

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
R o m e

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EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

R E P O R T

of the

SIXTH SESSION

Rome, 8 - 16 October 1953

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1. The European Forestry Commission held its Sixth Session at FAO headquarters, Rome, from 8 to 16 October 1953. The Commission held joint meetings during the session with the Timber Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The following countries were represented: AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY (Federal Republic of), IRELAND, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, U.S.A. and YUGOSLAVIA. The following international organizations sent observers: the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), the European Confederation of Agriculture, the International Poplar Commission and the International Chestnut Commission. Messages regretting their inability to send representatives were received from Israel, Luxembourg, the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, International Labor Office, UNESCO, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A list of the participants appears in Annex 1.

In the absence of Mr. SCHLATTER (Switzerland), President of the Commission, who was unable to attend for reasons of health, the Vice-President Mr. E. SAARI

(Finland), acted as President. Mr. H. WINKELMANN (Switzerland) was elected Vice-President for the Session and Mr. J. ALVES (Portugal) Rapporteur-General.

Before reviewing the provisional agenda, the Commission decided to send Mr. SCHLATTER its most heartfelt wishes for a prompt recovery and the expression of its warmest sympathy.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Commission adopted the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat without amendment.

3. JOINT MEETING WITH THE TIMBER COMMITTEE OF ECE

The Commission met in joint session with the Timber Committee of ECE to consider the report of the joint Working Party on the study named "European Timber Trends and Prospects", and to make recommendations. The report of the joint meeting appears in Annex 2.

4. FOREST POLICY

The Commission took note of the Forest Policy reports presented by each delegation and reviewed the relevant Secretariat paper (Document FAO/EFC/54). Comments, additions or modifications offered by a number of delegations in the course of the meeting were recorded.

The Commission also DECIDED that member governments should be requested to attach to the customary report for the next session a special report on the problems of small woods, their management (e.g. cooperatives, grouping of owners, education of owners), improvement and extent. In order to facilitate the analysis of these reports a questionnaire should be drawn up by the Secretariat.

Finally, the Commission expressed its satisfaction at the publication of the basic reports on forest policy submitted by member governments in 1951 entitled "National Forest Policies in Europe".

5. FOREST FIRES

Replies from member governments to the annual questionnaire on forest fires, and the information contained in the detailed report annexed this year, had been summarized by the Secretariat in document FAO/EFC/55.

The Commission examined this document, which will be revised in the light of information received by the Secretariat after its issue.

The Commission, considering that it was premature to extend the questionnaire in order to collect information on losses caused by forest fires, DECIDED to continue using the questionnaire drawn up in 1952 until further notice. Amendments to this questionnaire may be made in the future, if, in the light of experience, any appear necessary.

The Commission pointed out that the statistical data to be supplied annually should apply not only to state-owned forests but to all forests, and requested member governments to make an effort to submit such information even though their national statistics cover at present only state-owned forests.

The Commission noted with satisfaction the development of fire prevention and control methods adopted in the various countries. Several reports indicated that in spite of the 1952 drought the area burnt was smaller than in preceding years. This points to the fact that the policy is sound and the Commission accordingly strongly recommended that this policy be continued.

6. PESTS AND DISEASES

The Commission examined the present situation as presented in document FAO/EFC/56 where the information submitted in the general and special reports by member governments in 1952 and 1953 had been summarized by the Secretariat, and heard some comments and amendments to this document.

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Certain delegations expressed concern about the spread of Endothia parasitica and Eyphantria cunea. The Commission took note, however, that the situation is closely followed by the International Chestnut Commission, whose Second Session was held in Spain and Portugal in June 1953, and by the European Plant Protection Organization, which has already convened two conferences on the Fall Webworm in February and November 1952. The Commission therefore felt that the present situation did not call for any new measure.

The Commission RECOMMENDED that the Secretariat should investigate with the Agriculture Division of FAO, the possibility of appointing in each member country a forestry correspondent to the Plant Protection Bulletin which is issued monthly as a medium for the dissemination of information on the occurrence, outbreak and control of pests and diseases of plants and plant products of economic significance, and related topics. If this proves feasible the Secretariat should request member governments to communicate the name of the expert chosen for the purpose mentioned above at the earliest possible time.

Finally, the Commission DECIDED to amend slightly the questionnaire used up to date and entrusted a small Working Party consisting of Messrs. Van VLOTEN, PAVARI and MARKOVIC with such an undertaking. The new version of the questionnaire as drawn up by this Working Group and slightly amended by the Commission appears in Annex 3.

7. FORESTRY FILMS

After examining the document drawn up by the Secretariat (FAO/EFC/57), the Commission DECIDED to continue its annual enquiry on films, limiting this investigation to those actually available.

After drawing the attention of member countries to the necessity of providing all the information requested in the questionnaire, particularly the synopsis, the Commission DECIDED that the following additional information should be provided:

- date of production;
- terms and conditions on which films are available (exchange, hire or sale);
- classification according to subject using if possible the first three figures of the Oxford system.

With regard to this document (FAO/EFC/57), the Commission REQUESTED delegates to send to the Secretariat as soon as possible, and in any case before 31 December 1953, the information necessary to complete it, which will thus constitute the most comprehensive list of forestry films reported by member countries since the beginning of the enquiry. This list might be printed after completion.

The Commission further ASKED the Secretariat to discuss with interested international organizations the simplification of despatch and exchange of films. Information would be passed to member governments, preferably before the next Session.

The Commission also REQUESTED the Secretariat to put before the Organizing Committee of the IVth World Forestry Congress the proposal that there should be a Forestry Film Festival on the occasion of this Congress.

The Commission took note of the information given by the Secretariat about "film adaptation", consisting of silencing the original sound track and replacing it with a voice narration in the language of the country where the

film is shown. This would facilitate the exchange of films.

The Commission finally DECIDED to request each member government to designate an expert with whom the Secretariat could correspond on all questions relating to forestry films.

8. AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION

The Working Group on Afforestation and Reforestation met before the Session, at FAO Headquarters, from 5 to 7 October 1953.

The report of this Working Group, submitted by the Rapporteur, Mr. de VAISSIERE, was unanimously APPROVED with some slight amendment, mainly concerning definitions. The amended report appears in Annex 4.

The Commission tendered its congratulations to the Chairman, the Rapporteur and to the members of the Group for the excellent work accomplished.

9. LOGGING TECHNIQUES AND TRAINING OF FOREST WORKERS

The report of the 2nd Session of the Pilot Committee on Logging Techniques and Training of Forest Workers which met in Helsinki from 16 to 25 February 1953 was submitted to the Commission by its Chairman, Mr. WINKELMANN (Switzerland). The report was unanimously APPROVED by the Commission, which expressed its satisfaction at the way in which the Pilot Committee was carrying on its activities, that is by collaborating with individual experts, working groups or institutions, and by making use of the close relations established with the International Labor Office and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations.

The Pilot Committee WAS REQUESTED to submit to the Commission recommendations concerning its future name, status, terms of reference and membership. The Commission DECIDED that non-member countries should be given the opportunity of sending experts to the next meeting of the Pilot Committee.

10. FOREST EXCURSION

The Commission expressed its heartfelt thanks to the Director-General of Forests and Mountain Economy of Italy, and to his staff, for the most interesting excursion organized in the Viterbo region. It also expressed its gratitude to the municipalities of Sutri and Caprarola for the particularly cordial reception given to its members.

During the excursion the Commission visited chestnut stands and hazel groves on former agricultural land, and was able to study on the spot the supplementary revenues that forests, or forest species, may give to agriculturá.

11. PUBLICATIONS OF THE FORESTRY DIVISION OF FAO

The Commission stressed the particular importance of the general studies on basic problems of forest policy published by the Forestry Division, such as "Forest Policy, Law and Administration" and "Grazing and Forest Economy". These constitute a first-class source of information for all technicians, in particular those responsible for forest policy matters.

The Commission tendered its congratulations to the Forestry Division and REQUESTED that further works of this nature be undertaken.

12. IVth WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

The Commission took note of the information given by the Secretariat on the IVth World Forestry Congress, which is scheduled to take place in December 1954 in India, under the sponsorship of FAO.

13. ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The Commission decided to review the policy for the election of its President (eligibility for re-election, rotation of the chair amongst member governments, etc...) at the beginning of the next session.

It then decided to elect this year a President and a Vice-President for

a period of one year only. Accordingly, Messrs. SAARI (Finland) and DUSCHEK (Austria) were unanimously elected President and Vice-President of the Commission till the end of the 7th Session.

14. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING

It was decided that the President, in consultation with the Secretariat, should determine the date and place for the next Session.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

President : Mr. E. SAARI
Vice-President : Mr. H.G. WINKELMANN
Secretary : Mr. R.G. FONTAINE (FAO)

Mr. M. LELOUP, Director of the Forestry Division, represented the Director-General of FAO.

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DELEGATES

AUSTRIA : Mr. S. DUSCHEK, Director of Forests.
BELGIUM : Mr. R. CRAPS, Secrétaire de la Commission des Forêts au Comité National Belge FAO.
CANADA : Mr. G.H. ROCHESTER, Commercial Secretary (Timber)
DENMARK : Mr. A. Howard GRØN, Professor at Royal Agricultural and Veterinary College.
FINLAND : Mr. N.A. OSARA, Director-General, State Board of Forestry.
Mr. E. SAARI, Professor of Forest Economics, University of Helsinki.
FRANCE : Mr. A. OUDIN, Inspecteur Général des Eaux et Forêts, Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts.
Mr. J. de VAISSIERE, Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts, Chef du Service de la Forêt Privée à la Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts.
Mr. A. DUBOIS, Président de la Fédération Nationale des Syndicats de Propriétaires forestiers.
GERMANY : Mr. W. MANN, Ministerial Director, Chief of the Forestry Timber Division in Western Germany, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.
Mr. F. EIDMANN, Chief, Board of Forest Management.

