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**REPORT OF THE**

**Held in Innsbruck, Austria  
22-26 March 1982**

**TWENTIETH SESSION  
OF THE EUROPEAN  
FORESTRY COMMISSION**



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

## PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

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

R E P O R T

of the

TWENTIETH SESSION

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EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

held in Innsbruck, Austria, 22-26 March 1982

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Rome 1982



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## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Addressed to Member Governments

1. The national reports from several countries show a serious deterioration in the health of their forests in recent years as a result of various factors, including diseases, insect attacks and damage by storms and game. A particularly grave threat to central European coniferous forests is being posed by the nun moth (Lymantria monacha L.) which has reached epidemic proportions in Poland, where two million hectares are now affected. The area of infection is spreading and this represents a threat of international dimensions to the Region's forests. The Commission recommended that countries actually or potentially threatened should take urgent steps to deal with the problem. (para. 33)

2. The Commission strongly recommended that a programme of research be initiated by IUFRO:

- to clarify which elements of air pollution have negative effects on soils and forest stands;
- to introduce intensive research in the most badly affected areas in order to study the impact of air pollution and to identify possible remedial actions;
- to establish a system for monitoring the spread of such pollution, and the ecological changes resulting from this spread.

The Commission urged governments to support such a programme of research. It also recommended that governments ratify the ECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and that they give higher priority to assessing ecological consequences of industrial development projects and programmes. (paras. 37-38)

3. With regard to the reappraisal of "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000", the Commission recognized that the preparation of the study would require a considerable input of resources, and noted that the Timber Committee intended to postpone certain of its projects in order to allow some Secretariat resources to be reallocated to the study. It agreed, however, that the Secretariat would still need considerable outside help. It warmly welcomed, therefore, the offers to provide expert assistance made by numerous delegations. It invited all Member Countries to give careful consideration as to the amount of expertise they could provide and in which of the fields to be covered in the new study, and to correspond with the Secretary about this.

The Commission also noted that the suggestion of making funds available with which to carry out specific items of work on the study had been raised within the Timber Committee. It invited Member Countries to consider their possibilities to contribute in this way and requested the Executive Committee to pursue this question with the Timber Committee and the Secretariat. (paras. 56-57)

4. The Commission expressed its concern about the acuteness of the fuelwood problem in many of the developing countries and the large number of people affected. It called the attention of its Member Governments to the need to intensify support to the developing countries in the implementation of the recommendations of the Nairobi Programme of Action related to fuelwood. In particular, attention was drawn to the FAO action programme on Forestry and Rural Energy to which additional support from more countries was invited.

It agreed that considerable scope existed for making available to developing countries the information and experience from research and practice in the European Region on the production and use of forest biomass for energy. (para. 74)

B. Addressed to FAO

1. The Commission requested FAO to transmit the first recommendation in para. A.2 above to IUFRO. It also recommended that FAO consult with other appropriate international bodies to determine what action might be taken at the international level to tackle the problem of forest damage due to air pollution. (para. 39)



## INTRODUCTION

1. The European Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its Twentieth Session in Innsbruck, Austria, from 22 to 26 March 1982. The session was attended by delegates from the following Member Nations: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia; representatives of the United Nations, the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the European Economic Community (EEC), as well as observers from the European Confederation of Agriculture (CEA), the European Liaison Committee for Pulp and Paper (EUCPEA) and the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO). A full list of participants is given in Appendix B.
2. The Chairman, Mr. V. Benvenuti (Italy), having retired as Director-General of the Italian General Directorate of Forestry, Mr. E. Plattner (Austria), Vice-Chairman, acted as Chairman.
3. The Commission honoured the memory of two past officers: Mr. A.W. Duggan (Ireland) who had served as Vice-Chairman and acting Chairman, and Mr. A. Stoffels (Netherlands) who had served as Vice-Chairman.
4. Mr. A. Lugger, Mayor of the City of Innsbruck, welcomed the Commission to Innsbruck and the Province of Tyrol. He believed that the setting in which the Commission was meeting was admirable from the point of view both of the important role of forestry in the region and of the historical role of Innsbruck as providing a bridge between the different parts of Europe.
5. Mr. H. Haiden, Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, welcomed the Commission on behalf of the Austrian Government. He recalled the long history of forest management in Austria and the fact that forests had been the source of energy during the early phases of industrial development, which had been based on steel-making and salt-mining. It had soon become apparent during this development that forests had to be properly managed in order to assure a sustained yield of wood.
6. Current forest practices were based on the latest Forest Law, established in 1975. Today, the general public was often critical of forestry, and this demanded a better communication between the public and foresters and better public education about forestry.
7. Mr. Haiden evoked certain problems of current concern to forestry, including the impact of tourism, the damage caused by game and by air pollution. In times of recession such as the present, there was a tendency for economic matters to be given more weight which could be damaging to the environment in the long run. Consequently, it was necessary to establish regulations that would safeguard the environment. With regard to acid precipitation, this was an international problem, and the European Forestry Commission should give the alert to the dangers it posed.
8. Mr. Haiden also drew attention to the deteriorating forestry situation in many developing countries, caused by population pressure on the land, and considered that advice from Europe on how to deal with this was not enough; practical assistance was urgently needed.
9. The Commission was addressed by Dr. M.A. Flores Rodas, Assistant Director-General and Head of the Forestry Department of FAO, who welcomed delegates to the session on behalf of the Director-General and expressed FAO's gratitude to the Government of Austria for hosting the session. Recalling that the Commission had now been in existence for nearly

thirty-five years, he pointed out the continuing need for monitoring the impact of changes on European forestry. Economic pressures, growing demands for recreational services, environmental concerns and changes in energy costs and demands were all exerting strong pressures on the sector which needed to be properly understood. He welcomed the forthcoming long-term trends and prospects study, to be carried out by the Commission jointly with the ECE Timber Committee, which should contribute to this understanding.

10. Dr. Flores Rodas drew attention to the importance of the Commission as the principal forum for discussion of forest policy issues in Europe, and reiterated FAO's support to its work.

#### ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Item 1 of the Agenda)

11. The Provisional Agenda (Appendix A) was adopted with one amendment: Item 7(a) would be discussed after Items 7(b) and (c), which would thus become 7(a) and (b). A list of documents submitted for consideration by the Commission is given in Appendix C.

#### POSITION REPORTS (Item 2 of the Agenda)

- (a) Follow-up to recommendations arising from the Nineteenth Session of the European Forestry Commission

12. The Commission was informed that two of the matters which were subjects of recommendations from its Nineteenth Session had been included under other items of the Agenda: (i) the future organization of the AFC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions "Silva Mediterranea" (Item 3(c)); (ii) the future organization of the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds (Item 3(d)). The recommendation, agreed to by the Committee on Forestry, that a small group of experts be convened on technical cooperation at the international level, with representatives from recipient and donor countries, was being pursued, and it was planned to hold such a meeting during the Sixth Session of the Committee on Forestry. The hope was expressed that the participation of a small number of experts from among members of the European Forestry Commission would be ensured. The Commission was also informed that the world appraisal study prepared for FAO by a working party of forestry and forest industry experts was being published in FAO's Forestry Paper Series.

- (b) Matters arising from the Fifth Session of the Committee on Forestry

13. The Commission noted that the matters arising from the Fifth Session of the Committee on Forestry concerned the Committee's agreement with the need for a body to deal with forestry problems of the Mediterranean area, covered under Item 3(c) of the Commission's Agenda and the Committee's agreement that a small group of experts on technical cooperation be convened, dealt with under Item 2(a) of the Agenda. It was informed of related items of the Agenda of the Sixth Session of the Committee on Forestry, in particular that on appropriate industry.

