

FINAL REPORT OF THE

Held in Lisbon, Portugal
2-7 May 1960

**SEVENTH SESSION OF THE
JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY
PROBLEMS**
"Silva Mediterranea"



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On the invitation of the Government of Portugal, the Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems held its Seventh Session at Lisbon, from 2 to 7 May 1960.

2. The following Member Nations were represented: France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and Turkey had expressed their regrets at being unable to attend the session. Observers were present from Sweden, the U.S.A. and the following international organizations: the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). The list of participants constitutes Annex 1 of this report.

3. Professor P. M. Hermosilla (Spain), Chairman, assisted by Professor J. Vieira Natividade (Portugal) and Dr. M. Badra (Tunisia), presided over the discussions. Dr. E. Glesinger, Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, represented the Director-General of FAO, and Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse, Deputy Director of the Division, also attended the meetings. Messrs. Gimenez-Quintana and Flinta (FAO) constituted the Secretariat.

4. The Session was opened at the National Information Secretariat, by Ing. Luis Quartin Graça, Secretary of State for Agriculture, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Portuguese Government, and conveyed his Government's interest in the work of the Sub-Commission, in general, and of this session in particular. The items for discussion were, in fact, closely connected with what constituted one of the Sub-Commission's principal concerns - the economic development of the Mediterranean region - and the session was being celebrated at a time when the Portuguese 2nd Development Plan, in which cork-oak and eucalypt played a major role, was in full progress. At this opening meeting the following also spoke: Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse, Deputy Director of FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division, Count José Penha Garcia, Chairman of the Portuguese National FAO Committee, and Mr. P.M. Hermosilla, Chairman of the Sub-Commission.

5. The Sub-Commission was officially informed of the death, in January this year, of Professor A. Pavari, and paid a warm tribute to the memory of this outstanding personality in Mediterranean forestry, who had presided over the sessions of the Sub-Commission continuously, from its creation in 1948 until 1958, when he was appointed Honorary Chairman.

6. The Sub-Commission also expressed its regret at the death of Mr. Ougrenovitch, Professor of Zagreb University, who was, like Professor Pavari, one of the survivors of the group which founded, in 1922, a Mediterranean Forestry Association, "Silva Mediterranea", the forerunner of the Sub-Commission.

II. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

7. At the request of the Secretariat, the Sub-Commission approved a slightly modified version of the provisional Agenda, as shown in Annex 2, in which the order of some of the items had been changed. A Drafting Committee was established for setting out the final conclusions of the meeting, composed of Messrs. Navarro Garnica (Spain), Salsac (Tunisia) and Mario Santos (Portugal).

8. The list of documents submitted under the various items of the Agenda constitutes Annex 3 of this report.

III. DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE AS AFFECTING THE STATUTES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SUB-COMMISSION

9. The Sub-Commission took note of the modifications introduced into its Statutes by the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference. The amended text is given in Annex 4 of this report.

10. The Sub-Commission gave general approval to the new Rules of Procedure as set out in Appendix 1 to Secretariat Note FAO/SCM/60/3. However, in view of the importance of its work and in order to provide the necessary means for carrying it out between sessions, the Sub-Commission proposed to introduce the following modifications into the Rules of Procedure.

11. a) Rule II - Officers

Paragraph 1 should read:

"The Sub-Commission shall elect a Chairman and two or three Vice-Chairmen from among the delegates at the end of each session"

b) Rule III - Sessions. This should become Rule IV, the numbering of the other Rules being adjusted accordingly, and a new Rule III should be introduced, as follows:

"Rule III - Executive Committee

1. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Sub-Commission, and the Chairmen of its subsidiary bodies. When the Executive Committee deals with special problems its Chairman may invite additional qualified persons to attend, in an advisory capacity, the sessions of the Executive Committee at which such problems are considered.

2. The Executive Committee shall, between sessions of the Sub-Commission, act on behalf of the Sub-Commission as its executive organ. It shall, in particular, implement the programme of work

as approved by the Sub-Commission, study technical questions, and make proposals to the Sub-Commission regarding the general orientation of the Sub-Commission's programme of work.

3. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

4. Sessions of the Executive Committee may be convened as often as necessary by the Director-General of the Organization, in consultation with the Chairman. The Executive Committee shall meet in connection with each session of the Sub-Commission.

5. The Executive Committee shall report to the Sub-Commission."

c) New Rule X - Expenses (formerly Rule IX)

Paragraph 1 should read: "Expenses incurred by representatives of Members of the Sub-Commission and by their alternates or advisers, when attending sessions of the Sub-Commission, the Executive Committee and the subsidiary bodies, as well as the expenses incurred by observers at sessions, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations. Should experts be invited by the Director-General to attend sessions in their individual capacity, their expenses shall be borne by the Organization."

12. The Sub-Commission asked the Secretariat to submit the new Rules of Procedure (as set out in Annex 5 of this report) for approval by the Director-General and subsequent confirmation by the FAO Conference.

IV. SECRETARIAT PROGRESS REPORT

13. The Secretariat reported on the work carried out by the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division as regards forest policy, the conservation of natural resources, co-operation with UNESCO, the Technical Assistance Programme and the UN Special Fund for Economic Development. It also gave information on the FAO forestry meetings of direct concern to the Sub-Commission, and on their main conclusions, and on the publications issued since the last session by the Forestry and Forest Products Division (Document FAO/SCM/60/9).

14. The Sub-Commission was also informed of the decision taken by the Joint FAO-IUFRO Committee on Bibliography, at its 11th Session, to urge the Forestry and Forest Products Division to encourage the Regional Forestry Commissions and their subsidiary bodies to establish multilingual lists of the technical terms commonly used, together with definitions of the sense in which each was employed. These lists would be incorporated in the Multi-lingual Forest Terminology which the Committee was preparing. The Sub-Commission therefore asked its Working Parties on Cork-Oak and on Eucalypt to establish multilingual lists in connection with their work.

15. After examining the Secretariat Progress Report, the Sub-Commission expressed particular satisfaction with the decisions adopted by the FAO Conference in November 1959 to ensure co-ordination between agricultural and forestry activities in the European region. The Executive Committee of the

European Commission on Agriculture and the Officers of the European Forestry Commission will thus hold a joint meeting, at least once a year, to study problems of common interest and to review land use policies relating to joint agricultural and forestry activities. The decision to extend this kind of procedure to, or to devise new ones for, regions other than Europe was also noted with appreciation.

V. THE INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN FOREST AND RANGE MANAGEMENT FROM A TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POINT OF VIEW

16. The Sub-Commission expressed its concern with grazing problems in the Mediterranean region since, as an analysis of the national reports showed, most of the Mediterranean forests were more or less freely grazed and the investment programmes for forest development were conditioned to a great extent by livestock pressure.