- IRELAND : Mr. S.M. O'SULLIVAN, Chief Forestry Inspector.
Mr. T. McEVOY, Forestry Inspector.
- ITALY : M. G. SACCHI, Directeur Général des Forêts et de
l'Economie de la Montagne.
M. Aldo PAVARI, Directeur de la Station de Recherches
Forestières de Florence.
M. L. FUNICIELLO, Inspecteur Supérieur des Forêts.
M. G. GIORDANO, Professeur à l'Université Forestière de
Florence.
M. G. MARIANI, Inspecteur Supérieur des Forêts.
- NETHERLANDS : Mr. F.W. MALSCH, Director of the State Forest Service.
Mr. H. van VLOTEN, Directeur du Centre Expérimental
Forestier TNO.
Mr. A.A. PANNEBAKKER, Member of the Forestry Section
of the Federation of Agriculture.
- NORWAY : Mr. A. LANGSAETER, Director-General of Forestry.
- PORTUGAL : M. J. ALVES, Chef de Division à la Direction Générale
des Eaux et Forêts.
- SPAIN : M. Miguel GANUZA del RIEGO, Director del Instituto
Forestal de Investigaciones y Experiencias.
M. E. GONZALEZ VAZQUEZ, Inspector General de Montes.
M. C. PERAZA, Ingeniero de Montes.
M. J.M. SANZ-PASTOR FERNANDEZ de PIEROLA, Ingeniero
Jefe de División Hidrológico-Forestal del
Tajo.
M. M. NAVARRO GARNICA, Ingeniero Jefe de Brigada del
Patrimonio Forestal del Estado.
- SWEDEN : Mr. W. PLYM FORSHELL, Deputy Chief of the Royal Board
of Private Forestry.
- SWITZERLAND : M. Hans G. WINKELMANN, Directeur de l'Office Central
Forestier Suisse.
M. C. LANZ, Ingénieur des Forêts.
- UNITED-KINGDOM : Sir Henry BERESFORD-PEIRSE, Deputy Director General,
Forestry Commission.
Mr. A. WATT, Conservator of Forests, Forestry Commission.
- U.S.A. : Mr. Joseph GREENWALD, US Resident Delegate, US Consulate,
Geneva.
- YUGOSLAVIA : M. L. MARKOVIĆ, Directeur de Recherches, Institut de
Recherches Forestières.
M. S. SURIĆ, Institut fédéral du Plan.

OBSERVERS

Organization for European Economic Cooperation:
Mr. R. FEVRIER

European Confederation of Agriculture:
Mr. H. van VLOTEN

International Union of Forest Research Organizations:
Mr. A. PAVARI

International Poplar Commission:
Mr. R.G. FONTAINE

International Chestnut Commission:
Mr. A. OUDIN

SECOND JOINT MEETING
OF THE TIMBER COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE AND
THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 8 - 12 October 1953

FINAL REPORT

In accordance with the recommendations made in October 1953 by the Joint Meeting of the Timber Committee of ECE and the European Forestry Commission of FAO, a second meeting of these two bodies was convened to Rome by the Executive Secretary of ECE and the Director-General of FAO from 8 - 12 October 1953.

The meeting was attended by government delegates from 23 countries (Annex 2-a).

After hearing a statement by Mr. Dodd, Director-General of FAO (Annex 2-b), the Joint Meeting elected Mr. du Vignaux, Chairman of the Timber Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, as its Chairman, Mr. Saari, Acting Chairman of the European Commission on Forestry and Forest Products, as its Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Duschek (Austria) as its Rapporteur.

The first Joint Meeting had recommended that the second meeting should be called in order "to consider and implement as required" the Study on European Timber Trends and Prospects and to review in particular, on behalf of participating Governments, proposals for future action. Accordingly, the meeting adopted the attached agenda (Annex 2-c) and based its deliberations primarily on the Report of the Joint Working Party on European Timber Trends and Prospects (Annex 2-d), which was introduced by Mr. Duschek in his capacity of chairman of that Working Party.

Delegates of the Joint Meeting were unanimous in congratulating the Joint Working Party for having produced a balanced and clear summary of the conclusions emerging from the Study on European Timber Trends and Prospects and indicated general agreement with the contents of that report. The Joint Meeting then agreed to retain at this point the following conclusions with regard to the European timber situation and outlook:

(a) Europe's consumption of industrial timber will tend to rise. Yet, even if relative timber prices revert to the level of early 1950, the increase in consumption is likely to be smaller than the rate of Europe's industrial growth. This increase is likely to affect pulpwood primarily; for sawlogs and pitprops, only small increases can be expected.

Material assembled by the Secretariat upon the request of the Joint Working Party tends to show that in most parts of Western Europe the present level of timber prices in relation to alternative materials and to the general index of wholesale prices is substantially higher than at the beginning of 1950. There has been insufficient time to analyze these price statistics well enough to draw definite conclusions, but it appears that in most of Europe's importing countries the sharp rise in prices which constitutes one of the alternative assumptions contained in the Timber Trends Study has already taken place. If, in Western Europe, the cost of timber to the consumer were to remain at its present level, it must therefore be expected that increases in consumption would be confined to pulpwood only and that requirements for sawlogs would remain near their recent level.

(b) According to felling estimates communicated to the Secretariat during 1951, the output of industrial wood in Europe outside the USSR during the next 10-20 years would tend to remain close to the level reached in 1950. A special investigation made by the Secretariat at the request of the Joint Working Party shows that since 1951 upward revisions in felling estimates have been made in Sweden, Western Germany, and a few other countries with the result that the output of industrial wood in Europe outside the USSR indicated by the Study as 155 million cubic meters "according to present plans" can now be estimated at 163 million cubic meters. Yet, even this figure is only slightly higher than the actual output of 1950 and remains substantially below the amount of industrial wood which Europe might be expected to consume 10 or 20 years hence.

The Joint Meeting endorses the view expressed in the Study that it would be possible to raise European fellings to a certain degree above the 1950 figure in accordance with sound forestry practice. It believes that particular importance should be attached to intensified silviculture, to afforestation and reforestation, and to improved transport facilities to give better access to forest areas. The formulation of appropriate programs to raise forest production must always be made according to economic and social circumstances.

The discussions revealed that the various measures discussed in the Study under the name of a dynamic forest policy are being increasingly applied by a great number of European countries and that these measures could be expected to raise the output of industrial wood from European countries somewhat beyond the latest felling estimates of 163 million cubic meters a year. The Joint Meeting also noted that the five-year plan for 1951/55 provides for an increase in Soviet timber cut by 56 percent over 1950.

(c) If nothing were done to modify the production trends revealed by the Study and confirmed by latest felling estimates, the traditional gap between Europe's requirements (including an allowance for exports of sawn timber, pulp and paper to other regions) and supplies of industrial wood from European forests outside the USSR would tend to widen. As indicated in the Study, this does not mean that Europe might suddenly be faced with a catastrophic timber shortage. There are two reasons for this qualification, i.e., first, the

possibility of additional supplies from outside the area covered by the Study, and, second, the possibilities of substituting other materials for timber although such substitution might be contrary to sound technical considerations. Demand will always depend in the last analysis on the relative price of timber. It is however the deliberate policy of all European governments to make the fullest use of the region's natural resources in order to achieve the highest possible living standards for its inhabitants. It is therefore desirable to maintain timber in the important role it has traditionally played in Europe's economy and therefore:

in the short run

- (i) to increase forest output through a variety of measures, many of which are already being applied in different countries;
- (ii) to increase imports of sawn softwood from the Soviet Union and other regions;

in the long run

to extend afforestation and improve forest management in order to provide for long-term increases in consumption.

The Joint Meeting therefore addresses the following recommendations to the governments of Europe, to the Executive Secretary of ECE, and to the Director-General of FAO.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. ANNUAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL FELLING ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL CUT

Considering that the implementation of a dynamic forest policy can frequently change annual felling estimates, and calls for an annual review by the ECE Timber Committee and the European Forestry Commission of felling estimates and figures for actual cut, the Joint Meeting RECOMMENDS:

That Governments submit to these agencies annually a table modelled on the one annexed hereto (Annex 2-e).

II. REVISION OF WORKING PLANS AND NATIONAL FELLING ESTIMATES

The Joint Meeting has examined the information obtained from the inquiry requested by the Joint Working Party designed to make possible a comparison of present national felling estimates with the estimates made in 1950/51 on which the Timber Trends Study was based.

This examination shows that the application of a dynamic forest policy, including new national inventories, had already enabled a certain number of countries to raise their estimates appreciably. However, as

indicated above (see page 14), a gap remains.

The Joint Meeting thus believes that European countries should again examine their working plans and national felling estimates with the object of exploring the possibilities of increased fellings by the various methods suggested in the Study, taking into account the conclusions of that study relating to the probability of a modification in the relative needs of industry for wood of various dimensions. Increased fellings must naturally be envisaged within the framework of a sound silviculture. While recognizing that this end may be attained by different means in each country and even in each forest, the Joint Meeting particularly draws attention to the enormous possibilities offered in this respect by thinnings in all forests where, for various reasons, intensive silviculture has not yet been practised.

Consequently, the Joint Meeting RECOMMENDS:

That Governments re-examine, in the light of the above considerations, the possibility of obtaining increased fellings.

III. NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORIES

The Joint Meeting deems necessary accurate national estimates of annual cut and the collation of such estimates for all countries of Europe; this calls for national forest inventories brought up to date at suitable intervals. It expressed satisfaction with the measures taken in certain countries to overcome the obstacles inherent in the taking of such nationwide inventories and with the methods described by the Soviet Delegation in which maximum use is made of aerial photography enabling the Forest Services of the USSR to accomplish a tremendous task.

Consequently, the Joint Meeting RECOMMENDS:

That national forest inventories using modern techniques be undertaken immediately in all European countries where they have not yet been made and be repeated at regular intervals; they should include, where they play an important part, trees outside the forest;

The findings be communicated to the Joint FAO/ECE Secretariat as soon as they become available;

And 1 January 1957 be the date by which all European countries should have submitted national inventories completed since 1947.

IV. AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION

The Joint Meeting heard the findings of the study by the Working Group on Afforestation and Reforestation on the present status of European programs for afforestation, reforestation and forest improvement. It noted that these programs, despite the efforts made by some countries, fall from 30-35 percent short of the proposed goals of the study on trends and noted on

the other hand that there are still 8 million hectares of idle lands not covered by the plans. It noted the obstacles to expanding such programs which arise mainly from the fact that the afforestation plans must be integrated into economic and social programs for raising the living standards of rural and mountain populations and, in particular, into soil utilization programs, which involve many highly complex problems. In certain instances, however, it is lack of adequate financing that impedes the realization of valuable projects on a vaster scale or slows down progress.

In this connection, the Joint Meeting noted with satisfaction the statements of the Executive Secretary of ECE and the Director-General of FAO offering to put their services at the disposal of governments wishing to explore the possibilities of international financing of such projects.

The Joint Meeting, therefore, RECOMMENDS:

That all governments make every effort to expand to the maximum their programs for afforestation, reforestation and forest improvement, and provide the necessary funds and facilities for this work.

V. INTENSIFIED SILVICULTURE

The Joint Meeting is convinced that possibilities of increasing forest yield lies not only in the development of research, but in the wider application to forests of the findings thereof. To this end, it deems it necessary that the Forest Services be expanded and provided with adequate funds for investment in projects promoting not only timber production but the protection of agriculture and the well-being of populations.

The Joint Meeting, therefore, RECOMMENDS:

That all governments back the efforts to intensify silviculture by providing adequate staff and funds,

and invites governments to support the development and improvement of appropriate means of transportation, especially in mountainous regions, as essential for the intensification of silviculture.

VI. TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS

It is the opinion of the Joint Meeting that there are many other means of increasing forest yield aside from those mentioned above; on a number of these an exchange of views has already taken place in various Committees or Working Parties of FAO and ECE. Some are of interest to the International Union of Forest Research Organizations which works in close collaboration with FAO. Each of these agencies should pursue work in its sphere and avoid overlapping.

The Joint Meeting believes that particular attention should be devoted to studies aimed at reducing waste in the forest and at ensuring the fuller use of by-products of the wood-using industries; it considers that

much can be accomplished in this field in a short space of time. Work should also be undertaken with regard to:

- seed certification and exchange;
- increasing logging efficiency;
- grading rules;
- improving the quality of sawn timber and other forest products;
- improving wood utilization;
- the use by industry of types and sizes of wood not hitherto normally used.

The Joint Meeting, therefore, RECOMMENDS:

That the Executive Secretary of ECE and the Director-General of FAO give high priority to the above-mentioned projects.

VII. FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS STATISTICS

The Timber Trends Study has revealed once again the inadequacy of forestry and timber statistics for international use and has shown the advantages that could be gained from the development of periodic information on wood consumption by end uses, of internationally comparable statistics on the production and consumption of sawn timber, plywood, fiberboards and other forest products, of adjusted conversion factors, etc. The Study demonstrates the need for a long-term program designed to achieve a progressive improvement in the statistical information available to European governments and other interested bodies for following current developments. Such a program, which should take into account the existing position and the proposals adopted in recent years by the ECE Timber Committee and the European Forestry Commission, would also afford a continuing check on the forecasts contained in the Study and facilitate reconsideration of production and consumption policies.

The Joint Meeting therefore invites the joint FAO/ECE Secretariat to prepare, as soon as practicable, a long-term program for European forestry and forest products statistics.

This draft program should be submitted by the Secretariat to governments for study and should in due course be considered by experts on European forestry and forest products statistics.

The Joint Meeting gave special attention to the problems of timber price statistics and had before it a Note containing regular price series compiled by the Secretariat and certain preliminary data relating to the development of relative timber prices.

The delegates expressed their appreciation of the note prepared by the Secretariat and went on to discuss the material and price series it contained. The desirability of presenting index series graphically was emphasized and delegates asked that further consideration be given to comparisons between timber prices and other economic indicators (including the cost-of-living index). The Joint Meeting considered that the question of price

differentials between timber qualities deserved further study; further efforts should be made to supplement official price series for certain countries by statistics drawn from less official sources.

The Joint Meeting therefore invites the Executive Secretary of ECE and the Director-General of FAO to convene a working party of experts for the purpose of reviewing the material on timber prices collected by the Secretariat and of establishing, in cooperation with the Secretariat, a selected range of European timber price statistics as part of the regular work program of the Timber Committee and its Secretariat and deciding upon the series most suitable for regular publication in the FAO/ECE Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.

VIII. TRADE IN TIMBER

The Joint Meeting reviewed that section of the report of the Joint Working Party which dealt with the need for increased imports of sawn timber. It noted a Canadian statement that the estimate contained in the Study for prospective North American export availabilities was too low and that from 400 - 500 thousand standards might be made available should it prove that Europe had need of that amount.

It also heard a statement from the Executive Secretary of ECE who announced his intention of convening a further trade consultation in Geneva next spring. He promised in the course of that consultation to draw attention to the conclusions reached by delegates to the Timber Committee of ECE and to the European Forestry Commission of FAO meeting in joint session and also to bear those conclusions in mind in the course of his regular contacts with European governments. He also stated that the Secretariat would continue to explore the possibilities of long-term arrangements between exporters and importers.

The Meeting expressed its satisfaction with the statement made by the Executive Secretary of ECE.

IX. FURTHER PROCEDURE

The Joint Meeting addresses its thanks to the Director-General of FAO and to the Executive Secretary of ECE for having provided the necessary opportunities for joint consideration of policy problems of concern to all those who are connected with the conservation of forests and with the production, conversion, and distribution of forest products. It invites the joint Secretariat of ECE and FAO to keep the European forestry and timber situation under continuous review and to publish from time to time revised statements and appraisals of the European timber situation. In this connection the Joint Meeting expresses its appreciation of the work done by the Secretariat in the preparation of the Study and in assembling a unique range of timber statistics and records its view that the Study is an indispensable work of reference. The Joint Meeting requests the Executive Secretary of ECE and the Director-General of FAO to convene joint working parties as needed in pursuance of the recommendations made in this report, and, if and when needed, to call another joint meeting of the European Timber Committee and the European Forestry Commission in consultation with their respective chairmen and vice-chairmen.

SECOND JOINT MEETING

OF THE TIMBER COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR
EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION OF THE FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Rome, 8 - 12 October 1953

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. TIMBER COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

- ALBANIA : M. Jaruz Mersini
- AUSTRIA : M. Anton Ceschi, Conseiller Aulique
Mr. S. Duschek, Director of Forests
Mr. Joseph von Ehrfeld, Chairman, Federal
Economic Council (Timber and Forest)
- BELGIUM : M. Gustave de Winter, Conseiller au Ministère
des Affaires Economiques et des Classes Moyennes
- CANADA (Observer): Mr. Gordon H. Rochester, Commercial Secretary (Timber)
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA : Mr. Josef Kastner, Manager
- DENMARK : Mr. Palle Høyer, Head of Office, Ministry of Commerce
- FINLAND : Mr. Johan O. Soederhjelm, General Manager,
Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries.
- FRANCE : M. Merveilleux du Vignaux, Directeur Général des Eaux
et Forêts
M. Jean-Pierre Lévy, Directeur des Industries
Diverses et des Textiles au Ministère de l'Industrie
et du Commerce
M. Hubert Blétry, Chef de Bureau au Ministère des
Affaires Economiques
M. Paul Rodary, Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts,
Chef du Service Economique à la Direction Générale
des Eaux et Forêts.

- ITALY : M. Giulio Sacchi, Directeur Général de l'Economie Montagnarde et des Forêts
M. Giuseppe Favia, Inspecteur Général au Ministère de l'Industrie
M. Giovanni F. Franciosi, Président, Pulping Company
M. Luigi Funicciello, Inspecteur Supérieur des Forêts
M. Beniamino Miozzi, Chef de Division au Ministère du Commerce Extérieur
M. Giulio Spataro, Directeur à la S.p.A. Fratelli Feltrinelli
- NETHERLANDS : Mr. Antoni Kouwenaar, Ministère des Affaires Economiques
Mr. Anton J. van Berkel, Ministère des Affaires Economiques.
- NORWAY : Mr. Erling Mykland, First Secretary, Department of Agriculture
- POLAND : Mr. Edward Weiss, Conseiller Commercial à l'Ambassade de Pologne à Rome.
Mr. Ignacy Faborka, Plenipotent commercial of Paged
Mr. Jozef Kosiarz, Commercial Director of Paged
- RUMANIA : Mr. Adalbert Harap, Professeur d'Université
Mr. Simion Daniel, Economist, Conférencier Universitaire à l'Institut Economique
Mr. Virgil Catuneanu, Expert, S.C.E.
- SWEDEN : Mr. Knut R. Ronge, Managing Director of Swedish Wood Exporters' Association
Mr. Goesta F.N. Olhammar, Director, Federation of Forest Owners' Corporations
- SWITZERLAND : Mr. Hans G. Winkelmann, Directeur de l'Office Forestier Suisse
- UNITED KINGDOM : Mr. Morris M. Ord Johnstone, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Materials
Mr. George E. Hampson, Head of Timber Branch, National Coal Board
Mr. Thomas A. Storey, President, Timber Trade Federation.
Mr. Paul, Pulp and Paper Specialist
- GERMANY (Western Zones) : Mr. Walter Mann, Ministerialdirektor, Chief of the Forestry and Timber Division, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.
Mr. Fritz Bockenühl, Oberregierungsrat, Ministry of Economics.
Mr. Fritz Neef, Ministerialrat, Ministry of Economics.