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

14. The Commission took note of the Secretariat's report (FO:EFC/82/2) on the main thrust of FAO's Forestry Programme during 1980-81 and its objectives for 1982-83, on the FAO Forestry Department's Regular Programme and field activities in the European Region, and on the forestry activities of FAO's Regional Office for Europe and the Joint FAO/ECE

Agriculture and Timber Division. FAO's programmes during the period had featured the establishment of a new programme, Forestry and Rural Development, in response to the high priority being attached by Member Countries to the energy and rural development dimensions of forestry. The relevant activities of the Regional Office for Europe were also mentioned, namely the programme for the development of rural energy which includes a European cooperative network, the establishment of which was recommended by the Twelfth Regional Conference for Europe and which took place in Paris in October 1981; and regional and national FAO/UNDP projects. The pluriactivity programme on employment and rural development was also mentioned. The Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Europe, to be held in Sofia in October 1982, will review past forestry activities and the programme for the biennium of the Joint FAO/ECE Division and will dedicate one day to the study of the European programme for rural energy, including wood/energy aspects.

15. The Secretary explained the way in which the levels of activity of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers and the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics had been maintained, with the small number of staff of the FAO/ECE Agriculture and Timber Division in Geneva which serviced them. Working methods had been developed which involved, wherever possible, Member Countries contributing their expertise and resources, either by hosting meetings, or by taking responsibility for the preparation of studies, or by nominating experts to serve on teams of specialists.

16. Several delegations commended this system, which had been successful in making countries' expertise more widely available in particular fields. It had also helped to achieve a better balance in the work programme, by increasing the number of projects of interest to southern European countries, although it was pointed out that these could only be carried through successfully if the southern European countries themselves were prepared to take an active part in them. Some delegations regretted that they did not contribute more fully to the work because of limited resources.

#### ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Item 3 of the Agenda)

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

17. The Chairman of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, Mr. M. Kantola, introduced the report of its Thirteenth Session, held in Madrid (Spain) from 6 to 9 May 1980 (TIM/EFC/WP.1/10). He described the main elements in the Joint Committee's programme: silvicultural operations and general management aspects; wood harvesting and transport; human aspects of forest operations; and the principal means of carrying out projects: by the organization of seminars in different member countries, and by the work of teams of specialists. The Commission approved the report of the Joint Committee.

18. The Commission's attention was drawn to the preparations for the Fourteenth Session of the Joint Committee to be held in Sandefjord (Norway) from 22 to 25 June 1982 (TIM/EFC/WP.1/11), and for the seminars being organized in 1982: in Dumfries (United Kingdom) in May on the management of forest worker training; in Sandefjord (Norway) in June, in conjunction with the Joint Committee session, on the planning and techniques of forest transport and its relation to forest operational activities; and in Moscow (USSR) in December on reducing forest biomass losses in logging operations. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the proceedings of the Joint Committee's seminars were being published, thus allowing the wider dissemination of the information generated by these exercises.

19. The Commission's attention was drawn by Mr. Kantola to the Consultation on Intermediate Technology in Forestry organized by FAO and SIDA in November 1981. One recommendation of the Consultation had been for the creation of a body similar to the Joint Committee for the Asia-Pacific Region. He stressed the importance of international collaboration in achieving the transfer of experience and information and the necessity for FAO and ILO to give their practical support to such activities also in the future.

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

20. The Chairman, Mr. E. Clicheroux, introduced the report of the Thirteenth Session of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, held from 9 to 12 June 1981 in Geneva, Switzerland (TIM/EFC/WP.2/10). He drew attention to the main items dealt with: forest resource assessment, including the environmental and other non-wood benefits of the forest, classification and definitions of forest products, forest labour statistics, forest fire statistics, statistics relating to wood and energy, the economic aspects of the fuller use of the forest biomass and the economic aspects of the introduction of new forest machines and equipment. The Commission approved the report of the Working Party.

21. Attention was drawn to a matter linked with the institutional arrangements for the gathering and dissemination of statistics, namely the structures in different countries of the administrations responsible for the forestry sector, as well as related sectors such as nature conservation, national parks and forest industries. Several delegations stressed the need to improve knowledge about the administrative structure of these sectors.

22. Dr. Flores Rodas stressed that there was a whole range of problems affecting forest administrations and informed the Commission that the Committee on Forestry would be considering aspects of the problem of administrative organization from the broader aspect of the way in which forest administrations exercised their functions under the influence of external factors over which they had little or no control, such as the international market for forest products, interest rates, taxation, air pollution, etc.

23. The Commission agreed to invite its Executive Committee to consider the advisability of the Commission examining the question of administrative structures, a matter which should be included as an item on the Agenda of the Commission's Twenty-first Session.

(c) AFG/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions - "Silva Mediterranea"

24. Dr. Flores Rodas reported on a review, carried out in compliance with the wishes of the Commission and of the Committee on Forestry, into the status of "Silva Mediterranea". This had shown that this body has all the constitutional and legal characteristics of an autonomous regional commission falling within the scope of Article VI, paragraph 1, of the FAO Constitution, and is not a joint subsidiary body of the African, European and Near East Forestry Commissions as had been thought previously. It would therefore be desirable to end confusion and to have the FAO Conference or Council give "Silva Mediterranea" a clear constitutional status, either as a Regional Commission (equivalent to the European and other Regional Forestry Commissions) or as a Committee of selected Member Nations, (equivalent to the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics). This was now under study with the FAO Legal Counsel.

25. While expressing satisfaction that progress was being made to reactivate "Silva Mediterranea", delegates voiced concern that the legal processes of clarifying its constitutional status might delay the start of its activities. Attention was drawn to the informal meeting on Mediterranean forestry matters which had been convened by the Chairman

of the Commission, Mr. Benvenuti, in Palermo in 1980, and the intention expressed there of holding a follow-up meeting in 1983 in France. It was pointed out that such a meeting would provide an opportunity for interested countries to express their views on the form they would like "Silva Mediterranea" to be given within FAO. Dr. Flores Rodas stated that such a meeting would be welcomed by, and could receive support from, FAO. The Commission warmly welcomed this initiative, expressed the hope that it would be possible to convene the meeting, and invited France to confirm to FAO as soon as possible whether it could offer that country's facilities.

(d) Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds

26. The Chairman of the Working Party, Mr. S. Munteanu, presented to the Commission a report on the activities of the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds. He mentioned particularly the "Symposium on Torrent Control and Industrial and Touristic Activities". This symposium had been held in Grenoble, France, in September 1981, jointly with a meeting of the IUFRO Subject Group on Torrents, Snow and Avalanches. The theme of this meeting had been "Research in Small Torrential Watersheds".

27. The Thirteenth Session of the Working Party would take place in Sicily (Italy) from 27 September to 9 October 1982. Following the principle established by the Commission at its Nineteenth Session, participation would also be open to experts from countries not members of the European Forestry Commission, which are interested in the problems of watershed management. In concluding his report, the Chairman of the Working Party expressed the hope that a future session of the Working Party could be held in Spain in view of the interest the Working Party had in the activities of this country in this field.

28. The Commission was also informed of the activities of the ECE Committee on Water Problems. Due to the orientation of these activities, collaboration with the Working Party might be appropriate and the Commission agreed that this possibility should be examined in more detail.

29. The Commission underlined its interest in the work of the Working Party and the necessity of not limiting studies in this field only to technical aspects. Attention should also be given to economic and social aspects and to their integration into torrential watershed management. The importance of mountainous zones for the lowland plains downstream was reiterated, particularly with regard to the hydrological aspects of watersheds.

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY (Item 4 of the Agenda)

30. Delegations introduced their written statements, highlighting some of the main forestry developments that had taken place since the Commission's Nineteenth Session. The statements covered the following subjects which had been selected by the Executive Committee: impact of environmental development on forestry and multiple-use forestry; financing of forestry, including government support to private forestry, and the effect of taxation on management and roundwood supply; employment problems and opportunities in forestry and labour-sharing in agriculture and forestry; and developments in game management and forest management since the in-session seminar on this topic at the Commission's Nineteenth Session.

31. In addition to the above topics which were considered under the present item of the Agenda, the question of the impact of overall energy supplies and costs on fuelwood demand and supply and the implications for forest management and policy, which was also covered by the statements, was dealt with under Item 7(a) of the Agenda.

