

REPORTS OF THE

**TWELFTH SESSION OF
THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY
COMMISSION**

Held at Geneva and Zurich
30 September - 7 October
1963

and of the ad hoc Joint FAO/ECE
Meeting on Forest Policies
in Europe



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

12th Session (Geneva and Zurich, 30 September - 5 October 1963)

R E P O R T S

of the

TWELFTH SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

and of the

AD HOC JOINT FAO/ECE MEETING
ON FOREST POLICIES IN EUROPE

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NOTE: Among the items on the agenda for the 12th Session of the European Forestry Commission were the discussion of the preliminary conclusions of the Study prepared by the Secretariats of FAO and ECE on Timber Trends and Prospects in Europe, 1950-75, and the examination of national reports on forest policy in the light of these conclusions.

In order to benefit, for the discussions on these two items, from the participation of countries who are members of the United Nations but not of FAO, the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECE decided to organize, on the occasion of this Session of the Commission, an ad hoc Joint FAO/ECE Meeting on Forest Policies in Europe.

The present document therefore consists of two parts, the first containing the Report of the 12th Session of the European Forestry Commission and the second the Report of the ad hoc Joint FAO/ECE Meeting on Forest Policies in Europe.

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PART I

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R E P O R T

of the

TWELFTH SESSION

of the

EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The European Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its Twelfth Session from 30 September to 5 October 1963 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, and the Federal Polytechnic School, Zurich.

2. The meeting was attended by delegates from the following 22 countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, and by observers from the International Labour Organization, the European Economic Community, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations and the Economic Commission for Europe.

Appendix 1(a) to this report gives the complete list of participants.

3. The discussions were directed by the Commission's Chairman, Mr. W. Plym Forshell (Sweden). The session was attended by Mr. P. Lamartine Yates (FAO Regional Representative for Europe), representing the Director-General of FAO, by Mr. N. Osara and by Mr. J.C. Westoby, respectively Director and Deputy Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division. Mr. L. Gimenez-Quintana served as Secretary.

4. The Commission heard with pleasure the opening statement by Mr. Lamartine Yates, who, after welcoming the delegates on behalf of FAO's Director-General, introduced the new Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division. He also commented on the appointment of a new Deputy Director and a new Director of the FAO/ECE Timber Division.

5. Mr. Lamartine Yates stressed the impact of the changing patterns of European agriculture on forest policy. Standards of living are rising fast in the secondary and tertiary activities, he said, and the rural population is rapidly dwindling (by 20% between 1950 and 1960). In view of the legitimate desire of agricultural workers to keep pace with the general improvement in living standards, productivity has to increase drastically. Thus, the size of the economic farm unit is increasing. It is the task of the European Forestry Commission, he stressed, to see that forest policies are in line with this general trend. He emphasized that foresters cannot work in isolation, but that their work must be integrated with that of other specialists and within the general economic framework.

6. The Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division paid tribute to his predecessor, Dr. Glesinger, who had imparted to the Division his drive and the impact of his personality and succeeded in ensuring the presence of forestry in all major FAO undertakings. During his period of office, the Forestry Division had become the second strongest Division in FAO. "While we shall certainly miss him in the Division", Mr. Osara added, "we must rejoice that a man with a forestry background has been appointed to a high position having a decisive influence on FAO activities and policies." (Mr. Osara's introduction appears in Appendix 2(c) of this report.

7. Turning to the activities of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, the Director indicated that it was his intention that the development of the activities of the Forestry Division under the Regular Program keep pace with the expanding activities in the various field programs. The Regional Forestry Commissions were of great importance for the Regular Program, as their task was essentially:

- (a) to facilitate the exchange of views on forest policy;
- (b) to coordinate development in technical activities;
- (c) to advise FAO on the orientation of field operations;
- (d) to formulate proposals for the Division's Program of Work.

The Agenda for the meeting provided opportunities for the Commission to discharge its responsibilities in respect of each of the above four points.

The Commission was requested to formulate any relevant suggestions on the future activities of the Division, and especially to examine the findings of the FAO/ECE Study on European Timber Trends and Prospects, which indicates the magnitude of the timber supply problem in Europe. The Commission was also asked for suggestions concerning the contribution of forestry to the United Nations Development Decade.

The Director concluded by congratulating the Spanish Government on the decision that Spain would be the host country for the forthcoming Sixth World Forestry Congress.

8. The Chairman welcomed the delegates and observers and especially the delegation of Rumania, this country being represented for the first time at a session of the Commission after acquisition of FAO membership. He also paid tribute to Dr. Camaiti, former Head of the Italian Forest Service, and to Dr. Mann, former Head of the Forest Service of the Federal Republic of Germany, who had both retired since the last session of the Commission.

II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

9. The provisional agenda was adopted without comment. It constitutes Appendix 3(a) to this report.

The working papers prepared by the Secretariat are listed in Appendix 4(a)

III. RULES OF PROCEDURE

10. At the request of the 11th FAO Conference, the Commission agreed to insert in Rule X.1 of its Rules of Procedure the words underlined in the following text:

"Rule X - Expenses

1. Expenses incurred by representatives of Members of the Commission and by their alternates or advisers, when attending sessions of the Commission, the Executive Committee, subsidiary bodies or ad hoc meetings, as well as the expenses incurred by observers at sessions or ad hoc meetings, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations. Expenses incurred by the Chairman of a subsidiary body of the Commission invited to attend sessions of the Executive Committee in accordance with Rule III-1 shall be borne by his Government. Should experts be invited by the Director-General of the Organization to attend sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies or ad hoc meetings in their individual capacity, their expenses shall be borne by the Organization."

11. The Commission took note of the decision of the Conference to abolish the International Chestnut Commission and to establish, as proposed by the Commission, a permanent Working Party on Chestnut, subsidiary to the Commission and whose terms of reference would be drawn up by the latter.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COMMISSION

Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems ('Silva Mediterranea')

12. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. J. de Vaissière (France), the report of the 8th Session of the Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems, held at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, from 12 to 15 May 1962, was presented by the Secretariat. Four sectors of activity were particularly stressed:

- (a) Co-ordination of Mediterranean forestry research
- (b) Goat raising policies
- (c) Collection of basic data for forestry planning
- (d) Mediterranean Development Project.

Co-ordination of Mediterranean forestry research

13. The Commission took note that the Mediterranean Forestry Sub-Commission had decided to accord priority to the following ten research projects:
 1. The establishment of pilot watersheds for the quantitative determination of the influence of forest and range management of natural stands on streamflow.
 2. An economic study of the possibilities of using fodder trees and shrubs in reforestation work and on rangelands.
 3. Direct and indirect costs and benefits of forest shelterbelts and windbreaks in semi-arid and arid zones.

4. Selection and improvement, with a view to the production of selected seeds, of stands of Aleppo pine, Pinus brutia, Mediterranean cedars and cypress.
 5. Economic soundness of techniques for irrigation, cultivation and application of fertilizers in eucalyptus stands.
 6. Economic soundness of techniques for irrigation, cultivation and application of fertilizers in poplar plantations.
 7. Study of the ecological adaptation of eucalypts.
 8. The production of certified eucalyptus seed in the Mediterranean basin, with a view to forestry research or to the execution of reforestation programmes.
 9. The setting up of a network of arboreta of quick-growing species.
 10. Biological studies on alfa grass (Stipa or Macrochloa tenacissima and Lygaeum spartum) and studies on the management of alfa lands.
14. The plan of operation for the execution of each of these projects had already been prepared by qualified specialists. The Mediterranean Forestry Research Committee had been set up in agreement with the Chairman of IUFRO in order to distribute the responsibilities for carrying out the projects among the forest research institutes in the region and to co-ordinate their execution.

Goat raising policies

15. The Commission welcomed the recommendation made by the Mediterranean Forestry Sub-Commission for the organization of a seminar on goat raising policies in the Mediterranean region. It was understood that this seminar, which should include specialists in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, economics and sociology, should be able not only to supply the governments concerned with useful documentation to guide their policies regarding goat raising, but above all to define methods and elaborate projects for a quantitative evaluation of the ecological, economic and social factors which condition the success of each of the possible alternative policies.
16. The Commission noted with pleasure that the Technical Assistance Board had agreed to include the seminar in its 1963/64 budget and that preparations were under way to hold the seminar in Turkey, Cyprus and Yugoslavia in spring 1964.

Collection of basic data for forestry planning

17. The Commission was informed of the analysis of this problem made by the Mediterranean Forestry Sub-Commission at its last session. The Sub-Commission had stressed the need for setting up an appropriate methodology capable of allowing comparisons between existing statistical data on the productivity of the different types of forest. The Sub-Commission had recognized that an integral part of this methodology would be the establishment of appropriate

book-keeping systems for each forest management method. It had decided, therefore, to set up a working party to make proposals regarding the studies to be undertaken in order to set up standard systems of forestry accounting.

18. It was noted that the final report of this working party was expected to be examined by the next session of the Executive Committee of the Mediterranean Forestry Sub-Commission, at Rome, in January 1964.

Mediterranean Development Project

19. The Secretariat informed the delegates about the progress made in the implementation of the Mediterranean Development Project; a meeting is scheduled to be held in Nîmes (France) in the spring of 1964 to discuss the problems of Mediterranean development and the planning of spearhead development zones.

20. The Commission noted with pleasure that the spearhead approach to regional development, as evolved within the framework of the FAO Mediterranean Development Project, had been discussed and endorsed by the World Food Congress held in Washington last spring, and that the establishment of spearhead development zones wherever applicable was recommended.

21. After having heard the progress made by the different subsidiary bodies of the Mediterranean Forestry Sub-Commission, namely the Working Party on Eucalypts and the Working Party on Cork Oak, the Commission congratulated the Mediterranean Forestry Sub-Commission on the work accomplished and approved the report of its 8th session.

Working Party on Torrent Control, Protection from Avalanches and Watershed Management

22. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Messines (France), the activities of the Working Party were presented by the Secretariat. Attention was drawn to the final approval by the Working Party at its last meeting in Rome in August 1962 of the report on the qualitative classification of watersheds, which will be of great value in the preparation of pre-investment surveys for torrent control. It is expected that the final report, for which the rapporteur is Mr. Margaropoulos (Greece), will be ready by the end of 1963. Another topic studied by the Working Party is the establishment of a methodology for watershed development planning. A preliminary report on the interpretation of the concept of watershed management has been prepared by the Chairman of the Working Party and is expected to be published by the end of the year.