17. The Sub-Commission felt that, from a policy point of view, no specific recommendations should be made, as range management problems should only be considered within the framework of the particular land-use policies in each country. It was also recognized that, however unsatisfactory the present situation of the livestock industry in the region, no fundamental change could be effected by isolated and piecemeal measures, but only by a radical transformation of the economic and social pattern of the region.

18. In the light of the Secretariat Note on the question (FAO/SCM/60/6) and of national reports, the Sub-Commission felt that, at the present stage, the most useful work it could do would be to clarify some technico-economic problems which would help to indicate, in more precise terms than has hitherto been the case, the forest policy to be adopted in connection with specific range problems. In this respect, the Sub-Commission agreed that its future work in this field should be concentrated on the following points:

- a) Study of the contribution, in monetary terms, made by forestry to livestock production through the practice of grazing on forest lands, and of the economic and social costs of this practice.

It was agreed that such a study would be of major interest for forest policy in the region: the relatively modest influence of the Forest Administration on general land-use policies in the Mediterranean region would be considerably increased if, in addition to the contribution that the forest makes direct to the national economics through the supply of forest products, factual evidence could also be given of its contribution to livestock production. At the same time, it would be necessary to ascertain whether this contribution compensates, economically and socially, for the possible losses suffered by the forest through grazing. The need is, therefore, to show in quantitative terms the depreciation of forest value caused by grazing, in order to indicate the volume of reinvestments required to compensate for this.

- b) Analysis of the type of land-use to be carried out on the maquis lands which is most profitable from an economic and social point of view.

In full agreement with the conclusions of the FAO report on the Mediterranean Development Project, the Sub-Commission concurred in pointing to integration between forestry and animal husbandry as being the keystone to a radical change in the present precarious situation of the livestock industry in the region. If this closer integration is achieved, the maquis lands in the region will be freed from the present excessive pressure of livestock, and there will be a possibility of striving for a more productive land-use pattern also in the case of maquis lands. On the other hand, it was agreed by the Sub-Commission that, in most cases, the present systems of free grazing on the maquis lands did not correspond to the potentiality of such lands. However, there were not yet sufficient data or technical information available to enable an accurate decision to be made as to the most beneficial ways of utilizing the maquis lands, taking into account the physical, social and economic considerations of every case.

- c) Analysis of the nutritive value of the main fodder trees, and elaboration of cultivation techniques.

The Sub-Commission agreed that the Mediterranean flora included a range of trees and weedy shrubs which might be of great value in increasing the livestock capacity of many marginal lands, and that attention should be paid to utilizing these species to the full. Moreover, the utilization of these species could be of exceptional value in establishing the infrastructural basis for soil conservation, whenever forestry should give way to grazing as a result of particular economic and social factors. The recommended study would help to define more clearly the role of fodder trees in land utilization.

19. The Sub-Commission decided that the most efficient method of facing these problems would be through the establishment of experimental zones. The first task to be undertaken in these zones would be to define a methodology for studying those problems, which would make it possible, in each zone, to correlate in quantitative terms the results obtained and the ecological, social and economic factors. These results could then be applied to all the areas within each country, by systematic evaluation of their respective ecological, social and economic factors.

20. The Sub-Commission also made the following specific recommendations:

- as regards the studies quoted under a), they should be carried out simultaneously on xerophytic coniferous forests, mainly pines, and on ever-green oak forests.

- as regards the studies under b), the experimental zones should be established on the following three types of soil:

- i) siliceous, acid soils, bearing ericaceous or cistaceous vegetal associations;
- ii) limestone soils with Karstic types of erosion;
- iii) highly erodible soils produced from sedimentary parent rocks.

- in each of the experimental zones, estimates should be made, in quantitative terms, of the investment needed for implantation and maintenance, and of the net annual benefits obtained from the following types of land-use:

- i) plantations with quick-growing species;
- ii) improved pastures with fodder trees or shrubs;
- iii) farming.

21. In every case, the decision as to the techniques to be employed must take full account of the need for soil conservation, combined with maximum yields, according to the particular economic circumstances of the area in question.

22. The Sub-Commission asked the Secretariat to take the necessary steps to ensure that the studies mentioned be carried out, and to contact the Governments in the region, other FAO bodies interested in the question (such as the Working Parties on Pasture and Fodder Development), as well as International Agencies which might co-operate in establishing the experimental zones. It is to be expected that the data collected in these experimental zones will enable the Secretariat to prepare, in the near future, a comprehensive study on the economics of utilization of the Mediterranean maquis lands.

23. The Sub-Commission also discussed the problems connected with the administrative control by the State of the range lands in the Mediterranean region. It agreed that pasture and forest economic units had many management characteristics in common, which were not shared by agricultural economic units. In the case of both grazing and forestry, in contrast to agriculture, harvesting the crop and securing its natural regeneration are only two different aspects of the same operation. Thus, the central problem of management in both cases is very much the same - to keep under control the dynamism of the natural vegetation while ensuring its most economic use. There are also other aspects common to pasture and forest management, such as the size of the managerial unit, and the longer period covered by exploitation plans, which distinctively characterize the social and economic decisions involved in the administration of the forest and range lands.

24. Consequently, the Sub-Commission, taking into account the common characteristics of the approach to be followed in the management of pastures and of range and forest lands, agreed that the forester should not deal exclusively with forest management, forest implantation and logging operations. He should be regarded also as the manager of all non-agricultural lands, working in close collaboration, as regards range management, with other specialists in sectorial fields, such as fodder agronomists, economists, veterinarians, etc. The Sub-Commission therefore recommended that the curricula of Forest Schools in the region be so conceived as to enable the forester to assume and discharge satisfactorily his responsibilities also in this field.

VI. RESIN TAPPING: TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

25. The review of the national reports submitted by the resin-producing countries, and the subsequent discussion, gave a rather contradictory picture of the present position in the resin-tapping industry in the region. There were both positive and negative elements, which the Sub-Commission found it difficult to evaluate, quantitatively, in view of the lack of sufficiently detailed information.

26. On the one hand, it appears that the demand of the world market for terebenthine is declining, due to the competition from products derived from petrol, although its role as a solvent in the paint and varnish industry is unlikely to be usurped by any substitute product in the near future. Furthermore, the fact that the stability of the resin tapping industry is closely dependent on abundant and cheap labour indicates the low level of productivity provided by the traditional methods of operation, still widely used by this industry in the region. This might account for the fact that the prosperity of the resin tapping industry appears to be in inverse proportion to the level of economic development in each country.