32. The Commission expressed its appreciation for the national reports, which provided much valuable information. It considered that the Secretariat Note summarizing the reports (FO:EFC/62/4) correctly recorded the principal matters raised by countries, with the exception of two points relating to taxation: (1) in the fourth sentence of para. 21 of the Note, the reference to Denmark should be amended as follows: "Among the negative impacts mentioned were .... in Denmark the 80 - 100 % increase in the value of forests that is expected to result from the next quadrennial valuation of lands, which will more than offset a recent amendment to the law reducing the fiscal value for forests in relation to fortune tax ....". (2) The statement in para. 23 should apply to the Federal Republic of Germany only, and the following sentence should be added: "In Ireland, the taxation system is generally favourable towards private forestry, but there is some pressure for improvement".

33. The national reports from several countries show a serious deterioration in the health of their forests in recent years as a result of various factors, including diseases, insect attacks and damage by storms and game. A particularly grave threat to central European coniferous forests is being posed by the nun moth (*Lymantria monacha* L.) which has reached epidemic proportions in Poland, where two million hectares are now affected. The area of infection is spreading and this represents a threat of international dimensions to the region's forests. The Commission recommended that countries actually or potentially threatened should take urgent steps to deal with the problem.

34. Several delegations expressed profound concern over the cumulative impact of air pollution, principally "acid precipitation", on the vitality and the productivity of their forests in the long term. The effect on the soil and water was clearly apparent, although that on the health and increment of the standing forest crop was proving more difficult to assess because of the length of the forest rotation. Evidence was accumulating, however, of damage caused by various forms of air pollution to a number of common European tree species.

35. Since transboundary air pollution formed an appreciable part of the total in many countries, the problem was an international one, and international solutions, notably a major reduction in the emission of pollutants, had to be found and enforced. The Commission noted that several international bodies were already dealing with this problem, including UNEP, ECE, OECD and IUFRO, but considered that it had a duty to express its serious concern as to the possible long-term danger to forests and to call for a more determined effort by national authorities to solve the problem.

36. The Commission established a working group consisting of delegates from Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Poland and Sweden and the representative of IUFRO to draft recommendations on future activities in this field, which the Commission approved for transmittal to the Committee on Forestry for its urgent consideration.

37. On the basis of the group's proposals, the Commission strongly recommended that a programme of research be initiated by IUFRO:

- to clarify which elements of air pollution have negative effects on soils and forest stands;
- to introduce intensive research in the most badly affected areas in order to study the impact of air pollution and to identify possible remedial actions;
- to establish a system for monitoring the spread of such pollution, and the ecological changes resulting from this spread.

38. The Commission urged governments to support such a programme of research. It also recommended that governments ratify the ECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and that they give higher priority to assessing ecological consequences of industrial development projects and programmes.

39. The Commission requested FAO to transmit the first of the above recommendations to IUFRO. It also recommended that FAO consult with other appropriate international bodies to determine what action might be taken at the international level to tackle the problem of forest damage due to air pollution.

40. The Commission decided to establish an ad hoc working group to be appointed by the Executive Committee to prepare a report on the present extent of forest damage due to air pollution, on the nature of the damage and on available information on causes of this pollution. The working group should report to the Commission's Twenty-first Session. Its report should contain proposals for any further work on this problem which might be included in the Commission's programme.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF FORESTRY RELEVANT TO THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION (Item 5 of the Agenda)

41. The Commission heard statements from representatives from the following international organizations: the Timber Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the European Economic Community, the European Confederation of Agriculture, the European Liaison Committee for Pulp and Paper, the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations and the Nordic Forest Research Cooperation Committee. These statements highlighted their respective organizations' activities in relation to areas of interest of the Commission. It expressed its appreciation to the above organizations for providing this information, which was valuable in ensuring that duplication of effort was avoided and that opportunities for cooperation were exposed.

REVIEW OF FOREST PRODUCTS MARKET DEVELOPMENTS (Item 6 of the Agenda)

(a) Current developments and short-term outlook

42. The Commission took note of a statement by the Secretary based on the "Annual Forest Products Market Review" and "Forest Products Market Trends in 1981 and Prospects for 1982" (Supplements 1 and 4 respectively to Volume XXXIV of the FAO/ECE Timber Bulletin for Europe).

43. The year 1981 had witnessed marked reductions in production and consumption of sawnwood and wood-based panels in Europe, associated with the economic recession in the Region and particularly the low level of construction activity in many countries. The pulp and paper sector had maintained production levels better, although some slackening had become apparent towards the end of the year.

44. The Commission fully appreciated why the ECE Timber Committee, at its October 1981 session, had expressed reservations about its forecasts for 1982, notably the continuing unsettled and uncertain state of the economies of Europe and North America. The Timber Committee had predicted a modest and hesitant recovery in demand for forest products in Europe in 1982. Given that some of the signs of an impending economic upturn looked for by the Timber Committee had so far failed to materialize, however, the Commission accepted the view that an improvement in the forest products market might be further delayed.

45. Several delegations stated that their countries' forests had suffered much more than normal snow damage in the winter of 1981/82. However, as a result of measures being taken, it was not expected that the clearance of the damaged timber would cause serious disruptions to the roundwood market.

46. Stocks of roundwood and some processed forest products were reported to be now very low in some countries. This could cause difficulties in supply when a revival in demand eventually materialized.

47. With regard to prices, several delegations reported that the fall, which had occurred for many assortments during 1981, while measures were being taken to adjust production to the lower level of demand, had been followed by a certain stabilization with price levels in several countries above the low points reached in late 1981.

48. The Commission took note of the measures taken in some countries to ease unemployment, including aid to the construction sector, but agreed that economic recovery in Europe, and with it an improvement in forest products markets, would only follow a general easing of monetary restrictions, and particularly a marked lowering of United States interest rates, prospects for which in the near future were still uncertain.

(b) Medium-term trends and prospects in the markets for wood raw material

49. The Secretary presented a Secretariat Note on this subject (FO:EFG/82/5), the "Medium-Term Survey of Trends in the Sawnwood and Sawlog Sector" (Supplement 2 to Volume XXXIV of the Timber Bulletin for Europe) and a draft of the Medium-Term Survey of trends for pulpwood, wood for energy and miscellaneous roundwood. The introduction of this subject concentrated on trends in European removals in the 1970s as compared to forecasts presented in "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000". It was stressed that the differences between forecasts and actual total removals was due mainly to the evolution of pulpwood removals, which remained substantially below the forecasted levels. Therefore, while being too optimistic for pulpwood, the forecasts for 1980 had proved to be accurate for sawlogs and veneer logs which followed a trend similar to that of sawwood production. As far as the major country groups were concerned, the main difference was that actual removals were lower than forecast removals in the Nordic countries, this could be partly related to the importance of export markets for these countries and the weaker than expected demand from these markets.

50. In discussing the difference between the forecast and actual levels of pulpwood removals, the tendency was noted in the paper sector towards a lower wood raw material requirement per unit of output, and the increased use of waste paper. Other factors, such as comparative levels of investments required for pulpmills, economic and social costs and comparative prices of raw material, were additional reasons for a weaker demand for pulpwood and simultaneously a larger use of waste paper.

51. The possible relationship between trends in prices and trends in removals was discussed. It appeared that at the present stage the available information did not provide evidence of a correlation between price modifications and the levels of removals. It was stressed, however, that the influence of price levels on removals should not be underestimated, particularly as far as investments were concerned. Inadequate levels of investment could result from the lack of an incentive due to current levels of prices being regarded as insufficient.

52. It was indicated therefore that, while the introduction of the price factor in the modelling of supply and demand of wood raw material was considered important, it could raise particular difficulties in analysing the supply side: this might have implications for longer-term studies.



(c) Preparations for the up-dating of "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000"

53. The Secretary presented the proposals of the ECE Timber Committee for the scope of and method of carrying out the reappraisal of "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000" (EFTS III), which the Commission will undertake jointly with the Timber Committee in accordance with its programme of work (FO:EEFC/82/6).