- USA : Mr. Joseph Greenwald, US Resident Delegate,
US Consulate Geneva
- USSR : Mr. Vlas Nichkov, President of Exportles
Mr. German Mctovilov, Forester
Mr. Valentin Polezhaev, Economist, Ministry
of Foreign Trade
- YUGOSLAVIA : Mr. Ljubomir Markovic, Institut de Recherches
Forestières
Mr. Stjepan Suric, Institut Fédéral du Plan.

B. EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

President : Mr. E. SAARI

Vice-President : Mr. H.G. WINKELMANN

Secretary : Mr. R.G. MONTAINE (FAO)

Mr. M. LÉLOUP, Director of the Forestry Division, represented the
Director-General of FAO.

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DELEGATES

- AUSTRIA : Mr. S. DUSCHEK, Director of Forests.
- BELGIUM : Mr. R. GRAPS, Secrétaire de la Commission des Forêts
au Comité National Belge FAO.
- CANADA : Mr. G.H. ROCHESTER, Commercial Secretary (Timber)
- DENMARK : Mr. A. Howard GRØN, Professor at Royal Agricultural
and Veterinary College.
- FINLAND : Mr. N.A. OSARA, Director-General, State Board of
Forestry.
Mr. E. SAARI, Professor of Forest Economics, University
of Helsinki.
- FRANCE : Mr. A. OUDIN, Inspecteur Général des Eaux et Forêts,
Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts.
M. J. de VAISSIERE, Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts,
Chef du Service de la Forêt Privée à la Direction
Générale des Eaux et Forêts.
M. A. DUBOIS, Président de la Fédération Nationale des
Syndicats de Propriétaires forestiers.

- GERMANY : Mr. W. MANN, Ministerial Director, Chief of the Forestry Timber Division in Western Germany, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.
Mr. F. BIDMANN, Chief, Board of Forest Management.
- IRELAND : Mr. S.M. O'SULLIVAN, Chief Forestry Inspector
Mr. T. McEVOY, Forestry Inspector.
- ITALY : M. G. SACCHI, Directeur Général des Forêts et de l'Economie de la Montagne.
M. Aldo PAVARI, Directeur de la Station de Recherches Forestières de Florence.
M. L. FUNICIELLO, Inspecteur Supérieur des Forêts.
M. G. GIORDANO, Professeur à l'Université Forestière de Florence.
M. G. MARIANI, Inspecteur Supérieur des Forêts.
- NETHERLANDS : Mr. F.W. MALSCH, Director of the State Forest Service.
Mr. H. van VLOTEN, Directeur du Centre Expérimental Forestier TNO.
Mr. A.A. PANNEBAKKER, Member of the Forestry Section of the Federation of Agriculture.
- NORWAY : Mr. A. LANGSAETER, Director-General of Forestry.
- PORTUGAL : M. J. ALVES, Chef de Division à la Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts.
- SPAIN : M. Miguel GANUZA del RIEGO, Director del Instituto Forestal de Investigaciones y Experiencias.
M. E. CONZALEZ VAZQUEZ, Inspector General de Montes.
M. C. PERAZA, Ingeniero de Montes.
M. J.M. SANZ-PASTOR FERNANDEZ de PIÉROLA, Ingeniero Jefe de División Hidrológico-Forestal del Tajo.
M. M. NAVARRO GARNICA, Ingeniero Jefe de Brigada del Patrimonio Forestal del Estado.
- SWEDEN : Mr. W. PLYM FORSHELL, Deputy Chief of the Royal Board of Private Forestry.
- SWITZERLAND : M. Hans G. WINKELMANN, Directeur de l'Office Central Forestier Suisse.
M. C. LANZ, Ingénieur des Forêts.
- UNITED KINGDOM : Sir Henry BERESFORD-PEIRSE, Deputy Director General, Forestry Commission.
Mr. A. WATT, Conservator of Forests, Forestry Commission
- U.S.A. : Mr. Joseph GREENWALD, US Resident Delegate, US Consulate, Geneva.

YUGOSLAVIA : M. L. MARKOVIĆ, Directeur de Recherches, Institut de
Recherches Forestières.
M. S. ŠURIĆ, Institut fédéral du Plan.

OBSERVERS

Organization for European Economic Cooperation:
Mr. R. FEVRIER

European Confederation of Agriculture:
Mr. H. van VLOTEN

International Union of Forest Research Organizations:
Mr. A. PAVARI

International Poplar Commission:
Mr. R.G. FONTAINE

International Chestnut Commission:
Mr. A. OUDIN

FAO/EFC/66
Annex 2-b

Opening Address of Norris E. Dodd, Director-General of FAO

delivered on 8 October 1953

Gentlemen:

I regard it as a great privilege to open this second joint session of the European Timber Committee of ECE and the European Forestry Commission of FAO. As most of you know, a basic principle in FAO's approach to Forestry has been that forest management, forest industries and trade in forest products must be regarded as an inseparable whole. From the very beginning our program has been designed to promote this uniform approach from trees to lumber and pulp, and my colleague, Marcel Leloup, the Director of the Forestry Division, has seen to it that the organization of his division recognizes no difference between forestry and forest products.

We also adopted this broad approach when we established regional forestry commissions for Latin America, the Far East, and the Near East. In Europe, however, various considerations made it desirable to establish a forestry commission under FAO, and a Timber Committee under ECE. One of the reasons for that approach was the intensity in Europe of international activities in all fields of forestry as well as in the timber industry and trade.

However, to avoid duplication, we worked out from the beginning a complete merger between FAO and ECE in organizing the Timber Committee's secretariat. Later the Timber Trends Study showed us that this contact at the secretariat level was not enough. The Study's policy conclusions also made necessary joint consideration at the governmental level of problems concerning foresters, industrialists, and the timber trade as a whole. A first joint session of our two bodies was called, and in my opinion what we have learned since then suggests that it might be worthwhile continuing along the same lines. This is a purely personal suggestion since I do not want to anticipate your deliberations when you reach this particular point on your agenda. Meanwhile, the present joint session has been called primarily for a well-defined purpose. Last year's joint session recommended that Mr. Myrdal and I convene a session of eminent experts to establish a working party to consider proposals for future action on the basis of the Timber Trends Study. After due consultation with all member governments of FAO and ECE, we designated a group of 21 experts to meet in Geneva from 25 June to 1 July 1953. They produced a report which we have communicated to all governments represented here today and which is now before this meeting, and I am anxious to congratulate them for having done an excellent job. I particularly wish to express gratitude to Dr. Duschek, the Chairman of the Working Party, and also to Professor Groen and Mr. Nickov for the outstanding contributions they made toward the formulation of this

fine report. In my opinion it has succeeded in bringing out with striking clarity the broad general conclusions which emerge from the Study, and which can be accepted without committing governments or experts to agreeing with the figures or other details contained in the Study. Mr. Myrdal and I continue to bear the full responsibility for these matters.

I would like to repeat once more that our Study should not be regarded as the final word, but rather as a basis for discussion. The few months which have gone by since it was released have already produced so much debate that we can say that one of our primary purposes has been entirely fulfilled. And if, as I hope, your meeting is able to agree with the experts on the broad conclusions emerging from this Study, Mr. Myrdal and I will feel that the effort undertaken by our secretariats was well worthwhile.

Personally, I find the Working Party's conclusions all the more convincing because they remind me so much of the world's food problem. FAO's investigations show clearly that the world's food needs are rising faster than food supplies, and hence all members of FAO agree about the imperative need to step up food production. It is only natural that the demand for industrial wood of various kinds should also rise under the double impact of increasing populations and rising living standards. I was interested to note, however, that the Study expects the demand for industrial wood to rise only about half as fast as gross European product. This makes the forestry problem somewhat easier to solve than the food problem, but even so the fact remains that we must have a gradual but continuous increase in European timber supplies. Considering the stability of Europe's wood production during the first half of the twentieth century, we must assume that this necessary increase in supplies will not come about by itself. This is the main consideration which has led the authors of the Study to conclude that the time has come to consider two major sets of action, i.e. a dynamic forest policy and measures to increase imports, especially of sawn timber.

This matter of imports has already been discussed earlier this week in the Timber Committee where it belongs, and I do not want to dwell on it any further. I am anxious, however, to stress how happy we are that these discussions about timber imports could be held not only in the presence of all major European importers and exporters, but with the active participation of delegates from Canada, and the Soviet Union, the two big reserves on which the rest of Europe is bound to fall back if it wants to meet its timber bill.

As for the dynamic forest policy, I would like to tell you that I believe in it for two reasons. In the first place, personal observation for many years has convinced me of the enormous possibilities of securing increased food supplies through the application of science to the production of crops, livestock, and by the elimination of waste. It is only natural and, indeed, also urgent that the experience gained in agriculture should now be extended to the production and processing of trees.

