

INTERNATIONAL GLACIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2013

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL GLACIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

31 July 2013, Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, Beijing, China

The President, Douglas R. MacAyeal, was in the Chair.

78 persons, from 21 countries, attended of which 37 were members.

1. The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, published in the ICE, 2012, No 159, p. 23–27, were approved on a motion by R. Bindschadler and seconded by F. Navarro and signed by the President.

2. The President gave the following report for 2012-2013:

Dear Fellow Members:

It is my pleasure to report to you on the status of the International Glaciological Society during its 77th year as the world's premier non-profit learned society dedicated to the science of ice and all its relatives.

I will start this report by highlighting the Society's activities conducted over the past year, since I last reported to you in Fairbanks, USA, in June 2012.

- The IGS held 2 international symposia in 2012 (Lahti, Finland and Fairbanks, USA) and is in the process of holding its first of 2 international symposia in 2013 (Beijing, China, and Lawrence, USA, in September). In 2014, the IGS plans to hold 3 international symposia: Hobart, Australia, in March, Chamonix, France, in May and Edmonton, Canada, in August. In 2015, we are planning to be in this region of the world again with a symposium to be held in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- The IGS has co-sponsored a large number of workshops and local branch meetings, including regular annual meetings of the British Branch, the Nordic Branch, the Northwest Glaciology Meeting, the Midwest Glaciology Meeting, the Snow and Ice Research Group of New Zealand, and diverse workshops on ice-mass evaluation (such as ISMASS-2012 held in Portland, USA), geophysics, subglacial hydrology, ice drilling technology, and snow physics and chemistry.
- The IGS has financially co-sponsored a summer school (Alaska, USA, in 2012 and in previous years) and continues to interact with peer learned societies, such as AGU, EGU, DACA and IACS in ways that are productive to both, including assistance in publication (e.g., the Davos Atmosphere and Cryosphere Assembly, DACA-13; the joint International Association of Cryospheric Sciences and the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences IACS/IAMAS Conference on Air and Ice Interaction processes).
- In 2012, the second of two most respected peer publishers of glaciological and cryospheric scholarly journals, the AGU (the other being EGU's Copernicus Group), gave up its in-house publishing operation by turning over its flagship journals to a commercial publisher. This means that the IGS is the only remaining non-profit publisher of glaciological literature of high stature. As measures of the

IGS's performance as a publisher of glaciological literature, I cite the following information:

- In 2012, the IGS published 6 issues of the *Journal of Glaciology*, comprising 1252 pages and breaking the previous year's record for the all-time largest annual volume of the *Journal*.
 - So far in 2013, we are on track to publish an equally large volume, with over 100 papers submitted (as of early July) (a total of 184 papers were submitted in all of 2012 and 198 in 2011, having broken the paper submission record 6 years in a row).
 - In 2013, Volume 54 of the *Annals of Glaciology* will consist of 5 issues: issue 62, parts 1 and 2, is a thematic issue on 'Seasonal Snow and Ice'. Issue 63, parts 1 and 2, is a thematic issue on 'Glaciers and Ice Sheets in a Warming Climate'. Issue 64 is a thematic issue on 'The Geophysics of the Cryosphere'.
 - Both IGS publications possess impact factors, 2.870 for the *Journal* and 1.870 for the *Annals*.
 - The IGS runs an effective publication website featuring benefits for authors and editors (the on-line submission system operating under EJPress software) and for readers (all papers are put on line under full open access for a period of time immediately following their production).
 - The IGS website has a full online publication of all past IGS publications dating back to 1947. This archive is available to IGS members.
 - The IGS continues to produce ICE three times per year, a news periodical that features reports from correspondents around the world and other items of interest.
- The membership of the IGS continues to rise. In 2012, we had 958 members. So far this year, 2013 has 880 members. The Secretary General and I would like to see this number increase while we are here in Beijing. Among the benefits to being member of the IGS is complete on-line access to all published papers, the receipt of a handsome, award winning paper journal (if so desired), access to ICE, and discounted registration fees at IGS symposia. IGS symposia are unique in that they are relatively small and permit an intimate, interactive experience among the participants. Delegates develop a close connection to their peers, and there is not a need to set up appointments in advance, such as is the case for the many large meetings at AGU and EGU. In addition, participants at IGS symposia get refreshments throughout the week, and sometimes lunch is included as well. There is always an elaborate banquet included, as is a mid-week excursion to some interesting local attractions. Quite often there are other social events organized throughout the week. All of this is included in the registration fee. So IGS symposia give delegates excellent value for the money. An intangible benefit to being a member, but one that is highly visible within the glaciological community, is that our members support charitable donations to authors lacking support for page charges and to early career scientists through reduced dues, registration fees and occasional summer schools. Among the most important intangible benefits of being an IGS member is that you support the oldest learned society in cryospheric science.