54. The Commission endorsed the proposal that the new study should take EFTS III as a starting point, re-appraise the conclusions of that study in the light of events since it was prepared, and examine in greater detail aspects identified by the Timber Committee, which had not been given sufficient attention or which had since grown in importance, including the economic and demographic assumptions on which the EFTS III consumption projections were based; projection methodology; factors underlying demand in the main end-use sectors; the influence of environmental, economic and institutional factors on wood supply; energy; and inter-regional trade. It supported the suggestion made by Dr. Flores Rodas in his opening address that, insofar as it was possible, the environmental and social functions of the forest should be covered in the new study in their own right and not just from the point of view of their impact on wood supply.

55. The Commission considered the proposed timetable for preparing the study, which envisaged a draft for discussion by 1985, to be realistic. It agreed that an ad hoc meeting of specialists be convened, jointly with the Timber Committee, to examine and propose revisions to this draft, which should subsequently be published.

56. The Commission recognized that the preparation of the study would require a considerable input of resources, and noted that the Timber Committee intended to postpone certain of its projects in order to allow some Secretariat resources to be reallocated to the study. It agreed, however, that the Secretariat would still need considerable outside help. It warmly welcomed, therefore, the offers to provide expert assistance made by numerous delegations. It invited all Member Countries to give careful consideration as to the amount of expertise they could provide and in which of the fields to be covered in the new study, and to correspond with the Secretary about this.

57. The Commission also noted that the suggestion of making funds available with which to carry out specific items of work on the study had been raised within the Timber Committee. It invited Member Countries to consider their possibilities to contribute in this way and requested the Executive Committee to pursue this question with the Timber Committee and the Secretariat.

WOOD AND ENERGY (Item 7 of the Agenda)

(a) Trends and policies in Europe relating to the use of wood for energy

58. This item was introduced by the Secretary, taking as a basis document FO:EEFC/82/8 and the section of the draft of the Medium-Term Survey on pulpwood, wood used for energy and miscellaneous roundwood (see Item 5(b)).

59. During the quarter century up to 1975, the removal and use of fuelwood in European countries declined; but this trend was checked and may even have been reversed in the second half of the 1970s in the wake of the escalation of oil prices. Because of the practical difficulties of collecting data on wood for energy, the real level of fuelwood removals and the trend in recent years are uncertain. However, according to a special

enquiry among countries by the Secretariat, European fuelwood removals in 1978 were estimated to be 74 million m<sup>3</sup>; this is 64% higher than the total of officially reported removals.

60. The above volume of removals, together with an estimated volume of 19 million m<sup>3</sup> of wood processing residues and 261 000 TJ of pulping liquors used for energy, provided just under 2% of Europe's final energy consumption in 1978. Fuelwood and processing residues were equivalent to about 27% of European removals. Thus, while wood makes only a minor contribution to the Region's energy consumption, wood used for energy remains an important component of total wood removals.

61. Secretariat Note FO:EFC/82/8 summarizes the section of the national progress reports dealing with the impact of overall energy supplies and costs on fuelwood demand and supply and the implications for forest management and policy. The main areas of government action and policy discussion are the following: research and development; incentives for wood-derived energy; pulp/fuelwood competition; and energy plantations.

62. Mr. A. Semadeni (Switzerland), leader of the Timber Committee's team of specialists on wood/energy questions, emphasized the problems of analysing developments in this sector arising from the inadequate information base, and the steps being taken to try to improve the situation by his team as well as by some countries that were carrying out special surveys on the wood/energy situation. He also referred to other international work, notably that in the forestry sector by the International Energy Agency (IEA).

63. Mr. H. Redl (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the FAO European Commission on Agriculture, reviewed that body's work in the energy field and stressed the danger of duplication of effort among international bodies. His Commission would welcome cooperation with the European Forestry Commission in areas of mutual interest.

64. Responding to the questions put in para. 36 of Secretariat Note FO:EFC/82/8, many delegations described aspects of the wood/energy situation in their countries. While energy policies had been adopted by a number of governments, including policies towards wood and energy, more generally policy-making was still under discussion. Most countries had established research and development programmes. It was generally felt that plantations uniquely for energy were less suitable under most European conditions than plantations which could provide a range of assortments adaptable to market conditions. Fuelwood production could, in fact, also be a useful component in the multiple use of the forest, for example when combined with the protective functions, or in small forest holdings, or in combination with agriculture. The importance was stressed of taking ecological factors into account when considering the growing and harvesting of forest biomass for energy.

65. In some countries the wood-processing industries had been concerned at the possible impact of rising demand for wood for energy on their raw material supplies. Consideration had to be given to ensuring an equitable allocation of supply. In Sweden, for example, authority now had to be obtained to install wood-based energy generating plants, as was already the case for wood-processing industries, to prevent the creation of capacity in excess of long-term supply possibilities.

66. The Commission underlined the importance of maintaining recent levels of interest in and active research and development programmes on the use of wood for energy, even if current economic conditions did not favour a rise in this use. In the long term, European countries would have to diversify the sources of their energy, and wood could make a contribution, even though a modest one in most countries.

67. The Commission noted the intention of the Timber Committee to organize an ad hoc meeting in 1983 on prospects and policies in the wood/energy field, the object of which was to provide an input to the new study on long-term timber trends and prospects (see Item 6(c) of the Agenda). It felt that the information on wood/energy provided for its present session would be useful for that meeting, agreed to propose to the Timber Committee that the meeting should be convened jointly by the two bodies, and requested the Secretariat to transmit this proposal to the Timber Committee.

(b) Contribution of the Commission to the work of the European Cooperative Network on Rural Energies

68. The activities of the European Cooperative Network on Rural Energies were introduced by the Secretariat (FO:EFC/82/9). It was recalled that the network had been established by Member Countries and FAO with a view to meeting a number of needs expressed in Europe concerning research and development. The main features of the network, and in particular the forestry aspects, were also mentioned. The programmes of work for the sub-networks were being prepared and Member Governments were establishing their lists of participating scientific institutions. In this connection it was suggested that the responsible forestry officers attending the present session contact their national focal points for the network with a view to ensuring that the forestry aspects of the network were being properly considered. For this purpose, the Regional Office for Europe would communicate to the delegations the names and titles of the national focal points, who contribute in the various countries to the preparation of the information base requested for the first regular Network Consultation to be held in Rome from 24 to 27 May 1982. The Commission expressed its full support to the work of the Cooperative Network on Rural Energies.

69. Attention was also drawn to the fact that UNDP/FAO regional and country programmes for Europe were currently being prepared and that governments concerned had expressed interest in the formulation of projects related to rural energy. In this connection, participation of foresters from the countries concerned in the preparation of projects would be welcomed to the extent that forestry aspects were involved.

70. Regarding the relationship between national forest policy and energy, a number of delegations stressed that a strengthening of European cooperation in this field would undoubtedly be useful.

(c) Outcome of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

71. On the basis of Secretariat Note FO:EFC/82/7, the Commission was informed of a number of recent international developments regarding forest energy, notably the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy which had taken place in Nairobi in August 1981. FAO had provided the technical Secretariat to the Group of Experts on Fuelwood and Charcoal during the preparation of the Conference. It had also prepared for the Conference an evaluation of the fuelwood situation in developing countries in the form of a map highlighting the magnitude and location of fuelwood supply problems.

72. The Nairobi Conference identified fuelwood as an area for priority action and the recommendations of the Nairobi Programme of Action indicate that urgent measures need to be taken with the support of the international community to alleviate the acute domestic energy supply problem created by fuelwood shortages and to increase fuelwood supplies

in the affected countries. More than 1 000 million people dependent on fuelwood already live in situations where they can sustain sufficient supplies only by destructive cutting of the wood resource; if present trends continue, the number affected will have more than doubled by the end of the century. The Programme of Action includes a call for a five-fold increase in the magnitude of fuelwood afforestation to help reverse this deteriorating supply situation.