27. On the other hand, there are some more promising aspects to the situation. The consumption of colophane has risen substantially during the last 10 years, and it is probable that the increased price of this product will compensate for the decline in the consumption of terebenthine. Also, there are several possibilities open for raising the present levels of productivity:

- a) Current experiments on the selection of races and the grafting of highly productive trees indicate that it may be possible to affect a substantial rise in production per tree.
- b) The improvement of tapping techniques, although it does not imply a substantial increase in yields per tree, may lessen the extent of the incidence of man-power costs on the final prices of the resin.
- c) The introduction of new techniques in the industrial sector, and the fact that the resin industry lends itself well to large-scale concentration.

28. The Sub-Commission, fully conscious of the role that resin tapping might still play in the development of the forest economies of most of the Mediterranean countries, and aware of the lack of adequate, systematized, quantitative information on the subject, recommended that a study be undertaken on the trends of development in this industry. Such a study should cover:

- a) the present situation of the market and its trends;
- b) the extent to which the present level of productivity of this industry could be raised, by the adoption of the most up-to-date techniques, both in the tapping and in the industrial sector.
- c) the determination of priorities in the field of research on resin tapping.

The study should assess, in quantitative terms, the interrelationship between the possibilities for development still open to this industry and the general indicators of economic growth. Briefly, it is expected that the study would estimate, as accurately as possible, the volume of investment which this industry can still absorb with a maximum profit, taking into account its present potential productivity and the level of economic development in each country of the region.

29. In compliance with this recommendation, the Sub-Commission set up an ad hoc Study Group, composed of Messrs. Najera (Spain), Guinaudeau (France) and a representative of the Portuguese National Board of Resin Products, to prepare an outline for the study and to draw up the necessary budget for carrying it out. In the light of the final report of this Study Group, the Secretariat will investigate the possibility of obtaining the financial means required for this purpose.

VII. THE LAND-USE SITUATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION FROM THE FORESTRY POINT OF VIEW AND ITS TRENDS

30. In the light of information provided by the national reports and the Note by the Secretariat (FAO/SCM/60/5), the Sub-Commission examined the land-use tendencies in the region from the point of view of forestry, in accordance with the recommendation passed at its Fifth Session that this matter be reviewed at each succeeding session. The conclusions and findings of the Mediterranean Development Project were analyzed and checked against the up-to-date information provided by the national reports, and the Sub-Commission made the following points:

- a) The relentless pressure of livestock on the marginal and forest lands continues to be a major hindrance to the development of forest investment programmes, due mainly to this reason, the current forest investment plans were on the whole inadequate to the needs of the region, from the standpoint of both soil conservation and of timber production. In this respect, the Sub-Commission fully endorsed the policy advocated by the Mediterranean Project for closer integration between farming and animal husbandry, which was the key to solving the problems facing the livestock industry in the region.
- b) The new trend towards so-called "accelerated silviculture", characterized by the introduction of quick-growing tree species and the utilization of fertilization, soil working, vegetative selection and hybridization techniques, places new responsibilities on the forester in the region, mainly in the field of economic policy. The considerable shortening of the rotation in the case of quick-growing tree plantations, and the high yields per hectare produced by this new kind of silviculture, entail a much closer connection than hitherto between forest production and forest consumption policies. Consequently, the Sub-Commission felt that the studies on the economic profitability of forest investments, marketing and utilization of forest products, and trends in consumption, should occupy an important place in the activities of the forest administrations in the region.
- c) Although the traditional Mediterranean forest has lost a great deal of its importance as a source of industrial products, its productive role has by no means been diminished. It remains one of the most important means of building up the fertility of the Mediterranean soils, through the production of humus, scarcity of which constitutes one of the main reasons for the poverty of the soils in the region. Likewise, given the seasonal nature of the Mediterranean rains, the benefits provided by the Mediterranean forests in regulating the stream flow in the watersheds of the region are also worth noting.

The Sub-Commission underlined the importance of the studies aiming at evaluating, in quantitative terms, the so-called "forest influences", so that the indirect benefits of the forest can be incorporated, for instance through the use of pertinent coefficients, into the economic analyses of costs and benefits in forestry. FAO was congratulated for the attention being paid to this question by its Forestry and Forest Products Division, and encouraged to pursue its studies.

- d) The Sub-Commission recognized the growing importance of the social role played by the forests in the programmes of the more developed countries. The utilization of the forest for education, recreation and tourism is becoming increasingly an indispensable part of infra-structural public works in land reclamation programmes and land-use planning in general. The Sub-Commission therefore asked the Secretariat to study the demand for the kind of amenity supplied by the forest in countries now in the process of economic development, and to work out methods of drawing up a forest policy oriented in this direction.
- e) The Sub-Commission expressed the opinion that the problems of land-use were most acute in the zones of transition - foothills - between mountains and plains. The most suitable types of land utilization for these zones appeared to be those which combined dry farming, with or without terracing, with fodder, fruit and timber tree plantations. The Sub-Commission again expressed its agreement with the Mediterranean Development Project, which allotted an important part of its forestry programmes to the plantation of fruit trees on these marginal agricultural lands. It emphasized the need for agricultural administrations in the region to devote particular attention to the problems of land-use in the marginal zones, and for first priority to be given to the studies on this subject in the programmes of work of the appropriate Divisions of FAO.
- f) Finally, the Sub-Commission reaffirmed its opinion that forest policy must be closely integrated with policies in the agricultural and live-stock sectors, and expressed its satisfaction that the Mediterranean Project had kept this necessity fully in mind.

VIII. FAO MEDITERRANEAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

31. The Sub-Commission heard a statement by the Director of FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division and Leader of the Mediterranean Project on the methods followed in preparing the Project and on the follow-up action contemplated by FAO. The Sub-Commission expressed its agreement with the broad forest policy set out in the Project and with the specific forestry plans established for the next 20-year period. However, the Sub-Commission emphasized that the implementation of the forestry plans set out in the Project should not be considered as the ultimate objective of the forest policy in the region, but only as the target which, under prevailing social and economic conditions, it would be feasible to attain during the period covered by the project.

a) Liaison between national forest administrations and FAO for the implementation of the Project

32. The Sub-Commission agreed that for the achievement of the objectives set out in the Project the next essential step was for the Mediterranean Governments to formulate detailed annual forest investment programmes, in accordance with the forestry plans of the Project. It was suggested that Governments report to FAO annually on the progress achieved in the preceding year and on the programmes for the coming year. In this way FAO would act as a clearing house for information on the execution of all the forestry programmes in the region and would thus be able:

- i) to know the difficulties and shortcomings facing Governments in implementing annual programmes, both through lack of technicians and skilled labour and through lack of funds, and thus to advise them on the ways to obtain international aid to overcome these difficulties;
- ii) to assess the impact of the forestry programmes on the general economy of the countries concerned, and thereby to advise on modifications or changes of emphasis to be made in the programmes, in accordance with the evolution of the general economic situation in the region.

