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REPORT OF THE

**Budapest, Hungary
28 October-1 November
1985**

**TWENTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE EUROPEAN
FORESTRY COMMISSION**



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

First Session	Geneva, Switzerland	6-10 July 1948
Second Session	Geneva, Switzerland	5-9 September 1949
Third Session	Geneva, Switzerland	28 August-1 September 1950
Fourth Session	Rome, Italy	1-6 October 1951
Fifth Session	Geneva, Switzerland	14-25 October 1952
Sixth Session	Rome, Italy	8-16 October 1953
Seventh Session	Geneva, Switzerland	8-13 November 1954
Eighth Session	Rome, Italy	10-15 October 1955
Ninth Session	Rome, Italy	7-14 May 1957
Tenth Session	Rome and Florence, Italy	7-13 July 1959
Eleventh Session	Rome and Catanzaro, Italy	22-30 May 1961
Twelfth Session	Geneva and Zurich, Switzerland	30 September-7 October 1963
Thirteenth Session	Rome, Italy	15-19 May 1967
Fourteenth Session	Geneva, Switzerland	9-11 October 1968
Fifteenth Session	Rome, Italy	7-11 September 1970
Sixteenth Session	Rome, Italy	3-6 May 1972
Seventeenth Session	Geneva, Switzerland	20-24 October 1975
Eighteenth Session	Rome, Italy	13-17 September 1977
Nineteenth Session	Rome, Italy	24-28 September 1979
Twentieth Session	Innsbruck, Austria	22-26 March 1982
Twenty-first Session	Rome, Italy	5-9 December 1983

R E P O R T
of the
TWENTY-SECOND SESSION
of the
EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
held in Budapest, Hungary, 28 October-1 November 1985

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	v
	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 6
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA	7
NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS	8 -17
INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION	
(a) Ninth World Forestry Congress, Mexico, 1-10 July 1985	18
(b) International Year of the Forest, 1985	19
(c) Other	20-22
EUROPEAN TIMBER TRENDS AND PROSPECTS, 1950 TO 2000 AND BEYOND	23-27
IN-SESSION SEMINAR: THE ROLE OF THE FORESTER IN THE FORMULATION OF POLICY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE FOREST RESOURCE	28-39
POSITION REPORTS	
(a) Matters arising from the 7th Session of the Committee on Forestry	40
(b) Matters arising from the 14th Regional Conference for Europe	41
(c) Relevant activities and programmes of the Forestry Department and the Regional Office for Europe	42-43

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES	
(a) Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers	44-45
(b) Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics	46-47
(c) Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds	48
(d) <u>Ad hoc</u> Working Group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests"	49-59
PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION, 1986-1990	60-62
MATTERS TO BE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY	63-67
SPECIAL TOPICS RELATED TO FORESTRY IN HUNGARY	
(a) The management of cooperative farm forests	68-69
(b) The present situation and future development of forestry in Hungary	70-72
OTHER BUSINESS	73-75
ELECTION OF OFFICERS	76
DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION	77
ADOPTION OF REPORT	78
APPENDICES	<u>Page</u>
A. Agenda	19
B. List of Participants	21
C. List of Documents	27
D. Programme of Work of the European Forestry Commission, 1986 to 1990	29

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

THE COMMISSION

1. Requested FAO to transmit its appreciation to the Minister of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources of Mexico for the organization of the Ninth World Forestry Congress and its profound sympathy to the Mexican people who had been so severely affected by the recent earthquakes (para. 18);
2. Agreed that a special paper should be prepared as a basis for the discussion of the policy implications arising from the European Timber Trends and Prospects Study, 1950 to 2000 and Beyond (ETTS IV) at the joint session of the European Forestry Commission with the Timber Committee in October 1987; and suggested that a summary of the study be issued in a form suitable for a wider audience than the forest sector itself (para. 26);
3. Reiterated the recommendation made at its 21st session that the European Timber Trends and Prospects Study (ETTS IV) be presented to the FAO Regional Conference for Europe (para. 26);
4. Recommended that the title of Annex II of the advance version of the Report of the Workshop on Methodologies for the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (Freiburg 2-4 October 1985) be reworded "Methodologies and criteria for harmonized sampling, assessment, monitoring and analysis of forest damage, including the effects attributed to air pollution".
5. Requested FAO to point out to the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution that the information that would become available from the International Co-operative Programme on the assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests in the ECE region would be of very considerable interest and importance to other bodies dealing with the effects of air pollution and invite it to consider how this information could be transmitted regularly and as rapidly as possible to the Commissions ad hoc Working Group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests" (para. 52).

6. Recommended that the ad hoc Working Group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests" continue its activities under the terms of the existing mandate (para. 53) and that FAO invite countries participating in the activities of the Working Group to consider whether the experts they had previously nominated should continue with this work, informing the Secretariat whether they wish to make any changes (para. 55).

7. Supported the suggestion that FAO organize an International Consultation on the impact of air pollution on forests. It was felt that the Consultation should take place before the next World Forestry Congress and could be held in a central European country in 1988 or 1989 (para. 59).

INTRODUCTION

1. At the kind invitation of the Government of Hungary, the European Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization held its Twenty-second Session at the TOT Training and Recreation Centre, Budapest, from 28 October to 1 November 1985. The Session was attended by delegates from the following Member Nations: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia; by representatives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the World Meteorological Organization and the European Economic Community and by an observer from the European Confederation of Agriculture. A full list of participants is given in Appendix B.

2. The Session was opened by the Chairman, Mr. W. Strzelecki (Poland).

3. Mr. Jenő Vánca, Minister of Agriculture and Food, welcomed delegates to the session, to Budapest and to Hungary on behalf of the Government of Hungary. He expressed appreciation that the session was being held in Hungary in the International Year of the Forest. Great attention is given in Hungary to the improvement of the forests and protection measures against environmental damage. It is intended that the present 18 per cent forest cover be extended to over 20 per cent by the end of the century, one reason being that the country is obliged to import large quantities of forest products.

4. The Minister recalled the importance which Hungary attached to international collaboration in the field of forestry, notably in the field of forest protection. His country had ratified the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and supported every effort to reduce environmental damage to the forest. He considered that the European Forestry Commission was playing a very important role in this regard. He wished the Commission full success during the present session.