23. The Commission commended the Working Party for the work accomplished and approved the report of its 6th Session.

Working Party on Chestnut

24. In the absence of the Chairman of the Working Party, Mr. Mazzauchi (Switzerland), the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Velay, reported on the activities of the Working Party. The first session of the Working Party was held in France on 24-29 September 1962 and included a study tour in the Massif Central. The main topic studied by the Working Party was the treatment and management of

coppice and high forest and especially the conversion of chestnut stands as defined by the 4th and last Session of the International Chestnut Commission, i.e. aimed at establishing intensive chestnut (fruit) production over limited areas, while using the rest of the area presently under chestnut for timber farming. In view of these new intensive cultivation methods, the importance of research on disease-resistant stock and strains was stressed. The recreative value of chestnut forests was referred to.

25. The Commission took note of the wish of the Working Party that its next session be held some time in 1965, and commended the Working Party for the work achieved.

Study Tours on Silviculture

26. The Commission took note of the activities carried out under this item. It congratulated the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division for the organization of the study tours on silviculture, which were proving to be of great value for the participants, and recommended that this activity should be continued. In this context, the Commission suggested that the contents of the study tours be extended and suggested the following topics: modern forest management in the context of the results of the studies on timber trends and prospects; the effects of pruning on the quality - and therefore the profitability - of timber.

27. The Commission also noted the wish expressed by the delegations of Israel and Cyprus at its last session that their countries be hosts, jointly if necessary, for study tours on: "The care of plantations under Mediterranean conditions".

28. In view of the participation in these study tours of outstanding specialists from the developed countries, it was agreed that it would be advisable, whenever possible, to invite specialists from outside the region to participate.

Ad hoc Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics

29. The Chairman of the Working Party, Mr. J. Keller (Switzerland) reported to the Commission on the activities of this Working Party.

The Commission praised the work carried out by the Working Party and stressed the importance of gradually improving the scope and quality of statistics on forests and forest products.

30. The Commission noted the substantial progress achieved in the field of conversion factors and the interesting proposals which have been put forward concerning the 1963 World Forest Inventory. The wish of the Working Party that a meeting be convened to discuss the structure of the 1968 Inventory in time to allow the countries to prepare their national inventories according to the findings of this meeting was also noted.

31. While recognizing the complexity of the problem of forest investments, the Commission stressed the importance of this problem and the need for calculations on the profitability of forest investments that are comparable between countries and with those of other sectors. It requested its Executive Committee to seek means of pursuing studies on this matter at the level of the Commission.

32. The Commission examined the question of the status of the ad hoc Working Party. In view of the importance of the problems in the field of statistics on forests and forest products, the Commission recommended that the Working Party be given the status of a permanent subsidiary body with the title of "Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics", subject to the approval of the other parent body, the Timber Committee of ECE, and of the FAO Conference.

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

33. Mr. E.G. Richards (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with ILO), briefly reviewed its activities over the past two years. He drew attention to the training courses, organized outside the European region by FAO, ILO and bilateral government aid and based on experience in forest working techniques gained through the work of the Joint Committee.

34. Thanks were expressed to the Government of Czechoslovakia, which organized, under the joint auspices of FAO, ILO and ECE, an international training course on the transport of timber by tractor and preparation of work sites, from 25 August to 11 September 1963.

35. Mr. Sarcorius, Chief of the FAO Forestry Working Group, reported on the Symposium on the Planning of Forest Communication Networks (Roads and Cables) held in Geneva from 19 to 23 August 1963. Thanks were expressed to the Governments of France and Switzerland for organizing a study tour which enabled participants to visit communication networks in various types of terrain.

36. The expansion of the activities of the Joint Committee since its creation was noted with satisfaction. Attention was drawn to some particularly useful but difficult studies undertaken and the utility of its work was commended.

V. CO-OPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

37. The Commission took note of the activities carried out by its Executive Committee in co-operation with the European Commission on Agriculture. A survey on small farms had been prepared and a study on country planning and land use was being prepared. The Commission was also informed of the activities carried out by OECD in the field of land use and agricultural adjustment. The observer from the EEC informed the Commission on the European Economic Community's activities in the field of the use of marginal lands by forestry. Mr. de Vaissière gave an account of the work done by the EEC on the structural aspects of agriculture.

38. The Commission considered that this co-operation with ECA ought to be continued in view of the "agricultural revolution" in process, as this "revolution", whilst it created great possibilities for afforestation and reforestation activities, might at the same time be the source of serious difficulties in the procurement of manpower for forest exploitation. Attention was also drawn to the problem of water preservation and use.

39. The Commission therefore invited its Executive Committee to continue these studies on the same lines and to endeavour, in co-operation with the Secretariat and the competent Divisions of FAO, to develop a methodology for the planning of land use, especially in the "hinterland" of development zones.

VI. PROGRAM OF WORK AND BUDGET OF THE FORESTRY DIVISION FOR 1964/65

40. The Commission heard from the Director an outline of the Program regarding forestry and forest products, proposed by the Director-General for the biennium 1964/65. The Director stated that the work of the Division would continue to be shaped by the indications emerging from its ever-growing field programs about the assistance required by Member Governments and by the results of the series of regional studies on timber resources and requirements which were now being completed. The Director intimated that the enlargement of the Division's field programs, which had strengthened the position of the Division within FAO, provided a solid basis for pursuing, and in some cases reinforcing, its Regular Program activities.

41. Broadly, the main lines of the proposed 1964/65 Program of Work are:

- a) The Division will complete as planned its series of regional studies on wood resources and requirements. As a new item, it will undertake an overall study of world trends. Supplementary studies will also be undertaken on intra- and inter-regional trade.
- b) The Division will collaborate more closely with other sectors of the Organization in work related to land use planning, watershed management, range improvement, etc.
- c) A new Section will be established to deal with development planning for forestry and forest industries and to help member countries program forestry expansion and related industries, as part of national economic development programs, having as targets national or regional needs for forest products and ultimately wider export possibilities.
- d) High priority will continue to be given to work related to education and training. A World Consultation on how to bring about a steadily increasing flow of qualified personnel at all levels will be arranged in co-operation with the FAO Panel on Education in Forestry.
- e) Through EPTA and UNSF, resource surveys and appraisals, pre-investment surveys and feasibility studies will be systematically promoted.
- f) There will be close collaboration with the Rural Institution and Services Division in rendering assistance to overcome administrative and institutional difficulties in implementing development plans.
- g) Regional forest industry conferences will be organized for Latin America in 1964, Africa and the Near East in 1965, devoted to pulp and paper development.

- h) An Afforestation Section will be established to deal primarily with problems relating to quick-growing species. Preparations will be started for a worldwide symposium on man-made forests, to be held in 1966.

42. Without being able to discuss in detail the program, which will be fully examined by the Technical Committee on Forestry and Forest Products at the next FAO Conference, the Commission was of the view that the program proposed was broadly on the right lines. The hope was expressed that the growing field program, especially that of the United Nations Special Fund, would not have an adverse effect on the regular program, to which the Commission attached much importance.

43. The Commission also expressed the view that the changes in demand for wood, both in quantity and kind, forecast by the Timber Trends Study, required new thinking on forest management. Consequently, it was desirable for the Forestry Division to give greater attention to this subject.

VII. AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION

44. The Commission noted that the forecasts it had made at its last session in the field of afforestation and reforestation had been substantially correct for forest extension, with an average, for the period under review, of about 330,000 hectares (as compared with a forecast of 300,000 - 350,000 ha). For forest restoration and new plantations, achievements had actually slightly exceeded the Commission's forecasts (about 340,000 ha. as against 250,000 - 300,000 ha. for forest restoration and nearly 62,000 ha. as against 50,000 - 60,000 ha. for new plantations).

The data provided by Member Nations for the years 1961-62 are shown in the table which constitutes Appendix 5(a) of this report.

45. Some 40,000 ha. and 35,000 ha. respectively were reported as having been deforested in 1961 and 1962 in thirteen countries. This represents an increase of about 4,000 ha. or 12% over the area cleared annually during the previous two-year period. Industrial development, agriculture and road construction were among the main causes of deforestation in the reporting countries during the period under review, as in the previous two-year period.

46. Other countries, on the other hand, reported an increase in forest area owing to causes other than afforestation or reforestation, amounting to 16,600 ha. in 1961 and 30,100 ha. in 1962. The figures for 1959 and 1960 were respectively 57,500 ha. and 4,000 ha. The wide fluctuation within each period is due to the rectification of forest areas effected in Austria (+ 52,000 ha. in 1959) and in Poland (+ 22,800 ha. in 1962). The factors responsible for these increases were the natural extension of forests, the drainage of open swamps and the abandonment of unproductive grazing lands.

47. The purpose of the statistics collected for the sessions of the European Forestry Commission is to assess the potential increase in the European timber supply, in order to provide a basis for advising member governments on their forest policy. Recognizing that the statistics collected for the forest

inventory at five-year intervals could not achieve the same purpose, the Commission decided to maintain the present procedure of collecting statistics at two-year intervals. It was stated, however, that there was scope for an improvement of the definitions and a simplification of the questionnaire used for these statistics. The Secretariat was therefore invited to study the means of achieving the desired improvements, in co-operation with the Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics.

48. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the possibility of including information on the use of fertilizers in forestry in the national progress reports or in the questionnaires on afforestation. As in most countries fertilization of forests is still in the experimental stage, it was thought unnecessary to add a special item on the subject to the questionnaire. Detailed investigations on the matter are the concern of IUFRO. It was agreed that any remarkable information on the subject should be given under Sections 2 or 7 of the national progress reports. In view of the importance of this question, the Commission decided to request its Executive Committee to consider the possibility of preparing a report on the extent to which the results of research in this field can justify action at the policy level.

VIII. FOREST FIRE STATISTICS

49. The Commission noted with regret that the number of fires had increased to over 14,000 in 1961 and over 15,000 in 1962. The burnt area for the same years was respectively 155,000 ha. and 188,000 ha. The Commission found it difficult to isolate any causal agent responsible for the deteriorating trends. It considered, however, that the increased number of tourists, climatic conditions favouring fires and difficult terrain accounted principally for the increased damage. In view of the reasonable assumption that at least 55% of the total number of fires were caused by carelessness and in anticipation of growing recreational activities, the Commission recommended that intensified efforts be made to teach the public to be careful with fires in and around forest areas, and called the attention of Member Governments to this problem.