- Among the most important functions of the IGS is to provide the framework allowing recognition of scientists of great distinction, either through scholarly research, through service, or through other means. The IGS awards the Seligman Crystal, so named after one of the founders of the Society, Gerald Seligman. The crystal is considered to be the highest honour in glaciology. In 2012, the IGS awarded two Seligman Crystals, one to Dr Almut Iken (presented to her in Fairbanks) and one to Prof. David Sugden (presented to him in Aberdeen). The IGS also has the Richardson Medal, so named to honour its first Secretary General, Mrs Hilda Richardson. Last year, the Richardson Medal was awarded to the esteemed glaciologist Stan Paterson for his contribution to the glaciological literature in the form of the classic textbook that can be found on the shelf of most all glaciologists, "The Physics of Glaciers". This year, an additional Seligman Crystal has been awarded to Prof. Paul Duval. The presentation ceremony will be held in May, 2014, so that it can be held at the IGS symposium in Chamonix, France, the country where Prof. Duval lives and works.
- The IGS also recognizes exceptional contributions to glaciology through the award of honorary membership in the Society. It is my honour to announce that this recognition has been recently awarded to Professor Yang Zhen Niang. As a founding member of the Lanzhou Institute, Professor Yang played an important role in shaping glacier research in China. A pioneer in cold region hydrology, she published three books and 70 papers over her nearly 40-year career. Writing in 2003, the late IGS Honorary Member Shi Yafeng cited Professor Yang's dedication to research, innovative spirit and ability to overcome any challenge that stood in her way. Professor Yang's scholarly excellence and devoted service to her community deserve recognition by the international scientific community. Because her mountain hydrology research in the Tien Shan and Qilian Shan was pioneering and of fundamental importance, and because her life's work should be held up as an example for future generations, the IGS awards lifetime Honorary Membership to Yang Zhen Niang.
- As a final highlight in the past year of IGS activity is the report by the Treasurer indicating that the fiscal year 2012 is the first time in many years that the IGS financial situation has shown a real positive balance for 2012. Over the last few years, the IGS Treasurer, the IGS Secretary General and lately the IGS Accounts Manager have worked towards reorganizing the IGS accounting procedures so as to make the accounts more transparent and to better reflect the actual status of the Society's finances. Income and expenditures are now related to the actual financial year that they occur, and we are effectively ensuring that all financial transactions are completed in a timely fashion. The reversal of a deficit spending trend that had been worrisome over the past years is largely due to the unabated attention of the IGS Secretary General and his efficient, dedicated staff to running our small learned society as efficiently as possible, and with unswerving respect for the value of the contributions given by authors through their page charges, members through their dues and institutions through their subscriptions.

Having given you the highlights of the past year for the IGS, I now turn to one more topic to be covered in my report: the situation with regard to Open Access publishing. Over the past year, the Secretary General, Council and Publications Committee of the IGS have engaged in a series of discussions about the long-range plans of the IGS in

the area of Open Access publishing. These discussions are inspired by the general view within our community that OA publishing is the way of the future, and some model of OA publishing (beyond the current OA practices and institutional archiving policies of the IGS) is desirable for the IGS.

This discussion is also inspired by a new regulation that affects scientific publication in the United Kingdom. In the UK, any publications reporting the results of research supported by public funds must be published in one of two OA models, termed “gold” and “green”. In OA gold, a published paper is available on-line from the moment it is produced in perpetuity, and the copyright of the paper is held in what is known as the “Creative Commons – copyright only dedication”. In OA green, a published paper is placed under a subscription pay wall by the publishing journal, however, the institution or author may place an on-line copy of the paper on an institutional archive that is publically accessible after 1 year.

The distinction between whether a paper is published OA gold or OA green depends on whether a publication fee is paid by the authors or author’s institution to support OA gold. If no fee is paid, the paper is published as OA green (implying that subscription fees will support the cost of producing the publication, and relying on less formal institutional archiving as the eventual avenue for public OA after an embargo period).