5. In his address to the Commission Dr. Flores Rodas, Assistant Director-General and Head of the Forestry Department, FAO, thanked the Government, the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the forest authorities for their invitation and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting. He recalled that 1985, which had been declared the International Year of the Forest by the FAO Council at the instigation of Austria, was one of the more momentous years for world forestry. Concern for the conservation and protection of forest resources which had been expressed during the 9th World Forestry Congress was a priority item of the agenda for the Commission's session. The threat exercised by atmospheric pollution on European forest resources justified an increase of

FAO's support to the work of the Commission in this field. Other important issues to be considered by the Commission were the opportunities offered to forestry by the release of agricultural lands, the role of forestry in the fight against unemployment, and the preliminary results of the Fourth European Timber Trends Study.

6. In concluding Dr. Flores Rodas noted that the Commission was the first of the FAO bodies to review what had been achieved during the International Year of the Forest and was therefore in a unique position to advise on how to build upon the momentum which had been created.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Item 1 of the Agenda)

7. The Provisional Agenda (Appendix A) was adopted. A list of documents submitted for consideration by the Commission is given in Appendix C.

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS (Item 2 of the Agenda)

8. Reports on developments in forestry were tabled by the delegates attending the session as well as by Cyprus, Ireland and Israel. The topics covered in the reports, which had been proposed by the Executive Committee, were the following:

- (1) Recent policy changes of a general nature affecting forestry administration and legislation
- (2) Policies and developments relating to forest conservation and protection:
 - (a) General features
 - (b) Prevention and control of forest fires
 - (c) The impact of air pollution on forests
 - (d) Damage to forests from other causes (storms, insects, diseases, wildlife, recreationists, etc.
- (3) Trends, policies and problems in expanding the area of forest designated primarily for wood production
- (4) The scope for forestry to provide new employment opportunities
- (5) Activities being undertaken during 1985 to celebrate the "International Year of the Forest" and plans for follow-up.

9. The discussions on these points were based on a synthesis by the Secretariat of the advance versions of the national reports received in time (FO:EFC/85/2/Suppl.1). The matters raised by countries in their reports under points 2(a), 2(c) and 5 above were taken into consideration during the discussions under items 5, 7(d) and 3(b) respectively of the Agenda.

10. With regard to point (1), many delegates amplified on their written reports. The considerable divergencies between one country and another in the type of policy issues they were dealing with became apparent. Virtually everywhere, however, institutional changes have been made or are being considered to adapt to changing conditions both within the forest and forest industry sector and externally. One of the most important has been the increasing emphasis placed on environmental and nature conservation questions. Further moves towards decentralization have been made in some countries, which were intended to strengthen the administrations at the regional level and provide more flexibility at the operational level.

11. The Commission also took note of the revised tables annexed to the Secretariat's synthesis, on the structure of national administrations responsible for the forestry, forest industry and related sectors.

12. Under item 2(b), the Commission recognized the seriousness of the forest fire problem, especially to the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Most of the fires were man-made, either by negligence or intent, demonstrating the importance of better public information and education as a major element of prevention. Higher investment in equipment, road-building and so on could help to contain the forest fire problem, but the combination of such factors as climatic conditions, certain improper agricultural and grazing practices, and the number of visitors is probably the main determinant of the degree of fire hazard, underlining the importance of constant vigilance during high risk periods and good contingency planning.

13. Of the types of damage from other causes discussed under point 2(d), that from insects received the most extensive treatment in the national reports. Increasing research into and use of what are intended to be environmentally-safe methods of control of insect outbreaks were mentioned: chemical, mechanical and also biological. The importance of proper forest hygiene, including the removal of damaged trees to avoid a build-up in insect populations, was stressed. Concern was expressed over the possibility of the build-up in insect populations in stands damaged by the widespread fires in 1985 in southern Europe for which resources were not available for rapid clearance. Concerted international action may be needed to combat the threat.

14. Some delegates expressed the view that appropriate thinning systems could reduce the risk of wind-throw in areas vulnerable to this type of damage. Instances of damage to broadleaved trees were reported by several countries; in some instances the causes had been identified; in others, such as damage to oak in parts of Europe, they were as yet unexplained. A note of caution was sounded by one delegation that reported increases in damage to forest stands could be because of greater public and professional awareness rather than a real increase.

15. The Commission noted under point (3) that the area of productive forest was still gradually expanding in Europe, but that the expansion in the area was slowing down. Among the reasons cited were the resistance of the farming community to the loss of agricultural land, a scarcity of rural labour and the high cost of suitable land. At the same time, however, several countries have areas of abandoned agricultural land. Many countries were experiencing over-capacity in agricultural production; it was noted that a possible change in policy towards the agricultural sector, such as a lowering of financial support for food production, would have implications for forestry. Efforts would be needed to overcome reluctance to convert farming land to forestry, and several approaches were being explored, for example the greater use of broadleaved species to meet environmental and landscape requirements, changes in legislation to allow more flexibility in switching back to agriculture, if necessary, forms of agriforestry and the growing of short-rotation forest crops, for example for energy.

16. With regard to point (4), employment in forestry had declined markedly in most countries in recent decades as a result of increased mechanization, as it had also in agriculture, resulting in rural underemployment and migration to the industrial areas. Policies had been aimed at arresting de-population trends and improving living standards in the more remote areas, with forestry as one of the possible means of achieving this. Some countries considered that this required an integrated approach, with forestry as one component in a programme to raise the skills of rural populations. Others noted the importance of developing downstream activities, which could provide relatively more jobs than forestry itself.

17. In the face of serious structural unemployment, several western European countries had introduced schemes to provide jobs for the unemployed with a forestry component but these were not usually seen as permanent measures.

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION (Item 3 of the Agenda)

(a) Ninth World Forestry Congress, Mexico, 1-10 July 1985

18. The Secretariat presented an account of the 9th World Forestry Congress held in Mexico from 1 to 10 July 1985, which was attended by about 2 500 participants from 105 countries. The "Manifesto of Mexico" and the general conclusions from its three Commissions referred to the general theme of the Congress "Forestry in the Integral Development of Society" and to the conservation and wise utilization of forest resources. Three European countries, Austria, France and U.S.S.R., had indicated their willingness to organize the next congress. The Commission requested FAO to transmit its appreciation to the Minister of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources of Mexico for the organization of the Congress and its profound sympathy to the Mexican people who had been so severely affected by the recent earthquake. The Commission also expressed its appreciation to FAO for the considerable support given by the Organization to the Congress. This had added significantly to the impact of the Congress on forest policy in individual countries and within FAO itself.

