

UNECE/FAO Workshop on

Policy consequences of the European Forest Sector Outlook Study (EFSOS)

Budapest, Hungary, 20 and 21 June 2005

Report

1. Introduction

EFSOS, issued in March 2005, “aims to provide decision makers in the forest sector with information and analysis about long term trends in the sector and projections of future developments” as a profound basis for decision making by governments and by other stakeholders including the private sector, environmental and social NGOs and intergovernmental organisations. However, experience has shown that it is difficult for policy makers to apply the complex and regional information provided by outlook studies to decisions and policies in their own area of responsibility.

There is a need for decision makers have in-depth information on the main ideas presented in the report and to understand the processes behind them. There is a necessity to discuss the implications of the projected trends, for their country and for the region as a whole. International and national organisations should also reflect on the implications of the projected structural changes for their own activities, enabling them to anticipate changing needs and circumstances rather than reacting to developments as they occur.

In light of this an UNECE/FAO workshop on “Policy consequences of the European Forest Sector Outlook Study (EFSOS)” was organised jointly with MCPFE Liaison Unit Warsaw and the Government of Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary, 20 and 21 June 2005 (Agenda: see [Annex 1](#)). The objective was to stimulate discussion of implications for policy formulation of the EFSOS conclusions and recommendations, to provide a critical review of policy recommendations of EFSOS, and to formulate recommendations for follow-up action at the national and pan-European level, including possible input for MCPFE Warsaw Ministerial Conference and suggestions for follow-up by UNECE and FAO. The workshop was addressed to forest sector policy makers and stakeholders.

2. Input to the workshop

The EFSOS main report, its background papers and the EFSOS country profiles have been provided as an input to the workshop. Additionally national reports to the current workshop and a summary of these country reports were prepared to substantiate the meeting.

Policy decision makers, active in the field of national forest policies as well as on the European dialogue on sustainable forestry management elaborated 15 country reports.

In order to evaluate the input provided by EFSOS the following questions have been addressed:

1. In what way are the EFSOS 'Conclusions and Policy Recommendations' relevant for your country?
2. Which of the policy scenario assumptions made in EFSOS fits best to the situation in your country?
3. What kind of significant changes are you expecting with regard to your country's forest sector policy in the next 3 – 5 years as a (direct or indirect) result of the EFSOS analysis, conclusions and recommendations?
4. Who uses the information, conclusions and recommendations presented in EFSOS in your country? Who else could potentially benefit from EFSOS?
5. What process is used to make EFSOS known and review it at the national level?
6. What are significant information/analysis/ideas to national policy debate (inside and outside sector) added by EFSOS?
7. Do you have any comments on the EFSOS country profile for your country?
8. What are your suggestions and comments with regard to further UNECE/FAO Forest Sector Outlook activities?

A summary report was drafted by the secretariat to sum up the main issues received through the country reports as a basis for discussion during the workshop (Summary Report: see [Annex 2](#)).

3. Workshop activities

The workshop was attended by 36 participants from 20 countries and 10 international organisations (List of Participants: see [Annex 3](#)). Participants have been welcomed by representatives of UNECE, FAO, MCPFE and the Swiss government.

Mr. Prins, Chief of UNECE Timber Branch, gave an overview about EFSOS outcomes and policy relevant recommendations. Mr. Volker Sasse, Forestry Officer of FAO-SEUR, introduced participants to the country reports and presented the major outcomes. Additionally, country representatives shortly outlined their country reports in a plenary round.

There was a lively discussion and many useful comments have been received e.g. to put EFSOS in the context of a Global Forest Sector Outlook Study and to consider significant impacts from global developments, namely the expected economic prosperity in Asia.

Participants have been welcomed by the FAO Sub-regional Representative for Central and Eastern Europe (SEUR), Ms. Maria Kadlecikova. Ms. Kadlecikova provided an overview about the mandate and programme of the sub-regional office, focussing on forestry activities carried out by SEUR in close collaboration with the Forestry Department in Rome and UNECE Geneva.

Participants worked half a day in working groups on (1) forests and their benefits, (2) forest products markets and services and (3) forest policies. Moderators reported back to plenary and working group results were discussed in plenary. On the base of the outcomes from the working groups the secretariat drafted conclusions and recommendations and presented them for an intensive plenary discussion.