In order to ensure the accomplishment of these objectives, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretariat to ask the forest administrations of the Mediterranean countries to appoint permanent liaison officers with FAO.

b) Regional and group action

33. The Sub-Commission, fully conscious of the great effort that will be required of the different countries for the execution of the forestry plans, believed that regional co-operation in various fields should be established to foster development in the region. In this connection, the following projects should be given first priority:

- i) Regional co-operation for the production and exchange of selected seeds and plants. It was recommended that a Mediterranean Forest Seed Bank be established, to serve as a clearing house for the collection, storage and distribution of indigenous and exotic tree seeds among the countries of the region. More specifically, the Bank would :
 - 1. Organize the collection of tree seeds, in co-operation with the national administrations, and delimit the zones of production of 'plus' seeds. In order to fulfil this function adequately, the establishment in Australia of a collection centre for seeds of eucalypts of certified origins, which would operate in close co-operation with the Bank, is considered as being of major importance (see par.52).
 - 2. Ensure the steady supply of tree seeds through the establishment of adequate storage installations, thereby avoiding difficulties caused by irregular seed years.

3. Define the zones of distribution and utilization of the various seeds, and ensure the distribution of seeds to the different countries of the region by negotiating with the national administrations for the necessary customs and trade facilities.

The Secretariat was asked to study ways and means for carrying out this project, either by taking advantage of regional ETAP projects or through collaboration with specialized international financing agencies.

- ii) Studies on the possibility of establishing wood industries - pulp, paper and lumber - on a group country basis. The Sub-Commission, aware that the economics of large-scale production are particularly important for timber and pulp industries, asked the Secretariat to organize a meeting of experts in order: to investigate the possibilities for the joint establishment of those timber industries which require large investments; and to put forward a detailed plan of action, in which provision might be made for the collaboration of countries outside the region.
- iii) Co-ordination of forestry research. The Sub-Commission decided that a four-year programme of research should be drawn up and agreed upon by its Member Nations. This programme should define priorities and allot specific investigations among the research institutes in the region. The establishment of a network of arboreta covering the main ecological zones of the region should also be contemplated. The Sub-Commission also emphasized the need for a sound and standardized methodology in the field of forestry research. Accordingly, the Secretariat was asked, in conjunction with IUFRO, to put forward a detailed plan of action for the implementation of the above recommendations, such plan to take fully into account the specific proposals made in this respect by the Working Party on Eucalypts (see par.54).
- iv) Common utilization of training facilities, in order to acquaint the technicians in each country with the general land-use problems of the entire region. The Sub-Commission decided that attention should be given to the possibility of setting up a Faculty of Land-Use for post-graduate agricultural and forestry training, intended for all the Mediterranean countries. The main aim of this Faculty would be to produce technicians sufficiently aware of the physical, social and economic peculiarities of every country to be able to work anywhere in the region. The Sub-Commission took note of the initiative taken by the O.E.E.C. and the Council of Europe for the establishment of a Mediterranean Centre for Post-Graduate Agricultural Training, it expressed the wish to be kept informed of subsequent developments of this project, and asked the Secretariat to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Centre included forestry in its curriculum.

- v) Establishment of a Mediterranean Forestry Fund. The main aim of this Fund would be to finance long-term investments in forestry. It would obtain its capital from a long-term loan, guaranteed by the forest wealth at present under public ownership in the region. The Sub-Commission decided to ask the Secretariat to explore the possibility of establishing such a Fund, in conjunction with member countries and international financing agencies.

c) Pilot zones for spearhead action

34. The Sub-Commission fully endorsed the regional spearhead approach to economic growth, as defined in the Mediterranean Development Project, by which initial efforts would be concentrated on a few selected areas in each country, and be spread outwards from these. The Sub-Commission noted with satisfaction that a number of pilot zones had already been set up, or were now in the process of being established. It felt that this trend should be encouraged and extended to all the countries in the region, taking full advantage of the facilities provided by the existing international financing agencies, such as the UN Special Fund. In this respect, the Secretariat was asked to help and collaborate with those Governments who wished to set up pilot zones, in securing the aid of international agencies when necessary.

As many of the problems of land and water-use are common to a number of countries in the region, the Sub-Commission recommended that adequate liaison should be established between the different pilot zones, so that the solutions found for each could be used more widely. It was suggested that a Committee be set up, composed of the managers of all the pilot zones. This Committee, by gathering together the representatives of development zones in different stages of development, would not only enable new zones to profit from the experience gained in more advanced zones, but would also make it possible to check the rates of development in each zone, the timing of the different phases, etc. The Committee would also constitute a channel for the exchange of experts or, if necessary, of equipment, between the different zones. Against the complete picture of the situation in the region thus available to the Committee, it would be able to check whether all the technical and economic aspects were being adequately covered by the zones in operation. It would also advise on the establishment of new zones, or the enlargement of existing ones, if this were needed in order to cover the whole range of problems connected with experimental economic development. The Sub-Commission asked the Director-General to take steps to establish this Committee, after consultation with the Governments concerned.

35. Finally, the Sub-Commission decided that the following points should be placed on the agenda for the first session of the Executive Committee:

- i) Examination of the progress reports on the implementation of the FAO Mediterranean Development Project in general, and of the forestry plans in particular.
- ii) Implementation of the Sub-Commission's recommendations in the fields of seed supply, co-ordination of forestry research, forestry education, and the Mediterranean Forestry Fund.

IX. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON CORK-OAK

36. The Sub-Commission unanimously approved the final report of the Fifth Session of this Working Party, submitted by its Rapporteur, Mr. Bennis, and congratulated it on the work achieved. A few of the salient conclusions reached are reproduced below.

a) Technical matters

37. As regards methods of inventorying cork-oak resources, it was advised that when the inventory is carried out by the direct method, the total area covered by cork-oak should be calculated by adding together:

- i) the actual area occupied by cork-oak stands with at least 40 trees per hectare;
- ii) the area in hectares obtained by dividing by 70 the total number of individual trees composing stands with a density of less than 40 trees per hectare, that is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & & N \\ & = & \frac{\quad}{70} \\ \text{(in ha)} & & \end{array}$$

a density of 70 trees per hectare being considered as the average density of cork-oak stands.