(b) International Year of the Forest, 1985

19. The Commission was informed by the Secretariat and several delegations of the activities being carried out at the national and international levels following the Declaration of 1985 as the International Year of the Forest by the 86th Session of the FAO Council in November 1984. Despite this late announcement, response all over the world had been very good: by the end of September, 90 countries, including practically all Commission Member Nations, had informed FAO about their activities and programmes in this respect. FAO has provided direct support to Member Nations and organizations through a special unit at Headquarters, its representatives and field projects as well as through the dissemination of information material.

(c) Other

20. The Commission was informed of the preparation of the forthcoming session of 'Silva Mediterranea', the Joint Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions of the African, European and Near East Forestry Commissions, to be held from 2 to 6 December at la Grande Motte near Montpellier at the kind invitation of the French Government. The Commission welcomed the reactivation of this body which could assist in strengthening the much needed co-operation among all countries bordering the Mediterranean, in such forestry fields as management and utilization of forest resources, prevention and control of forest fires, research and training.

21. The Commission was informed of another important event in 1985, namely the 7th Session of the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics which met in Rome from 10 to 12 June. The Committee had endorsed the Tropical Forestry Action Plan with five main components; forestry in land use, forest-based industrial development, fuelwood and energy, conservation of tropical forest ecosystems, and institutions. The Action Plan was to serve as a conceptual framework for the strengthening and harmonizing of international co-operation in tropical forestry. The Commission welcomed this development as well as the initiatives taken by the Governments of the Netherlands and France and related to this plan, namely:

- (i) a meeting in the Netherlands of representatives of tropical countries and of forestry advisers of donor countries and agencies aimed at harmonizing co-operation in international forestry development and increasing funding in tropical forestry in support of the Tropical Forestry Action Programme, to be held in the Hague from 20 to 22 November 1985.
- (ii) an International Conference on Trees and Forests at the highest political level to be held in Paris from 5 to 7 February 1986, aiming at:
 - raising awareness of national decision-makers in Europe and dry Africa of the seriousness of problems related to trees and forests;
 - highlighting international solidarity needed for efficient action in this field and determining ways to achieve it;
 - mobilizing all possible means to strengthen assistance to dry countries of Africa for the rehabilitation of their forest ecosystems and the reintegration of trees and forests.

22. Statements by the representatives of the European Economic Community and the European Confederation of Agriculture were made under other items of the agenda.

EUROPEAN TIMBER TRENDS AND PROSPECTS, 1950 TO 2000 AND BEYOND
(Item 4 of the Agenda)

23. The Secretariat presented some preliminary results of the new long-term study (ETTS IV). At the instigation of the Commission, an attempt had been made to include non-wood goods and services from the forest in the outlook, although it had been possible to treat these aspects only in a qualitative way. Other differences compared with earlier studies were the inclusion of the outlook for the use of wood for energy and a closer examination of the export potential of other regions trading in forest products with Europe.

24. The broad picture to emerge from the draft of ETIS IV was of a steady increase in wood supply from Europe's forests, with much of the growth occurring in the peripheral countries; and modest growth in consumption of forest products, key assumptions including a rate of expansion in the European economy similar to that of the past decade and slow or negligible growth in investment in residential construction. It seemed unlikely that significantly increased volumes of forest products would be imported from the U.S.S.R. and the tropical hardwood supplying regions. On the other hand, supplies of processed products from North America (depending partly on the development of the dollar exchange rate) and of the products of plantation-grown timber from Brazil and elsewhere could increase to Europe. The long-term decline in the use of wood for energy had already been reversed in the late 1970s and growth appeared likely to continue, although the rate would depend on the price trend for fossil-based fuels.

25. The Commission was informed of the preparations for the FAO/ECF ad hoc meeting of experts, which would be held in Geneva from 11 to 15 November 1985 to review the draft of ETIS IV. It was hoped that country representation at the meeting would be made up of experts prepared to make a critical contribution to the meeting, which would allow the Secretariat to eliminate most of the inaccuracies and weaknesses in the final version of the study which should be issued by mid-1986.

26. The Commission agreed that a special paper should be prepared as a basis for the discussion of the policy implications arising from ETIS IV at the joint session with the Timber Committee in October 1987. It also suggested that a summary of the study should be issued in a form suitable for a wider audience than the forest sector itself. It also reiterated the recommendation made at its 21st Session that the study be presented to the FAO Regional Conference for Europe. Amongst other things, its findings were likely to reveal policy questions relating to alternative land uses in rural areas, a matter which required a dialogue between agriculturalists, foresters and others concerned with the countryside.

27. The Commission noted with satisfaction the strong practical support which all countries had given to the preparation of this major study and looked forward to its publication with considerable interest.

IN-SESSION SEMINAR; THE ROLE OF THE FORESTER IN THE FORMULATION OF
POLICY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE FOREST RESOURCE
(Item 5 of the Agenda)

28. Papers on this topic were presented by Mr. E. Kiralyi (Hungary), (FO:EFC/85/4) Mr. M. Ferrari-Aggradi (Italy) (FO:EFC/85/6), and Mr. B. Häggglund (Sweden) (FO:EFC/85/5).

29. After reviewing the long-term development of forests and forestry in Hungary, including the major afforestation effort over the past forty years, Mr. Kiralyi described the main aims of forest management today. Apart from the primary objective to increase self-sufficiency in wood, the Hungarian forest law recognized the multiple functions and utilization of forests, which were classified according to main functions. Thirteen percent of the forest was managed for the protection of the soil, habitations and the environment, 7 percent for recreational purposes, the remaining 80 percent having wood production as primary function. Particular attention was given to game management and protection of the forest and of nature. In research, stress was given to stabilizing forest ecosystems, improvement of breeding material and analysis of the causes of forest decline.

30. Mr. Kiralyi concluded by saying that the maintenance of forest productivity was a traditional objective, but it could only be met by a proper analysis and respect for the ecology of the forest. Foresters must therefore be equipped with knowledge about ecological factors and be able to assess the numerous facets of the multiple-use management of the forest. Only a healthy forest could cope with the multiple demands which were placed on it.

