

Based on Act No. 283/1992 Coll., on the Czech Academy of Sciences, as amended, and Act No. 341/2005 Coll., on public research institutions, as amended, and in accordance with the Statutes of the Czech Academy of Sciences of 24 May 2006, the Czech Academy of Sciences issues the following

FULL TEXT

of the Founding Charter of J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry of the CAS

dated 28 June 2006, as results from changes made by Amendment No. 1, dated 22 June 2010, and Amendment No. 2, dated 5 August 2024:

I.

(1) The institute was established by a resolution of the 26th Meeting of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences on 12 January 1972, with effect from 1 March 1972, under the name J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry of the CSAS. Pursuant to Section 18(2) of Act No. 283/1992 Coll., it became an institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, with effect from 31 December 1992. By a resolution of the 9th Meeting of the Academy Council of the CAS on 13 July 1993, the institute was renamed the J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry of the CAS, with effect from 1 August 1993.

(2) Based on Act No. 341/2005 Coll., the legal form of the J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry of the CAS changed from a state contributory organisation to a public research institution on 1 January 2007.

II.

(1) The J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry, v.v.i. (hereinafter the "JH IPC"), business ID number: 61688955, is a legal entity established for an indefinite term, registered office in Prague 8, Dolejškova 2155/3, postcode: 182 00.

(2) The JH IPC's founder is the Czech Academy of Sciences – an organisational component of the state, business ID number: 60165171, with its registered office at Národní 1009/3, 110 00 Prague 1.

III.

(1) The purpose of the JH IPC's establishment is to carry out scientific research in physical chemistry, electrochemistry, analytical chemistry and chemical physics, contribute to the use of its results, as well as to provide research infrastructure.

(2) The subject of the main activity of the JH IPC is scientific research, including contract research, in physical chemistry, electrochemistry, analytical chemistry and chemical physics, in particular research into the structure of substances and their properties, research into elementary mechanisms of chemical reactions and processes, research into chemical and physicochemical processes in homogeneous phases and at phase interfaces, preparation and development of chemical compounds, materials and technologies, development of special physical and physicochemical methods and equipment and development of computer programs for quantum chemical and other theoretical calculations in the fields of the institute's activity, as

well as for controlling experiments and processing their results. The JH IPC's activities contribute to increasing the level of knowledge and education and to the utilisation of the results of scientific research in practice. It obtains, processes and disseminates scientific information, issues scientific publications (monographs, journals, proceedings, etc.), provides scientific reports, opinions and recommendations and performs consultancy and advisory activities. In cooperation with universities, it runs doctoral study programmes and trains researchers. It organises lecture courses, exercises and practical sessions for students. As a part of its activities, it develops international collaboration, including organising joint research with foreign partners, recruiting and sending out interns, exchanging scientific knowledge and preparing joint publications. It organises domestic and international scientific meetings, conferences, seminars and lectures, as well as arranging research infrastructure. It performs tasks both independently and in cooperation with universities and other research and professional institutions.

(3) The subject of other activities of the JH IPC is the development, production, sale, rental and servicing of scientific equipment and the provision of other services in the fields of the institute's scientific activities, in particular the provision of advisory and consultancy services, the preparation of expert studies and opinions; testing, measurement, analysis and control; provision of software, advice on information technology, data processing, hosting and related activities and web portals; production of measuring, testing, navigation, optical and photographic instruments and equipment; manufacture of electronic components, electrical equipment and production and repair of electrical machinery, apparatus and electronic equipment operating at low voltage; production of chemicals and chemical mixtures, as well as articles and cosmetic products. The subject of other activities is also the provision of accommodation services and the leasing of real estate, apartments and non-residential premises. The conditions for the other activities are stipulated by the Act on Public Research Institutions and the relevant business licences. The total extent of other activities must not exceed 20% of the JH IPC's work capacity.

IV.

(1) The JH IPC's bodies are the director, the institute board and the supervisory board. The director is the JH IPC's statutory body and is entitled to represent the JH IPC.

(2) The JH IPC's basic organisational units are the research departments, the task of which is research and development, and the service units, the task of which is to provide infrastructure.

(3) The JH IPC's detailed organisational structure is set out by its organisational regulations, which are issued by the director after discussion by the institute board.

V.

The Founding Charter, in the above wording, is effective from 1 January 2025.

04. 10. 2024

Prague

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prof. RNDr. Eva Zažímalová, CSc., dr. h. c.
President of the CAS



The following experiments and observations are made: The first is the observation that the rate of reaction is independent of the concentration of the reactants. This is in agreement with the proposed mechanism. The second is the observation that the rate of reaction is independent of the concentration of the reactants. This is in agreement with the proposed mechanism. The third is the observation that the rate of reaction is independent of the concentration of the reactants. This is in agreement with the proposed mechanism.

The subject of this paper is the development of a new method for the determination of the rate of reaction. The method is based on the use of a special apparatus and the measurement of the rate of reaction. The apparatus consists of a reaction vessel and a measuring device. The measuring device is a special type of detector which is sensitive to the rate of reaction. The method is simple and accurate and can be used for the determination of the rate of reaction of many different reactions.

The first part of the paper describes the apparatus and the method. The second part describes the results of the experiments. The third part discusses the results and compares them with the results of other workers. The fourth part discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the method.



10. 10. 2024

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