This regulation took effect in the UK last April. Similar regulations are under consideration in the USA and in the EU, however it is unclear whether they will be enacted and how they will differ in detail from that in the UK.

The Council of the IGS met in Vienna in early April to hold a significant discussion of what to do about the new UK regulation, as well as to deliberate on what the long term plan should be for OA publishing in the IGS. Here I summarize the outcomes of the Vienna Council meeting:

- The Council’s view is that it is desirable for the IGS to move to OA publishing in some yet to be defined form in the medium to long-term future.
- Over the coming year, the IGS needs to define the position within OA publishing that it eventually wants to achieve. Once this is done, it must then map out the pathway toward achieving this position. And finally, over the short term, the IGS needs to implement policies and procedures that adapt to the various regulations enacted in the UK and elsewhere.
- The Council has identified two immediate (1 – 5 year time scale) challenges that the IGS must face in order to keep its publishing practices up to date.
 - 1) To financially support current publishing, the IGS depends on 3 sources of income: page charges, institutional subscriptions, and membership dues. The Council’s view is that 2 of these sources will be diminished or eliminated, either precipitously or over a period of transition, if and when IGS publications transition to an OA form.
 - 2) The publishers which produce the most readily appreciated successful examples of OA publishing (e.g., peer journals: *The Cryosphere* and *The*

Cryosphere Discussions, and others: *Public Library of Science One*) owe a great deal of their success to the fact that they were created and built from the ground up within the last decade. The IGS has been publishing since the late 1940's, and hence is optimized for a different form of publishing that first must be abandoned or dismantled in the process of moving to OA. The difference between building an OA journal from scratch and renovating a long-standing publishing operation to transition to OA is akin to the difference between building a house on a clean vacant lot and renovating an old mansion which must first be largely demolished. To move from a subscription/membership/page charge based publishing operation that is focused on bound paper volumes on the shelves to a high-tech/high-service oriented web-based publishing operation that is paid for only by page charges is a formidable challenge that the established learned societies such as the IGS must contend with.

- Right now, there is no concrete plan for the IGS to change its publishing policy and practices; however, items under consideration include the following:

- Transition to a “premium page charge” for OA gold (to immediately allow UK authors to comply with regulations)
- Eliminate the practice of producing printed (paper) copies of the Journal and Annals (this eliminates only printing and mailing costs, which, while significant, are not the main cost of producing published papers). An alternative that may be more attractive to more traditional IGS members is to make the online version of IGS publications the default, but have a small print run that members could pay a premium to receive.
- Cutting corners on quality control, for example: reference checking and copy editing. (I'll remark that this step, while recognized as being possible, is not preferred by the Council.)
- Assessing page charges at the point of submission rather than the point of publication, and featuring a “discussion” style venue for papers that fail to be accepted.
- Simplifying production steps, for example, by featuring more author-prepared typesetting steps.
- Eliminating inefficiencies in post-production costs associated with proof corrections not submitted in a timely manner.

I conclude by reiterating that the Council, the Publication Committee, the Secretary General and the officers of the IGS are very much attentive to the issues arising over OA publication. The current strategy of the IGS is to continue to wait for further developments in the UK, USA and EU over the early part of 2014 before initiating permanent changes to the current policies and practices.

At this point I would like to invite Christina Hulbe and Weili Wang to join me on the stage. Christina will deliver the citation for Professor Yang Zhen Niang and Dr Ren Jiawen has agreed to accept the reward on behalf of Professor Yang as she is out of the country.

Christina Hulbe: *It is my great honour to take part in recognizing Professor Yang Zhenniang for her lifetime of achievement in glacier and cold regions hydrological research. A student in land hydrology, Professor Yang began her professional studies in that field but soon moved to join the Lanzhou Institute when it was founded. In a career spanning 40 years, Professor Yang climbed mountains, built research stations, wrote papers and books, and when times called for it, minded children at the Lanzhou Institute farm. Her study of glacier-fed streams in the Tien Shan and Qilian Shan was as ground-breaking as it was physically demanding. Her 1991 book, Glacier water resources in China, was the first comprehensive study of its kind and set the standard for future work.*

Professor Yang was among the founders of the Chinese glaciological research program and it seems safe to say that every glaciologist working in China today has a connection to her, through her research and her support of the scientific community. Her dedication to field studies in the Qilian Shan--right up until the year of her retirement--provided important training for a younger generation of scientists. She also served her community as a People's Representative in provincial government.