31. Speaking from the point of view of the legislator, Mr. Ferrari-Aggradi considered that foresters were already highly committed professionals, but what they needed was more support from the legislators to establish and develop a joint strategy and clear lines of action for the future in order to carry out their complex task. The fundamental role of the forester was to administer the forest so that it met the needs of society. To achieve this, he must integrate his skills with those of other disciplines, planners, ecologists, engineers, etc., and replace obsolete ways of thinking with a fresh approach to forest management.

32. The forestry situation in southern Europe had been undergoing profound changes in recent times, with more attention being given to forest protection and the rebuilding of resources. In the future, forestry would be the centre of attention for two reasons: the spreading of marginal agricultural zones from the more remote zones to hitherto more productive areas; and the aging of populations in the remote areas. These called for incisive forest policy intervention.

33. Mr. Ferrari-Aggradi outlined steps that should be taken to meet these objectives, including stand amelioration, afforestation, the setting up of efficient measures to combat parasites, modernization of transport and production systems, the establishment of schools and centres for professional instruction in all aspects of forestry and wood utilization, and more extensive information systems.

34. Mr. Hågglund in his paper discussed the role of the forester in policy formulation and implementation, where only national strategies were involved. Forest management was a question of increasing public concern, leading to more involvement in forestry questions by politicians, nature conservation specialists as well as the public. In this situation, the traditional education and standards of the forester were becoming outdated, leading to a decrease in the influence of professional foresters on policy matters. The forester today had to recognize that he was not the only expert offering advice on forest policy. He should be open-minded and be prepared to put forward various options on the management and use of forest land, and to indicate the resource needs, economic and biological risks and feasibility of each option.

35. The forester's attitudes were largely set during his professional education and, in Mr. Hågglund's view, forestry education should provide a better background between questions of social science and environmental concern on the one hand and the more traditional technically-economically oriented subjects on the other. Those actually working in the forest, at whatever level of skill, needed to be aware that they had an indirect impact on policy, because the way they leave the forest after carrying out forestry operations strongly influenced the public's attitude towards forestry and hence, through political channels, forest policy. In Sweden, forest workers were being educated to improve their methods of work from the conservation point of view.

36. In the general debate which followed, the increasing complexity of forest policy making and management was stressed by several speakers. Foresters, whether in public or private service, needed a high degree of professionalism not only to cope with their traditional duties as foresters, but more and more to create and maintain a dialogue with others concerned with forests and forestry, the legislators, media, special interest groups, the general public and so on. They must be in a position to provide well-balanced advice, based on their knowledge of the specific characteristics of forests, to the legislators, especially stressing the long-term nature of forestry and the ability of forests to serve different functions simultaneously.

37. Considerable attention was paid to the ways in which foresters communicate with the public. Substantial resources were being devoted to this activity in many countries, among the principal objectives being to create a better and more sympathetic understanding of forests and forestry and the range of services they provide. Numerous techniques were being used: pamphlets, articles in the press, television and radio interviews, consultative reports, nature centres, forest museums, special forestry days or weeks, and so on. A particularly important target group was children, including their teachers. It was most important to inculcate a respect for the forest at an early age. Forestry societies could play an especially useful role in acting as advocates for forestry on important policy issues.

38. The Commission agreed on the need to keep forest policy formulation and related matters such as communication under regular review. It noted with satisfaction that the question of communication would be on the agenda of the next session of the Committee on Forestry. It invited the Executive Committee to consider what further activities might be undertaken by the Commission itself, for example a review of the communication techniques being employed by national forest services.

39. The Commission expressed its deep appreciation to the three speakers for their stimulating contributions. It requested the Secretariat to circulate the papers in the official languages.

POSITION REPORTS (Item 6 of the Agenda)

(a) Matters arising from the 7th Session of the Committee on Forestry

40. The Commission took note of the main conclusions and recommendations of the 7th Session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO), held in Rome, in May 1984 (Note FO:EFC/85/7), which had reiterated its concern at the excessive deforestation and degradation of the world's forest resources and stressed the continuing need to alert world communities at all levels to the problem. To this effect COFO had supported the Austrian proposal that at the 9th World Forestry Congress special attention be paid to the conservation of forests and that 1985 be proclaimed International Year of the Forest. The Committee recommended also that FAO's leadership role in forestry be further strengthened.

(b) Matters arising from the 14th Regional Conference for Europe

41. The Secretariat informed the Commission of the results of the 14th FAO Regional Conference for Europe held in Reykjavik (Iceland) in September 1984 (Note FO:EFC/85/7). The Conference had adopted a resolution on the protection of European forest resources and recommended the strengthening of international co-operation in this field, as well as the reactivation of "Silva Mediterranea" as the appropriate body to discuss specific needs and coordinate programmes in prevention, detection and control of forest fires.

(c) Relevant activities and programmes of the Forestry Department and the Regional Office for Europe

42. The Commission was presented with a note (FO:EFC/85/8) on the 1984-85 activities and programmes of the FAO Forestry Department, the FAO Regional Office for Europe and the Joint FAO/ECE Agriculture and Timber Division. The Commission noted that many activities of the four main programmes of the FAO Forestry Department, namely Forest Resources and Environment, Forest Industries and Trade, Forest Investment and Institutions, Forestry and Rural Development, were either relevant to the European region, took place in European countries or received extrabudgetary support from European countries' Trust Funds. In addition, the Forestry

Department was providing its technical assistance to the formulation and implementation of national projects in Greece, Portugal and Turkey. The main activity related to forestry of the FAO Regional Office for Europe was the development of cooperative activities in the field of forest biomass for energy within the framework of the research network on biomass production for energy. These activities were carried out in coordination with the International Energy Agency and IUFRO.

43. The Commission noted that most of the activities of the Timber Section of the FAO/ECE Agriculture and Timber Division in Geneva were concerned with its own programme of work, as well as that of the ECE Timber Committee, and were therefore dealt with under other items of the agenda. It welcomed the publication of The Forest Resources of the ECE Region (Europe, the USSR, North America), which provided valuable reference material, not only on the conventional types of forest inventory data but also, for the first time at the international level, on total forest biomass and on the role of the forest in supplying environmental and other non-wood goods and services. It also expressed approval for the new format of the FAO/ECE Timber Bulletin (previously the Timber Bulletin for Europe), which now consists of one volume per year with ten regular issues.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Item 7 of the Agenda)

(a) Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers

44. The Commission took note of and endorsed the report of the 15th Session of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, which was held in Turkey in May 1984 (TIM/EFC/WP.1, 14). It expressed its appreciation to the Government of Turkey for acting as host to the Session as well as to the associated seminar and study tour on techniques and machines for the rehabilitation of low-productivity forest. It also extended its thanks to the Governments of Austria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the U.S.S.R. for organizing seminars between the 14th and 15th Sessions and to the Governments of Finland and the U.S.S.R. for the seminars held since the 15th Session. These activities, together with the work of the teams of specialists dealing with specific problems in the Joint Committee's fields of interest, were a valuable means for the exchange of experience between countries.