4. Workshop outcomes

Participants used the workshop as an opportunity to directly exchange views about major long-term policy developments. The workshop confirmed that EFSOS can serve as a base for national policy decision making.

The workshop showed the interest in forest sector outlook studies on Europe, particularly in the policy scenario analysis. Forest land use stakeholders and cross-sectoral policy players should get more actively involved in EFSOS implementation and follow-up outlook study activities. Participants requested to draw more attention to the links between the EFSOS outcomes and the EFSOS policy recommendations.

Workshop participants discussed and approved the following Workshop Conclusions and Recommendations:

Conclusions

The EFSOS process is needed as:

- Base for policy decisions
- Contribution to sustainable development
- “Promotion tool” for forest sector, and influence on public perceptions of forest issues
- Most countries are unable to gather and use this information by themselves
- Input to international processes (MCPFE, EU etc.)

The EFSOS conclusions were welcomed particularly with regard to the following issues:

- Shift of production towards the East
- Economic viability of forest sector
- Potential to raise production in Europe
- Promotion of the use of wood as an environmentally friendly energy source and material
- Intensification of the inter-sectoral coordination and the cross-sectoral dialogue
- Increase of importance of the social and environmental benefits provided by forests

From their point of view as technical experts, and speaking on their own behalf only, the participants considered that, among the policy recommendations in EFSOS, the following are of the most critical importance:

- Economic viability of the forest sector, including the cross-sectoral approach
- Role of forests in energy and climate change
- Supply of non-wood goods and services, including their remuneration and monitoring

Recommendations

Future actions:

- Assessments should be carried out more frequently
- ECE/FAO should assess developments from 2000 to 2005 in comparison to EFSOS projections
- A global outlook study should be prepared as a context for regional outlook studies, especially with regard to rapid developments on the global level which have a strong influence on European developments
- Analyze consequences of increasing demand for wood energy for the forest sector
- A group should be formed to continue to develop the concepts and methods for future EFSOS work, working alongside modeling groups, because
 - Modelers require policy support for their funding applications
 - Lead times are long

Methodological improvements:

- Improved modeling and empirical base
- Full support for cross sectoral approaches
- Improved analysis of policy scenarios
- Better understanding of functioning of policy institutions (e.g. performance standards)
- Better link between analysis and policy recommendations
- Topics deserving greater attention (without neglecting core analysis)
 - Evaluation of NWGS and incorporating this information in policy processes
 - Water and forest
 - Forest and wood in climate change policy
 - Structural changes in employment and the forestry work force
 - Value added in the sector

Country level actions:

- The EFSOS country profiles are a useful tool for presenting the outlook, and their format should be maintained
- Countries are invited to review the EFSOS country profiles in a formal process and inform the secretariat of the results

Annex 1: Agenda

Monday, June 20

9:00 - 9:30	Opening of the Workshop (FAO/SEUR, UNECE, Swiss government, MCPFE and the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture)
9:30 - 10:30	EFSOS presentation Synthesis of country reports
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 - 12:30	Country presentations (on request)
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 - 15:45	Break-out session (into 3 working groups, by subject): <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Forest resources and their benefits(2) Forest products and services markets(3) Policy instruments and institutions
15:45 - 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 - 17:00	Break-out session (continued)
17:00 - 18:00	Welcome by Sub-regional Representative Maria Kadlecikova
19:00	Reception, departure of bus shuttle in front of Hotel Benczur

Tuesday, June 21

9:00 - 10:45	Moderator's report, Group 1 (Forest resources and their benefits) Open discussion
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 - 12:30	Moderator's report, Group 2 (Forest products and services markets) Open discussion
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 - 15:30	Moderator's report, Group 3 (Policy institutions and instruments) Open discussion
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 - 17:00	Review of EFSOS policy relevant recommendations (national, sub-regional and European level)

Annex 2: Summary Report

This paper summarizes the 14 country reports received as of 17 June 2005 from Albania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom in preparation for the UNECE/FAO Workshop on Policy consequences of the European Forest Sector Outlook Study (EFSOS) to be held in Budapest, Hungary, on 20 and 21 June 2005.

Based on the following questions, policy decision makers, active in the field of national forest policies as well as on the European dialogue on sustainable forestry management have been asked to evaluate the input provided by EFSOS.

