's policy, re the Universality of Science (see ahead item 10).

10. CFRS and Communication

History of the Standing Committee on Freedom in the Conduct of Science (SCFCS)

It was agreed at the previous meeting "to re-consider the history and experiences of SCFCS at the next meeting with a view to producing a publication" (rep. items 4 and 13). Peter Schindler, the recent Secretary to SCFCS, had produced a brief background document on the past decade of activity to inform this further discussion.

It was noted that minutes and annual reports exist for SCFCS meetings, since its creation in 1963 and these represent a rich archive of experiences and information. There were potentially many lessons to be learned from the past.

Blue book

In the light of the discussion on the history of SCFCS, members were asked to provide further advice on the potential content of a new 'blue book' – previously the handbook of SCFCS. One of the specific issues raised at the 1st meeting had been the need to include new text on responsibilities. This also related to the proposed revision of wording for statute 5 – the Principle of Universality (see previous item 9).

It was agreed that, in the light of resource limitations, the main focus of the committee, in term of publications, should be on completely revising the 'blue book'. This should include a brief history and examples from the past as well as a discussion of the Principle of Universality and 'operational guidance'. The primary target audiences should be ICSU Members and policy-makers.

The Website

As agreed at the previous meeting, Committee members were asked to provide feedback to the Secretariat on the ICSU website, re Universality. Members asked for more time to properly review the on-line information in the context of the broader discussions on communication and outreach.

Decisions:

to request P Schindler to explore the possibility of making relevant information from the SCFCS archives publicly available on the ICSU web-site;
to request C Smith to contact the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science with a view to producing a history of SCFCS;
to agree that a new version of the 'blue book' should be produced for release at the ICSU General Assembly in October 2008;

B. Gustafsson, P Schindler and C Smith to produce a first draft of the new ‘blue book’ for circulation to all committee members prior to the next meeting; and, all committee members to review the information and its presentation on the ICSU Web-site in relation to Universality for full discussion at the next meeting.

For information

11. ICSU activities relating to data and information access

‘Openness of data and information’ was identified as an area of considerable interest for CFRS at the previous meeting and the Secretariat had been asked to provide further information on the various ICSU activities in this area.

At the recent meeting of the Committee on Scientific Planning and Review (CSPR), a new *ad hoc* committee was established to oversee the development of ICSU’s existing structures in relation to data. The Executive Board has also approved a preliminary proposal for an Observatory on Intellectual Property Rights. It was noted that the term ‘observatory’ suggested a passive role whereas scientists had a leading and active role to play in ensuring equitable access and use of the knowledge and products of science. In this regard the recent interest of WIPO in a development agenda were important.

Members were further informed that the ICSU Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) was launching a new initiative to promote open access to data and information globally. At the same time, another ICSU Interdisciplinary Body, the International Network for the Availability of Science Publications (INASP), was running a very successful programme to improve access to scientific information in developing countries.

Ensuring universal and equitable access to data and information is central to the Universality of Science and an area which CFRS should continue to monitor closely. However, in the light of the ongoing ICSU activities, it was agreed that there were no specific additional actions required by the committee at this stage.

Decision

To note the ongoing ICSU activities in the area of data and information and agree that, although no specific actions were required, this was an area which CFRS should monitor closely.

12. Discussions with Pugwash

Following the 1st meeting, preliminary discussions had taken place with Pierre Cannone from Pugwash as to potential topics for a Science and Society workshop in Corsica in 2008. The topic of Converging Technologies (e.g. synthetic biology), including risks and perceptions and the roles of the private sector, has been identified as a promising area, which might also be of interest to CFRS. Pierre Cannone attended the meeting to present this to the committee.

The combination of nanoscience, biotechnology, information technology and cognitive science offers enormous opportunities for improving human health and performance. At the same time it raises important questions about the rights and responsibilities of scientists and the interface between disciplines and technologies. It was proposed a small workshop involving ~30 leading experts from these various fields be convened in Corsica in conjunction with a public debate and possibly a session with local University students. The aim was to include scientists from both the public and private sector and natural and social sciences.