45. The Commission was informed about the preparations for the 16th Session of the Joint Committee to be held in the Netherlands in June 1986. It would be preceded by a seminar on the preparation and implementation of forest management plans. It considered the subject matter of this seminar to be of considerable interest to all countries and supported the delegation of the Netherlands when it expressed the hope that countries would actively participate in the seminar.

(b) Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics

46. The Commission took note of and endorsed the report of the 15th Session of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, held in Geneva in August 1985 (TIM/EFC/WP.2/14). It noted with satisfaction the steps being proposed by the Working Party to improve the way in which it drew up its programme of work for submission to its parent bodies. This should ensure that the purpose of each project proposed, the agencies it was intended to benefit and the method of carrying it out were more clearly defined.

47. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Finland, which had provided host country facilities for the seminar on methodologies of data collection for the sawmilling industry, as well as fellowships for the participants from developing countries, and to the Government of Sweden for hosting the seminar on the practical application of remote sensing in forestry.

(c) Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds

48. The Commission was informed about the programme of work adopted by the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds at its 14th Session (Torremolinos, Spain, October 1984). The session was preceded by an international seminar on Forest Hydrology and Restoration of Arid Lands. This topic had attracted the attendance in the session of observers from 29 non-European countries, which fulfilled the desire expressed by the Commission for the active participation in Working Party activities of representatives of developing countries. It expressed its warm thanks to the Government of Spain for acting as host to the Session and seminar. The Commission endorsed the programme of work of the Working Party and noted that its 15th Session would be held in Ort, at the invitation of the Austrian Government, from 23 to 27 September 1986 and would be followed by a study tour from 29 September to 3 October.

(d) Ad hoc Working Group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests"

49. The Commission reviewed the activities of the ad hoc Working Group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests" on the basis of the report of its expert meeting on methods and criteria for the assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests, held in the Federal Republic of Germany in June 1984 (FO:EFC/85/9). The advance version of the report of a subsequent workshop, convened jointly by the ad hoc Working Group and the Working Group on Effects of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, in the Federal Republic of Germany in October 1985, was introduced by its Chairman, Mr. E. Wermann (Federal Republic of Germany). The two meetings, as well as work

undertaken by the Working Group on Effects in the intervening period, had resulted in substantial progress being made towards establishing a common international basis for assessment and monitoring of forest damage. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for organizing the two meetings.

50. The Commission endorsed the report of the 1984 expert meeting. It also expressed its satisfaction with the advance version of the report of the 1985 Workshop. It recommended, however, that the title of Annex II to that report should be reworded "Methodologies and criteria for harmonized sampling, assessment, monitoring and analysis of forest damage, including the effects attributed to air pollution". It drew the attention of the Secretariat to a number of other possible modifications to Annex II which could be incorporated in the final version of the report.

51. The Commission noted that the Workshop had been followed by the inaugural meeting of the Programme Task Force for the International Co-operative Programme on the assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests in the ECE region, held under the auspices of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution. The purpose of the meeting was to initiate activities which would lead to the establishment of an international system for the bringing together of nationally collected data by two Programmes Centres, one in the Federal Republic of Germany, the other in Czechoslovakia. In connection with this, the representative of the European Economic Community gave information on the efforts being made by the EEC to establish a Community network of observation stations on the health of forests, notably as it related to atmospheric pollution. He outlined the preparatory measures during 1985 to put the network into effect. He also drew attention to the opportunities that existed when undertaking this work for taking fully into account the activities developed under the aegis of the European Forestry Commission.

52. The Commission welcomed the steps being taken by the Executive Body. It requested FAO, however, to point out to the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution that the information that would become available from the International Co-operative Programme would be of very considerable interest and importance to other bodies dealing with the effects of air pollution on forests, such as itself and the ECE Timber Committee. The Executive Body should be invited to consider how this information could be transmitted regularly and as rapidly as possible to the Commission's ad hoc Working Group "Impact on Air Pollution on Forests".

53. The Commission agreed that the ad hoc Working Group "Impact on Air Pollution on Forests" had been making good progress under its present mandate and warmly commended it for the valuable work achieved. It recommended that it should continue its activities under the terms of the existing mandate, as follows:

- (1) to follow up the recommendations laid down in its report (see FO:EFC/83/6);
- (2) to maintain an overview of the results and adequacy of research on the impact of air pollution on forest stands and forest ecosystems;
- (3) to continue the development of a broad framework for the assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests (methods, criteria), taking into account existing and planned systems applied in the member countries of the EFC and of the NAFC;
- (4) to encourage studies on the ecological and/or economic impact of air pollution on forests and on the forest products sector (e.g., effects on the supply and marketing of wood and the protective, recreational and social functions of forests);
- (5) In carrying out these activities, the Working Group could create ad hoc subgroups, if it considered it necessary.

54. In developing its programme, the Working Group should take into account the views expressed during the Commission's discussions, including the desirability of examining changes in forest increment over time, of reporting forest damage in terms of tree volumes as well as area and number of trees, and of the application of aerial photography and satellite images to assessments of forest damage. It should, whenever possible, take into account relevant activities of other international bodies and maintain co-operation with them.

55. The Commission recommended that FAO invite countries participating in the Working Group's activities to consider whether the experts they had previously nominated should continue with this work and to advise the Secretariat whether they wish to make any changes.

56. The Working Group should seek to maintain close working relations with other international bodies active in this field, notably the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, ECE, EEC and IUFRO.

57. The Commission invited the leader of the Working Group, Mr. Eisenkrämer (Federal Republic of Germany), in co-operation with the Secretariat, to initiate further work. An informal progress report should be made available for the next meeting of the Executive Committee (scheduled for spring 1986) and a more detailed progress report should be submitted to the Commission's 23rd session.

58. The Secretariat informed the Commission that, as a result of the importance attached to forest protection by the 7th Session of COFO and the 14th Regional Conference for Europe, the forthcoming FAO Conference was being invited to approve supplementary funding for activities in this field. If approved, these funds might be partly allocated to the work of the ad hoc Working Group.