73. The rural energy situation was also discussed by the Twenty-first Session of the FAO Conference, which stressed the vital links that exist between the fuelwood situation and the environmental stability which is required for continued food production. The Conference recommended that priority be attached to FAO programmes related to fuelwood and the multipurpose contribution of forestry to rural development. FAO will act as the lead agency in the United Nations systems for fuelwood and rural energy.

74. The Commission expressed its concern about the acuteness of the fuelwood problem in many of the developing countries and the large number of people affected. It called the attention of its Member Governments to the need to intensify support to the developing countries in the implementation of the recommendations of the Nairobi Programme of Action related to fuelwood. In particular, attention was drawn to the FAO action programme on Forestry and Rural Energy to which additional support from more countries was invited. It agreed that considerable scope existed for making available to developing countries the information and experience from research and practice in the European Region on the production and use of forest biomass for energy.

#### IN-SESSION SEMINARS (Item 8 of the Agenda)

(a) Institutional and economic implications of the size of forest holdings on their management

75. Mr. J. Guillard, FAO Consultant, presented the paper (FO:EFC/82/13) on the particular situation of small forest holdings, which reviews the special features and problems of small holdings and small forests in European countries.

76. He stressed that the problem of small forests was not new, but that it had been aggravated by the structural changes in the economy and organization of rural areas. The problem had been taken up on numerous occasions, and at every level, over the past half-a-century. It had persisted, and even seemed to have got more serious in the last 20 years, despite numerous corrective measures which had been tried in practically all countries. The solving of the problems posed by small forests, which are manifold and inter-linked, was not simple and could not be expected to be achieved in the immediate future. Exchanges of information on the situation, on methods put into effect in various ways in different countries, and on results achieved, should be expanded between European countries.

77. Research should be considerably extended into the conception and putting into practice of public and private measures, but perhaps even more into a better understanding of the conditions: small holding - small forest - small owner. The small forest should be treated within a more general framework of an overall and planned management of land use, the countryside and natural resources. This was particularly the case in the least favoured regions, which could only be saved from poverty and depopulation through real coordination between agricultural and forest policies. The small forest, and the wood production potential that it represented, justified large-scale public technical, economic and financial aid.

78. The Commission expressed its deep appreciation to Mr. Guillard for his valuable presentation of a complex problem and for bringing together interesting elements of analysis. The Secretariat was requested to circulate Mr. Guillard's report as soon as possible.

79. The Commission agreed that the problem was complicated by the diversity of situations between countries, though small holdings are important in the national forest resource in nearly all of the market economy countries. The complexity of the situation of the small holdings is accentuated by a number of major factors such as the change in relationships with agricultural activities and the general evolution of society. These have brought modifications in the situation of the owner and in his way of managing his holding: it has introduced a wider diversity of situations ranging from the traditional small forest closely integrated in the agricultural farming system to the city-dweller ownership of a small forest holding. It was stressed that a particular effort is required to improve the information on the structure and situation of small forest holdings in order to allow a better understanding of the nature of the problem.

80. It was suggested that consolidation of forest holdings could play a role in improving the economic and technical conditions for forest management, but experience shows that this constitutes a complex, time-consuming and expensive operation. The possibilities of stimulating associative or cooperative arrangements between small forest owners was viewed as a more promising solution both for improved management and better marketing of products. However, whenever forest consolidation could take place, particularly in relation to the agricultural consolidation, this solution should not be neglected.

81. Technological factors and infrastructure were seen as important for improving the technical and economic basis for managing small forest holdings. In particular, the use of light farm machinery and the diffusion of appropriate techniques through training, extension services and other means should be encouraged, as they can raise the productivity without costly investment through a flexible use of production factors which are needed also for agricultural production.

82. It was stressed that the response of the small forest owners to incentives such as higher market prices is variable, but that it appears recently to have been more positive than in the past. At the same time, appropriate taxation systems may also stimulate an intensification of management and an increase in productivity.

83. In concluding, the Commission emphasized that the small forest holdings will still require particular attention in the future, and that efforts in this area should be developed within the framework of a clearly defined national forest policy, and possibly supported by favourable forest products market conditions. The quality of information available on this sector of the forest resource should be improved, and the exchange of information and experience between the countries of the Region should be encouraged.

(b) The impact and role of tourism and recreation in regional planning in forestry

84. Two papers were presented on this topic by Austrian experts, Mr. H. Scheiring, Forest Director of the Province of Tyrol, and Mr. A. Lässer, Director of Tourist Trade in the same Province (FO:EFC/82/10 and 11 respectively).

85. Tourism, both summer and winter, had expanded rapidly in the Tyrol and was expected to continue to do so. More than one-third of the land area of the Province was covered by forests, which contributed in an important way to the varied nature of the landscape and to the use of the land for recreation purposes. These functions had to be provided within a multiple-use framework, with protection and wood production also having major roles.

86. Tourism posed some problems and dangers to forestry. This arose from demand for clearance of forest to build new ski-runs and other sports facilities, the building of forest roads and their use by the public as well as for forest management purposes, the increased danger of forest fires, the spread of litter, disturbance to wildlife and damage to young trees.

87. This demanded close cooperation between the forest authorities, the tourist industries and the local administrations, to minimize conflicts of interests and to ensure that the forest was protected and treated in such a way as to optimize its multiple-use functions. Public information and public education were very important as means to reduce tourist damage to a minimum, and ensure that tourists extract the maximum benefit and enjoyment from their visit to the area.

88. The Commission warmly thanked Mr. Scheiring and Mr. Lässer for their excellent presentations, which provided the basis for the ensuing discussion as well as for the excursion on 25 March in the surrounding area of Innsbruck.

89. Delegations raised a number of points with regard to the relationship between forestry and tourism. The need for good liaison between the two was re-emphasized; the positive situation in the Tyrol was not always found elsewhere. The need for legislation or at least proper controls to ensure the retention of an adequate forest protective cover was also stressed, as well as the availability of adequate funds for improving the forest from the aesthetic and recreational points of view. Problems of damage by tourists were also evoked; usually only a small part of the forest was intensively used by them, which put considerable strain on the carrying capacity of that area. Special care had also to be taken to avoid damage in water catchment areas. Efforts to maintain the forest in a clean and attractive state and to provide information and guidance to tourists were likely to be rewarded by the latter themselves acting in a responsible and cooperative way.

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION, 1982 TO 1986 (Item 9 of the Agenda)

90. The Commission considered its programme of work, 1982 to 1986, on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:EFC/82/12.

91. With regard to main problem area I, the work of the Commission itself, it agreed:

- (1) to reword project 1 as follows: "Impact of new developments on European forestry, including administrative, legislative, technical and environmental factors";
- (2) to include under 1982 for project 1: "Ad hoc group to prepare report for 21st Session on impact of air pollution on the forest";
- (3) that under project 1, game management questions be kept under review, for example by inclusion in the national progress reports;

- (4) under project 1, to follow up the preliminary review of institutional structures at its present session by including this question in national reports to the 21st Session;
- (5) under project 2, to follow up the in-session seminar at the present session by including questions related to small forest holdings in the national reports to the 21st Session;
- (6) to include project 3 in project 4;
- (7) that under project 4, national reports to the 21st Session should cover the question of financial support to private forestry for non-wood functions of the forest, such as nature conservation, landscaping, public access, etc.;
- (8) to reword project 5 to reflect the Commission's decisions on the carrying out of the new study;
- (9) to delete project 6;
- (10) to include a new project as follows: "Application of remote sensing and other new survey technology for forest management and planning", and to invite IUFRO to provide information to the Commission's Executive Committee on the immediate practical significance of research activities in this field, on the basis of which the Executive Committee should decide whether to arrange an in-session seminar on this topic at the 21st Session or any other appropriate action.

92. With regard to main problem area II, Increased Efficiency in Forest Operations, the Commission agreed:

- (11) to request the Secretariat to up-date the descriptions of the projects to correspond with the proposals of the Joint Committee's Steering Committee;
- (12) to emphasize the importance of the problem of damage by heavy equipment to the trees and soil in project B.5;
- (13) to stress the need, when transfer of technology from one region to another at a different stage of economic, social and technical development is under consideration, for this difference to be carefully taken into account when adapting equipment and techniques. This applied especially to the Joint Committee's fields of activity.