50. In order to provide a better basis for the interpretation of forest fire statistics, the Commission decided that in the future European countries should be divided into three groups: Mediterranean countries, northern Europe and central Europe. The Commission recommended that in Mediterranean countries, separate statistics be collected for fires occurring in forest stands proper and fires in the unproductive maquis or garrigue.

51. The Commission wished to emphasize the extent of the economic losses caused by forest fires every year. The need was felt for an appraisal of the technical and economic aspects of the forest fire problem. Consequently, the Commission asked its Executive Committee to study, in collaboration with the Secretariat, the ways and means of preparing a report on this topic to be presented to the next session. This report would cover technical improvements, operational methods, evaluation of costs and benefits of fire control operations and the present level of investment in forest fire control.

IX. FILMS ON FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

52. A total of 35 films had been produced in 12 European countries (Austria, Cyprus, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia) - nine less than in the previous two-year period. In addition five film strips were reported as having been produced in Austria during the period under review. Only one country provided information on forestry films which complied with the recommendation made by the Commission at its previous session, which was that O.D.C. references be given in the report. It was once again emphasized, therefore, that member countries' attention be drawn to the fact that such references should be given in future submissions.

X. PESTS AND DISEASES

53. On the basis of Secretariat Note FAO/EFC-63/4, the Commission reviewed the situation with regard to forest pests and diseases.

54. The Secretariat report mentioned weather conditions as a factor responsible for the decreased resistance of trees and for directly changing the virulence of pest attacks. Of special note were the late frosts experienced in both 1961 and 1962 and the severe winter of 1962/63 in reducing the insect population.

55. The insect pest of greatest concern to members of the Commission was the processionary caterpillar of pines, Thaumetopoea Spp., which caused widespread damage in many countries, including Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Of secondary importance were the sawflies, Diprion pini, D. sertifer and D. pallipes, which had caused extensive damage to pine stands, notably Pinus sylvestris. The European pine-shoot moth (Rhyacionia bucliana) continued to damage pine stands in several countries. Many countries reported insect attacks on poplar plantations.

56. With regard to diseases, six countries expressed concern for the destruction being caused by the root pathogen, Fomes annosus. Stump spraying with creosote was becoming routine procedure in several countries and research on other control measures was being intensified. The rust Cronartium flaccidum was threatening all the stands of two- and three-needle pines in Italy.

57. Biological control remained a subject of increasing activity in research and field controls.

The Commission regretted that few reports mentioned any details of control operations and that no reports discussed the cost of control measures, though both these points were of substantial interest. The Commission emphasized the importance of disease attacks as compared with insect attacks. Although less spectacular, disease attacks frequently involved higher and more persistent damage than that involved in insect attacks.

XI. ORIENTATION OF THE WORK OF THE NEXT SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

58. The Commission expressed the view that at its next session the discussions should concentrate on a few broad political issues, appropriate for discussion at the level of heads of forest administrations. As examples of the issues to

be discussed, the role of forestry in land use planning and forest management were mentioned. The discussions should be of a symposium type and government delegations or groups of government delegations should be appointed as leaders for the discussion of each of the items and made responsible for the preparation of the background documentation. The Commission asked its Executive Committee to advise on the preparation of the agenda of the next meeting and on the distribution of items among the delegations. The possibility of the Executive Committee discharging this responsibility in consultation with government members was contemplated.

XII. THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION SCHEMES ON EUROPE'S FORESTRY

59. Mr. du Vignaux, Directeur général des eaux et forêts of France, informed the Commission of the progress made by the Common Market countries towards co-ordination of their forest policies. After recalling the philosophy and principles of the Common Market policies, Mr. du Vignaux said that the establishment of a co-ordinated forest policy was among the objectives of the EEC Commission - all the more so owing to the deficit in wood within the Community and the expansion of requirements.

60. In order to facilitate the efficient working of the Common Market, its member nations have given priority to co-ordinating their technical regulations. Examples of this coordination were:

- (a) the establishment of regulations for trade in forest plants and seeds;
- (b) the establishment of common phytosanitary regulations;
- (c) the establishment of a common commercial classification of roundwood.

61. The co-ordination of forestry statistics and of forest research within the Community was also being contemplated. Mr. du Vignaux emphasized the possibility of extending the common regulations established within the Community to other countries.

62. The Commission was also informed that no major decision had yet been taken regarding the establishment of a co-ordinated forest policy for the members of the Community. It was possible, however, that a major step forward in this direction would be taken at the next meeting, on 23 October, of the Council of Ministers of the Community.

63. Some delegations expressed misgivings about possible increasing difficulties for the importation of finished forest products from the countries outside the Community. Mr. du Vignaux stated in this respect that it did not seem likely that either a reduction in imports or a substantial change in commercial trends would occur in the Community as a whole, but he indicated that the customs tariffs of the member countries were being gradually either raised or lowered, as the case might be, in order to arrive at a common customs tariff representing the arithmetical mean of the national tariffs.

64. Some delegations from member countries of the EFTA* group informed the Commission of their respective commercial position in relation to the Common Market. Given the nature of the EFTA, which was unlike that of the Common Market, no attempts had yet been made to harmonize certain technical aspects of the countries' forest policies.

* European Free Trade Association

65. The Commission invited its Secretariat to maintain contact with the Secretariats of the European economic associations in order to follow their development, and to keep members of the Commission informed.

XIII. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

66. The Commission heard a statement by Mr. J. Westoby, Deputy Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division, on the significance of the United Nations Development Decade. Under the resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the Development Decade, "the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are called upon to take, each in their own field, the overall responsibility at the international level for creating conditions which will make possible the achievement of the objectives collectively set by the Member Nations. These objectives call for the achievement, by the end of the decade, of an annual rate of growth of 5% in national income. Allowing for population increase and the need to raise diets to the minimum level required for health and strength, this would mean a rate of growth of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % in food and agricultural production." FAO's activities in general and those of the Forestry Division in particular had, consequently, been orientated to help in achieving this objective. As a result of this policy, the FAO field operations under different programs, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, World Food Program, Special Fund, etc., had grown enormously. By now, the Forestry Division had operational responsibility for 25 Special Fund projects and exercised technical supervision over 130 experts in the field.

67. In discharging its responsibilities concerning the field projects, the Forestry Division needed to an increasing extent the co-operation of the European Forest Administrations. The Commission agreed to the three tasks mentioned by the Deputy Director of the Forestry Division:

- (a) Provision of training facilities, particularly for forest work. There is a growing need for the granting of more and more fellowships, the organization of training centres and seminars, etc.;
- (b) Recruitment of experts. This point constituted the most urgent problem and the ensuing discussions were mainly concentrated on this.
- (c) Orientation of research towards solving technical problems, especially those posed in under-developed regions.

The Commission recognized, however, that the most difficult problem was still that of experts.

68. The Commission recognized that the most highly qualified technicians were not always the most suitable ones to carry out technical assistance assignments. Besides technical background, other specific qualifications were required. In this context, the Commission expressed the view that the selection of suitable experts for FAO's field programmes would be greatly facilitated by close contacts between the FAO and Member Governments.

69. It was also recognized as highly advisable that experts from developed countries should be specially trained to perform technical tasks in under-developed countries. In this respect the Commission commended the associate experts scheme which, while enhancing the Technical Assistance Program, provided a valuable in-service training for future full-fledged Technical Assistance experts.

70. The Commission invited its member nations to explore the possibilities of adopting such a scheme. The Secretariat was requested to inform the member governments on the details of the organization and implementation of this scheme.

71. It was, however, unanimously stressed that one of the essential conditions for easing the recruitment problem was the release of qualified technicians on terms which did not prejudice their position in their home country. The Commission therefore emphatically urged member governments to study all possible means to ensure that suitable candidates for technical assignments in developing countries can be made readily available.

72. In this connexion the Commission commented favourably on the suggestion that the European national forest administrations might create excess posts in their establishments in order to have technicians readily available for foreign assignments.

73. The possibility of adopting the so-called "Livre Journal" system was also examined. Under this system the experts would pay short visits to the country of assignment, and prepare a diary describing in full particulars the operations which should be carried out in the period intervening between successive visits. Though this procedure is not applicable under all conditions, and care must be exercised to ensure continuity, it was felt that in some instances this reduction of the time spent in the field by the expert might make recruitment easier.

74. In view of the ever-increasing volume of work carried out under the field programs, the Commission also recommended that working arrangements between member governments and FAO should be established to ensure closer co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral aid programs.

75. In order to facilitate the execution of EPTA or Special Fund projects and for lightening the load on FAO, the suggestions were made by some delegations:

- (a) that FAO should be selective in undertaking projects, with the aim of ensuring that all the projects undertaken were within the Organization's capacity;
- (b) so that the number and extent of projects were not unduly restricted by (a) above, FAO should make use, where appropriate, of agency services and contracts. Appointing established institutes as agents for projects in the field of education, training and research was particularly appropriate; while contracts might also be considered with industrial or survey consultants, for inventory surveys, feasibility studies and the like.

XIV. FAO/ECE EUROPEAN TIMBER TRENDS AND PROSPECTS STUDY, AND REVIEW OF NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS IN THE LIGHT OF THIS STUDY

76. These items of the Agenda of the Commission were examined by an ad hoc Joint FAO/ECE Meeting on Forest Policies in Europe, which took place at Geneva on 2, 3 and 7 October 1963. Mr. W. Plym Forshell (Sweden), Chairman of the European Forestry Commission, was elected Chairman of the Joint Meeting. The report of this meeting, in which all the members of EFC participated, constitutes Part II of this publication.

XV. SIXTH WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

77. After being informed by the Director of the Forestry Division that the FAO Council had accepted the candidature of Spain as host country for the Sixth World Forestry Congress, the Commission heard a statement by Mr. S. Sanchez-Herrera, Director-General of Forestry of Spain, in this respect. Mr. Sanchez-Herrera thanked the FAO Council for the acceptance of the Spanish candidature and expressed his hope that the Spanish Forest Administration would be able to avail itself of the help of FAO and the advice of former host countries in the organization of the Congress. He then gave some information on the financial and administrative measures adopted by the Spanish Administration to ensure the efficient organization of the Congress. The Congress would probably be held in Madrid in the spring of 1966. He added that the Spanish Government had contacted the French, Portuguese and Moroccan Governments to see whether study tours could be organized in these countries as well.