59. The Commission was also informed by the Secretariat of a suggestion that an International Consultation on the impact of air pollution on forests should be organized by FAO. As a result of informal soundings amongst the delegations, virtually all would support such a proposal; some considered, however, that a major meeting of this kind did not remove the need for smaller, specialized meetings of experts. It was felt that the consultation could take place in 1988 or 1989 (in any case before the next World Forestry Congress) and be held in a central European country.

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION, 1986 TO 1990
(Item 8 of the Agenda)

60. The Commission considered its programme of work for 1986 to 1990 on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:EFC/85/10. It adopted its programme with the changes which have been incorporated in it as set out in Appendix D. These include the proposals made by the 15th Session of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, which met after the Note had been prepared.

61. The delegate of the Netherlands expressed the opinion that the Commission's activities relating to general forest planning and silvicultural matters, which were of considerable importance to all countries, should be more actively pursued. The present mandate of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers provided only for it to deal with the technical aspects in these fields. He proposed that the Joint Committee be invited to consider whether its terms of reference might be altered and to formulate a proposal to its parent bodies.

62. Several delegations supported this proposal. Some others felt, on the other hand, that the Joint Committee was working effectively within its present mandate and expressed reservations about the wisdom of enlarging it in the way suggested. The Commission agreed, however, to request the Joint Committee to examine this matter at its 16th Session on the basis of a proposal which the Netherlands was invited to submit. If the Joint Committee decided to propose a change in its mandate to its parent bodies, it should include with its proposal a list of additional topics which it considered would deserve priority treatment under its new mandate.

MATTERS TO BE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY
(Item 9 of the Agenda)

63. The Commission considered that the following matters, which it had dealt with during its Twenty-second Session, should be drawn to the attention of COFO:

(a) Ninth World Forestry Congress

64. The Commission requested FAO to transmit its appreciation to the Minister of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources of Mexico for the organization of the Congress and its profound sympathy to the Mexican people, who had been so severely affected by the recent earthquakes (para. 18).

(b) European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000 and beyond

65. The Commission reiterated the recommendation made at its 21st Session that the study be presented to the FAO Regional Conference for Europe. Its findings were likely to reveal policy questions relating to alternative land uses in rural areas, a matter which required a dialogue between agriculturalists, foresters and others concerned with the countryside (para. 26).

(c) The role of the forester in the formulation of policy for the conservation and protection of the forest resource

66. The Commission agreed to keep forest policy formulation and related matters such as communication under regular review. It noted with satisfaction that the question of communication would be on the agenda of the next session of COFO (para. 38).

(d) Impact of air pollution on forests

67. The Commission:

- i) welcomed that steps being taken by the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution. It requested FAO, however, to point out to the Executive Body that the information that would become available from the International Co-operative Programme on the assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests in the ECE region would be of very considerable interest and importance to other bodies dealing with the effects of air pollution, such as itself and the ECE Timber Committee. The Executive Body should be invited to consider how this information could be transmitted regularly and as rapidly as possible to the Commission's ad hoc Working group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests" (para. 52);

- ii) recommended that the ad hoc Working Group should continue its activities under the terms of its existing mandate (para. 53).

SPECIAL TOPICS RELATED TO FORESTRY IN HUNGARY
(Item 10 of the Agenda)

(a) The management of co-operative farm forests

68. A paper on the management of co-operative farm forests in Hungary was presented by Mr. G. Váradi, Deputy Chief of the Office of Forestry and Timber Industries, Ministry of Agriculture and Food. He traced the role of co-operative farm forests within the national forestry sector; they accounted for 28 percent of the country's forests. Policy was directed towards bringing up the level of management and the quality of the forests to the national level and to increasing the volume of fellings and processing of wood products by the co-operatives.

69. A supplementary paper was presented by Mr. E. Koci, Ministry of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, on the development of long-term forestry planning in major forest management units. Unlike the situation in Hungary, co-operative farm forests in Czechoslovakia represent only a small part of the total (less than 3%); virtually all forests were State-owned. Management plans were prepared for all forests, regardless of their size or function. For this purpose, the forests were grouped into units of 10 to 35 thousand hectares.

(b) The present situation and future development of forestry in Hungary

70. A paper on this topic was presented by Mr. R. Solymos, Head of the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food. He described the measures taken since the end of the second world war to increase the forest area by almost 50 percent and its growing stock more than two times. Broadleaved species predominated, although the share of conifers had gradually risen to the present 15 percent. He described the multiple functions of the forest under Hungarian conditions, the threats to its vitality, and major policy and development issues.

71. A supplementary paper was introduced by Mr. F. Barrientos, Head of International Relations, ICONA, Spain, who outlined the historical background to the efforts which have been made over many decades to rebuild the Spanish forest resource. Afforestation had so far taken place on 3 million ha, the major part of which was for soil protection. This had provided considerable work opportunities and contributed to the stabilization of rural populations. Lessons to be learnt from the Spanish experience included the need for careful planning of large-scale afforestation programmes. Currently, attention was being given to the damage to soils caused by heavy equipment and the possibilities of making greater use of native species in reforestation.

72. The Commission expressed its deep gratitude to the four speakers for their most interesting contributions.

OTHER BUSINESS (Item 11 of the Agenda)

73. The Secretariat informed the Commission that the ECE Timber Committee had agreed at its recent 43rd Session with the proposal of the Commission's Executive Committee, that the joint session with the Commission in 1987 would provide an opportunity to mark the 40th anniversary of the two bodies. The Committee had invited the Commission to support its suggestion that a meeting to prepare suitable events during the joint session should be held in April 1986 and consist of the Commission's Executive Committee and the Committee's office holders. The Commission agreed to the idea of holding a preparatory meeting and requested the Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements for the next session of the Executive Committee to coincide with it.

74. On Thursday, 31 October 1985, the Commission visited Pilis Park Forest, Visegrád, in the vicinity of Budapest. After a visit to the ceramics collection of Kovács Margit, the delegates were shown the multiple use of the forests in Pilis Park, including a visit to the Visegrád-Mogyoróhagy Recreation Centre. This was followed by a stop at the botanical gardens and an official ceremony at which heads of delegations planted trees in honour of the International Year of the Forest. Finally the results of different thinning methods of beech were demonstrated, before the party returned to Budapest. In the evening the Commission delegates were the guests of the Minister of Agriculture and Food at a reception at the Agriculture Museum. All who took part in the day's activities were unanimous in thanking the Hungarian authorities for a most interesting and memorable experience.