Committee members agreed that this was a good cross-disciplinary theme at the cutting edge of scientific developments, in which to pilot a joint activity with Pugwash. The topic was broad and needed to be more tightly specified but if the right people could be identified for the workshop it could be very informative.

Decision

O Tzeng, David Vaux (*in absentia*) and the Secretariat to work with Pierre Cannone to develop a fuller topic description and agenda for a workshop on “the Ethical and Societal Dimensions of Converging Technologies for the Improvement of Human Health and Performance”, to be held in Corsica, 30 May-1 June, 2008; and to solicit input to this activity from relevant ICSU Unions.

13. World Conference on Research Integrity

At the 1st CFRS meeting, several committee members expressed an interest in participating in the World Conference on Research Integrity (rep. item 10), which was being co-sponsored by ICSU and was scheduled to take place in September 2007. An up-dated agenda for this meeting was provided for information.

Members emphasised the importance of considering together both the drivers of misconduct, e.g. pressure to publish, and the institutional response processes.

Decision

To reaffirm the interest of CFRS in this meeting

14. Letter to Nature concerning Iraqi scholars

It was reported during the course of the previous meeting that Professor Isam Kadhem al Rawi, who had been a strong advocate for the right of academics in Iraq, had been assassinated. Immediately following the meeting this was confirmed in the media and committee members were rapidly consulted as to what action might be appropriate from ICSU. It was agreed that the Chair should write to Nature expressing the concern of the international scientific community. A letter was drafted and cleared with CFRS members before being published in Nature on 23 November. As this was the first public statement by CFRS, members were invited to comment on the process.

Members expressed their satisfaction with the speed at which the letter had been agreed and published. This case also helped to illustrate the importance of developing good links with the media, and in particular the major science journals.

Decision

to request the Secretariat to invite selected science journalists to have lunch with the Committee at its next meeting in Paris.

15. ICSU Statement against death sentences for six health workers in Libya

On 27 December, ICSU received a letter from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences asking for support in opposing the death sentences for six health workers in Libya. This case had been ongoing for two years, during which extensive scientific evidence in support of the health workers had been largely ignored. A recent re-trial had refused to consider evidence from leading scientific experts and had confirmed the death sentences. Many scientific and human rights groups had already protested publicly and so it was not immediately obvious what ICSU could do, that would positively add to this.

After electronic consultation with several CFRS members and Officers it was proposed that ICSU produce a statement urging its Members to take diplomatic action and also write a letter to the Director General of UNESCO, requesting his personal intervention. This was done, with all CFRS members and the Executive Board, seeing the statement before it was issued. Carol Corillon's role, as Director of the International Human Rights Network of Academies and member of CFRS, was critical in deciding on what actions should be taken. Several ICSU Members responded positively to the ICSU call for action and their responses were provided for the committee for information.

An up-date on the outcome of the Libyan cases was provided by Carol Corillon. A final appeal against the death sentences had been made with Libya's highest appeal court and the result was now expected in mid-May. She had recently had contact with Human Rights Watch who were reasonably confident that the sentences would eventually be overturned. However, this was by no means certain and it was important to continue to encourage discussions at the diplomatic level.

Decision

To note developments, including the positive actions taken by several ICSU Members; and to request the Secretariat to follow up with UNESCO.

16. A future workplan for CFRS

The Executive Board has asked CFRS to develop a 'core' work-plan, which it would consider at its next meeting in April, when the outcomes of the 1st and 2nd CFRS meetings would be considered (rep. item 12). Some progress towards this was made at the 1st meeting, with the definition of criteria for CFRS activities and identification of preliminary priorities. Following the consideration of scoping reports for some of these priorities at this meeting, CFRS was now asked to agree on its main activities from now until the ICSU General Assembly in October 2008.