XVI. STUDY TOUR

78. On 4 October the participants took part in a study tour organized by the Federal Inspectorate of Forestry at Bern in cooperation with the Institute of Silviculture of the Federal Polytechnic School at Zurich. The topics dealt with during this study tour were the following:

- General silvicultural principles followed by the School of Silviculture at Zurich
- Regeneration of stands by the system of successive regeneration fellings;
- Conversion of coppice with standards into a forest under the selection system
- Examples of cleaning and thinning
- An example of silvicultural planning
- Economic returns from intensive forestry practices.

The participants were provided with very complete documentation on the different plots visited.

79. The Commission wished to thank warmly the authorities of the city of Zurich, the Federal Inspectorate of Forestry and the Federal Polytechnic School for the hospitality extended to its members and for the lessons they were able to draw from the visits organized.

XVII. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

80. The Commission requested that the date and place of its next Session, which could be held in spring 1965, be fixed by the Director-General of FAO and by its Executive Committee. It noted with gratitude the invitation presented by the Austrian delegation to hold the study tour which would be organized on this occasion, in Austria. The suggested theme for this study tour was: "Large forest estates and their productivity".

XVIII. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

81. In accordance with the provisions of Rule II-1 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission elected a Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen for the forthcoming period. The following members of the Commission were unanimously elected:

Chairman:	Mr. Otto Eckmüllner (Austria)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. Hakon Frølund (Denmark)
	Mr. Adrianus Stoffels (Netherlands)
	Mr. Dusan Klepac (Yugoslavia)

XIX. ADOPTION OF REPORT

82. This report was unanimously adopted by the Commission on 5 October 1963..

EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
COMMISSION EUROPEENNE DES FORETS

FAO/FEPC/63/T
APPENDIX I(a)
ANNEXE 1(a)

12th Session
12ème Session

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

Chairman : Mr. W. PLYM FORSHELL (Sweden
Président : Suède)

Secretary : Mr. L. GIMENEZ-QUINTANA (FAO)
Secrétaire

A) Member Nations
Etats Membres

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Autriche Gregor Mendelstrasse 33
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Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
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Direction générale des Eaux et Forêts
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Chypre Cyprus Forestry College
Prodromos

Denmark : - Mr. Hakon FRØLUND, Director of State Forests
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Federal Republic of Germany
République fédérale d'Allemagne

- Mr. Franz KLOSE, Ministerialdirektor
Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forst
Bonn

- Mr. Dietrich von HEGEL, Oberregierungsrat
Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forste
Bonn

- Finland
Finlande : - Mr. Antero PIHA, Director-General
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Norvège Landbruksdepartementet
Oslo
- Poland : - Mr. Eugeniusz ILMURZYNSKI, Professor
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- Mr. Zbigniew KULCZYSKI, Director
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- Romania
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Direction de sylviculture et de l'industrie du bois
Comité d'Etat de planification
Bucarest
- M. Nicholae DUMITRESCU, Directeur
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Direction générale des forêts
Ankara
- M. Hasan ASMAZ, Chef de la Division des statistiques
Direction générale des forêts
Ankara
- M. Nurettin TURKOZ, Directeur de la Section "Reboisement"
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- Mr. Dusan ORESCANIN, Professor
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- M. Dusan KLEPAC, Professeur
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B) International Organizations
Organisations internationales

International Labour Office
Bureau international du travail

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International Union of Forest Research Organizations
Union internationale des instituts de recherches forestières

- M. Antonio BIRAGHI, Professor of Forest Pathology
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Commission économique pour l'Europe

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- Mr. M. de BACKER, Chief, Statistical Section, Timber Division
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C) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

- Mr. Paul LAMARTINE YATES, Regional Representative for Europe
Regional FAO Office for Europe
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- Mr. N. OSARA, Director, Forestry and Forest Products Division
F.A.C.
Rome, Italy
- Mr. Jack WESTOBY, Deputy Director, Forestry and Forest Products
Division
F.A.O.
Rome, Italy
- Mr. René G. FONTAINE, Chief, Forest Policy Branch
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12th Session
12ème Session

INTRODUCTION BY MR. N.A. OSARA, DIRECTOR,
FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS DIVISION
DISCOURS DE M. N.A. OSARA, DIRECTEUR DE LA
DIVISION DES FORÊTS ET PRODUITS FORESTIERS

1. When I was a country delegate to the sessions of this Forestry Commission, I was accustomed to hearing such excellent introductory speeches by the Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division on these occasions that in the actual situation I face this speech with particular concern.

I shall not conceal from you that the preparation of this session of the European Forestry Commission has been carried out by our Division under unusual stress. Only a few weeks ago the man who has been, during his period of office, an outstanding Director of the Division, was translated to another sphere. To this, fortuitous circumstances added a number of vacancies amongst our key staff. Not least there has been the imminent retirement of the Chief of our Geneva Forestry Working Group, Peter Sartorius, who for so long has successfully dedicated himself to FAO. You can well imagine, therefore, Mr. Chairman, how much I rely on the goodwill and understanding of this Commission to excuse the many improvisations to which we have had to resort in order to fulfil our commitments towards European Forest Administrations.

2. I have mentioned, as a turning point in the history of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, the departure of Dr. Glesinger. I do not think that this is an overstatement. Egon Glesinger has imparted to the Division the drive which is peculiarly his. He has succeeded in assuring the presence of forestry in all major FAO undertakings, thereby considerably increasing the scope and activities of this Division. I do not wish to overwhelm you now with a detailed inventory of Egon's achievements. There is, in fact, hardly any project now underway in the Division which has not felt the impact of his initiative. In the course of our discussions we shall be referring to many of these projects and this will, I think, constitute the best acknowledgement we could proffer to Dr. Glesinger and the one he will most appreciate.

3. The loss of Dr. Glesinger will be hard felt by the Division but there is also a positive aspect in this connection which should not be forgotten. Egon Glesinger has not disappeared from FAO activities, he has only made an important step and now belongs as ADG. to the very small group of men who have a decisive influence on FAO activities and policies in their capacity as the closest advisors to the Director-General. In fact, it does not happen too often that people with a forestry background are reaching positions like this, and therefore I think that such a development must be greeted with great satisfaction. A man like Dr. Glesinger cannot, of course, any more consider himself a representative of forestry in his new position, but it is only natural that neither can he forget his forestry background, and this means that matters of importance to forestry will not be neglected as sometimes happens - not perhaps because of lack of good will

but just as other matters are so much closer to so many people. We of the "Famiglia Forestale" should therefore be happy if more and more of our officers and friends could succeed in following Dr. Glesinger's example, even with the risk of losing prominent collaborators from our own ranks. I am glad to say that, in fact, Dr. Glesinger is actually not the only example within FAO of such a trend.

4. If I were asked to specify what has been the most prominent feature of Dr. Glesinger's period of office, I would not hesitate in saying that it has been the extensive and rapid growth in our field operations. At present, around 130 field experts are discharging their responsibilities to a great number of countries under the technical supervision and control of our Division. Every continent and almost every forestry problem imaginable is covered. There is one further point to be remembered, i.e. the number of projects or expert appointments under process is of the same order of magnitude as that of projects already operational.

In pursuing this changed emphasis to field programs, the Division is, of course, but following the general trend in all FAO activities during the past few years. However, I cannot conceal my feeling that we are nearing the limit of our possibilities in this direction. It cannot be denied that the enormous growth in our responsibilities, as almost direct executors of field projects, has had to be achieved at the expense of another sector of activities, namely what is called our Regular Program. It could not have been otherwise, since the growth in our field activities has not been matched by a similar strengthening in our working capacity.

5. There is, nevertheless, a full realisation within FAO of the fundamental importance of our Regular Program. It is the central source of inspiration on which all the rest of our activities depends. It will, in fact, be my policy to see that not only will no further disadvantages be put on our Regular Program activities, but that these activities will, if possible, be strengthened. I do not think it will be particularly difficult to follow this policy. I think we can make the necessary adjustments without in any way impairing our field program activities.

6. Within the Regular Program, the activities of the Regional Forestry Commissions are of the highest importance. The advice forthcoming from these Commissions constitutes, by and large, the directives on which the work of the Division is based. The Regional Forestry Commissions have, in fact, four major responsibilities which are essential if the FAO activities are to carry their full weight. These four major tasks are:

- a) the exchange of views on forest policy;
- b) a coordination of development in technical activities;
- c) advice to FAO on the orientation of field operations;
- d) the formulation of proposals for the Division's Program of Work.

The Agenda for this meeting provides opportunities for this Commission to discharge its responsibilities in respect to each of the above four points.

7. Like my predecessors, I hope that the sessions of this Commission will constitute a periodic meeting-ground for the Heads of European Forest Services, or their representatives, to advise me on the future activities of the Division. I shall examine with the greatest attention all suggestions regarding any new directions we should follow, and shall communicate them to the Forestry Committee of the full Conference of FAO.

8. I wish particularly to underline the importance of this present session, during which the Commission will be asked to examine the preliminary conclusions of the Study carried out by the Secretariats of FAO and ECCE: Timber Trends and Prospects in Europe, 1950-1975. Any comments which the Commission may wish to make will not only help the Secretariat in completing the Study and in pursuing our future activities, but also assist member governments in directing their policies along sound lines. The European situation in the field of wood and fibre is no longer an internal problem of this region only. One of the main findings of the Study is that in the late 1950s Europe has become a net importer of wood and it is apparent that this trend will continue. From which sources in future Europe will receive its wood supply is a most interesting problem which already now has aroused interest far outside Europe. Evidently it will be a matter of first-class importance to find out how far the potentialities within the region can afford the additional wood supply, how great the import will have to be from other sources, and where these other sources will be. It is no secret that many of the developing countries which are in urgent need of an increased foreign trade, are looking with a keen interest at the European timber situation.

9. As regards the current and future activities of FAO, these will be examined under Item 6 of the Agenda. A document has been prepared on the activities of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and I shall give you a brief summary of the proposals which the Director-General intends to make to the Conference as regards our Program of Work for 1964-65.