In inventorying by sampling, the method adopted should make it possible to distinguish between stands with a density of more than 40 trees per hectare, and those with a density of between 5 to 40 trees per hectare.

It was considered that the ultimate objective should be a classification of the cork-oak area, broken down into the following classes:

Class I	5 to 15 trees per hectare
Class II	15 to 40 trees per hectare
Class III	40 to 120 trees per hectare
Class IV	More than 120 trees per hectare

38. In the field of pests and diseases, the results were noted with satisfaction which were obtained in the control of Lymantria dispar by spraying famigation. However, the attention of member countries was drawn to the danger of direct control by chemical methods as these may easily disturb the biotic balance in the natural stands, with possible grave consequences. It was therefore advised that research on biotic methods should be pursued in order to render them more efficacious. Attention was also drawn to the new menace represented by Tortrix viridana, which seems to adapt itself easily to the ecological environment of the cork-oak stands.

39. As for research on cork-oak, the various activities carried out by several research stations in the region were noted, and it was advised that first priority be given to research on the chemistry of cork, and on any other matters aiming at extending the possibilities of utilizing cork.

b) Policy Matters

40. The main objective of policy on cork production should be to increase the present productivity of cork-oak stands, and the following measures were recommended.

- i) Increase in the density of numerous cork-oak stands, either by encouraging natural regeneration or by artificial planting;
- ii) Integration of animal husbandry and cork-oak exploitation by enrichment and improvement of the grass cover and by proper management of grazing;
- iii) Full utilization of the soil capabilities of cork-oak stands by the introduction of quick-growing species, such as poplars and eucalypts, into the plots ecologically unsuited to cork-oak cultivation (low-lying, swampy land, etc.).

41. It was also pointed out that, owing to new developments in industry, it would be advisable to orientate the management of the cork-oak stands towards the production of virgin cork of high quality.

42. It was considered desirable, for the producing countries, to set up National Cork Committees whose functions would include:

- i) The analysis of the technical and economic factors affecting the production, manufacture and trade of cork, in order to advise on the measures to be taken to improve the quality of the produce, raise productivity, and improve the standard of living of the labour employed in this industry,
- ii) Promotion of national export policies for cork and its derivatives, and organization of publicity campaigns to stimulate the utilization of this product;
- iii) The issuance of certificates of origin and quality;
- iv) The establishment of rules for the application of standardization measures adopted at the international level.

c) Production and Trade of Cork

43. According to the information received, the total production of raw cork during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 amounted to 264,000 tons, 290,000 tons and 330,000 tons respectively. This level of production indicates an upward trend, bearing in mind the fall in production in Algeria.

44. Accurate estimates as to probable production during the next three years were not available, but it seemed unlikely that the figure reached in 1959 will be exceeded.

45. As regards external trade, the following conclusions were reached:

- i) There continues to be a demand for virgin cork, scraps and shavings. The principal importers are the U.S.A., Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and Mexico, which use these products for the manufacture of flexible cork, mosaics, linoleum and material for thermic and acoustic insulation.
- ii) The export of large scraps and boards is falling. The decline in export of the first item is due mostly to the lower consumption of the linoleum factories in Scotland, while the fall in the sales of cork boards seems to be due to the lower demand from Russia and to the preference of Argentina for scraps.
- iii) The export of cork squares shows a marked downward trend. The principal buyer, Czechoslovakia, has contributed to this trend by partially modifying its system for producing cork stoppers.
- iv) As regards granulated cork and manufactured products, with the exception of disks of natural cork, sales have increased due to rising demand from several countries; sales of cork disks have considerably declined due to the fact that the Netherlands have not bought any, while the sales of agglomerated cork for insulation seem to fluctuate round a fairly constant figure.

d) Multilingual Cork Terminology

46. In relation to the relevant recommendation of the Joint FAO/IUFRO Committee on Bibliography, a Study Group was set up, composed of Messrs. Vieira Natividade (Portugal), Moulin (France) and Figueroa (Spain), to draw up a multilingual list of terms commonly used in the field of cork production and utilization.

e) Future activities of the Working Party

47. Finally, the main objectives of the future activities of the Working Party were defined as follows:

- i) Periodic examination of the results achieved and the trends foreseen in cork-oak research.
- ii) Periodic analysis of the trends in production and trade of cork.
- iii) In the light of the results of the above investigations to decide on the production policy to be followed and, if necessary, plan alterations in the management of cork-oak stands or their conversion to more profitable forest stands.

X. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON EUCALIPTS

48. The Sub-Commission unanimously approved the final report of the Fourth Session of its Working Party on Eucalypts, submitted by its Chairman, Prof. Morandini, and congratulated it on the work achieved. It underlined particularly the following points:

49. The analysis of the progress reports threw into relief the following facts: the important economic and social role that the expanding eucalypt plantations are playing in the development of the Mediterranean region, the serious difficulties faced by most countries in getting supplies of certified seed, and the need for a wider dissemination of the economic results of eucalypt plantations, mainly in the field of cost analysis;

50. Note was taken with satisfaction of a bibliographical list on eucalypts for the Mediterranean Region, prepared by the Secretariat, and the generous offer of the Research Centre of the ENCC (Italy) to keep this bibliography up to date in the future was gratefully accepted.

51. The Director-General of FAO was invited to study the possibility of preparing a revision of FAO's book "Eucalypts for Planting" after the Second World Eucalyptus Conference, to include all information on progress made in the 10 years since the first edition.

52. In the field of research, it was noted that the trials carried out in Algeria and Italy have shown that layering and grafting can be satisfactorily done, while propagation by cutting is still a problem to be solved. Also, the importance was stressed of provenance in the acclimatization of eucalypts under extreme conditions, and on the shape and growth of the various species. In this connection, attention was drawn to the serious difficulties of getting certified seed, and the following resolution was approved:

"The Working Party would appreciate it greatly if the Director-General of FAO could use all the available means to establish a Collection Center for seed of eucalypts of certified origin, in Australia, and make all the necessary arrangements to that end."

53. Technical reports were discussed on the evolution of soils and soil-water relations in lands planted to eucalypts, on pruning and thinning of eucalypt stands, and on the anatomical and structural properties of eucalypt wood. The need was stressed for further research in these fields, and for closer international co-ordination, particularly on methods of sampling.

54. The need was emphasized for coordination in research on eucalypts in the Mediterranean area and it was decided that such coordination could be established, provisionally, through the FAO Secretariat working in correspondence with the following specialists appointed by the Working Party for this purpose: M. Badra, E. da Silva Reis Goez, A. de Philippis, J. de Vaissière, M. Martin Bolanos and S. Weitz. The FAO Secretariat shall report on the progress achieved to the Executive Committee of the Sub-Commission.