93. With regard to main problem area IV, Watershed Management, the Commission agreed:

- (14) to include under 1983 a seminar on principles, methods and types of work of management of mountain watersheds, to be held in Bulgaria (subject to confirmation);
- (15) to include under 1984, 14th Session of the Working Party, to be held in Spain (subject to confirmation);
- (16) to include under 1985, seminar on torrent control and management of gullies (host country to be decided);

- (17) to include under 1986, 15th Session of the Working Party (host country to be decided);
- (18) to invite the 13th Session of the Working Party to draw up detailed proposals on the above projects to submit to the Commission's 21st Session.

94. The Commission adopted its programme of work for 1982 to 1986 as set out in Appendix D.

MATTERS TO BE REFERRED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY (Item 10 of the Agenda)

95. The Commission listed the following matters which it had dealt with during its Twentieth Session and which it considered should be drawn to the attention of COFO:

- (1) The Commission noted that the recommendation of its Nineteenth Session, agreed to by the Fifth Session of the Committee on Forestry, that a small group of experts be convened on technical cooperation at the international level, with representatives from recipient and donor countries, was being pursued, and it was planned to hold such a meeting during the Sixth Session of the Committee on Forestry. The hope was expressed that the participants of a small number of experts from among the members of the European Forestry Commission would be ensured. (para. 12)
- (2) The Commission's attention was drawn by the Chairman of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers to the Consultation on Appropriate Technology in Forestry organized by FAO and SIDA in November 1981. One recommendation of the Consultation was for the creation of a body similar to the Joint Committee for the Asia-Pacific Region. He stressed the importance of international collaboration in achieving the transfer of experience and information and the necessity for FAO and ILO to give their practical support to such activities also in the future. (para. 19)
- (3) While expressing their satisfaction that progress was being made to reactivate "Silva Mediterranea", delegates voiced concern that the legal process of clarifying its constitutional status might delay the start of its activities. Attention was drawn to the informal meeting on Mediterranean forestry matters which had been convened by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Benvenuti, in Palermo in 1980, and the intention expressed there of holding a follow-up meeting in 1983 in France. It was pointed out that such a meeting would provide an opportunity for interested countries to express their views on the form they would like "Silva Mediterranea" to be given within FAO. Dr. Flores Rodas stated that such a meeting would be welcomed by, and could receive support from FAO. The Commission warmly welcomed this initiative, expressed the hope that it would be possible to convene the meeting, and invited France to confirm to FAO as soon as possible whether it could offer host country facilities. (para. 25)
- (4) On the basis of proposals by a group established by the Commission during its session, the Commission strongly recommended that a programme of research be initiated by IUFRO:
  - to clarify which elements (of air pollution) have negative effects on soils and forest stands;



- to introduce intensive research in the most badly affected areas in order to study the impact of air pollution and to identify possible remedial actions;
- to establish a system for monitoring the spread of such pollution, and the ecological changes resulting from this spread.

The Commission urged governments to support such a programme of research. It also recommended that governments ratify the ECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and that they give higher priority to assessing ecological consequences of industrial development projects and programmes.

The Commission requested FAO to transmit the first of the above recommendations to IUFRO. It also recommended that FAO consult with other appropriate international bodies to determine what action might be taken at the international level to tackle the problem of forest damage due to air pollution. (paras .34-40)

- (5) The Commission expressed its full support to the work of the European Cooperative Network on Rural Energies. Regarding the relationship between national forest policy and energy, a number of delegations stressed that a strengthening of European cooperation in this field would undoubtedly be useful. (para. 70)
- (6) The Thirteenth Session of the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds will take place in Sicily (Italy) from 27 September to 9 October 1982. Following the principle established by the Commission at its Nineteenth Session, participation will also be open to experts from countries not members of the European Forestry Commission, which are interested in the problem of watershed management. (para. 27)
- (7) The Commission expressed its concern about the seriousness of the fuelwood problem in many of the developing countries and the large number of people affected. It called the attention of its Member Governments to the need to intensify support to the developing countries in the implementation of the recommendations of the Nairobi Programme of Action related to fuelwood. In particular, attention was drawn to the FAO Forestry and Rural Energy Programme, to which additional support from more countries was invited. It agreed that considerable scope existed for making available to developing countries the information and experience from research and practice in the European Region on the production and use of forest biomass for energy. (para. 74)

#### OTHER BUSINESS (Item 11 of the Agenda)

96. The Commission was informed that the Ninth World Forestry Congress would be held in Mexico in late 1984. The Sixth Session of the Committee on Forestry would be invited to discuss possible themes and subjects for the Congress. Commission members were requested to ensure that this matter was discussed within their countries prior to the Committee on Forestry meeting, and that delegations to the Committee were briefed on it.

97. The Commission expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of Austria for the invitation to hold its Twentieth Session in Innsbruck and for the excellent organization of the session as well as of the excursion on 25 March.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION (Item 12 of the Agenda)

98. The Commission expressed its concern that the present session had been held too close to the Sixth Session of the Committee on Forestry. Not only would this mean that its report would not be available in final form at the Committee meeting, but it also made it difficult for some member countries to attend both meetings. The Commission considered that its sessions should be held in the autumn of the year prior to the sessions of the Committee on Forestry; consequently its Twenty-first Session should be in the autumn of 1983. It was informed that, as provision had been made in the FAO budget for 1982-83 for only one session of the Commission, it would not be possible to hold the Twenty-first Session until 1984. The Commission therefore agreed to hold the session as early as possible in 1984, but urged that if possible this should be advanced to autumn 1983, the precise dates to be arranged by the Executive Committee in consultation with the Secretariat.

99. Any country wishing to host the Twenty-first or subsequent sessions was invited to forward the formal invitation to the Director-General. The Commission agreed that, if arrangements could not be made with a host country for the Twenty-first Session, it should be held at FAO Headquarters in Rome. In this connection, the Commission took note with interest of the statement of the Bulgarian delegation that its Government was considering the possibility of hosting the Twenty-first Session.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS (Item 13 of the Agenda)

100. The Commission considered a proposal to change its rule concerning the election of officers in order to have the election at the beginning of each session rather than at the end. This was proposed in order to ensure that officers were elected who would be able to participate in the Commission session. Following discussion of this proposal, the Commission decided to retain its present rule, and elect officers at the end of each session, in order to allow adequate opportunity for prior discussion among members, and to ensure that the Chairman of a session would be involved in its preparation. The Commission stressed that in making nominations for officers, the Commission members should keep in mind that its officers must be in a position to attend meetings of the Executive Committee and the sessions of the Commission held during their period of service of office.

101. The Commission elected Mr. E. Falk (Sweden) Chairman; re-elected Mr. W. Strzelecki (Poland) and E. Plattner (Austria) Vice-Chairmen; and elected Mr. F. Barrientos (Spain) Vice-Chairman. It expressed its gratitude to the out-going Chairman, Mr. V. Benvenuti (Italy) for his services to the Commission during his term of office.