The second reason for my belief in a dynamic forest policy is that I have just returned from a visit to Austria where I was able to look over a particularly striking example of a dynamic forest policy in action. I

have seen in nurseries established for the country's reforestation program, poplars that grew up to 10 feet during their first year. I have talked with a large forest owner and industrialist who told me that his hectare yields were already one cubic meter above the Austrian average, but that five years from now he expects his entire estate to have an annual yield exceeding 4 cubic meters per hectare. I have seen new paper machines and modern pulp factories which will turn out better and cheaper paper than before and still use 30% sawmill waste. This is important because Austria's pulpwood resources are no longer sufficient to cover the needs of her industry. I visited the new sawmill of the State Forests, and went over cost calculations which show that the new machinery and lay-out will make it possible to reduce manufacturing cost per cubic meter to only 40% of what it was around 1950 and of what it still is in the majority of the country's sawmills. And I have seen the manufacture of chipboards, a product which was scarcely known when the Timber Trends Study was written. These are likely to replace plywood panels, since they are equal in quality and can be sold at about 70% of the price of plywood.

I have given you this somewhat detailed list of my Austrian impressions because I know that similar developments are going on in a great number of European countries. In recent years great progress has been made in increasing forest output, reducing production cost in forest industries, and improving the quality of the finished product as it reaches the consumer. These developments show conclusively that the hopes which the Study attaches to a dynamic forest policy are not exaggerated.

They also show that FAO and ECE have invented nothing except the name in advocating a dynamic forest policy. This was deliberate because Mr. Myrdal and I had given clear-cut instructions to write a Study which should be not only sound but also realistic.

It has therefore been somewhat surprising that when comments on the Study have been critical, they have attacked first the dynamic forest policy in certain of its aspects, and then criticized the Study's attempt to estimate the future trends of European timber demand and supply. I fully agree with Gunnar Myrdal that every businessman is compelled to make forward estimates day by day and that governments and international organizations are bound to do the same, especially when they deal with a long-term proposition such as forestry. It would be foolish to deal with forest programs or with changes in the European timber market without first making an attempt to find out where things are going. If, for instance, the Study had shown that the European demand for industrial wood is falling, it would clearly have become important to discourage unwarranted investments, both with regard to reforestation and intensified forest management and in the industrial field. Let me simply mention that the forest investment program in Austria has absorbed in the past three years the equivalent of some \$100 million and that it is planned to continue the present investment policy, although on a somewhat lower level. Clearly, it was the responsibility of FAO and ECE to provide information for judging whether investments of such magnitude appeared to be justified.

The Study's principal conclusion, as I read it, indicates that European demand for industrial wood can be expected to rise, especially for pulp and paper, but to some degree even for sawn timber. This, of course, is provided timber prices can be kept under control and do not rise to levels where it becomes easy to replace wood by various other materials. Accordingly, we now have something to tell not just our Austrian friends, but all European governments, bankers, and businessmen. This is that investment in forestry and forest industries appears to be a sound and necessary proposition and that it should be directed toward the two-fold purpose of increasing supplies and reducing costs in production, conversion, and distribution.

We in FAO and ECE are very happy that the eminent experts who met last July reached similar conclusions, and it is our sincere hope that the delegates at this session will be able to confirm the experts' findings on behalf of their governments. In this way, there should be no need to devote further time to a more detailed discussion of the Timber Trends Study which should rather be regarded as a work of reference. The Study has been deliberately confined to the formulation of a few broad suggestions, and has not presented detailed recommendations since it was felt that these should only come after a thorough discussion among experts from the various countries. It is our hope that this discussion can now begin and that you will be able to devote as much time as necessary to some of the principal points which the Working Party has taken from the Study, and which, it felt, called for international attention and action. I expect that these discussions will take you beyond the contents of the Study, and I hope that they will lead to the formulation of a limited number of realistic proposals. These proposals, I hope, will be for action by FAO, by ECE, and, above all, by governments and by the businessmen who own the forests and the factories or who are engaged in timber, pulp, and paper trade. Each of these proposals will raise a number of intricate problems if they are to lead to tangible results. Once, however, the trends have been defined and the targets set, these problems must be solved. I feel sure that the framework of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies should provide an excellent forum for exploring in detail what actions should now be taken.

Reforestation, logging techniques, forest inventories, the revision of working plans, long-term trade arrangements - they are big problems which will remain with us for a long time. For we can only hope to solve them gradually through continuous effort. But the men assembled here today, Mr. Chairman, possess all the qualities to tackle them effectively, and for that reason I shall not take up more of your time. I wish you on behalf of FAO, as well as on behalf of Gunnar Myrdal and the staff of ECE, the best of success.

JOINT MEETING OF TIMBER COMMITTEE AND EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

SECOND SESSION

Rome, 8 - 12 October 1953

A G E N D A

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
3. Development of relative timber prices
4. Revision of working plans and felling programs
5. Forest inventories
6. Afforestation and Re-forestation
7. Trade in timber
8. Other problems
9. Other business
10. Date and place of next meeting

JOINT WORKING PARTY ON EUROPEAN TIMBER TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

Report of the First Session
held in Geneva
from 25th June to 1st July, 1953

1. The Joint Session of the Timber Committee of ECE and the European Forestry Commission of FAO, held in October 1952 in Geneva, recommended: "the establishment of a Working Party composed of eminent experts in the fields of forest policy, timber production, woodworking industry and timber trade, to be selected by the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECE, after consultation with member governments, on the grounds of their personal qualifications and with due regard to achieving a fair geographical distribution.

"The Working Party should be convened early in 1953 by the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECE, and should consider, with the assistance of the Secretariat and on the basis of the information contained in the Timber Trends Study and of the discussions at the previous session, proposals for future action, so that the Secretariat may make recommendations for submission to member Governments well in advance of the next joint session, at which the report will be considered and implemented as required.

"It is understood that, prior to consideration by the Joint Session, the proposals of the Working Party will not commit the FAO European Forestry Commission, the ECE Timber Committee or member Governments."

2. In accordance with this decision a First Session of the Working Party was convened in Geneva from June 25 - July 1. Complying with the request of the Executive Secretary of the ECE and the Director-General of FAO, European Governments had made the following specialists available:

AUSTRIA	Mr. S. Duschek, Head of the State Office of Wood Economy for Upper Austria
BELGIUM	Mr. H. Colleaux, Inspecteur Principal des Eaux et Forêts
DENMARK	Mr. A.H. Grøn, Professor of Forestry
FINLAND	Mr. J.O. Söderhjelm, Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries
FRANCE	Mr. F.M. du Vignaux, Directeur Général des Eaux et Forêts Mr. P. Rodary, Conservator

GERMANY (Western)	Mr. W. Mann, Chief, Forestry Division in Western Germany Mr. F. Eidmann, Chief, Board of Forest Management in the Land Nord-Westfalen
ITALY	Mr. G. Sacchi, Directeur Général des Forêts
NETHERLANDS	Mr. A. Kouwenaar, Director, Ministry of Economic Affairs
NORWAY	Mr. A. Langsaeter, Director, Forestry Service Mr. Ø. Nossen, Research Manager, Forest Industries' Economic Institute
SWEDEN	Mr. K.R. Ronge, Managing Director, The Swedish Wood Exporters' Association
SWITZERLAND	Mr. A. Schlatter, Inspecteur Général des Forêts, Chasse et Pêche. Mr. J. Keller, Inspecteur Fédéral des Forêts, Chasse et Pêche
UNITED KINGDOM	Mr. T.A. Storey, President of the Timber Trade Federation Mr. F. Urmston, Vice-President of the Timber Trade Federation Mr. C. Snelling, Managing Director, Inveresk Paper Co.
U.S.S.R.	Mr. V.N. Nichkov, President of V/O "EXPORTLES"
YUGOSLAVIA	Mr. V. Jelovac, collaborateur scientifique de l'Institut des Forêts de la République Populaire de Slovenie Mr. T. Peles, Délégué de l'Industrie du Bois de la Yougoslavie en Suisse

Mr. du Vignaux and Mr. Schlatter had to leave Geneva at the end of the first week and were replaced by Messrs. P. Rodary and J. Keller respectively. Mr. Söderhjelm was delayed in Finland and joined the group only on June 29.

3. The Working Party elected Mr. S. Duschek as its Chairman.

4. The first five meetings of the Working Party were devoted to a review of the conclusions emerging from the Study. The members commended the Secretariat for the changes made in the light of the discussions and the suggestions that had been put forward at the joint session of the ECE Timber Committee and European Forestry Commission held in October 1952. At the same time it was stressed that it would be impossible for experts to accept or reject the

voluminous material and calculations contained in the Study; the experts therefore noted with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary of ECE and the Director-General of FAO assume the sole responsibility for the entire Study.

5. The Working Party concluded that the following points made in the course of the discussions should be recorded:

(a) Mr. Nichkov intimated that several figures contained in the Study with regard to the Soviet Union called for correction and supplied the following information and clarifications:

1950

Forested area - 700 million hectares
Average annual growth per hectare - 1.2 cu.m.
Total timber reserves - 60,000 million cu.m.
 including mature timber 41,000 million cu.m.
 with an exploitable reserve of 39,000 million cu.m.
Timber felled in 1950 approximately 300 million cu.m. (solid)
Production in 1950:

Sawn timber - 49.5 million cu.m.
Plywood - 658,000 cu.m.
Pitprops - 12.8 million cu.m. (solid)
Pulpwood - 7.5 million cu.m. (solid)

Mr. Nichkov objected to the Study's definition of Europe as excluding the Soviet Union and the Secretariat recognised the validity of this objection. It was explained by the Secretariat that within the framework of the Study the Soviet Union had been considered as a separate unit merely for statistical reasons and because the major part of the forest resources of the Soviet Union lies beyond the boundaries of the European continent. Consequently the relevant passages of the Study (especially page 2) should be read in the light of the statement made by Mr. Nichkov and the explanations given by the Secretariat.