1. In what way are the EFSOS 'Conclusions and Policy Recommendations' relevant for your country?
2. Which of the policy scenario assumptions made in EFSOS fits best to the situation in your country?
3. What kind of significant changes are you expecting with regard to your country's forest sector policy in the next 3 – 5 years as a (direct or indirect) result of the EFSOS analysis, conclusions and recommendations?
4. Who uses the information, conclusions and recommendations presented in EFSOS in your country? Who else could potentially benefit from EFSOS?
5. What process is used to make EFSOS known and review it at the national level?
6. What are significant information/analysis/ideas to national policy debate (inside and outside sector) added by EFSOS?
7. Do you have any comments on the EFSOS country profile for your country?
8. What are your suggestions and comments with regard to further UNECE/FAO Forest Sector Outlook activities?

The summary including, in some cases, workshop conclusions and recommendations have been drafted by the secretariat as a basis for discussion and comments from country representatives.

1. In what way are the EFSOS ‘Conclusions and Policy Recommendations’ relevant for your country?

Country reports state that the EFSOS ‘Conclusions and Policy Recommendations’ are mostly in line with policy developments in the countries or reflect the priorities of national forest sector strategies directed towards an improved contribution of forest land use to sustainable development. Nearly all countries noted the general relevance of the EFSOS conclusions and recommendations for their countries.

Countries focussed particularly on the following recommendations:

a. Some countries confirmed the EFSOS outcomes related to economic potential in Eastern Europe, particularly in the CIS. Forestry contributes to transition processes, and ensures basic social needs, particularly in rural areas. Reports state that production is expected to shift towards the East and that trade flows to Western Europe and Asia may increase significantly. Where privatization has taken place recently, private and community forestry requires special attention considering the small size of average ownerships and shortages in capacities for sustainable forest management, in order to ensure the essential social and environmental benefits from forests. State administration is frequently challenged to adapt to the new requirements, particularly with regard to law enforcement.

b. Considering the currently unused biological potential for wood supply, reporting countries also emphasized their intention to promote the use of wood as an environmentally friendly energy source and construction material, envisaging a corresponding environmentally oriented policy framework. This is seen as an opportunity to improve the economic viability of wood production. Potentials are also recognized in terms of better utilization of wood residues and intensified recycling of wood.

c. The EFSOS recommendation related to inter-sectoral coordination and cross-sectoral consultation on maintenance and enhancement of forest resources is evaluated as a relevant input to national needs. Partners for the inter-sectoral dialogue are seen in stakeholders of e.g. tourism and hunting, afforestation, nature conservation, spatial management and rural development, whereas cross-sectoral approaches should be addressed towards e.g. agriculture, the construction industry and the power industry. Particularly forest land use, with its low public financial support can contribute to increased efficiency of rural development and land use in general.

d. Countries recognize the increasing importance of the social and environmental benefits provided by forests and recognize the need for an adequate policy framework which coordinates the various societal demands concerning forest land use effectively in order to protect forests according to societal needs. Particularly in Eastern Europe site specific solutions should be implemented including appropriate framework conditions to ensure that forest owners and managers can execute their property rights, provide sufficient services to society and that intensity of governance is adequate to the societal demands on forest land use.

2. Which of the policy scenario assumptions made in EFSOS fits best to the situation in your country?

Nearly all countries evaluate the EFSOS baseline scenario outcomes as the most suitable forecasts, while there seems to be slight tendency that the EFSOS “Integration” scenario fits better to the expectations of Eastern European countries due to higher economic growth, expected enlargement of forest cover and increased forest products consumption. Countries with high level of illegal cuttings put their forecasts more along the lines of the “Conservation” scenario.

The influence of innovations in the forest sector is controversially discussed. Some countries state that intensified innovations and technological improvements will continue to be an important means to maintain competitiveness of forest products: others do not expect a sudden increase in research or investment with respect to alternative technologies due to current budget relief programmes.

3. What kind of significant changes are you expecting with regard to your country's forest sector policy in the next 3 – 5 years as a (direct or indirect) result of the EFSOS analysis, conclusions and recommendations?