ADOPTION OF REPORT (Item 14 of the Agenda)

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

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Position reports
  - (a) Follow-up to recommendations arising from the Nineteenth Session of the European Forestry Commission
  - (b) Matters arising from the Fifth Session of the Committee on Forestry
  - (c) Matters arising from the Twelfth Regional Conference for Europe
  - (d) Relevant activities and programmes of the FAO Forestry Department and Regional Office for Europe
3. Activities of subsidiary bodies
  - (a) Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers
  - (b) Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics
  - (c) AFC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions - "Silva Mediterranea"
  - (d) Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds
4. National progress reports on the development of forestry
5. International activities in the field of forestry relevant to the European Forestry Commission
6. Review of forest products market developments
  - (a) Current developments and short-term outlook
  - (b) Medium-term trends and prospects in the markets for wood raw material
  - (c) Preparations for the up-dating of "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000"
7. Wood and energy
  - (a) Trends and policies in Europe relating to the use of wood for energy
  - (b) Contribution of the Commission to the work of the European Cooperative Network on Rural Renewable Energies
  - (c) Outcome of the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

8. In-session seminars
  - (a) Institutional and economic implications of the size of forest holdings on their management
  - (b) The impact and role of tourism and recreation in regional planning in forestry
9. Programme of work of the European Forestry Commission, 1982 to 1986
10. Matters to be referred to the Committee on Forestry
11. Other business
12. Date and place of next session
13. Election of officers
14. Adoption of report

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS  
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Chairman <sup>1/</sup> Président Presidente	- Plattner, E. (Austria/Autriche)
Vice-Chairmen Vice-Présidents Vice-Presidentes	- Falk, E. (Sweden/Suède/Suscia) - Strzelecki, W. (Poland/Pologne/Polonia)
Secretary Secrétaire Secretario	- Peck, T.J. (FAO)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION/MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION/MEMBROS DE LA COMISION

Austria/Autriche

Delegate Haiden, G. Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Vienna	Associate Orsini-Rosenberg, H. Präsident, Hauptverband der Land- und Forstwirtschafts- betriebe Osterreichs	Vienna
Alternate Plattner, E. Section Chief, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Vienna	Associate Purrer, W. Forstdirektor der Landeskanmer für Land- und Forstwirtschaft	Graz
Alternate Redl, H. Director, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Vienna	Associate Rennhofer, R. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Vienna
Associate Braumannl, O. Generaldirektor Stellvertreter Generaldirektion der Osterr. Bundesforste	Vienna	Associate Scheiring, H. Landesforstdirektor Landesforstinspektion für Tirol	Innsbruck
Associate Hanausek, E. Wildbach- und Lawinenver- bauung, Sektion Tirol	Innsbruck	Associate Stamm, N. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Vienna

<sup>1/</sup> Mr. V. Benvenuti (Italy), having retired as Director-General of the Italian General Directorate of Forestry, Mr. E. Plattner (Austria), Vice-Chairman, acted as Chairman./  
M. V. Benvenuti (Italie), Président, ayant pris sa retraite et n'assumant donc plus les fonctions de Directeur général au Service des forêts italien, M. E. Plattner (Autriche), Vice-Président, a fait fonction de Président./  
Por haber cesado el Presidente, Sr. V. Benvenuti (Italia) como Director General de la Dirección General Italiana de Silvicultura, la sesión fue presidida por el Sr. E. Plattner (Austria), Vicepresidente.

Austria/Autriche (cont.)

Associate  
Stemberger, Th. Vienna  
Präsidentenkonferenz der  
LWKn. Osterr.

Belgium/Belgique/Bélgica

Délégué  
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et forêts

Bulgaria/Bulgarie

Délégué  
Kostadinov, V.N. Sofia  
Vice-Ministre des forêts et  
de l'industrie forestière

Suppléant  
Panov, P. Sofia  
Chef de la Division du boisement  
Ministère des forêts et  
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Ministry of Forestry

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Delegate  
Frylund, H. Klampenborg  
Chief, National Danish  
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Finland/Finlande/Finlandia

Delegate  
Mauria, H. Helsinki  
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Morin, G.A. Paris  
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Direction des Forêts  
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Observateur  
Guillard, J. Nancy  
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REPRESENTANTS DES NATIONS UNIES ET INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES/  
REPRESENTANTES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS Y ORGANISMOS ESPECIALIZADOS

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Federazione Italiana Commercianti Legno

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REPRESENTANT DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE/  
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OBSERVADORES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES NON GUBERNAMENTALES

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Confederación Europea de la Agricultura

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Comité Europeo de Enlace para la Pasta y el Papel

Götttsching, L. Darmstadt  
President, EUCEPA Executive Committee  
Technical University of Darmstadt



APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	FO:EFC/82/1	Provisional Agenda
2(d)	FO:EFC/82/2	Relevant activities and programmes of the Forestry Department and Regional Office for Europe
3(d)	FO:EFC/82/3	Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds
4	FO:EFC/82/4	National Progress Reports on the Development of Forestry
6(b)	FO:EFC/82/5	Medium-term trends and prospects in the markets for wood raw material
6(c)	FO:EFC/82/6	Preparations for the up-dating of "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000"
7(a)	FO:EFC/82/7	Outcome of the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy
7(b)	FO:EFC/82/8	Trends and policies in Europe relating to the use of wood for energy
7(c)	FO:EFC/82/9	Contribution of the Commission to the work of the European Cooperative Network on Rural Energies
8(b)	FO:EFC/82/10	IN-SESSION SEMINAR: The Impact and Role of Tourism and Recreation in Regional Planning in Forestry - The forest and tourism
8(b)	FO:EFC/82/11	IN-SESSION SEMINAR: The Impact and Role of Tourism and Recreation in Regional Planning in Forestry - Tourism and recreation, their influence upon and role in forest regional planning
9	FO:EFC/82/12	Programme of work of the European Forestry Commission, 1982 to 1986
8(a)	FO:EFC/82/13	IN-SESSION SEMINAR: Institutional and Economic Implications of the Size of Forest Holdings on their Management - Influence of the size of forests on their management

Information Documents

- FO:EFC/82/Inf. 1 General Information
- FO:EFC/82/Inf. 2 Annotated Provisional Agenda
- FO:EFC/82/Inf. 3 Provisional Timetable
- FO:EFC/82/Inf. 4 List of Participants

Background Documents

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>
3(a)	TIM/EFC/WP.1/10 TIM/EFC/WP.1/10/Corr.1	Report of the Thirteenth Session of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techni- ques and Training of Forest Workers
3(a)	TIM/EFC/WP.1/11	Provisional Agenda for the Fourteenth Session of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers
3(a)	TIM/EFC/WP.1/SEM.13/1	Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers: Seminar on the Management of Forest Worker Training, Dumfries, Scotland (United Kingdom) - Provisional Agenda and information on the seminar
3(a)	TIM/EFC/WP.1/R.29	Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers: Seminar on the Planning and Techniques of Transport and its Relation to Forest Operational Activities, Sandefjord (Norway) - Information Note
3(b)	TIM/EFC/WP.2/10	Report of the Thirteenth Session of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics
3(b)	TIM/EFC/WP.2/R.42 TIM/EFC/WP.2/R.42/Add.1	Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, Thirteenth Session: Information base on energy derived from wood
3(d)		Report on the Symposium on Torrent Control and Industrial and Touristic Activities, Grenoble (France)
4		National Progress Reports (see below)
4		Technical report on the threatening of forests in Poland and in Europe by the nun moth ( <u>Lymantria monacha</u> L.)
5		Commission of the European Communities: Report on Community activities in the forestry sector
5		European Confederation of Agriculture: Other international activities relating to forestry which are of interest for the European Forestry Commission
5		The Nordic Forest Research Cooperation Committee (SNS)

Background Documents (cont.)