10. During this session the Commission will also wish to consider the impact of the various schemes for economic integration on European forest policies, and I hope that the countries which are members of the various European associations will follow up the indications given during previous sessions and inform the Commission of any interesting developments that have or are likely to take place.

11. The Commission will also hear a statement on the United Nations Development Decade and will be asked for suggestions on the role which forestry could play in this development. It is important, in fact, that this role be better known and that the developing countries make the maximum possible use of their available natural resources in order to promote their economic growth.

12. Finally, the Commission will be informed of preliminary talks which have taken place regarding the Sixth World Forestry Congress and of the decisions taken by the FAO Council in this respect. I should like to congratulate the delegate of Spain, which has been selected as the host country for the next Congress, and invite all European countries, which have always played a prominent part in ensuring the success of previous Congresses, to start thinking about their contributions. The Congress will, however, be discussed in detail only during the forthcoming Conference of FAO in Rome.

13. I should like to conclude this introduction by wishing the Commission a most successful and interesting meeting, from which I hope all the delegations will be able to draw valuable indications for the future evolution of their country's forest policy.

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Reappraisal of European Timber Trends and Prospects*
3. Review of national progress reports on forestry in the light of the FAO/ECE Study on European Timber Trends and Prospects*
4. The impact of economic integration schemes on European forestry
5. European forestry and the United Nations' Development Decade
6. Current and future FAO activities in the Region
7. Sixth World Forestry Congress (1966)
8. Study tour (4 October 1963)
9. Date and Place of the next session
10. Election of Officers
11. Other business
12. Adoption of the Report

* These two items were discussed at the Ad hoc Joint FAO/ECE Meeting on Forest Policies in Europe, on 2 and 3 October 1963.

EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
COMMISSION EUROPEENNE DES FORÊTS

12th Session
12ème Session

FAO/EFC-63/7.)
APPENDIX 4(a)
ANNEXE 4(2.)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS
LISTE DES DOCUMENTS

Item 1 of the Agenda :
Point 1 de l'ordre du jour

- FAO/EFC-63/1 Rev.1 : - Provisional Agenda
- Ordre du jour provisoire
- FAO/EFC-63/1 Rev.1 Corr.1 : - Corrigendum to Provisional Agenda
- Corrigendum à Ordre du jour provisoire
- FAO/EFC-63/1 Rev.1 Add.1 : - Provisional Timetable
- Emploi du temps provisoire

Item 3 of the Agenda :
Point 3 de l'ordre du jour

- FAO/EFC-63/2 : - Statistics on Afforestation and Reforestation -
Note by the Secretariat
- Etat des boisements et reboisements - Note du
Secrétariat
- FAO/EFC-63/2 Corr.1 : - Corrigendum to "Statistics on Afforestation
and Reforestation"
- Corrigendum à " Etat des boisements et des
reboisements."
- FAO/EFC-63/3 : - Forest Fires Statistics - Note by the Secretariat
- Statistiques des incendies de forêts - Note du
Secrétariat
- FAO/EFC-63/4 : - Insect Pests and Diseases - Note by the
Secretariat
- Insectes nuisibles et maladies - Note du Secrétariat.
- FAO/EFC-63/5 : - Forestry and Forest Products Films/ Films sur
(Bilingual/Bilingue) la forêt et les produits forestiers - Note by
the Secretariat / Note du Secrétariat.

Item 6 of the Agenda :
Point 6 de l'ordre du jour

- FAO/EFC-63/6 : - Current and Future Activities of FAO in the
Region - Note by the Secretariat
- Activités courantes et futures de la FAO dans
la région - Note du Secrétariat.

AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT IN 1961 AND 1962
TRAVAUX DE BOISEMENT ET DE REBOISEMENT EFFECTUÉS EN 1961 ET 1962

Country Pays	(a) Forest Extension Extension forestière		(b) New plantations outside the forest Nouvelles plantations: hors forêt		Total (a + b)		Forest Restoration Reconstitution fores- tère	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Austria/Autriche	3,811	4,968	553	438	4,364	5,406	6,016	5,982
Belgium/Belgique	750	750	1,100	1,100	1,850	1,850	1,600	1,600
Cyprus/Cypr	-	-	1,575 ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	1,264	1,514
Denmark/Danemark	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	3,500	3,500	-	-
Finland/Finlande	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,796 ⁽⁵⁾	92,563 ⁽⁵⁾
France	21,877	25,369	5,488	5,916	27,365	31,287	28,517	31,564
Germany/Allemagne	18,000	19,000	2,000	2,000	20,000	21,000	1,000	1,000
Greece/Grèce	5,500	3,000	860	740	6,360	3,740	5,600	4,100
Iceland/Islande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland/Irlande	10,949	10,490	-	-	10,949	10,490	396	519
Israel	2,261	1,961	243	91	2,504	2,052	290	640
Italy/Italie	12,600	8,000	10,040	7,200	22,640	15,200	8,000	7,000
Luxembourg	60	108	-	-	60	108	192	169
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	330	360	5,000 ⁽⁷⁾	5,000 ⁽⁷⁾	5,330	5,360	320	213
Norway/Norvège	12,700	13,700	-	-	12,700	13,700	20,900	21,800
Poland/Pologne	55,712	55,270	26,088	26,089	81,800	81,359	30,189	28,624
Portugal	33,000	35,000	4,000	4,000	37,000	39,000	5,500	5,500
Rumania/Roumanie	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,600	75,600
Spain/Espagne	104,490	90,504	850	740	105,340	91,244	24,545	18,325
Sweden/Suède	10,000	12,000	-	-	10,000	12,000	-	-
Switzerland/Suisse	350 ⁽²⁾	410 ⁽²⁾	15 ⁽³⁾	15 ⁽³⁾	365	425	250 ⁽²⁾	300 ⁽²⁾
Turkey/Turquie	1,192	2,764	890	1,111	2,082	3,875	8,941	11,602
United Kingdom/Royaume Uni								
Great Britain/Grande Bretagne	19,800	19,200	Negligible/ négligeable		19,800	19,200	20,900 ⁽¹⁾	20,000 ⁽¹⁾
N.Ireland/Irlande du Nord ⁽⁶⁾	1,958 (108)	1,969 (169)	51	36	2,009	2,005	300	280
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	18,400	18,900	3,700	4,500	22,100	23,400	21,200	16,600
TOTALS/TOTAUX	335,240	325,223	62,878 ⁽⁸⁾	60,978 ⁽⁸⁾	398,118	386,201	339,318	345,495

NOTES : (1) Reforestation of old woodlands / Reboisement d'anciennes surfaces forestières.

(2) Relate only to operations subsidized by the Confederation / Ne comprend que les travaux subventionnés par la Confédération.

(3) Estimates / Estimations.

(4) During the period 1961-62 315,000 forest seedlings were issued by the Department to private individuals. It is presumed that these have been planted but the exact area is not known; these figures were estimated by the Secretariat to be equivalent to 1,575 ha (200 plants per ha). / Durant la période 1961-62, 315.000 semences forestières ont été distribuées aux particuliers par le Service forestier. Il est présumé que ces semences ont été plantées, mais la surface exacte n'en est pas connue; le Secrétariat a estimé que ces chiffres représentaient l'équivalent de 1.575 ha (200 plants par ha).

(5) Planting and sowing / Plantations et semis.

(6) Figures in brackets represent the operations carried out privately / Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent les opérations exécutées par des particuliers.

(7) Plantations outside the forest were reported as having been established for 5,000 km each for 1961 and 1962 respectively; these figures were estimated by the Secretariat to be equivalent to 5,000 ha respectively (200 plants per km and 200 plants per ha). / Les plantations hors forêt ont été indiquées comme ayant été établies pour 5.000 km, pour chacune des années 1961 et 1962; le secrétariat a estimé que ces chiffres représentent l'équivalent de 5.000 ha (200 plants par km et 200 plants par ha.).

(8) Figures for Cyprus were not included/Les chiffres concernant Chypre ne sont pas inclus dans ce total.

PART II

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R E P O R T

of the

AD HOC JOINT FAO/EEPC MEETING
ON FOREST POLICIES IN EUROPE

I. INTRODUCTION

1. An ad hoc Joint FAO/ECE Meeting on Forest Policies in Europe was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 2, 3 and 7 October 1963. The purpose of this Joint Meeting was, first, to examine those parts of the draft of the "Joint FAO/ECE Study on European Timber Trends and Prospects - a New Appraisal, 1950-75" which relate to supply and, second, to review broadly forest policies in the region in the light of the findings of this Study.
2. Fifty-seven delegates from 24 European countries participated in the meeting. The countries represented were: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. Observers were also present from the International Labour Office, the European Economic Community, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations. Appendix 1(b) to this report gives the complete list of participants.
3. Mr. N. Osara, Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECE and outlined the important issues the ad hoc Joint Meeting was called upon to examine. The conclusions of the Joint FAO/ECE Study sounded a note of warning to all those responsible for wood production in Europe. If the challenge presented by current trends in European wood consumption were to be met, a drastic re-examination of forest policies was necessary.

II. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

4. The Meeting unanimously elected the following officers to preside over its discussions and facilitate its work:

Chairman:	Mr. W. Plym Forshell (Sweden)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. O. Eckmüller (Austria) Mr. A. Stoffels (Netherlands) Mr. N. Dumitrescu (Rumania)
Rapporteurs (Item 3):	Mr. E. Richards (United Kingdom)
(Item 4):	Mr. L. Velay (France)

III. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

5. The Provisional Agenda as drawn up by the FAO/ECE Secretariat was approved.

The list of the documents prepared by the Secretariat or submitted by the participating countries constitutes Appendix 2(b) of this Report.