Most of the countries recognize that EFSOS catalyses policy decision making. EFSOS provide a wider context for the development of the forestry policy vision, objectives and actions. It encourages policy-makers and forestry managers to think about where future opportunities lie and thus where future priorities for research and investment are. But countries' reports also state that overall cause and effect links between expected significant changes in the countries and the EFSOS report are difficult to establish due to the complexity of interrelations with other influencing factors.

One of the main impacts of EFSOS is seen as the network of EFSOS National Correspondents, where country representatives have been involved and feed back the outcomes of EFSOS into their daily work, e.g. on respective national forest programmes or amendment of forest legal regulations, where during the last years a shift in national policies can be recognized towards social and environmental benefits as well as towards forest services. Also the increasing awareness of the importance of cross-sectoral policies for sustainable forest management is recognized as having been partly triggered by the EFSOS process and outcomes. A question surrounds the ability of the EFSOS correspondents to communicate properly with the national policy making circles.

In some countries EFSOS is evaluated as a contribution to capacity building with regard to the reduction of the poverty in the rural areas, law enforcement by using participatory approaches, international collaboration, particularly on a sub-regional level. EFSOS outcomes are expected to support development of wood processing industry and are used as tools to demonstrate the potentials of wood as an energy source.

EFSOS describes potential of the production of forest products in the CIS sub-region. It is likely that investments in forest industries in the CIS sub-region will take place provided that the economic, legal and political framework is satisfactory. Eastern European countries recognise the importance of private forestry in western European countries and its influence on sustainable forest management. Some of them intend to use EFSOS for promoting private forestry and in developing an appropriate policy framework to ensure social and environmental benefits from forests.

4. Who uses the information, conclusions and recommendations presented in EFSOS in your country? Who else could potentially benefit from EFSOS?

Generally countries state that EFSOS is used in their countries by various forest sector institutions and stakeholders, mainly the state administrations responsible for forest land use and rural development.

Further the EFSOS outcomes are applied in some countries by the other state administrations (economic affairs, labour and others), state forest management units, private forest and wood processing enterprises as well as their related associations and organizations, planning and consultancy firms, forest universities and training institutions, the research community as well as environmental authorities and NGOs.

Only in a few cases it is so far foreseen to involve inter-sectoral (e.g. biodiversity, water management) as well as cross-sectoral stakeholders (e.g. in economy, transport) in the dissemination of the EFSOS outcomes.

5. What process is used to make EFSOS known and review it at the national level?

Countries reported their experiences in making EFSOS known at the national and local levels. They expressed their intention to introduce EFSOS further at the country and local levels to the stakeholders of the forest sector, mainly the state administration, the private forest owners and research community, but also to the public in general through round-table discussions and national publications (hardcopies and web). EFSOS outcomes will be used in some countries as a base and justification during the nfp process. Also presentations by FAO/UNECE staff on national events help to disseminate the EFSOS outcomes and to encourage implementation measures.

6. What are significant information/analysis/ideas to national policy debate (inside and outside sector) added by EFSOS?

Country opinions on this question range from “no additional input” to “all EFSOS outcomes are significant to national policy debate”; some countries ignored this question completely.

Most important seems to be the EFSOS approach, which is based on a common methodology for all analysed countries and the consistent and comparable country by country historical analyses as well as forecasts of forest resource developments and forest products markets, considering assumption about possible scenarios of the development of the policy and market framework. The differentiated forecasting of production and consumption of wood raw materials and wood products as well as wood energy and non-wood forest products and services, against the background of other countries in the Eastern Europe sub-region and the whole of Europe is evaluated as a robust and systematic input of EFSOS to the national policy debate. The conclusions on forest product prices help to focus thinking on the need for innovation in developing new products and markets for forest goods and services.

The EFSOS focus on cross-sectoral cooperation on EU and national level – is recognised as a tool for harmonisation of strategic documents and the efficient implementation of international commitments and national legislation.

7. Do you have any comments on the EFSOS country profile for your country?

Only a few countries received the final version of the EFSOS country profiles in time and were able to comment on them. Some countries provided alternative forecasts, differently from EFSOS, others raised questions about particular trends shown for their country and offered reviews.