55. Finally, note was taken of the request made by the Joint FAO/IUFRO Committee on Bibliography, to all technical bodies of FAO, to prepare lists of technical terms and definitions used in their respective fields. Members of the Working Party were asked to make available to FAO all pertinent information.

XI. OTHER BUSINESS

56. The Sub-Commission studied the Note by the Secretariat (FAO/SCM/60/8) proposing the amalgamation of its Working Party on Afforestation Techniques with the EFC Working Party on Afforestation and Reforestation, and expressed its agreement in principle with this proposal. It hoped that the new Joint Working Party on Techniques of Forest Extension and Restoration would devise methods of work which would take full account of the different ecological conditions of, and of the problems of special significance for, the Mediterranean countries.

57. The Sub-Commission also took note of the communication on the control of the processionary caterpillar received from Prof. G. Wellenstein, Germany, which had been distributed to all Member Nations. Statements were made by the French, Italian and Spanish delegations on the progress achieved in the control of this pest.

XII. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

58. After expressing its gratitude to the outgoing Chairman, dr. P. Hermosilla, Spain, the Sub-Commission proceeded to elect its new officers. The following were unanimously elected:

Chairman	J. de Vaissière (France)
1st Vice-Chairman	J.L. Calheiros e Menezes (Portugal)
2nd Vice-Chairman	M. Badra (Tunisia)
3rd Vice-Chairman	E. Allegri (Italy)

XIII. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

59. The Sub-Commission took note of the kind offers made by Yugoslavia and by Israel to act as the host country for the next session. After an exchange of views among the delegates, it was decided to leave this matter to the decision of the Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Sub-Commission.

XIV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

60. The Sub-Commission expressed its gratitude to the Portuguese Government, and to the Forest Service, for the hospitality extended to its Seventh Session and for the excellent organization of the study tour. This had afforded ample opportunity to delegates to appreciate the magnitude and success of the work carried out by the Portuguese Administration in the field of forestry.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Chairman:	P. M. Hermosilla (Spain)
Vice-Chairmen:	J. Vieira Natividade (Portugal)
	M. Badra (Tunisia)
Secretaries:	L. Gimenez-Quintana (FAO)
	C. Flinta (FAO)

Mr. E. Glesinger, Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division of FAO, represented the Director General of this Organization

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- BADRA, Mahmoud, Chef du Service des Forêts, Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Agriculture, Tunis.
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- HAGSTROM, Bjorn, Sweden, Cellulosa AK, Sundsvall.
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International Union of Forest Research Organizations (I.U.F.R.O.)

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Organization for European Economic Cooperation (O.E.E.C.)

- FEVRIER, R.P., Chef des Sections Bois, Pâtes et Papiers, O.E.E.C., Paris.

C) FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (F.A.O.)

- GLESINGER, Egon, Director, Forestry and Forest Products Division
- BERESFORD-PEIRSE, Sir Henry, Deputy Director, Forestry and Forest Products Division.
- GIMENEZ-QUINTANA, Luis, Chief, Conservation and Land Use Section, Forestry and Forest Products Division.
- FLINTA, Carlos, Forestry Officer, Forestry and Forest Products Division.

A G E N D A

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Decisions of the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference as affecting the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Sub-Commission.
3. Secretariat Progress Report.
4. The interrelations between forest and range management from a technical and administrative point of view.
5. Resin tapping - technical and economic aspects.
6. The land-use situation in the Mediterranean Region from the forestry point of view and its trends.
7. FAO Mediterranean Development Project.
8. Report of the Working Party on Cork-Oak.
9. Report of the Working Party on Eucalyptus.
10. Other business.
11. Election of Officers.
12. Date and place of the next Session.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Item 1 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/60/1 Provisional Agenda (English and French)

Item 2 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/60/3 Decisions of the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference as affecting the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Sub-Commission - Note by the Secretariat (English, French and Spanish)

Item 3 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/60/9 Secretariat Progress Report (English only)

Item 4 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/60/6 The interrelations between forest and range management from a technical and administrative point of view - Note by the Secretariat (English, French and Spanish)

FAO/SCM/60/6-A The interrelations between forest and range management from a technical and administrative point of view: YUGOSLAVIA (English only)

FAO/SCM/60/6-B Las relaciones entre el bosque y la ordenación de pastos desde el punto de vista técnico y administrativo: ESPAÑA (Spanish only)

FAO/SCM/60/6-D The interrelations between forest and range management from a technical and administrative point of view: ISRAEL (English only)

FAO/SCM/60/6-E Les rapports entre la forêt et l'aménagement des parcours du point de vue technique et administratif: ITALIE (French only)

FAO/SCM/60/6-F Les rapports entre la forêt et l'aménagement des parcours du point de vue technique et administratif: REPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE (Région Syrienne) (French only)

FAO/SCM/60/6-G Les rapports entre la forêt et l'aménagement des parcours du point de vue technique et administratif: FRANCE (Algérie) (French only)

FAO/SCM/60/6-H Les rapports entre la forêt et l'aménagement des parcours du point de vue technique et administratif: TUNISIE (French only)

Item 5 of the Agenda

- FAO/SCM/60/7-A Resin tapping: technical and economic aspects: YUGOSLAVIA
(English only)
- FAO/SCM/60/7-B Resinación: aspectos tecnico y economico - ESPAÑA (Spanish
only)
- FAO/SCM/60/7-D Resin tapping: technical and economic aspects - ISRAEL
(English only)
- FAO/SCM/60/7-E Le gommage aspects techniques et économiques - ITALIE
(French only)
- FAO/SCM/60/7-F Le gommage aspects techniques et économiques - REPUBLIQUE
ARABE UNIE (Région Syrienne) (French only)
- FAO/SCM/60/7-G Le gommage aspects techniques et économiques - FRANCE
(French only)
- FAO/SCM/60/7-H Le gommage aspects techniques et économiques - TUNISIE
(French only)
- FAO/SCM/60/7-I Le gommage aspects techniques et économiques - GRECE
(French only)

Item 6 of the Agenda

- FAO/SCM/60/5 The land-use situation in the Mediterranean Region from
the forestry point of view and its trends - Note by the
Secretariat (English, French and Spanish)
- FAO/SCM/60/5-A The land-use situation in the Mediterranean Region from
the forestry point of view and its trends - YUGOSLAVIA
(English only)
- FAO/SCM/60/5-B La utilización de tierras en la región Mediterranea desde
el punto de vista forestal y sus tendencias - ESPAÑA
(Spanish only)
- FAO/SCM/60/5-C L'utilisation des terres dans la région méditerranéenne du
point de vue forestier et ses tendances - PORTUGAL (French
only)
- FAO/SCM/60/5-D L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du
point de vue forestier et ses tendances - PORTUGAL -
L'action exercée par l'Etat dans le reboisement des
terrains publics du littoral et des montagnes (French
only)
- FAO/SCM/60/5-Da L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du
point de vue forestier et ses tendances - PORTUGAL
Le 2ème Plan de Développement et la forêt (French only)