IV. REAPPRAISAL OF EUROPEAN TIMBER TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

6. The meeting reviewed the principal findings of the joint FAO/ECE Study, "European Timber Trends and Prospects - A New Appraisal 1950-75". These may be summarized as follows.
7. Europe's requirements of industrial wood, which stood at 233 million cu.m. in 1960, are expected to rise to 340 million cu.m. by 1975. This estimate rests on the assumption that the targets for economic growth, planned in eastern Europe and proposed for western Europe, will be attained and that the past trend of wood products prices in relation to other prices will persist.
8. This expected increase may be compared with that which actually occurred over the decade 1950-1960: 64 million cu.m. which itself was more than twice the expansion which occurred over the whole period 1913-1950.
9. In the course of the last decade the pattern of Europe's industrial wood consumption, both in regard to the final uses to which wood is put and the form in which wood is consumed, has undergone a marked change. This trend is expected to continue, so that by 1975 it is estimated that 53% of European industrial wood consumption will be in the form of pulp products (paper, paperboard, rayon) and wood-based panels (plywood, fibreboard and particle board). This compares with 32% so used in 1960 and 22% in 1950. A consequence will be that only 50% of all European roundwood supplies will in 1975 be required in larger sizes (saw and veneer logs and large industrial wood), against 65% in 1950.
10. The volume of wood used as fuel in Europe, which fell from 118 to 106 million cu.m. between 1950 and 1960, is expected to fall further to 90 million cu.m. by 1975.
11. The rise in Europe's wood consumption between 1950 and 1960 had exceeded that foreseen in the earlier study, "European Timber Trends and Prospects", mainly because the rate of economic growth actually achieved had been greater than the earlier study had assumed. In the earlier study, a variety of measures - comprising a "dynamic forest policy" - had been advocated to meet Europe's rising wood needs. Most of these had been implemented, and their impact had been to raise European supplies of industrial wood from 173 million cu.m. in 1950 to 212 million cu.m. in 1960, i.e. well beyond the most optimistic expectations of a decade ago. Much of this increase had come about as the result of improved knowledge of Europe's forest resources, leading to higher estimates of net annual growth and a substantial raising of allowable cut.
12. A review of forest production plans in the individual countries of Europe indicates that supplies of industrial roundwood from European sources may reach 270 million m³ by 1975. Thus, though European production of industrial roundwood is rising rapidly, it is not rising at a rate sufficient to keep pace with rising requirements. Therefore, unless special measures are taken, Europe's timber balance, which changed from a surplus of 4 million cu.m. in 1950 to a deficit of 21 million cu.m. in 1960, could lead to a deficit of up to 70 million cu.m. by 1975. Moreover, the trends noted are likely to persist in the decades that follow.

13. The table below summarizes, for industrial wood, the developments from 1950 to 1960 and the forecasts to 1975.

Industrial Wood in Europe
Developments 1950-1960 and Forecasts to 1975
Requirements, Removals and Net Balance

	1950	1960	1975	1950	1960	1975
	Millions of cu.m.			Percentage		
<u>Consumption</u>						
Sawnwood	98.3	126.9	148	57	52	41
Woodpulp	33.2	64.6	150	19	26	41
Wood-based panel products	5.8	15.9	43	3	6.1	12
Other industrial roundwood (a)	36.5	38.1	24	21	14.1	6
Total equivalent volume of wood raw material	174	245	365	100	100	100
Total roundwood requirement (b)	169	233	340	97	95	93
<u>Removals</u>	173	212	270			
Balance (+) (c)	+ 4	-21	- 70			

- (a) Used in unprocessed form (pitprops, poles, posts, etc.)
 (b) Arrived at by deducting industrial wood residues from the total wood raw material.
 (c) Net exports in 1950 (+), net imports in 1960 (-) and potential gap 1975 (-)

14. The Study concludes that there is need to intensify efforts to raise productivity in existing forests and to undertake more ambitious planting programs, both on lands no longer required for agricultural purposes and in the form of quick-growing plantations of industrial wood on some of the better soils. These measures, if taken in time, could help considerably to narrow the gap foreseen for 1975 and provide an expanding contribution to Europe's needs in the last quarter of this century. Even so, Europe will have to rely increasingly on supplies from other regions; Europe's forests will not, in any case, be able to provide all the qualities and species needed.

15. The meeting unanimously endorsed the broad conclusions of the Study: "European Timber Trends and Prospects - a New Appraisal 1950-1975". It considered that the main trends over the next fifteen years had been correctly appraised, that Europe's timber requirements would continue to grow and the pattern of these requirements to change. In other words, the substantial changes which had been recorded over the decade 1950-1960 were no transitory phenomenon. Though the estimates set out in the new appraisal might be reached somewhat before or after the year 1975, depending on the rate of general economic growth actually realized, the trends discerned were likely to prevail to the end of the century.
16. The meeting considered this perspective confronted member countries with the need to undertake a fundamental reappraisal of forest policies presently in force. While the possibilities of raising European supplies of industrial roundwood by the year 1975 were limited, there were many measures which, if taken promptly, could ensure a considerably enhanced supply from European sources by the end of the century. Though the very pattern of European needs will require an increasing flow into Europe of forest products from other regions, the meeting believed that it should prove possible to cover a substantial part of Europe's increased requirements from within Europe.
17. The meeting therefore recommended that each European country should undertake without delay a thorough and searching review of its forest policies, including the forest management systems presently in use and current forest production goals. The results of these reappraisals, when completed, should be submitted to FAC for analysis and collation, and should be presented to the next session of the European Forestry Commission. The Secretariat was requested to bear in mind the desirability of convening, in advance of the next session of the European Forestry Commission, a small ad hoc working party to review the principal conclusions of the Study and prepare specific action proposals for submission to the Commission. This ad hoc working party should include in its review an appraisal of forest management systems in Europe and consider how far these required revision in the light of the Study's findings.
18. The meeting noted that the need for an accelerated development of the forestry sector in Europe coincided with a growing availability of land for afforestation, arising from technical and economic changes taking place in European agriculture.
19. If Europe's longer term needs were to be met, it was essential that forestry development plans, in the framework of overall land use planning, be elaborated without delay, and that the funds for long-term investment in forestry be expanded forthwith. The meeting therefore urged that the findings of the Study be brought to the attention of the Economic Commission for Europe and of the FAO Conference.
20. Expansion of European production would depend on a series of measures aimed at raising growth and allowable cut in the existing forest area and on an increase of new plantings both within and without the existing forest area.
21. It was essential that the increased output attained by these measures should not entail a substantial rise in the cost of timber to the consumer.

At the same time, the meeting recognized that forest wages would continue to rise and that additional forest investment would not take place on the required scale unless forest owners were assured of adequate returns. However, the meeting believed that opportunities did exist for offsetting the effect of rising wages on the costs of production through rationalisation and mechanization, in particular of operations carried out in the forest. The meeting recognized that, in the last analysis, it was the degree of success attending efforts in this direction that would determine the level of wood consumption in Europe and the extent to which it was met from European sources.

22. The meeting emphasized the need, as a basis for informed decision-making, for more detailed studies of the costs of growing, harvesting and processing timber under the different ecological and economic conditions prevailing in European forests. Provision should be made for a regular exchange of this type of information between European countries, and the meeting requested the Secretariat to facilitate such exchanges.

23. The meeting looked forward to the early publication of the Study and requested member countries to submit any factual corrections to the Secretariat without delay. Several delegates drew attention to points in the draft before them that required correction, amplification or clarification. Some of these points are listed in Appendix 3(b) to this report; others were taken note of by the Secretariat.

24. The meeting noted that Europe's changing timber balance had already conferred on the European market a special importance in world forest and timber economy. It further noted that, whatever measures were taken to raise forest production within Europe, an increasing flow of imports of timber and forest products must be envisaged. The additional supplies may be forthcoming from North America, the Soviet Union and from developing countries, tropical and temperate, endowed with suitable forest resources or timber-growing potential. This last point is of particular importance, given the pressing need of the developing countries to find assured outlets in expanding markets for their export production.

V. REVIEW OF NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS IN THE LIGHT OF THE JOINT FAO/ECE STUDY

25. The joint meeting took note of the national progress reports on forest policy and heard a statement by the Secretariat stressing outstanding developments in the period under review, particularly in the field of production, logging and utilization. The statement of the Secretariat constitutes Appendix 4(b) to this report.

26. In this statement, the Secretariat indicated that forestry plans and programs were being increasingly influenced by developments in other sectors of the economy and that the role of forestry for recreation and tourism was becoming ever more important. Governments were paying increasing attention to private forestry.

27. The national progress reports mentioned many measures aimed at increasing production - in the short and medium term, through the promotion of plantations of quick-growing species and in the long term through forest extension and restoration work. Attention was also being given to the conversion of forest

stands to more productive silvicultural systems, changes in the species used, the introduction of an under-storey, the increasing use of thinnings and even of pruning, and the reduction of logging waste. In certain countries, however, the possibilities of intensive silviculture seemed to be restricted by the shortage of and cost of labour. Extensive exploitation systems could be envisaged for application to very large units, but this would not always be compatible with the requirements of soil and water conservation and of landscape planning for recreative and touristic purposes.

28. In recent years attention had been focussed on the problems of logging and forest industries. Training of supervisory staff and of workers and improvements in their standard of living were reported in almost all countries. There was a growing trend towards mechanization of logging operations in order to offset the shortage of manpower and the decrease in net returns, while the rationalization and development of industries was causing substantial increases in their capacity, sometimes in excess of the potential of the forest. There now appeared to be an improved outlet for small-sized timber in the production of fibre- and particle board and of pulpwood, while rural and domestic consumption was decreasing almost everywhere.

29. The joint meeting also took cognizance of two Secretariat notes on: "Status and trends of forest management" and "The impact of the changing pattern of European agriculture on forest extension and restoration programs". In presenting the first note, the Secretariat outlined the activities carried out by the European Forestry Commission since its inception in the field of forest management, and endeavoured to set out the readjustments in management schemes necessary to meet the increasing and more diversified needs of a developing economy. In presenting the second note the Secretariat stressed the importance of the opportunity which marginal land abandoned by agriculture offered for reforestation schemes aimed at covering as much as possible of the expected deficit of wood. It was stressed, however, that both notes dealt only with those forest operations designed to increase production; other operations which might be necessary for soil and water conservation or to meet the growing requirements of tourism and recreational activities (which were likely to expand further) were not covered.

30. In the course of the discussion which followed, the need to make full use of existing forest resources to meet timber requirements was stressed. There seems to be ample scope for a further increase in the production of European forests before the ceiling is reached. This increase in production will, however, require intensive forest management, with all the silvicultural and other measures involved in order to improve the quality of forest products. It will involve the development, and in some case the revision, of existing management plans and possibly their simplification to reduce costs; the adoption of a more flexible concept of the optimum growing stock; and the rationalization of logging and transport operations, especially by improving accessibility and by mechanization.