(b) The Working Party devoted some time to a discussion of the reasons for and the effects of the replacement of sawn timber by other materials. It endorsed the view of the Study that substitution is the result of a variety of factors; among these technological progress and changes in consumer preference stimulated by the publicity given to other materials frequently act irrespective of price considerations. The Working Party considered that a certain degree of further substitution for sawn timber in building, packaging and similar uses must be expected whatever the future trend of prices. Nevertheless it believes that irrespective of future technical developments wood will always remain an important raw material and will keep its position in the long run.

The Working Party agreed that the relative cost of timber to the consumer as compared to those of alternative materials was a factor of decisive importance. The British experts expressed the view that this price relationship might well prove to be of more importance in determining the level of timber consumption during the next decade than the volume of industrial activity as a whole referred to in the Study.

(c) The attention of the Secretariat was drawn to the fact that the Study's indications concerning a future rise in timber prices and a possible shortage of wood supplies had aroused widespread comments and apprehension. The Working Party noted that all discussions in the Study concerning the future level of wood prices referred to relative prices, i.e. the relation of wood prices to those of alternative materials, e.g. steel, concrete, etc. and that changes in relative prices referred to changes as compared with those existing prior to the outbreak of the Korean War, i.e. in the first months of 1950.

A recent Secretariat investigation indicates that despite the fall in prices which has occurred since 1951 the sawn timber prices prevailing in the United Kingdom and Netherlands in the first quarter of 1953 are still about 20% higher in relation to those of substitute materials than they were in the first quarter of 1950. It thus appears that the increase in the relative price of timber to which the Study refers under certain conditions has already taken place.

The Working Party was uncertain whether the first quarter of 1950 constitutes the most appropriate basis for discussions of future price developments. It was therefore recommended that the Secretariat carry out a thorough analysis of the price development for forest products in the postwar years in relation to the general price level and as far as possible in comparison with the last pre-war years. The Secretariat agreed to undertake this investigation as soon as possible within the limits of available information.

(c) Mr. Snelling, speaking as a British pulp and paper expert, went on record with his belief that the Study's estimates of Europe's future pulp and paper requirements were much too high and that Europe's pulp and paper exports (2 million tons of pulp equivalent in 1950) would decline in the coming years because of the continued expansion in North American pulp production, and the trends towards self-sufficiency in pulp and paper in Latin America, India and other parts of the world.

He also reported continued offers of pulpwood from Canadian sources and expressed his belief that increasing amounts of pulpwood would become available also from other sources, including the Soviet Union.

The Secretariat, on the other hand, stressed that European exports of pulpwood had fallen in the post-war period to less than half their pre-war volume, and that there was a growing tendency among exporting countries to curtail sales of pulpwood in favour of more manufactured products. Mr. Michkov indicated as his personal opinion that the Soviet Union was not likely

to export substantial amounts of pulpwood in the near future, although a revival of that trade in due course should not be excluded.

The Secretariat also drew attention to the fact that investment plans assembled during 1951/2 showed that European pulp producers had planned to raise mill capacity to a level that coincided very closely with the estimate of future pulp requirements (including unchanged overseas exports) contained in the Study. The Secretariat had therefore concluded that no national or international action with regard to the pulp and paper industries appeared necessary.

6. Though the Working Party clearly could not commit itself to the statistics and individual estimates contained in the Study, its members, with the exception of Mr. Snelling, expressed agreement with the following general trends emerging from the Study:

(a) Europe's consumption of industrial timber will tend to rise during the coming decades. Even if relative timber prices revert to their pre-Korean level, the increase in consumption is likely to be much smaller than the rate of Europe's industrial growth. The increase is likely to affect primarily pulpwood, for which requirements are likely to rise pretty well in line with gross European product; for sawlogs and pitprops, however, only very small increases can be expected.

If relative timber prices in Western Europe remain at or rise above their present level, it is likely that increases in consumption will be confined to pulpwood only, and that requirements for sawlogs would remain at their recent level or even fall slightly below.

(b) The working plans for European forests outside the U.S.S.R. communicated to the Secretariat during 1951 would tend to maintain the output of industrial wood during the next 10 - 20 years close to the level reached in 1950. The Working Party endorsed the view expressed in the Study that it would be possible to raise European forest output to a certain degree above the 1950 figure without damaging the forests, particularly through a revision of working plans. It also concurs with the Secretariat in considering afforestation and reforestation as the most important single measures to achieve a continuous increase of the output from European forests in the medium and long term.

The discussions revealed that the various measures discussed in the Study under the name of a dynamic forest policy were being increasingly applied by a great number of European countries and that these measures, including the recent revisions of working plans in Western Germany, Sweden, and Yugoslavia, were likely to raise the supply of industrial wood from European forests above the minimum figure attributed by the Study to "present plans".

The Working Party noted the statement of Mr. Nishkov that the 5-year plan 1951/55 provides for an increase in Soviet timber production by 56% over 1950.

(c) If nothing were done to modify the production trends set out in the Study (based upon working plans communicated to the Secretariat in 1950/51), the traditional gap between Europe's requirements (including an allowance for exports of sawn timber, pulp and paper to other regions) and supplies of industrial wood would tend to widen. It therefore appears necessary:

in the short run

- (i) to increase forest output through a variety of measures, many of which have already been initiated in different producing countries;
- (ii) to increase imports of sawn softwood from the Soviet Union and other regions;

in the long run

to extend national afforestation plans and improve forest management in order to meet long-term increases in consumption.

7. The Working Party therefore recommends -

That the Secretariats of FAO and ECE submit to governments the following proposals for action:

A. INCREASED PRODUCTION

Under the heading of "a dynamic forest policy" the Study indicates a variety of measures designed to increase the output of European forests both during the present decade and in the long run, and attempts to appraise their potential effect. Not all these measures are appropriate for all countries. Many of them, as indicated in the Study, are already being applied since foresters in most countries have long been attempting to introduce various aspects of dynamic forest policies and would, in fact, have in many cases achieved even greater results than have already been recorded, had greater financial and other facilities been placed at their disposal. The Working Party recommends therefore that European governments give greater support to these endeavours in view of the importance not merely of maintaining the output of Europe's forests at its present level, but of achieving continuous increases in line with rising demand. In addition, the following special proposals are submitted for consideration by European governments and for discussion at the forthcoming joint and separate sessions of the Timber Committee of ECE and the European Forestry Commission of FAO.

(i) Forest Inventories

Modern forest inventories covering the entire area of a country under public and private ownership should be undertaken without delay in all European countries and repeated at regular intervals. The results should be reported to the joint FAO/ECE Secretariat as they become available and the Working Party regards 1st January 1957 as a desirable target date by which the results of inventories carried out during the period 1946/56 should be available.

On the basis of these inventories, the Joint FAO/ECE Secretariat is invited to undertake a re-appraisal of Europe's forest resources and capacity.

(ii) Revision of Working Plans.

The data used in the Study were collected during 1951, and since that time the felling targets and plans of several countries have undergone an upward revision. The Working Party recommends that all countries participating in the work of FAO and ECE communicate to the Secretariat by 1 September 1953, their latest felling estimates or programmes and invites the Secretariat to prepare a statement comparing these revised programmes with the data contained in the Study.

The Working Party further recommends that all European forest authorities examine again the possibility of revising working plans and felling programmes with a view to increasing their forest production in the medium and long term by the various means suggested in the Study; these revised working plans should include measures to increase the output of medium-size trees as against large diameter timber wherever such an adjustment is compatible with sound forestry principles and the achievement of progressive yields.

These revisions should be regularly reported to the European Forestry Commission by its members. It is recommended that an early session of that Commission, as one of its principal items, reviews the results of revising felling targets and programmes and discusses the possibilities of further revisions.

(iii) Afforestation and Re-forestation

In order to avoid an European shortage of forest products in the long run, it is of great importance that all European Governments formulate national plans for re-forestation and afforestation (FAO/53/4146), which include also forest improvement. A Secretariat Note on this subject, which was prepared by the Forestry Division of FAO, shows that most European countries have already formulated plans and are engaged in implementing them. The Working Party suggests that Governments enquire whether existing plans could be extended, and whether their implementation could be accelerated. It is expected that the European Forestry Commission of FAO will follow these developments closely through its standing Working Group on Afforestation and Re-forestation.

The attention of the Working Party was drawn to the existence of wide areas, not covered by present afforestation programmes, which might be suitable for tree growth although they are at present lying idle or used for other less productive purposes. It was suggested that the Secretariat, in consultation with experts, should draw up a well annotated questionnaire designed to explore the potential area of land available in each European country for additional afforestation programmes, together with the technical, silvicultural and economic conditions under which trees could be planted under a long-term programme. The enquiry should be undertaken only after considerable preparation and preliminary discussion with national experts. The Working Party, although aware that the enquiry would not be applicable to several European countries,

believes that there exist in the southern half as well as in other parts of the European continent considerable possibilities of raising Europe's forest area. When completed the results of the enquiry should be explored with a view to determining the possibilities of international support (e.g. by means of a special international loan) for such a long-term afforestation programme.

(iv) Other proposals

In order to supplement the above measures, the Working Party invites the Executive Secretary of ECE and the Director-General of FAO to draw the attention of Governments to the need for intensified scientific and practical investigations designed to:

- (a) Improve the quality of the growing stock;
- (b) Increase the efficiency of logging operations;
- (c) Improve the quality of sawn timber and other forest products;
- (d) Reduce waste in forests and improve the utilization of waste from the wood-converting industries;
- (e) Utilize for industrial purposes species and assortments which up to now have not been in regular use.