It is a loss to our discipline that the history of achievement in Chinese glaciology is not more widely known around the world. I hope that as we move forward in a 21st century marked by more open access to information and collaborative opportunities, that at least some of what we share is better understanding and wider recognition of our past, and of the important scholarly achievements upon which all of our work today rests.

I would now like to close my report and ask the Secretary General and the Membership and Accounts Manager, Louise Buckingham, to assist me in answering your questions.

Respectfully submitted,
Douglas R. MacAyeal, President

The Secretary General invited members to discuss the President's report.

Stefan Vogel proposed and Philippe Huybrechts seconded, that the President's report be accepted. This was carried unanimously.

3. The IGS Treasurer, Dr. I.C. Willis, presented the following report with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Dear fellow members, ladies and gentlemen

As our turnover in 2012 was greater than £500k, it was compulsory for our accountants to undertake a full Audit this year rather than the less intensive Independent Examiner's Report of the previous two years.

The Society's finances are best summarised by considering the changes from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012, as shown on page 10 of the accounts. In the table, the Restricted Fund is money earmarked specifically for costs associated with the Seligman Crystal and the Richardson Medal. The Unrestricted Funds is everything else.

Restricted Funds: *decreased* by £1,362 from £8,362 to £7,000 as a result of the manufacture and purchase of two Seligman Crystals. Two crystals were awarded in 2012.

Unrestricted Funds: *increased* by £29,454 from £354,609 to £384,063 showing that the income to IGS largely from membership, sales of the *Journal* and *Annals*, page charges and symposia attendance exceeded expenditure associated with *Journal* and *Annals* printing, publication and associated office support, and office support for activities related to running symposia.

Total: The Society had net resources accrued before revaluation of £26,707 resulting in the positive movement in the Society's funds of £28,092 in 2012, compared to the slight loss of £19,199 in 2011, the bigger loss of £70,573 in 2010, an even bigger loss of £122,499 in 2009 a smaller loss of £4,837 in 2008, and a net profit of £11,327 in 2007.

Thus, although it has taken us five years, we have thankfully turned the finances around from loss to profit. This is an important achievement. Of course, since 2007 we still have a cumulative deficit of £177,689 and I'd argue that we should try to reduce that over the next few years by continuing to turn in a modest profit each year. Our total funds at the end of the year were £391,063 and yet our average annual expenditure for the last three years has been £538,464. Thus, if our income stream were suddenly shut off completely (unlikely I know), we'd only have enough reserves to keep us going until 22 September!

In more detail, income is itemised in notes 2-6, and expenditure is listed in notes 3 and 7-11 on pages 15-18. The accounts are presented under the headings '*Journal*, ICE & Books', '*Annals*', and 'Meetings/Symposia' to reflect the three main activities of the Society.

Income:

Note 2. Voluntary income was £737 in 2012 compared to £1,522 in 2011 (and £6,308 in 2010). This reflects fewer Royalties associated with declining sales of individual articles through Ingenta and licensing fees (for copying individual articles) collected by the Publishers Licensing Society Ltd (PLS).

Note 3. Trading activities associated with the sale of IGS merchandise turned in a small loss of £365 in 2012 compared to a small profit of £33 in 2011 and a larger profit of £915 in 2010. This largely reflects the cost of manufacturing the IGS fleeces this year combined with fewer sales this year compared with previous.

Note 4. IGS reserves were transferred into medium term investment accounts in July 2011 (£200,000 into a two year account and £100,000 into a one year account) and income from this was £9,832 in 2012, higher than in recent previous years. It is still a long way off the £29,986 in 2008 when bank interest rates were much higher. These higher interest accounts elapsed earlier in 2013 and we have renewed them at an interest rate similar to what we had before. Again considerably below the interest rate we had prior to 2008.

Note 5. Income from membership subscriptions and sales of the *Journal*, ICE & Books to libraries and individuals is up by £16,361 from £260,300 in 2011 to £276,661 in 2012. Similarly, income from meetings & symposia is up by £215,492 from £50,031 in 2011 to £265,523 in 2012. This reflects the fact that one symposium was held in 2011 but three, including the large SCAR meeting, took place in 2012. Conversely, income from sales of *Annals* was down by £60,564 from £139,918 in 2011 to £79,354 in 2012.

Membership subscriptions (see page 11) were up by £5,643 from £56,723 in 2011 to £62,366 in 2012. This continues the trend from last year. Membership numbers have continued to go up (150 new members in 2012 cf. 2011) and payments have increasingly been received before the new subscription year or early in the year as a result of renewal notices being sent out in an efficient and timely manner.