31. It is obvious, however, that forest management plans at the level of the working unit do not allow for the desirable adjustment of production to the demands of the consumer industries, and forest management plans on a regional basis (which are already in use in some countries and being considered in others)

were advocated. The definition of the "regions" to be covered by these regional management schemes may pose problems, but the plans could be drawn up with the object of serving the needs of integrated industries in the region. Such integrated units make it possible to increase the final yield from the raw material and to improve the quality of the products manufactured from a given raw material.

32. Forest land tenure systems are no obstacle to the establishment of these large forest units. One example was reported where working plans for the private forests were to be drawn up within the regional framework. Further research is, however, necessary to examine how the plans for small woodlands can be worked into the overall national plan.

33. Mention was also made of forms of co-operation which allow the application of intensive silviculture to small woodlands. The granting of technical and financial aid for the development of these small woodlands was suggested for those cases where the owners could not be held responsible for the low productivity of their forests.

34. As a consequence of the rural exodus, marginal lands are being abandoned to an increasing extent. This opens up new possibilities for afforestation, although such afforestation measures must be integrated into an overall plan aimed at ensuring more rational land use. On the other hand, in view of the need to ensure reasonable returns for the producers while keeping the price of timber at a competitive level, afforestation and planting activities must preferably be concentrated on better quality land and must not be unduly scattered.

35. It was feared that extensive land use patterns such as free range grazing might replace intensive cropping; on the one hand this would affect soil and water conservation and on the other, would make future corrective measures more difficult. Immediate action was therefore necessary. It was stressed that even though forestry itself might not provide the employment hoped for, it might create other opportunities for employment, particularly in tourism.

36. Finally, stress was laid on the importance of specialized tree farming, such as poplar plantations, to ensure future timber supplies. Such plantations, which in some countries are already common, can easily be integrated with the farming units and can help promote full employment of the manpower and capital involved. In view of the high cost of the necessary investments, highly productive plantations can only be established on soils having all the qualities required for intensive cultivation.

AD HOC JOINT FAO/ECE MEETING
ON FOREST POLICIES IN EUROPE
REUNION AD HOC CONJOINTE FAO/CEE
SUR LES POLITIQUES FORESTIERES
EN EUROPE

APPENDIX 1(b)
ANNEXE 1(b)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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- Mr. Paul LAMARTINE YATES, Regional Representative for Europe
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AD HOC JOINT FAO/ECE MEETING
ON FOREST POLICIES IN EUROPE
REUNION AD HOC CONJOINTE FAO/CEE
SUR LES POLITIQUES FORESTIERES
EN EUROPE

FAO/ECE-463/70)
APPENDIX 2(b)
ANNEXE 2(b)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS
LISTE DES DOCUMENTS

Item 1 of the Agenda

Point 1 de l'ordre du jour

- FAO/ECE/FoP/1 : - Provisional Agenda
- Ordre du jour provisoire
- FAO/ECE/FoP/2 : - Reappraisal of European Timber Trends and Prospects:
A Nex Appraisal, 1950-1975 - Summary, Discussion and
Conclusions - Note by the Secretariat
- Nouvel examen de l'évolution et des perspectives de
la production, de la consommation et du commerce du
bois en Europe, 1950-1975 - Résumé, discussion et
conclusions - Note du Secrétariat
- FAO/ECE/FoP/2 Add.1 : - Reappraisal of European Timber Trends and Prospects :
A Nex Appraisal, 1950-1975 - Chapter 18 : The Pros-
pects for increasing the output of roundwood.
- Evolution et perspectives du marché du bois en Europe-
Nouvelle étude : 1950-1975 - Chapitre 18 : Perspectives
d'accroissement de la production de bois ronds.
- FAO/ECE/FoP/4 : - Status and Trends of Forest Management - Note by the
Secretariat
- Situation actuelle et tendances de l'aménagement
forestier en Europe - Note du Secrétariat
- FAO/ECE/FoP/4 Corr.1 : - Situation actuelle et tendances de l'aménagement
(French only) forestier en Europe : CORRIGENDUM
- FAO/ECE/FoP/5 : - The impact of the changing pattern of European
agriculture on forest extension and restoration
programmes - Note by the Secretariat
- Les conséquences des changements dans la structure de
l'agriculture européenne sur les programmes d'exten-
sion et de restauration forestières - Note du Secrétariat.
- National Progress Reports on Forest Policy :
Rapports nationaux d'activité sur la politique forestière

Austria , Belgium , Cyprus , Czechoslovakia , Denmark , Germany , Finland ,
Autriche Belgique Chypre Tchécoslovaquie Danemark Allemagne Finlande

France , Great Britain , Northern Ireland , Greece , Hungary , Ireland ,
Grande Bretagne Irlande du Nord Grèce Hongrie Irlande

Israel , Italy , Luxembourg , Netherlands , Norway , Poland , Portugal ,
 Italie Pays-Bas Norvège Pologne

Romania , Spain , Sweden , Switzerland , Turkey , U.S.A. , U.S.S.R. ,
Roumanie Espagne Suède Suisse Turquie U.R.S.S.

Yugoslavia
Yougoslavie

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE SECRETARIAT
IN PREPARING THE FINAL VERSION OF THE STUDY

- (1) The passages dealing with the impact on Europe's trade in forest products of moves towards economic integration in Europe and of the changing timber balances in the different sub-regions of Europe, should be elaborated and clarified.
- (2) In the final version, the passages relating to the basic price assumption should be redrafted so as to remove ambiguities. It should also be explained clearly why it was deemed inappropriate to adopt alternative price assumptions.
- (3) Important sectors of Europe's present forest industries depend on the supply of unprocessed wood from other regions, especially tropical countries. In the final version of the Study there should be some discussion of the likely trend in prices of these supplies, taking into account, on the one hand, the impact of rising living standards and wage costs and, on the other, the possibilities of reducing costs through mechanization, more rational exploitation and utilization, etc.
- (4) The data presented on net annual growth implied some striking, and even anomalous, differences between the different forest regions of Europe. The Secretariat should re-examine these data and reconsider their implications for prospective roundwood supplies.
- (5) Though the Study envisaged a decline in the consumption of fuelwood, the rapid change to other forms of fuel (coal, oil, natural gas) occurring in certain countries suggested that the decline might be greater than that assumed in the Study. It did not of course follow that the whole of this could economically be made available for industrial use.
- (6) In the Study more stress should be placed on the fact that a progressive forest policy in existing forests, especially in natural forests, is one of the main factors, perhaps the most important one, for increasing the quantity of industrial wood available in Europe.

NATIONAL REPORTS ON FOREST POLICIES
SECRETARIAT ANALYSIS

1. The analysis of the situation and trends in forest policy, on the basis of reports submitted, proved to be fairly difficult in view of the disparity between the various reports and the frequent references to previous reports. In the analysis which follows, however, the Secretariat has endeavoured, while reviewing the general body of facts and remarks given in the reports, to deal more particularly with the aspects of production, logging and utilization, with special reference to the availability of the factors entailed.

A. General policy and legislation

2. The trend already noted in previous sessions towards the concrete implementation of forest policies in the shape of plans and programs, and towards bringing legislation up to date in the light of current trends, in particular as regards the multiple role of the forest, has been confirmed. Care has also been taken in these forestry plans and programs to integrate forest development with development in other sectors, and the influence of the parallel evolution in agricultural policies is felt particularly in the solutions to be adopted both at the national and the local level. The increasing importance of the forest for recreation and tourism is also underlined.

3. Among the forest plans mentioned, the most important ones are the following. In Cyprus a Five-Year Program of Economic Development provides for the investment of 1 million pounds in the forestry sector, the development of forest roads and industries, etc. In France the 4th Economic and Social Development Plan allots particular importance to forestry, both in the redistribution of the rural areas and in the development of recreational facilities, and numerous texts have put into concrete form this evolution in forest policy itself and in forest policy as linked to agricultural policy. In Spain the Economic Development Plan 1964-66 has a special chapter dedicated to the expansion of the forest area, providing for public and private investment in the forestry sector. In Rumania a Six-Year Plan (1960-65) lays down as its main tasks the rational exploitation of the forest lands, the valorization of forest products and the concentration of production in modern plywood, veneer, fibre-board and chipboard factories.

4. As regards legislation, the principal new laws passed are the following: In Turkey a recent constitutional law devotes a complete section to the protection and conservation of forests. In Austria a new law containing regulations on clear-felling came into force in March 1963. In Yugoslavia a new federal forestry law was promulgated in 1961 and on the basis of this law the federal republics have issued laws adapted to the needs of their particular forests. The federal law provides for the division of the public forests into forestry regions, under the management of forestry organizations administered by special committees and with financial autonomy. The law also regulates the status of the private forests which still exist. In the Netherlands a new law was passed in 1961 to preserve the present forest area; in order to preserve the landscape no cuttings can be carried out without a permit. In Spain a regulation of 22 February 1962 completes the law of 1957; it assembles together different legislative elements and

thus constitutes an instrument for efficient action. In Italy the Parliament has approved the financing of the law on mountain regions, which was to cover the period 1952-62, for a further 5 years. Although this law has not sufficed to halt the rural exodus, it has made it possible to provide better conditions of life and work for the population that remains. In Hungary a law passed in 1961 aims not only at bringing up to date the working plans for the existing forests and developing plantations in order to meet the population's needs for wood, but also at enabling the forest to play its role in soil and water protection.

5. The effort to increase farm incomes has led to a reduction in the number of farms and to the abandonment of marginal lands. This abandonment of marginal lands, with the consequences it entails for afforestation work, is pointed out by Austria, where lands abandoned for agricultural purposes (2,292 ha. in 1960, 3,811 ha. in 1961 and 4,968 ha. in 1962) are reforested by the farmers and thus improve their economic situation; in Switzerland, where the abandoned lands (1,000 ha. a year) are utilized for traditional types of afforestation or for poplar plantations; in Italy, where the area of land abandoned is so great that it will seemingly be possible to add to the 600,000 ha. already estimated in the afforestation program and to draw up a new program for afforestation with quick-growing species on 180,000 ha. of marginal land on plateaux, hillsides and foothills; in Denmark, where the afforestation of heath lands has been completed and the abandonment of marginal lands has evoked fresh interest in afforestation, limited, however, by the fact that the lands abandoned are scattered in small plots over a wide area; in Norway, where attention is devoted to integrating agricultural and forestry working plans in each farm unit; in Poland, where it is planned to raise the percentage of forested area from 22.5 to 25%, by utilizing mostly land which is not economical for agricultural purposes; in France, where the planned redistribution of land uses will make available for forestry numerous marginal agricultural lands. In Yugoslavia, the principle adopted is that of utilizing the best soils and the most economic forms of land use. In Belgium a law of July 1962, which modifies certain articles in the Rural Law, aims at limiting thoughtless afforestation of agricultural land and at establishing a rational balance between agriculture and forestry, based on the economic and social needs involved. In Federal Germany it is estimated that 500,000 hectares, or 4% of the agricultural land, may become available for afforestation. Hungary reports the reforestation of land unsuitable for agriculture and the creation of shelterbelt in connection with the agricultural development plan.