FAO/SCM/60/5-Db	L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: PORTUGAL - Role des essences exotiques dans le reboisement des montagnes du nord du Portugal (French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-Dc	L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: PORTUGAL - Les sols forestiers du Portugal: Quelques aspects se rapportant à leur évolution (French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-Dd	L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: PORTUGAL - Le Peuplier: l'état actuel du problème (French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-De	L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: PORTUGAL - Compte-rendu des travaux de correction torrentielle réalisés au Portugal (French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-Df	L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: PORTUGAL - Protection et reconstitution des châtaignerais - leur position actuelle (French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-Dg	L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: PORTUGAL - La carte agricole et forestier du Portugal (French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-E	L'utilisation des terres dans la région méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances -ITALIE(French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-F	L'utilisation des terres dans la region méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: REPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE. (Région Syrienne) (French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-G	L'utilisation des terres dans la région méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: FRANCE (French only)
FAO/SCM/60/5-I	L'utilisation des terres dans la région méditerranéenne du point de vue forestier et ses tendances: GRECE (French only)

Item 8 of the Agenda

See Annex 3: List of Documents, to the Final Report of the Working Party on Cork-Oak (Doc. FAO/SCM/LG/60/10)

Item 9 of the Agenda

See Annex 3: List of Documents, to the Final Report of the Working Party on Eucalypts (Doc. FAO/SCM/EU/60/16 Rev.1)

Item 10 of the Agenda

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| FAO/SCM/60/2 | Control of the Processionary Caterpillar (English and French) |
| FAO/SCM/60/4 | Le problème de la cellulose au Portugal (French only) |
| FAO/SCM/60/8 | Proposals for the amalgamation of the EFC Working Party on Afforestation and Reforestation and the SCM <u>ad hoc</u> Working Party on Afforestation Techniques under the name of "Joint Working Party on Techniques of Forest Extension and Restoration" and for its program and methods of work - Note by the Secretariat (English, French and Spanish) |

S T A T U T E S

1. The functions of the Sub-Commission shall be to advise, in the light of past and current trends in land-use, on the formulation of a broad forest policy for those countries whose territories are situated wholly or in part in the Mediterranean basin proper, or whose forest, agriculture and grazing economies are intimately associated with those of the Mediterranean area, especially in regard to soil conservation, afforestation and long-term production of timbers; to co-ordinate the implementation of this forest policy; to exchange information and Generally through special subsidiary bodies, advise on suitable practices and action in regard to technical problems; and make appropriate recommendations in relation to the foregoing.
2. Membership in the Sub-Commission is open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the European and Near East Forestry Commissions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, whose territories are situated wholly or in part in the Mediterranean basin proper or whose forest, agricultural or grazing economies are intimately associated with those of the Mediterranean Region. Membership shall comprise such eligible Nations as have notified the Director-General of the Organization of their desire to be considered as Members.
3. Any Member Nation of the Organization and any Associate Member that is not a member of the Sub-Commission but has a special interest in the work of the Sub-Commission, may, upon request communicated to the Director-General of the Organization, attend as observer sessions of the Sub-Commission and of its subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings.
4. Nations who, while not Member Nations or associate Members of the Organization, are Members of the United Nations, may be invited on their request to attend in an observer capacity meetings of the Sub-Commission in accordance with the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference of the Organization.
5. The Sub-Commission shall report and make recommendations to the Conference through the Director-General of the Organization, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions and recommendations, will be circulated to interested Member Governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.
6. The Sub-Commission may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its task, subject to the availability of the necessary funds in the relevant chapter of the approved budget of the Organization.
7. The Sub-Commission may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure which shall come into force upon approval by the Director-General, subject to confirmation by the Conference.

JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS

RULES OF PROCEDURES

Rule I Membership

1. Membership in the Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems is open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the African*, European and Near East Forestry Commissions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, whose territories are situated wholly or in part in the Mediterranean basin proper or whose forest, agricultural and grazing economies are intimately associated with those of the Mediterranean Region. Membership shall comprise such eligible Nations as have notified the Director-General of the Organization of their desire to be considered as Members.

Rule II Officers

1. The Sub-Commission shall elect a Chairman and two or three Vice-Chairmen from among the delegates at the end of each session, who shall remain in office until the election of the new Chairman and new Vice-Chairmen at the next session. The outgoing Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall be eligible for re-election.

2. The Chairman, or in his absence a Vice-Chairman, shall preside at meetings of the Sub-Commission and exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate the work of the Sub-Commission. The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

3. In the event that both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen are unable to serve, the Director-General of the Organization or his representative shall act as Chairman, until new officers have been elected.

4. The Director-General shall appoint from among the staff of the Organization a Secretary of the Sub-Commission who shall be responsible to him. The Secretary shall perform such duties as the work of the Sub-Commission may require.

5. The Sub-Commission may elect from among the delegates one or more rapporteurs.

* Subject too corresponding amendment by the Conference of the Organization to the Statutes of the Sub-Commission

Rule III Executive Committee

1. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Sub-Commission, and the Chairman of its subsidiary bodies. When the Executive Committee deals with special problems, its Chairman, may invite additional qualified persons to attend, in an advisory capacity, the sessions of the Executive Committee at which such problems are considered.
2. The Executive Committee shall, between sessions of the Sub-Commission, act on behalf of the Sub-Commission as its executive organ. It shall, in particular, implement the program of work as approved by the Sub-Commission, study technical questions, and make proposals to the Sub-Commission regarding the general orientation of the Sub-Commission's programme of work.
3. The Chairman of the Sub-Commission shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.
4. Sessions of the Executive Committee may be convened as often as necessary by the Director-General of the Organization, in consultation with the Chairman. The Executive Committee shall meet in connection with each session of the Sub-Commission
5. The Executive Committee shall report to the Sub-Commission.