Note 6. *Journal* sales to libraries and other organisations were up by £9,393 from £88,714 (2011) to £98,107 (2012), a rise of 10.6%. In 2011-2012, the annual subscription rose by 2.5% (£324 to £332). Together, this shows that the number of libraries subscribing to the *Journal* rose between 2011 and 2012, which is good news and reverses the trend of a steady fall in library subscriptions since 2009.

Journal page charge income declined very slightly by £1,242 from £113,977 to £112,735 (despite a few more pages being published in 2012 (1252) than in 2011 (1184)). This reverses the steadily rising contribution from this source since 2007. It increased by £14,553 (2010-2011), by £10,984 (2009-10), by £11,697 (2008-9) and by £21,695 (2007-8). Page charges to authors remained the same from 2008 to 2012 and so the rising contribution up to 2011 shows that progressively more authors were able to honour page charges up to 2011. The slight reversal in this trend in 2012 reflects the fact that we are reaching a maximum in the page charge income that we can receive from authors as virtually all authors now, quite rightly, honour page charges. The difference of £1,242 between 2011 and 2012 is insignificant.

Total income from *Annals* is down by £60,564 from £139,918 in 2011 to £79,354 in 2012. [NB. This does not include income for the *Annals* from delegates at conferences who essentially receive their copy 'free', i.e. this is accounted for under the income to meetings/symposia heading]. The reduction in *Annals* income largely reflects the fact that 4 *Annals* were sold in 2011 and 3 in 2012 giving a greater income from libraries and institutions, combined with the fact that all 4 2011 volumes had associated page charge income but only 2 of the 3 2012 volumes had page charge income. The page charge income for the *Annals* volume on the theme of the Russia Symposium was partially met by a contribution of £22,894 from the organisers of the symposium, which was held in 2011 and which appeared on last year's accounts.

Expenditure:

Note 8. The direct costs associated with editing, printing, publishing and distributing the

Journal and *Annals* and material for Meetings / Symposia decreased by £6,533 from £135,497 to £128,964. This compares to an increase of £5,086 (2010-11), an increase of £8,676 (2009-10) and an increase of £16,568 (2008-9). Printing costs increased largely due to increased colour printing (the decline in printing of fewer *Annals* pages was more than offset by an increase in printing of *Journal* pages). Proof reading and editing costs rose very slightly (by £738) as did editorial fees and expenses (£1,668). Fees associated with online submission declined by £1,682 although this is largely artificial with 2011 appearing high since invoicing for 2011 occurred in early 2011 and invoicing for 2012 occurred in late 2011. Wages and salaries associated with these activities decreased by £4,411. This is shared across all 3 activities (*Journal*, *Annals*, *Meetings/Symposia*) despite the Society producing more *Journal* pages and organising more *Symposia*. This is a good sign and suggests greater efficiency by IGS Office staff.

Note 9. The Society gave grants totalling £4,105 to support the glaciology summer school held in Alaska and the ISMASS workshop in Portland, Oregon.

Note 10. The support costs associated with *Journal*, *Annals* and Meetings / Symposia activity have increased substantially by £135,577 from £292,521 to £428,098. This is largely made up of the extra costs associated with running 3 Symposia rather than 1 (an increase of £155,107) which is partly offset by savings elsewhere. Encouragingly, many items are less costly this year than last year, including telephone and postage, computing and office equipment. It is also encouraging to see a continued reduction under the Wages and salaries, National insurance and Pension costs due to continued streamlining of work practices in the IGS office. It is also good to see a reduced expenditure compared to last year (£6,575) against Travel and Subsistence costs (largely the costs of our Secretary General representing the Society at Meetings (not Symposia, which are accounted for elsewhere)). This reverses steady year on year increases in this item over the last four years.

The provision of doubtful debts is now a trivial amount (£361) compared to the situation several years ago. As note 18 on page 22 shows, net debtors at the end of the year amounted to £24,795 in 2012. This compares to £110,481 in 2008! There are now essentially no long term debtors.

The much higher bank charges in 2012 cf. 2011 (a rise of £6,846) is largely associated with the increased costs of credit card transactions. These were relatively high in 2012 associated mostly with the SCAR meeting.