The Working Party recommends that these objectives and proposals for national and international action to achieve them (including methods for introducing the application of technical improvements such as the establishment and expansion of research facilities, training courses for specialists and workers, creation of schools, exchange of fellowships, etc.) be taken up for discussion at the forthcoming October joint session of the European Forestry Commission and the ECE Timber Committee.

B. INCREASED IMPORTS OF SAWN TIMBER

The Working Party reviewed the prospects of Europe's trade in sawn softwood and agreed that as an approximation these were pretty well reflected by the figures given in Table XXVII/6 of the Study. However, Mr. Storey and Mr. Urmston regarded the estimate of 200,000 standards given as North America's prospective export availabilities as far too low, and expressed their hope that Pacific Coast export availabilities to Europe might attain twice that amount or even more. Experts from the exporting countries indicated that even if this expectation came true it would not upset the overall balance shown in the table, since the figures given with regard to the export availabilities from European sources, including the U.S.S.R., might well be on the high side.

The discussions confirmed that a gradual and substantial increase in imports of sawn softwood from the Soviet Union would be desirable. The final Table in the Study places the eventual level of Europe's import needs from the Soviet Union at one million standards, and the members of the Working Party agreed that this constitutes a reasonable order of magnitude. They noted a statement from Mr. Nichkov that the raw material resources and production possibilities of the Soviet Union will permit of a considerable increase in the export of timber from the Soviet Union, provided that mutually advantageous conditions of trade exist.

The Working Party was unanimous in stressing the importance of achieving greater stability in the European timber market than it had enjoyed since the end of the war. It believed that the elimination of timber rationing and consumption controls and a progressive increase of sawn timber supplies from the Soviet Union could make important contributions in that direction. The Timber Committee of ECE, in continuing its work, should give particular consideration to these and any other measures which might help to achieve greater stability in Europe's timber markets. In that connexion it might wish to explore further the possibility of long-term arrangements between exporters and importers. A group of interested countries might be convened to give further thought to these possibilities.

Meanwhile, the experts draw the attention of the Executive Secretary of ECE to the conclusions outlined above regarding the desirable trend of Soviet timber deliveries to Western Europe and the related problems of satisfactory counterpart, and suggest that he keep these findings also in mind in his continuing explorations regarding East-West trade and report them to any trade meeting to be held within the framework of ECE.

C. IMPROVED STATISTICS

Work on the Timber Trends Study has revealed once again the inadequacy of forestry and timber statistics, and has shown the advantages that could be gained from the development of periodic information on wood consumption by end uses, internationally comparable statistics on production and consumption of sawn timber, plywood, fibreboards, etc., adjusted conversion factors, systematic timber price statistics, etc.. The Working Party recommends that the Joint FAO/ECE Secretariat should prepare, as soon as practicable, a long-term programme for European forestry and timber statistics. This programme should take account of the existing position and of the proposals adopted in recent years by the ECE Timber Committee and the European Forestry Commission. It should be designed to achieve a progressive improvement in the statistical information available to European governments and other interested bodies for following current developments. It will also afford a continuing check on the forecasts contained in the Study and facilitate reconsideration of production and consumption policies. This draft programme should be submitted by the Secretariat to governments for study and should in due course be considered by a specially convened meeting on European Forestry and Timber Statistics.

General Statement by the United Kingdom Experts

(Messrs. T.A. Storey, F. Urmston, C. Snelling)

The British experts wish to make the following comments:

Much of the statistical detail quoted in the Timber Trends Study, and consequently the conclusions arising therefrom, are of necessity speculative, and cannot be otherwise. The British experts admit that in general they do not possess the sources of information or other facilities which would permit a detailed appraisal of much of the data submitted, but state that any fears of a forthcoming timber shortage which may have arisen as a result of the publication of the Study are in complete contravention of their commercial experience.

Apart from the validity of the figures submitted by the Secretariat, however, the view of the British experts is that many of the development proposals in the Study must involve an expansion of high cost timber production. Such a development they would consider an unnecessary step which would provide no solution, since costly timber reduces consumption and stimulates the use of substitutes. When, however, the most serious effort towards exactitude has been made, any calculation of supply and demand respecting timber seven years hence must remain largely hypothetical. The British experts see no reason for assuming that the market need fear a gap between production and consumption of such magnitude as to justify embarking in a major project of capital expenditure such as would be involved in the general adoption of a dynamic forestry policy.

On the other hand, they believe that there is likely to be an adequate market, at reasonable prices, for such increase in production as the exporting countries may find practicable within the bounds of their own capital investment priorities. In not opposing proposal for action A (iii), Afforestation and Reforestation, the British experts make it quite clear that they are not in any way, by inference or otherwise, giving support to any later proposal to seek international help in the form of loans etc. for the purposes set out in the report.

The British experts' general scepticism respecting many of the figures submitted extends particularly to table XXVII/6 on page 312 of the Study, which they consider much too speculative for any inference to be drawn from it. In particular they consider the export possibilities for sawn timber from the Pacific coast are very seriously under-estimated, and may well be doubled, or set at a figure even higher.

SIGNED (on behalf of the British Experts)

Geneva,
1st July 1953.

J.A. STOREY.

DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE ON ESTIMATES AND FELLINGS

Country:

Year: ...N...

Unit:

Categories of wood	Year: (N-1)	Actual cut	Year: (N)	Probable volume of actual cut	Year: (N+1)	Probable modifications of programs for the coming years
Industrial wood	Volume estimated in programs	Volume cut	Volume estimated in programs	Probable volume of actual cut	Volume estimated in programs	
Fuelwood						
Total						

ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE ON PESTS AND DISEASES

Note: In answering this questionnaire the following points should be kept in mind :

- (a) as regards fungi or insects existing habitually on an endemic scale, only significant damage following a disruption of the natural balance will be recorded. The same will apply to bacteria and virus. This information is recorded once a year in the annual report.
- (b) the appearance of a new disease or insect will immediately be notified and recorded in the annual report, even if the damage caused is slight. New serious damage by an already known disease or insect not hitherto considered dangerous will similarly be reported.
- (c) if necessary, references to literature will be given.
- (d) common names, latin names, and the initials of the classifier will be given.

A. GENERAL REVIEW

Please mark with an asterisk any attacking agent not previously recorded.

Name of attacking agent	Tree species, hybrid or clone affected	Geographic Location of occurrence	Damage		Any special climatic conditions	Control or Prevention	
			Type (1)	Degree (2)		Research	Practice

- (1) specify point of attack: foliage, trunk, roots
- (2) Degree of damage to be expressed as: A = heavy infestation (defoliation in the case of leaf eating insects); a = idem, local - B = moderate infestation; b = idem, local - C = slight infestation; c = idem, local - d = secondary infestation - Amplify by stating whether death has occurred or is expected to occur, and where possible, give the number of trees and/or area attacked.

B - SPECIAL DETAILED REPORTS

Results of special studies and research on new and previously known diseases and pests of some particular interest. Separate form required for each disease or pest.

- a. Name and description of attacking agent, if known:
-
- b. Tree species, hybrid or clone affected:.....
-
- c. Type of damage and its effect on the damaged tree:
-
- d. Effect of damage on stands and forests:
-
- e. Site factors as evidenced in increasing or decreasing the effect:
-
- f. Development of the attack:
-
- g. Effect on quality and quantity of production - Economic result:
-
- h. Control or Prevention: Research
- Practice
- i. Other information:
-

WORKING GROUP ON AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION

Rome, 5-7 October 1953

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REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION

The Working Group on Afforestation and Reforestation held its second session from 5 to 7 October 1953, at FAO headquarters in Rome.

The following countries were represented: AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, and YUGOSLAVIA. A list of the participants is attached.

Mr. G. CIORDANO (Italy) was elected Chairman of the Working Group and Mr. J. de VAISSIERE (France) its rapporteur.

The Working Group's task was to study the reports of member countries on the lines of a plan established by the Secretariat, in order to present to the Commission a detailed and complete analysis of the results obtained since 1947, and of the future prospects. Moreover, the Working Group was informed of the recommendation made by the Joint Working Party on the study named "European Timber Trends and Prospects", which met in Geneva from 25 June to 1 July 1953. This recommendation referred to an investigation to be carried out among the European countries with regard to land area which could be made available for additional afforestation programs, and to the technical, silvi-cultural and economic conditions under which a long-term planting program could be applied. The aim of this investigation would be to determine the possibilities of international support in the establishing of such a long-term afforestation program (e.g. by means of a special international loan).

The Working Group studied the document FAO/EFC/AF/1 and approved the program of work proposed by the Secretariat.

On the basis of data contained in the above mentioned document of the Secretariat, and in the reports received from member countries of the Commission, as explained in the course of the meeting by some delegations, the Working Group adopted the following decisions and recommendations:

1. ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Definitions

The Working Group adopted the following definitions (overleaf) for the operations being reported:

FAO/53/10/8344

Afforestation: Establishment of forest cover by planting or sowing on land which has not carried forest within living memory. This operation increases the forest area.

Plantations outside the forest: Row plantations (road-side planting, windbreaks, etc.) and plantations in stands associated with a permanent agricultural revenue on the same site.

Forest improvement: Introduction of other species into existing forests by planting or sowing, with a view to increasing the quality or quantity of the yield in stands at present insufficiently productive (introduction of coniferous species into broadleaved stands, conversion by planting or sowing, excluding those achieved by other methods, etc.)

Reforestation: Restoration of forest cover by planting or sowing, when it has not been possible to effect this restoration in the normal course of management. This operation does not increase the forest area.

Artificial regeneration: Restoration of forest cover by planting or sowing in the normal course of management.

Natural regeneration: Restoration of forest cover by silvicultural methods in the normal course of management.