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>
6(a)	Supplement 1 to Vol. XXXIV of the Timber Bulletin for Europe	Annual Forest Products Market Review (referring to 1980 and early months of 1981)
6(a)	Supplement 4 to Vol. XXXIV of the Timber Bulletin for Europe	Forest Products Market Trends in 1981 and Prospects for 1982
6(b)	Supplement 2 to Vol. XXXIV of the Timber Bulletin for Europe	Medium-term Survey of Trends in the Sawnwood and Sawlog Sector
6(b) 7(a)		Draft of Medium-term Survey of Trends for pulpwood, wood for energy and miscellaneous roundwood
6(c)	TIM/R.73	EEC Timber Committee, Thirty-ninth Session: Preparations for the next long-term study of timber trends and prospects

National Progress Reports from:

Austria  
Bulgaria  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)  
Hungary  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Poland  
Roumania  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
United Kingdom

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION, 1982 TO 1986

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
I. EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION	12 Session of the Executive Committee	21st Session (or in early 1984) 1/	13th Session of the Executive Committee	22nd Session 1/	14th Session of the Executive Committee
1. Impact of new developments on European forestry, including administrative, legislative, technical and environmental factors	Ad hoc group to prepare report for 21st Session on impact of air pollution on the forest	Review of national developments at 21st Session, including game management questions and institutional structures in forest and forest industry sector		Review of national developments at 22nd Session, including game management questions	
2. Problems of the institutional pattern of Europe's forest holdings, including cooperation amongst forest owners and between forest owners and industries		National progress reports to 21st Session to include questions related to small forest holdings			
3. Financing of forest developments in Europe, including Government support to private forestry and taxation		National progress reports to 21st Session to include financial support to private forestry for non-wood functions, such as nature conservation, landscaping, public access, etc.			
4. Reappraisal of "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000" (jointly with EC's Timber Committee)	Preparation of draft of reappraisal study, including collection of information from national and other sources, analysis, drawing up revised projections and forecasts, etc.  Ad hoc meeting on prospects and policies in the wood/energy field				Publication of study
5. Application of remote sensing and other new survey technology for forest management and planning	Executive Committee to decide on whether to organize in-session seminar at 21st Session or other appropriate action on basis of information which IUFRO to be invited to provide			Ad hoc meeting to review and revise draft study	

1/ Host country to be decided.

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
II. INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN FOREST OPERATIONS	Covered by the activities of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers. (Programme reference TIM/EFC/WP.1/10 and TDM/EFC/WP.1/R.43).				
	14th Session of the Joint Committee (Norway), combined with seminar (see B.3 below)		15th Session of the Joint Committee (Turkey), combined with seminar (see A.5 below)		16th Session of the Joint Committee, combined with seminar 1/
A. SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT ASPECTS		Seminar in Czechoslovakia on machines and techniques in plant production			
1. Development and use of machinery and methods for stand establishment, including planting methods and equipment					
2. Forest fire prevention and control		Report to Joint Committee by team of specialists		Seminar in Portugal	
3. Methods of measurement of labour productivity	Joint Committee to consider Steering Committee's proposals to delete this project				
4. Planning and management of forest operations	Joint Committee to consider Steering Committee's proposals				
5. Development of methods and equipment for silvicultural operations and multiple use under Mediterranean conditions	Progress report to Joint Committee by team of specialists	Completion of publication on afforestation methods and equipment under Mediterranean conditions	Seminar in Turkey on machines and techniques for the conversion of degraded and low-productivity woodlands to productive forest		
6. Standardization activities in the field of forestry, including standardization of concepts and terms used by the Joint Committee	Review by Joint Committee on basis of report by ISO		Review by Joint Committee on basis of report by ISO		Review by Joint Committee on basis of report by ISO
	List of basic concepts and terms prepared in conjunction with each seminar				

1/ Host country to be decided.

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
B. <u>WOOD HARVESTING AND TRANSPORT</u>					
1. Development and use of logging machinery	Seminar in USSR on reducing forest biomass losses in logging operations	Seminar in German Democratic Republic on silvicultural, technological, economic and other problems connected with the mechanization of thinning operations		Seminar in USSR on mechanization of logging operations in mountainous regions (subject to decision by Joint Committee in 1982)	
2. Maintenance of forest machinery	Joint Committee to decide on further activities in light of results of 1981 seminar				
3. Forest roads and transport of wood raw material	Seminar and study tour in Norway on the planning and techniques of forest transport and its relation to operational activities in forestry		Seminar in 1984 or 1985 in Finland on wood transport and road construction in swampy areas (subject to decision by Joint Committee in 1982)		
4. Terrain classification from the wood harvesting point of view	Report to Joint Committee by team of specialists	Further activities as decided by Joint Committee			
5. Compatibility of harvesting and equipment with silviculture and the environment, including problem of damage by heavy equipment to the trees and soil	Report to Joint Committee by team of specialists	Further activities as decided by Joint Committee			
6. Harvesting of wood for energy purposes	Report to the Joint Committee by team of specialists	Further activities as decided by Joint Committee			

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<p>C. <u>HUMAN ASPECTS OF FOREST OPERATIONS</u></p> <p>1. General questions on vocational training in forestry</p>	<p>(a) Seminar in United Kingdom on the management of forest worker training</p> <p>(b) Report to Joint Committee by team of specialists on follow-up of recommendations of Seminar on vocational training and extension services for small-scale forest owners and farmers</p> <p>(c) Report to Joint Committee by ILO on vocational training systems</p>	<p>Further activities as decided by Joint Committee</p> <p>Further activities as decided by Joint Committee</p>	<p>Seminar in ...<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>/ on vocational training problems specific to southern Europe</p>		<p>Seminar in ...<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>/ on.....</p>
<p>2. Specific problems of vocational training in forestry</p>	<p>Report to Joint Committee by team of specialists on rehabilitation of injured, disabled and older forest workers</p>	<p>Report to Joint Committee by team of specialists on further training of professional forest workers</p>			
<p>3. General questions of applied ergonomics, safety and health in forest operations</p>		<p>Seminar in ...<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>/ on occupational safety and health in forest work</p>		<p>Seminar in ...<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>/ on vocational rehabilitation</p>	
<p>4. Specific problems of applied ergonomics, safety and health in forest operations</p>		<p>Report to Joint Committee - health hazards and protection</p>	<p>Report to Joint Committee by team of specialists on chemicals in forestry - health hazards and protection</p>		

Host country to be decided.

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
III. FOREST ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS	Covered by the activities of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics. (Programme reference TIM/EFC/WP.2/10).				
1. Forest resource analysis		14th Session of the Working Party		15th Session of the Working Party	
2. Quantification and evaluation of the environmental benefits of the forest		Preliminary report on results of enquiry to be submitted to 14th Session of the Working Party	Further activities linked with project I.4 above		
3. Labour statistics		Preliminary report on results of enquiry to be submitted to 14th Session of the Working Party	Further activities linked with projects I.4 and III.1 above		
4. Information base on the use of wood for energy		Preliminary report on results of study on labour productivity to be submitted to 14th Session of the Working Party			
5. Problems of classifications and definitions		Progress report by team of specialists to 14th Session of the Working Party	Further activities as decided by the Working Party		
6. Timber Bulletin for Europe		Publication of revised classification and definitions of forest products	Review of parts of ISIC and ILO ISCO relating to forestry and forest industries		
7. Organization and periodicity of statistical data collection and dissemination		Twice-yearly publication of <u>Timber Bulletin for Europe</u> Publication quarterly of price statistics of forest products Publication of forest and forest products country profiles			
8. Conversion factors		Revision and publication of the results of the 1981 survey	Review at 14th Session of the Working Party	Review at 15th Session of the Working Party	
			Four-yearly survey for review at 15th Session of the Working Party and publication		



MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
9. Forest fire statistics	Revision and publication of the results of the 1981 survey. Revision of form of enquiry by team of specialists and circulation of enquiry	Review of results by 14th Session of the Working Party and publication		Enquiry circulated, review of results by 15th Session of the Working Party and publication	
10. Economic aspects of the fuller use of the forest biomass		Revised report to be submitted to 14th Session of the Working Party			
11. Economic aspects of the introduction of new forest machines and equipment		Revised report to be submitted to 14th Session of the Working Party			
12. Economic aspects of afforestation and reforestation		Report to 14th Session of the Working Party by team of specialists			
13. Transfer of economic and statistical methods and experience in the forest products sector		Information on methods and procedures in collection of statistics on forest and forest industry to be reported to 14th Session of the Working Party			
IV. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	Covered by the activities of the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds. 13th Session, including study tour, Italy	Seminar on principles, methods and types of work of management of mountain watersheds, Bulgaria (subject to confirmation)	14th Session, Spain (subject to confirmation)	Seminar on torrent control and management 1/	15th Session 1/

1/ Host country to be decided.



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Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Ireland	United Kingdom
Israel	Yugoslavia