Note 10. Governance costs associated with running the Society as a Charity decreased by £6,350 in 2012 compared to 2011. As mentioned in last year's report, costs were unusually high in 2011 due to professional advice and staff time taken up with the VAT payment backlog. Governance costs are now comparable with what they were in 2010. The first item in this Note is greater than last year due to the extra time spent by our Accountants on producing a full audit rather than the less rigorous independent examination.

Summary

The Society's finances are in much better shape than they have been for some years. We ran a small surplus in 2012 (~7% of funds) and so we have achieved the major goal we set ourselves this time last year. This small surplus compares to a small deficit in 2011 (~5% of funds), a bigger deficit in 2010 (~18% of funds) a much bigger deficit in 2009

(~27% of funds), a small deficit in 2008 (<1% of funds), a small surplus in 2007 (~2% of total funds) and a bigger surplus in 2006 (~5.5% of total funds). Thus, the net result over the past seven years is that we have been accumulating a deficit, although hopefully the small surplus in 2012 is the start of a trend that may help reduce that cumulative deficit over the next few years. The Society is now setting a budget on all key items of income and expenditure and is more closely monitoring each item on a weekly to monthly basis. This seems to have gone some way towards helping us achieve our small surplus.

On the income side, it is excellent that the Society increased its paying membership compared to the previous year and it is hoped that more people will be encouraged to join in the future, especially younger members and members from emerging industrialised nations, e.g. China and India. It is also good news that the Society increased its library subscriptions to the *Journal*. Again, it is hoped that this can be maintained. The Society should continue to invest some of its assets in high interest medium term (1-2 years) bank accounts.

On the expenditure side, the Society's expenses have stabilised and been brought under control in recent years. It is encouraging that big items of expenditure – computing, editing, wages are now rising by modest amounts or even falling slightly.

The biggest challenge to the Society will be to remain competitive in the face of changes in the publishing sector, in particular the rise of open access publishing. I think that to authors, our page charge policy still represents very good “value for money” compared with many of the alternatives. We should continue to make sure that this remains the case and that this fact is advertised to prospective authors. So far, I sense that many authors across all aspects of glaciology continue to want to publish their findings in the *Journal* or *Annals* but we should remain ever wary of our competitors. Similarly, I think that IGS Symposia and other sponsored meetings continue to represent important venues for scientists to present their work and to meet and discuss their findings and ideas with others. They provide a very different experience to that provided by, for example, AGU and EGU. This fact needs to be continuously advertised, and interest in and attendance at our symposia / meetings needs to be closely monitored.

Ian C. Willis, Treasurer
8 July 2013

The SG invited members to discuss the Treasurers report.

T.H. Jacka proposed, and R. Bindschadler seconded, that the Treasurer's report be accepted. This was carried unanimously.

4. Election of auditors for 2012 accounts.

On a motion from the Secretary General, F. Navarro proposed, and C. Hulbe seconded, that Messrs Peters Elworthy and Moore of Cambridge be elected “Independent Inspectors or Auditors”, whichever is appropriate for the 2012 accounts. This was carried unanimously.

5. Elections to Council. After circulation to members of the Society of the Council's suggested list of nominees for 2013–2016, no further nominations were received, and the following members were therefore elected unanimously.

Elective Members: Ludwig Braun
William Colgan
Petra Heil
Yulia Zaika

These appointments were unanimously approved by the AGM.

The President thanked the outgoing Council members and welcomed the newly elected members.

The President recognized the attendance of past presidents Robert Bindschadler.

6. Other business:

The President, Secretary General, Treasurer and Membership and Accounts Manager then responded to a period of open questions and discussion covering a variety of topics. Topics discussed included: the IGS's deliberations over the Open Access 'movement' that is gaining momentum in the scientific publication community, how the IGS's Journals might resemble or differ from journals published by peer institutions (e.g., The Cryosphere) both now and in the future, the question of how authors from developing countries and authors facing financial hardship might interpret the IGS policy on mandatory page charges, how a move to Open Access publishing would impact the overall budget of the IGS, the IGS review process and its merits and drawbacks relative to other styles of review, such as the 2-stage review process run by peer journal The Cryosphere, and the question of continuing to publish paper copies of the Journal and Annals. The President concluded the discussion by indicating that these topics were very much under the consideration of the IGS Council, and that it was his job to make sure that topics raised in discussion at the AGM were taken to the Council for more detailed deliberation.

The AGM was adjourned on a motion from R. Hock seconded by P. Kuipers Munneke at 12:43