Lithuania refers to a former version of the EFSOS country profiles (where historical data is shown for countries that did not exist prior to 1990) and indicates that more reliable data is available. With regard to the EFSOS outlook comments are related to the differentiation of GDP growth rates over the analysed scenarios and to inadequate forecasts for fellings, which exceed, in some cases, the net annual increment. The latter is not in line with the existing and expected political framework of this country.

In some countries there are discrepancies between EFSOS and national forecasts, which indicate that the input parameters used by the EFSOS modelling on forest resources differ from national assumptions.

8. What are your suggestions and comments with regard to further UNECE/FAO Forest Sector Outlook activities?

Countries state in their reports that EFSOS provides decision makers in the forest sector and forest-relevant sectors with useful information and analysis about long-term trends in the sector and projections of potential future developments. EFSOS promotes the positive experiences related to sustainable forest management in Europe and provides an input to the global policy dialogue on forests.

Annex 3: List of Participants

Country	Title	First Name	Last Name	Organisation	Address	Code	City	e-mail	Phone	Fax
Albania	Mr	Genci	Kacori	Directorate General for Forestry and Pastures (DGFP)	Rue Sami Frasherri No. 4		Tirana	gkacori@dppk.gov.al	+3554256785	+3554256785
Czech Republic	Mr	Karel	Vancura	Forest Management Institute	Nabrezni 1326	CZ-25001	Brandys nad labem	vancura.karel@uhul.cz	+420322319867	+420326902434
Czech Republic	Mr	Jan	Kubik	Ministry of Agriculture	Tesnov 17	CZ-117 05	Praha 1	kubik@mze.cz	+420221812187	+420221812988
Finland	Mr	Jukka	Laitinen	Oy Metsä-Botnia Ab	Revontulentie 6	FIN-2100	Espoo	jukka.laitinen@metsabotnia.com	+358104694506	+358104694402
Finland	Mr	Heikki	Pajuoja	Metsäteho	P.O.Box 101	FIN-00171	Helsinki	heikki.pajuoja@metsateho.fi	+358207658801	+3589659202
Germany	Mr	Martin	Lorenz	Federal Research Centre for Forestry and Forest Products	Leuschnerstrasse 91	D- 21031	Hamburg	lorenz@holz.uni-hamburg.de	+494073962119	+494073962480
Hungary	Mr	Csaba	Mozes	State Forest Service	Szechenyi u. 14.	HU-1054	Budapest	mozes.csaba@aes.hu	+3613743247	+3613743206
Latvia	Mr	Normunds	Struve	Ministry of Agriculture	Republikas laukums 2	LV-1981	Riga	normunds.struve@zm.gov.lv	+3717027453	+3717027409
Lithuania	Mr	Nerijus	Kupstaitis	Ministry of Environment	Juozapaviciaus st.9	LT-01105	Vilnius	n.kupstaitis@am.lt	+37052722775	+37052722029
Luxemburg	Mr	Frank	Wolter	Forestry Administration	16 rue Eugene Ruppert	L- 2453	Luxembourg	frank.wolter@ef.etat.lu	+352402201216	+352402201250
Netherlands	Ms	Evelyn	Geurtsen	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	P.O. Box 20401	NL-2500 EK	The Hague	E.E.G.GEURTSEN@MINLNV.NL	+31703784303	+31703786146
Norway	Mr	Arne Ivar	Sletnes	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	P.O. Box 8007 Dep	N-0030	Oslo	arne-ivar.sletnes@lmd.dep.no	+4722249377	+4722242753
Norway	Mr	Birger	Solberg	University of Life Science	P.O. Box 5003	NO-1432	As	birger.solberg@umb.no	+4764965728	+4764948890
Poland	Mr	Adam	Kaliszewski	Forest Research Institute	Bitwy Warszawskiej 1920 R No 3	PL-00973	Warsaw	a.kaliszewski@ibles.waw.pl	+48228224937	+48228224937
Republic of Moldova	Mr	Petru	Stratulat	State Agency for Forestry Moldsilva	bd. Stefan cel Mare, 124	MD-2001	Chisinau	val_strat@yahoo.com	+37322279360	+37322279360
Romania	Ms	Maria	Moise	Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development	B-dul Carol I No.24, Sector 3	R O- 020921	Bucharest	maria.moise@maa.ro	+40213072352	+40213079803
Serbia and Montenegro	Mr	Aleksander	Radosajevic	Ministry of Agriculture	Onladinkin Brigada 1	YU-11000	Belgrade	alexsa@ptt.yu	+38163324502	+381113117611
Slovakia	Mr	Martin	Moravcik	Forest Research Institute Zvolen	Masarykova 22	SK-96092	Zvolen	moravcik@fris.sk	+421455314180	+421455321883
Slovenia	Mr	Maksimiljan	Mohoric	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	Dunajska 56-58	SLO-1000	Ljubljana	maksimiljan.mohoric@gov.si	+38614789144	+38614362048
Spain	Ms	Ana Belén	Noriega	Ministry of Environment	Gran Via de San Francisco 4	ES-28005	Madrid	apofint01@mma.es	+3415964884	+34915964877
Sweden	Mr	Sven A.	Svensson	National Board of Forestry		SE-55183	Jonkoping	sven.a.svensson@svo.se	+4636155655	+4636166170
Switzerland	Ms	Sandra Edith	Limacher	Swiss Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape		CH-3003	Bern	sandra.limacher@buwal.admin.ch	+41313247689	+41313247866
United Kingdom-England	Mr	Sandy	Greig	Forestry Commission	Grest eastern house, Tenison Road	GB-CB12DU	Cambridge	sandy.greig@forestry.gsi.gov.uk	+441223314546	+441223576732