75. The Commission expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of Hungary for the invitation to hold its 22nd Session in Budapest and for the excellent organization of the Session and study tour and for the most generous hospitality.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS (Item 12 of the Agenda)

76. The Commission elected Mr. F. Barrientos (Spain) as Chairman. It re-elected Mr. E. Clicheroux (Belgium) and elected Mr. B. Berdar (Hungary) and Mr. A. Aalde (Norway) as Vice-Chairmen. It expressed its deep gratitude to Mr. W. Strzelecki (Poland), the outgoing Chairman, and Mr. E. Plattner (Austria), the outgoing Vice-Chairman, for their services to the Commission during their terms of office.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION (Item 13 of the Agenda)

77. The Commission agreed that its 23rd Session, which will be held jointly with the ECE Timber Committee, should take place in Geneva. Subject to the availability of conference services for that period, it should be held from 12 to 17 October 1987.

ADOPTION OF REPORT (Item 14 of the Agenda)

78. The draft report, presented by the secretariat, was adopted with some modifications which have been incorporated in the present document.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. National progress reports
3. International forestry activities relevant to the European Forestry Commission:
 - (a) Ninth World Forestry Congress, Mexico 1-10 July 1985
 - (b) International Year of the Forest, 1985
 - (c) Other
4. European timber trends and prospects, 1950 to 2000 and beyond
5. In-session seminar: The role of the forester in the formulation of policy for the conservation and protection of the forest resource
6. Position reports:
 - (a) Matters arising from the 7th session of the Committee on Forestry
 - (b) Matters arising from the 14th session of the FAO Regional Conference for Europe
 - (c) Relevant activities and programmes of the Forestry Department and the Regional Office for Europe
7. Activities of subsidiary bodies:
 - (a) Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers
 - (b) Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics
 - (c) Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds
 - (d) Ad hoc Working Group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests"
8. Programme of Work of the European Forestry Commission, 1986 to 1990
9. Matters to be referred to the Committee on Forestry
10. Special topics related to forestry in Hungary
 - (a) The management of co-operative farm forests
 - (b) The present situation and future development of forestry in Hungary

11. Other business
12. Election of officers
13. Date and place of next session
14. Adoption of Report

APPENDIX B
ANNEXE B
APENDICE B

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
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APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	FO:EFC/85/1	Provisional Agenda
2	FO:EFC/85/2	National Progress Reports
2	FO:EFC/85/2/Suppl.1	National Progress Reports
4	FO:EFC/85/3	European Timber Trends and Prospects 1950 to 2000 and Beyond
5	FO:EFC/85/4	IN-SESSION SEMINAR: the Role of the Forester in the Formulation of Policy for the Conservation and Protection of the Forest Resource Paper presented by Mr. E. Kiralyi (Hungary)
5	FO:EFC/85/5	IN-SESSION SEMINAR: the Role of the Forester in the Formulation of Policy Conservation and Protection of the Forest Resource - Paper presented by Mr. B. Hägglund (Sweden)
5	FO:EFC/85/6	IN-SESSION SEMINAR: the Role of the Forester in the Formulation of Policy for the Conservation and Protection of the Forest Resource - Paper presented by Mr. M. Ferrari-Aggradi (Italy)
6(a) and 6(b)	FO:EFC/85/7	Matters arising from the Seventh Session of the Committee on Forestry and the Fourteenth FAO Regional Conference for Europe
6(c)	FO:EFC/85/8	Relevant Activities and Programmes of the Forestry Department and Regional Office for Europe
7(d)	FO:EFC/85/9	Activities of Subsidiary Bodies: <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests"
8	FO:EFC/85/10	Programme of Work of the European Forestry Commission 1986 to 1990

- 10 FO:EFC/85/11 Special Topics Related to Forestry in Hungary - The Management of Co-operative Farm Forests in Hungary - paper presented by Mr. G. Váradi
- 10 FO:EFC/85/12 Special Topics Related to Forestry in Hungary - The present situation and future development of forestry in Hungary - Paper presented by Mr. R. Solymos

Supplementary Paper

- 10 Development of Long-term forestry planning in major forest management units - presented by Mr. E. Koci (Czechoslovakia)

Information Documents

- FO:EFC/85/Inf.1 General Information
- FO:EFC/85/Inf.2 Provisional Timetable
- FO:EFC/85/Inf.3 List of Documents
- FO:EFC/85/Inf.4 Provisional List of Participants

Background Documents

- 7(a) TIM/EFC/WP.1/14 Report of the Fifteenth Session of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers
- 7(b) TIM/EFC/WP.2/14 Report of the Fifteenth Session of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics
- 7(c) Report of the Fourteenth Session of the EFC Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds
- 7(d) Advance version of Report of Workshop on Methodologies for the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests convened jointly by the ad hoc Working Group "Impact of Air Pollution on Forests" and the Working Group on Effects of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

PROGRAMME OF WORK, 1986 to 1990

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1. EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION	14th Session of the Executive Committee	23rd Session (joint session with ECE Timber Committee) Geneva	15th Session of the Executive Committee	24th Session	16th Session of the Executive Committee
1. Policies relating to public and private forestry, including administrative, legislative, institutional and financial questions		Review of developments at 23rd Session		Review of developments at 24th Session	
2. Role of forests in providing forest products and environmental and social services		Review of related topic at 23rd Session		Review of related topic at 24th Session	
3. Protection of forests:					
3.1 - from fire		Review of related topic at 23rd Session		Review of related topic at 24th Session	
3.2 - from air pollution	Activities of ad hoc Working Group Impact of Air Pollution on Forests" on basis of decision taken at 22nd Session	Progress report of ad hoc Working Group to 23rd Session	Further activities to be decided at 23rd Session		
3.3 - from other causes of damage (storms, insects, diseases, game, etc.)		Review of related topic at 23rd Session		Review of related topic at 24th Session	
4. Appraisal of long-term European timber trends and prospects (jointly with the ECE Timber Committee)	Publication of "European Timber Trends and Prospects 1950 to 2000 and Beyond".	Discussion of policy implications of findings of study at 23rd Session (at joint session with ECE Timber Committee)	Follow-up to the study, as decided by 23rd Session		