The committee agreed on the following priorities:

Communication and Outreach:

revise the 'blue book' and web information [C Smith, P Schindler, B Gustafsson]

Policy issues:

- ‘Science and fourth generation armed conflicts’ – produce policy briefing [B Gustafsson]
- ‘Public-Private interface’ – prepare ToR for commissioning foresight study [B Gustafsson but will also depend on resources]
- Science policies and their impact on rights and responsibilities of science – prepare preliminary scoping paper [C Corrillon]
- Mobility of researchers and Universality [M Wassermann] – consider scoping paper at next meeting
- Other issues proposed by Members – solicit further information (annex 1) [C Smith]

Outreach and Dialogues

Members – seek additional input on specific issues (re. annex 1) and prepare for General Assembly

Regional Offices – prepare ‘Global Health’ symposium in Kuala Lumpur (Oct. 2007) [J Sulston] and an event with African scientists in association with the General Assembly (Oct. 2008);

Partners – symposium on ‘converging technologies’ with Pugwash (May 2008) [O Tzeng and D Vaux]; continue dialogue with UNESCO.

Resources

B Gustafsson to continue discussions with Swedish Academy, re providing support for the Committee.

Decision

To agree on the listed priorities and activities for CFRS up until October, 2008

17. Date and location of next meeting

The next meeting of the Committee was scheduled to be at the ICSU Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur on October 15-16, 2007.

The Committee would also meet prior to the ICSU General Assembly in Maputo, Mozambique on 18-19 October, 2008.

Decision

To note that the next, ie 3rd, meeting will be in Kuala Lumpur on October 15-16, followed by a symposium on the 17th;
to agree that the 4th meeting should be either on March 3-4, 2008 in Paris or immediately prior to or following the joint event with Pugwash in Corsica, ie 28-29 May or 2-3 June; and
to note that the 5th meeting would be in Maputo on 18-19 October, 2008

Annex 1**Summary of issues raised by Members in response to the CFRS questionnaire****Issues on which Members or other ICSU bodies should be taking the lead**The Biological and Toxin Weapons convention

Several national members identified this as an important area for action, including education and awareness raising and providing input to the Convention mechanisms. Whilst none of the life science unions responded to the questionnaire, they are the natural groupings to be taking a lead in this area. It was noted that IUPAC was working effectively with the chemical weapons convention and that ICSU had already sponsored meetings to promote the involvement of the life science unions in this area.

Scientific publishing and plagiarism

Guidelines for publishing practice have been developed by a number of National Members and Unions, who have the responsibility for promoting these at the national or disciplinary level. The World Conference on Research Integrity, which ICSU is co-sponsoring in September 2007 will also have a major focus on scientific publishing practice, including plagiarism

Codes of Ethics

Several National Members and Unions have developed codes of ethics and guidelines for research practice in different areas of science. These are very much context or discipline dependent and thus best developed at the level of individual Members. Other than defining very broad principles regarding to the responsibilities of science, CFRS should not need to be active in this area. [It was noted that UNESCO is already providing a database/clearing house function for codes of ethics that ICSU Members should be using]

Visa issues

Although the response was very limited, some National Members do have fairly structured mechanisms for monitoring visas for scientists and helping in cases of problems. At the regional level, an interesting example is the European Network of Mobility Centres, which assists scientists with visas and other issues relating to researcher mobility.

The Unions that responded all identified *ad hoc* cases of visa problems with a number of different countries, which tended to be resolved on a case by case basis. However, they did not have any systematic process for monitoring this. It was proposed that a more careful monitoring in relation to Union congresses could be informative and relatively easy to implement.

Issues for CFRS to considerAlready included in initial workplan

Public-Private interface

National security and the Universality of science

Interface between science and policy-makers

New issues where more information should be sought

Mechanisms for international scientific collaboration:

- a. Access to international research facilities [USA]
- b. Biosecurity and collection and transport of biological specimens [N. Zealand and USA]
- c. Inconsistencies and contradictions in governance mechanisms for science [USA]

Complex science society interface, (related to private sector and media interfaces) [Hungary]

Communication with the Media (IUFRO)

Other

Genetic modification and GMOs

Fraudulent requests to attend meetings