Rule IV Sessions

1. The Sub-Commission shall normally hold one session every two years, unless otherwise requested by a majority of the Members of the Sub-Commission or considered necessary by the Director-General.
2. The sessions of the Sub-Commission shall be convened and the place where they are to be held shall be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Sub-Commission.
3. Notice of the date and place of the session shall, at least two months before the session, be communicated to all the Members of the Sub-Commission.
4. Each Member of the Sub-Commission shall have one representative who may be accompanied by an alternate and advisers. An alternate or adviser shall not have the right to vote except when substituting for the representative.
5. Meetings of the Sub-Commission shall be held in public unless the Sub-Commission decides otherwise.
6. A majority of the Members of the Sub-Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule V Agenda

1. The Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman, shall prepare a provisional agenda for each session of the Sub-Commission.
2. The first item on the provisional agenda shall be the adoption of the agenda.
3. Any Member of the Sub-Commission may request the Director-General to include specific items in the provisional agenda.
4. The provisional agenda shall be circulated by the Director-General to all the Members of the Sub-Commission at least two months before the opening of the session.
5. Any Member of the Sub-Commission and the Director-General, may, after the dispatch of the provisional agenda, propose the inclusion of specific items in the Agenda with respect to matters of an urgent nature. These items shall be placed on a supplementary list which, if time permits before the opening of the Session, shall be dispatched by the Director-General to all Members of the Sub-Commission, failing which the items shall be communicated to the Chairman for submission to the Sub-Commission.
6. After the agenda has been adopted, the Sub-Commission may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, amend the agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any item. No matter referred to the Sub-Commission by the Conference or Council of the Organization may be omitted from the agenda.
7. Documents to be submitted to the Sub-Commission at any session shall be furnished by the Director-General to the Members of the Sub-Commission, the other Member Nations of the Organization attending the session and to the non-member nations and international organizations invited to the session, at the time the agenda is dispatched or as soon as possible thereafter.

Rule VI Voting and Procedures

1. Each Member of the Sub-Commission shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Sub-Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast unless otherwise provided in the rules.
3. Upon the request of any Member of the Sub-Commission, voting shall be by roll-call, in which case the vote of each Member shall be recorded.
4. When the Sub-Commission so decides, voting shall be by secret ballot.
5. Formal proposals relating to items on the agenda and amendments thereto shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Chairman, who shall circulate copies to the representatives.

6. In addition to the above Rules, the provisions of Rule XII of the General Rules of the Organization shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Rule VII Observers

1. Member Nations of the Organization that do not qualify for membership in the Sub-Commission under the provisions of Rule I-1, but in whose territories ecological conditions similar to those obtaining in the Mediterranean Region prevail, may be invited by the Director-General to participate in the Sub-Commission's activities as appropriate and to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Sub-Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

2. Any Member Nation of the Organization that is not a Member of the Sub-Commission and any Associate Member that has a special interest in the work of the Sub-Commission may, upon request communicated to the Director-General, attend as observer sessions of the Sub-Commission and its subsidiary bodies. It may submit memoranda and participate without vote in the discussions.

3. Nations which, while not Member Nations or Associate Members of the Organization, are Members of the United Nations, may upon their request and subject to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference of the Organization, be invited to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Sub-Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The status of nations invited to such sessions shall be governed by the relevant provisions adopted by the Conference of the Organization.

4. Subject to the provision of Rule VII-5 of these Rules, the Director-General may invite international organizations to attend sessions in an observer capacity.

5. Participation of international organizations in the work of the Sub-Commission and the relations between the Sub-Commission and such organizations shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the General Rules of the Organization as well as by the general regulations of the Organization on relations with international organizations. All such relations shall be dealt with by the Director-General of the Organization.

Rule VIII Records and Reports

1. At each session, the Sub-Commission shall approve a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, including, when requested, a statement of minority views. Such other records for its own use as the Sub-Commission may on occasion decide shall also be maintained.

2. The conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Commission shall be transmitted at the close of each session to the Director-General of the Organization, who shall circulate them to Members of the Sub-Commission, nations and international organizations that were represented at the session, for their information, and, upon request, to other Member Nations and to Associate Members of the Organization.

3. Recommendations having policy, program or financial implications for the Organization shall be brought by the Director-General to the attention of the Conference or Council of the Organization for appropriate action.

4. Subject to the provisions of the proceeding paragraph, the Director-General may request Members of the Sub-Commission to supply the Sub-Commission with information on action taken on the basis of recommendations made by the Sub-Commission.

Rule IX Subsidiary Bodies

1. The Sub-Commission may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its tasks.

2. Membership in these subsidiary bodies shall comprise such Members of the Sub-Commission as have notified the Director-General of the Organization of their desire to be considered as Members of the subsidiary bodies, or shall consist of selected Members of the Sub-Commission as determined by the Sub-Commission itself.

3. The representatives of the Members of subsidiary bodies shall, insofar as possible, be specialists in the fields of activity of their respective subsidiary bodies.

4. The terms of reference and reporting procedures of the subsidiary bodies shall be determined by the Sub-Commission.

5. The establishment of subsidiary bodies shall be subject to the availability of the necessary funds in the relevant chapter of the approved budget of the Organization. Before taking any decision involving expenditure in connection with the establishment of subsidiary bodies, the Sub-Commission shall have before it a report from the Director-General on the administrative and financial implications thereof.

6. Each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers, who shall be eligible for re-election.

7. The Rules of the Sub-Commission shall apply mutatis mutandis to its subsidiary bodies.

Rule X Expenses

1. Expenses incurred by representatives or Members of the Sub-Commission and by their alternates or advisers, when attending sessions of the Sub-Commission, the Executive Committee and the subsidiary bodies, as well as the expenses incurred by observers at sessions, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations. Expenses incurred by additional persons invited by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to attend Sessions of the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of Rule III-1 shall not be borne by the Organization. Should experts be invited by the Director-General to attend sessions in their individual capacity, their expenses shall be borne by the Organization.

2. Any financial operations of the Sub-Commission and its subsidiary bodies shall be governed by the appropriate provisions of the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

Rule XI

Languages

1. English, French and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Sub-Commission.

2. The Sub-Commission shall, at the beginning of each session, decide which of the official languages shall be used as working language or languages. Any representative using a language other than one of the working languages shall provide for interpretation into one of the working languages.

Rule XII

Suspension and amendment of Rules

1. Amendment of, or additions to these Rules may be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Membership of the Sub-Commission, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the amendment or addition has been given. Amendments or additions to these Rules shall come into force upon approval by the Director-General of the Organization, subject to confirmation by the Conference or Council, as appropriate.

2. Any of the above Rules of Procedure of the Sub-Commission, other than Rule I-1, Rule II-4, IV-2 and IV-6, V-6, VI-2, VII, VIII-3 and VIII-4, IX-4, X and XII-1, may be suspended by the Sub-Commission by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. Such notice may be waived if no representative of the Members of the Sub-Commission objects.