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
I. INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN FOREST OPERATIONS	Covered by the activities of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (Programme reference TIM/EFC/WP.1/14) 16th Session of the Joint Committee, the Netherlands	8th Session of the Steering Committee of the Joint Committee Seminar in the Federal Republic of Germany on the impact of acute forest damage on harvesting and silvicultural operations	17th Session of the Joint Committee I/ Seminar in the German Democratic Republic on artificial and natural reforestation methods after harvesting	9th Session of the Steering Committee of the Joint Committee Seminar in I/ on (topic to be decided within work area A)	18th Session of the Joint Committee I/ Seminar in I/ on (topic to be decided within work area A)
A. SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT ASPECTS					
1. Development and use of machinery and methods for stand establishment, including planting methods and equipment					
2. Forest fire prevention and control	Seminar in Spain on methods and equipment for the prevention of forest fires		17th Session to decide on future activities in the light of the results of Seminar in Spain		
3. Methods and procedures for the preparation and implementation of working forest management plans	Seminar in the Netherlands on the preparation and implementation of forest management plans - 16th Session to decide on new project				
4. Development of methods and equipment for silvicultural operations and multiple use forestry under Mediterranean conditions	Submission of draft study on afforestation methods and equipment under Mediterranean conditions to 16th Session - 16th Session to decide on further activity				
5. Standardization activities in the field of forestry, including standardization of concepts and terms used by the Joint Committee	Review by Joint Committee on basis of report from ISO		Review by Joint Committee on basis of report from ISO		Review by Joint Committee on basis of report from ISO

I/ Host country to be decided

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<p>B. WOOD HARVESTING AND TRANSPORT</p> <p>1. Development and use of logging machinery</p>		<p>Seminar in Turkey on use of machines in harvesting operations. Seminar in Sweden (subject to confirmation) on smallscale logging operations and machines</p>		<p>Seminar in1/ on (topic to be decided within work area B)</p>	<p>Seminar in1/ on (topic to be decided within work area B)</p>
<p>2. Forest roads and transport of wood raw material</p>			<p>Study tour in France, Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland (subject to confirmation) on methods and techniques of forest road construction</p>		
<p>3. Terrain classification from the wood harvesting point of view</p>		<p>16th Session to decide on possible follow-up activities to report by team of specialists and to consider proposal for new project on classification of techniques and equipment for harvesting and reforestation</p>			
<p>4. Compatibility of harvesting and equipment with silviculture and the environment, including problems of damage by heavy equipment to the trees and soil</p>	<p>16th Session to decide on raw project</p>				
<p>5. Harvesting of wood for energy purposes</p>	<p>Report by team of specialists on new developments to each session of the Joint Committee</p>				

1/ Host country to be decided

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<p>C. VOCATIONAL TRAINING, APPLIED ERGONOMICS, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH</p> <p>1. General questions on vocational training in forestry</p>		See B.1	Seminar in1/ on problems concerning the employment of contractors on forest operations	Seminar in1/ on (topic to be decided within work area C)	Seminar in1/ on (topic to be decided within work area C)
2. Specific problems of vocational training in forestry		Seminar in Canada (subject to confirmation) on extension services for forest owners			
3. General questions of applied ergonomics, safety and health in forest operations					
4. Specific problems of applied ergonomics, safety and health in forest operations	Special discussion on the use of chemicals in forestry at 16th Session and decision on possible follow-up				
5. Transfer of technical information and experience	Submission of updated enquiry on transfer of experience, information and know-how to 16th Session. Study tour and seminar in Austria, Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland (subject to confirmation) on the transfer of basic technology from the ECE region to other regions	Wherever possible, proceedings of seminars will be published by host country or by other means			

1/ Host country to be decided

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
III. FOREST ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS	Covered by the activities of the Joint FAO/IECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics. (Programme reference TIM/IECE/WP. 2/14).				
1. Forest resource analysis	16th Session of the Working Party	17th Session of the Working Party	Further activities as proposed by the 16th Session		
2. Quantification and evaluation of the environmental benefits of the forest	Team of specialists will make proposals for follow-up to the Forest Resources of the ECE Region (Europe, the USSR, North America) to 16th Session				
3. Productivity in the forest sector	As for III.1 (the two activities are linked)				
4. Problem of classification and definitions	Reports by team of specialists of productivity questions to 16th Session				
5. Timber Bulletin	Preparation of comments on ISCO of ILO	Volume XL	Volume XLI	Volume XLII	Volume XLIII
6. Organization and periodicity of statistical data collection and dissemination	Ten issues a year, two containing annual and quarterly statistics on production, one containing trade flow data and three containing price data, two containing market reviews, one the Timber Committee Yearbook and one special issue				
7. Conversion factors	Continuing review at each session of the Working Party				
8. Statistics on forest health and forest damage	Publication of results of 1984/85 survey	Four-yearly survey of 17th Session and publication			
9. Methodologies and data base for long-term outlook studies for the forest and forest products sector	Biennial forest fire survey for review at 16th Session and publication. Report by team of specialists on evaluation of forest fire losses to 16th Session. Report by Polish experts on assessment of forest damage to 16th Session.	Biennial forest fire survey for review at 17th Session and publication. Further activities as proposed by 16th Session	Further activities as proposed by the 16th Session		
	Meeting of team of specialists	Proposals by team of specialists to 16th Session			

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10. Economic aspects of the fuller use of the forest biomass	Further analysis by USSR experts on basis of material furnished by countries				
11. Application of advanced methods of projections and modelling in the forest and forest products sector	Submission of proposals by team of experts (see also III.9) to 16th Session	Proposals by team of experts (see also III.9) to 16th Session	Further activities as proposed by 16th Session		
12. Roundwood price statistics and specifications	Meeting of team of specialists	Proposals by team to 16th Session	Further activities as proposed by 16th Session		
13. Transfer of economic and statistical methods and experience in the forest products sector	Participation of experts in III.1 and III.2 will be encouraged. Countries will be invited to furnish information on technical assistance programmes in the area of economics and statistics. Member Countries will be invited to prepare description of standard practice in the production of forestry statistics.				
IV. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	Covered by the activities of the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds				
1. Working Party sessions	15th Session of the Working Party (Austria)		16th Session of the Working Party 1/		17th Session of the Working Party 1/
2. Seminars	FAO/IUFRO Symposium on inventory of vegetation, on water quantity and quality				

1/ Host country to be decided.