International organisations	Title	FirstName	LastName	Organisation	Address	Code	City	e-mail	Phone	Fax
CEPF	Mr	Attila	Lengyel	Confederation of European Forest Owners (CEPF)	Benczur utca 34	HU-1068	Budapest	lengyel@cepf-eu.org	+3614612019	+3613517029
CEPI	Mr	Bernard	De Galembert	Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)	250 Avenue Louise Box 80	B-1050	Brussels	b.degalembert@cepi.org	+3226274927	+32-26468137
EC	Mr	Zoltan	Rakonczay	Directorate General for Environment, European Commission	BU-9, 4/65	B-1049	Brussels	Zoltan.RAKONCZAY@cec.eu.int	+3222957522	+3222988784
ENFE	Mr	Barrie	Hudson	European Network of Forest Entrepreneurs (ENFE)	Dalfling Farm, Blairdaff	GB-AB515LA	Inugrurie	barrie@hudsonconsulting.ltd.uk	+441467651770	
FAO-SEUR	Ms	Maria	Kadlecikova	FAO SEUR	Benczur utca 34	HU-1068	Budapest	maria.kadlecikova@fao.org	+3614612001	+3613517029
FAO-SEUR	Mr	Volker	Sasse	FAO SEUR	Benczur utca 34	HU-1068	Budapest	volker.sasse@fao.org	+3614612028	+3613517029
FAO-SEUR	Ms	Constanze	Schaaff	FAO SEUR	Benczur utca 34	HU-1068	Budapest	constanze.schaaff@fao.org	+3614612024	+3613517029
IIASA	Mr	Sten	Nilsson	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Schlossplatz 1	A-2361	Laxenburg	nilsson@iiasa.ac.at	+43-2236-807229	+43-2236-807599
MCPFE	Mr	Piotr	Borkowski	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) Liaison Unit Warsaw	Ul. Bitwy Warszawskiej, 1920 Roku No. 3	PL-00973	Warsaw	p.borkowski@lu-warsaw.pl	+48223317031	+48223317032
MCPFE	Mr	Tomasz	Juszczak	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) Liaison Unit Warsaw	Ul. Bitwy Warszawskiej, 1920 Roku No. 3	PL-00973	Warsaw	t.juszczak@lu-warsaw.pl	+48223317031	+48223317032
UNECE	Mr	Kit	Prins	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	Palais des Nations	CH - 1211	Geneva 10	christopher.prins@unece.org	+41229172874	+4122 9170041
USSE	Mr	Oscar	Barreiro Mouriz	Union des Sylviculteurs du Sud de l'Europe (USSE)	Avida Madariaga No 1, 1, Dep 6	PO-48014	Bilbao	usse@usse.es	+34944066990	+34944763715
WORLDBANK	Mr	Peter	Dewees	World Bank	1818 H st.	USA-20433	Washington D.C.	pdewees@worldbank.org	+27124609716	+27124608774