These definitions exclude certain operations, such as conversion of stands by methods other than sowing or planting, draining, liming, working of the soil, road construction, protection of the forest against its enemies, etc...., operations which may not form part of normal management owing to their importance, but which are included in forest restoration programs by their effect on increase of the productivity of the forest. These operations will be covered by an additional paragraph in the annual questionnaire mentioned in the next section.

B. Operations to be covered by the Annual Questionnaire

The Working Group recommended to member Governments to continue sending in annually information on the operations, as defined under section A, carried out the previous year, and also on reduction of forest area which occurred in the same period. The Working Group emphasized the interest in the information on reduction of forest area which, to-date, has not been furnished by all the countries.

These figures will be given in two tables similar to table 4 and 5 of the document FAO/EFC/AF/1, as the submission of information on natural and artificial regeneration is optional. The table on annual accomplishments will be supplemented by an additional one in which will be shown the work on forest restoration, mentioned in the previous section of this report. It must, however, be clearly understood that no mention will be made on this additional table of any work already figuring on the main table.

The Working Group felt it was unnecessary to ask every year for information contained in Table 1 and 2 of the document FAO/EFC/AF/1. This information, which concerns programs and estimates, as well as areas not included in such programs and estimates, will form the subject of a new questionnaire to be submitted every 5 years, the next one being due in 1958. This 5 year questionnaire will conform to the type shown in the appendix, and in which has been gathered and completed all information supplied by member countries in 1953.

2. CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION AND ON FUTURE PROSPECTS

The Working Group studied statistical information supplied by the different countries, as summarized in the tables attached to the document FAO/EFC/AF/1. Progress is as follows:

Years 1947 - 1951

Afforestation and Plantations outside the forest	672,913 ha.
Forest Improvements and Reforestation	2,345,919 ha.

Year 1952

Afforestation and Plantations outside the forest	228,586 ha.
Forest Improvements and Reforestation	531,221 ha.

On the other hand, the forest area has been reduced by 83,123 ha. in the period 1947-51 for the 5 countries which supplied figures. The reduction is primarily due to a permanent phenomenon: extension of cultivation, and to a particular circumstance such as the settlement of farmers.

The programs and estimates show, at any rate as regards short-term aspects, the possibility of development of forest restoration equal at least to what has been achieved during the last few years. Provided conditions remain the same, the total effort may reach; for:-

Afforestation	5,874,442 ha.	
Plantations outside the forest	<u>546,456 ha.</u>	6,420,898 ha.
Forest Improvements	6,579,510 ha.	
Reforestation	<u>3,034,507 ha.</u>	9,614,017 ha.

The rate of development of the work varies with each country but does not in general exceed 20 years.

The Governments attach special importance to the realization of these programs and estimates and appear to be making a maximum effort within the framework of actual possibilities. This forest policy is not only dictated by economic necessity, but forms part of a vaster policy, both agricultural and social, tending towards a maintenance or a reestablishment of the rural equilibrium. Its development is dependant on equal efforts being made in associated aspects of rural economy.

The Working Group insisted upon the possibilities of (i) increasing timber production by plantations outside the forest, (ii) improving yield of existing forests by methods other than planting or sowing (silvicultural techniques, roads, etc..)

3. OBSTACLES TO THE REALIZATION OF PROGRAMS

The rate of progress during these last few years is satisfactory and seems to indicate that the basic information on which programs and plans were drawn up is rational and pertinent. However, these aims are liable to checks in the near future and the Working Group thought it advisable to draw the attention of member governments to the difficulties which may arise. Certain suggestions were therefore put forward:

(a) Financial difficulties

The financing of work in hand appears assured for a reasonable length of time, but the Working Group stressed the importance of maintaining financial provision by the Governments at least at its present level, and that the Services responsible for the realization of the programs and estimates be able to dispose of personnel, material and credits necessary to their activity, in a continuous and regular manner.

With regard to possible financial assistance on an international scale, the Working Group felt that the problem raised was one whose solving rested with governments.

(b) Social difficulties

The Working Group insisted upon the importance of reaching a balance in the different forms of land utilization in order to arrive at a rise in the standard of living of rural population. The utilization can vary according to the situation of the land, as well as with the degree of progress in agricultural techniques and the demographic situation.

The Working Group stressed the interesting feature arising from the fact that in numerous countries the pastoral and forestry activities came under a single service: the forest service.

The Working Group studied the handicap offered by the fragmentation of land, and took note of the solutions to this problem under investigation in different countries.

(c) Technical difficulties

The Working Group stressed the need for:

- development of research in the field of afforestation and reforestation work

- drawing the attention of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations to the importance of such research, especially with regard to operations in arid regions
- establishing close liaison between Research Organizations and the field technicians
- centralization and dissemination of information on new techniques of afforestation and on mechanization of the related operations on a national and international scale.

The Working Group learned with satisfaction of the efforts being made by the Forestry Division of FAO for facilitating exchange of seed and requested that these efforts should be maintained in order to arrive at concrete results.

4. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The Working Group thought it advisable to meet again in 1954 prior to the session of the European Forestry Commission.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- Chairman : Mr. G. GIORDANO
 Rapporteur : Mr. J. de VAISSIERE
 Secretary : Mr. R.G. FONTAINE (FAO)
 Mr. M. LÉLOUP, Director Forestry Division, Representative of FAO
- Austria : Mr. S. DUSCHEK, Director of Forests.
- Belgium : Mr. R. CRAPS, Secrétaire de la Commission des Forêts au Comité National Belge FAO.
- Finland : Mr. E. SAARI, Professor of Forest Economics, University of Helsinki.
- France : Mr. A. OUDIN, Inspecteur Général des Eaux et Forêts, Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts de Nancy.
 Mr. J. de VAISSIERE, Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts, Chef du Service de la Forêt Privée à la Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts.
- Germany : Mr. W. MANN, Ministerial Director, Chief of the Forestry and Timber Division in Western Germany, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.
 Mr. F. EIDMANN, Chief Board of Forest Management.
- Italy : Mr. G. GIORDANO, Professeur à l'Université Forestière de Florence.
 Mr. G. MARIANI, Inspecteur Supérieur des Forêts.
- Netherlands : Mr. F.W. MALSCH, Director of the State Forest Service
 Mr. H. van VLOTEN, Directeur du Centre Expérimental Forestier TNO.
- Spain : Mr. Miguel GANUZA del RIEGO, Director del Instituto Forestal de Investigaciones y Experiencias.
 Mr. Ezequiel GONZALEZ VAZQUEZ, Inspector General de Montes.
 Mr. Cesar PERAZA, Ingeniero de Montes.
- Sweden : Mr. W. PLYM FORSHELL, Deputy Chief of the Royal Board of Private Forestry.
- Switzerland : Mr. C. LANZ, Ingénieur des Forêts.
- United Kingdom : Mr. A. WATT, Conservator of Forests, Forestry Commission.
- Yugoslavia : Mr. L. MARKOVIĆ, Directeur de Recherches, Institut de Recherches Forestières.
 Mr. S. SURIĆ, Institut fédéral du Plan.

LONG TERM PROGRAMS OR ESTIMATES

in hectares

Country	Forest area (2)	Areas covered by the programs or estimates		Areas not covered by the programs or estimates		Reforestation	Improvements	Plantations outside forest	Improvements outside forest	Plantations outside forest	Reforestation	Improvements outside forest	Plantations outside forest
		Period covered by programs or plans	Afforestation	Plantations outside forest	Afforestation								
Austria	2,800,000	1950 - 1956	2,120	1,956	2,410	36,441		100,000	40,000	50,000			
Belgium	541,000	1952 - 1957	3,000	-	3,000	-		35,000	-	57,000			
Denmark	348,000	1953 - 1962	-	-	250,000	300,000		-	-	3,350,000			
Finland	20,700,000	1947 - 1976	400,000	100,000	800,000	700,000		1,600,000	50,000	150,000		200,000	
France	10,957,000	1950 - 1975	70,000	400,000	1,200,000	72,000		75,000	100,000	1,200,000			
Germany	7,548,000					(from 1/10.1951 to 1/10.1954)							
Greece	600,000	1946 - 1966 (1)	300,000	-	200,000	-							
Iceland	21,000	1950 - (2000?) (1)	32,000	-	-	-							
Ireland	89,000	1950 - 2000	330,000	-	-	24,000							
Israel	48,350	1954 - 1963	31,500	3,000	15,000	-		10,000	-	-			
Italy	5,615,000	Law No. 646 1950-1960 Law No. 647 1950-1960 Law No. 991 1952-1962	283,000 29,300 20,000	-	108,000 17,700 10,000	-		300,000	-	700,000			
Luxembourg	78,000												
Netherlands	250,000	1953-1975 (No plan)	20,000	2,500	20,000	-							
Norway	6,100,000	1953 - 1957	31,410	-	30,000	53,600		430,000	4	300,000			
Portugal	2,460,000	1939 - 1968	438,612	-	-	7,666		500,000	5,000	150,000		50,000	
Spain	12,000,000	1951 - 1975	1,965,000	-	-	-		4,000,000	-	-			
Sweden	22,900,000	1950 - 1975	142,000	-	2,500,000	1,173,000							
Switzerland	800,000	1953 - 1957	1,500	-	400	100							
Turkey	10,358,000												
United Kingdom	1,273,000	1947 - 1996	1,214,000	-	-	667,700							
Yugoslavia	7,345,000	1951 - 1971	561,000	39,000	1,423,000	-		1,062,000	61,000	1,505,000			
TOTALS			5,874,442	546,456	6,579,510	3,034,507		8,112,000	256,000	7,462,000		250,000	

(1) According to documents of an official character, assembled by the Secretariat.

(2) According to the FAO inventory of productive forests, 1948.