6. The social role of the forest for recreation and tourism is becoming increasingly important. In France legislative decrees provide for the creation of green belts and national parks. In Northorn Ireland provision is made for the development of parks. In Yugoslavia the 12 national parks cover an area of 176,980 ha. In Israel a special committee is charged with planning forest recreation amenities throughout the country. In the Netherlands the accent is put on the protective and recreational role of the forest, while the productive role takes second place, and forest working plans are conceived accordingly. In Denmark the role of the forest for recreational purposes is growing in importance. In Italy the State forests are already used for recreational purposes. In Cyprus the plan already mentioned above provides for the development of the recreational possibilities of the forest by the creation of especially equipped sites and the

development of national parks. In Switzerland the forest is becoming increasingly important as a source of relaxation and a means of maintaining the freshness of air and water. In Austria the recreational role of the forest is also becoming increasingly important and has necessitated special measures near towns and industrial centres. In Sweden the parks cover 600,000 ha. and the most recent one, which has just been set up, has 200,000 ha.

B. Administration and finance

7. Changes in the Forest Administration are reported in Belgium, where a new Division for private forests has been set up within the central administration; in Finland, where reorganization has been entrusted to two committees; in France where the technical services have been grouped into three: a forestry research service; a forestry economics service, responsible for directing and improving production; and a service for the protection and management of natural resources, which illustrates the new impulse given to the social role of the forest and the activities connected with it; in Ireland where the forestry service has been strengthened; in Israel, where the forestry service is now functioning successfully within the Land Development Authority; in Italy where a recent law has reorganized and reinforced the forestry administration; and in Portugal where the administration has been remodelled in order to improve the structure of the service concerned with hunting, fishing and the protection of nature.

8. Ever-increasing attention is being paid by the public authorities to private forests. In Austria increased funds have been allotted for the development of private forests, in the form of loans or subsidies. In Belgium a law for the creation of forest groups which has been submitted for the approval of the Council of State, is intended to prevent excessive fragmentation of the forest area and to encourage the formation of economic units. In Cyprus efforts are being made to develop private plantations of quick-growing species and the question of granting subsidies for this purpose within the framework of the 5-year Development Plan is being studied. In France a law has just been passed regarding an increase in production and the tenure of private forests, while the land management and rural settlement societies are assisting in the consolidation of fragmented forest holdings and the regional management societies and the pilot zones of the national forestry fund facilitate the mobilization of land for afforestation. In Greece co-operation between private forest owners is progressing and the plantation of quick-growing species outside the forest as part of farm units is increasing. In the United Kingdom the Timber Growers Organization (England and Wales) and the Woodland Owners Association (Scotland) have been set up with financial assistance from the Government and a committee has been created to coordinate these organizations. Subsidies for plantations have been increased. In Ireland the afforestation campaign initiated in 1959 has resulted in increasing private plantations by 200-500 ha. per year. In Italy a society for afforestation for touristic purposes has been set up, while afforestation in mountain areas continues to be subsidized and the development of plantations of quick-growing species depends essentially on the initiative of institutions and individuals. In Portugal private forests are closely linked with farm units, but receive various forms of assistance from the Forestry and Agricultural Development Fund and can be subjected to forest management. The Agricultural Credit has been extended to cover the development of forests within the framework of the settlement plan. In Switzerland

the consolidation of private forests is well under way and a Federal Council decree of 1962 allows the Confederation to take responsibility for the costs involved in joint management. In Turkey the working plans for private forests must be approved by the General Directorate and the Government grants long-term loans for the establishment of plantations of quick-growing species. In Yugoslavia private forest owners can form cooperatives which provide them with technical assistance, or transfer their forests to forestry organizations for management. In Sweden, on the initiative of the National Agriculture Board, the procedure for the creation of forest cooperatives has been simplified.

9. The financing of current expenses and investments in public forests is usually assured by the annual budget. But special funds or budgets continue to be created to facilitate forest development. Funds of this type exist in France, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Belgium, Finland, Italy, etc. In certain countries (Turkey, Yugoslavia, Italy, Hungary), efforts are made to render the State forests or forestry enterprises financially autonomous.

C. Improvement in timber production and forest protection

10. The national reports note numerous measures for increasing production, either in the short-term, by revising working plans and facilitating the development of plantations of quick-growing species, or in the long term, by extending or restoring forests. The conversion of forests to more productive systems, the substitution of species, the introduction of an understory, the development of thinnings and even pruning, the reduction of losses during logging, have also received attention. The shortage of manpower and the increase in salaries would seem, however, to curtail the possibilities of intensive silviculture in certain countries. This would seem to be particularly true in mountain regions, where the topography limits an increase in the productivity of forest work by means of mechanization. A return to extensive practices could be envisaged, but this would not be compatible, in certain countries, with the necessity for soil and water conservation and for protecting the landscape for touristic purposes.

11. In Belgium new working plans based on the economic forest map have been drawn up for several State forests. In France new directives have been given to the external services and more detailed documents (manuals, model working plans, etc.) will be provided in 1964 in order to intensify forest management efforts. In Great Britain increasing attention has been given to forest management and forest economics, the widespread completion of forest working plans, with their emphasis on the economic aspects of short and long term prescriptions and forecasts of future production, has led to extensive training in economics and management. In Italy, working plans tend to give increasing importance to cultural factors, and to abandon too rigid schemes. In Switzerland a certain number of working plans for public forests have been revised; they now fix the allowable cut at a figure which will allow for an average annual increase of 1 to 2% in the allowable cut and apply the principle of felling the entire increment when the standing capital has been reached, which has not always been the case hitherto. In Poland the tendency is to increase productivity by intensive silviculture and agro-technical treatments. In Rumania, it is sought to increase production on the basis of a relatively limited growing stock. In Federal

Republic of Germany, studies are being made on how to increase forest yield while diminishing the intensity of the management in order to increase the net product.

12. Thinnings have been increased in Cyprus, Austria, Israel, and Yugoslavia, while in Denmark wider spacings in afforestation or regeneration work are being tried, in order to avoid the necessity for operations which provide unsaleable products, and "geometric" thinnings are being contemplated in order to make use of mechanization. In Yugoslavia the difficulty of mechanizing thinning operations is underlined. The transformation of even-aged forests of resinous species into mixed forests containing all age classes is reported in Austria and Belgium, in order to control pests and diseases and increase the production. The conversion of coppice into high-forest is reported in France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. In Poland the creation of an under-storey is favoured.

13. All types of forest extension and restoration work continue to develop and their extent and nature are studied in a separate note. As a rule, coniferous species are used (Denmark, Yugoslavia) and at the beginning of this note we have seen the prospects opened up by the abandonment of marginal lands. Plantations of quick-growing species outside the forest are increasing in Austria, along rivers, on marginal agricultural land and in degraded forests; in Belgium, where increasing control is being exercised over poplar cultivation as regards the origin and quality of cuttings and plants; in Poland, where a special campaign for the production and delivery of plants was conducted as part of the millenary celebrations of the Polish State; in Italy and in Turkey, where poplars and eucalyptus occupy a special place; in Yugoslavia, where poplar plantations are developing rapidly in the large valleys; and in Rumania where intensive and rational poplar cultivation is developing along roads, canals and waterways.

14. Numerous reports mention considerable developments in the protection of the forest against pests, diseases, game and fire. Large-scale trials in biological control are being conducted in Italy, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

15. Finally, hunting received particular attention in the reports from Spain, Portugal, United Kingdom, France and Yugoslavia.

D. Utilization

16. The problems of logging and of wood industries have received particular attention during the last few years. Professional training and improvements in the standard of living are reported almost everywhere. The trend is towards mechanization of logging operations in order to compensate for the shortage in manpower or to combat the decrease in net product, bearing in mind the increase in wages, while the rationalization and development of industries considerably increase their capacities, often in excess of the forest yield. There would now seem to be promising outlets for small-sized wood for the manufacture of chipboards, rural and domestic consumption is everywhere diminishing.

17. In Denmark the percentage of industrial wood is increasing rapidly, mainly owing to the utilization of beech-wood for flooring and of softwood for chipboards. In 1962 a third chipboard factory was established and a fourth is in the project stage. A semi-chemical hardwood pulp-mill was established in 1963.

18. In Austria an effort is being made to mechanize operations, but such mechanization is limited by the topography and also by the fear of a return to extensive methods (large-scale clear-felling, etc.) which would be contrary to the policy followed. Attention has been devoted to mechanizing debarking, but this raises organizational problems, in view of the capacity of modern equipment and the dispersion of the small forests. Rural and domestic consumption is decreasing, but the percentage of hardwood industrial timber in this consumption is increasing.

19. In Cyprus, power chain saws have been introduced in felling and logging and new roads have been constructed. The number of saw-mills has slightly increased and in addition to the six large saw-mills, 67 small saw-mills are employed in the manufacture of packing-cases for the exportation of fruit. A parquet floor factory has been established, utilizing mainly eucalyptus timber and small-sized logs of Platanus orientalis.

20. In France, mechanization has been increasingly employed in logging and felling operations during the last two years and power-saws now constitute a normal part of the loggers' equipment. As regards hauling, this is by now performed almost exclusively by tractors, and agricultural tractors are often called in to help. This trend is caused by the difficulty of recruiting man-power and the necessity of calling on foreign labour, mainly Spanish and Portuguese. In the timber industries, the necessary conversions and adaptations are being undertaken for a changeover from traditional to new uses and timber maintains or regains its place in scaffolding, flooring, etc. As regards saw-mills, there is a movement towards regrouping and concentration which will make possible their modernization and which affects mainly saw-mills of medium capacity. Mention should be made of the progress achieved in the particle-board industry, where production rose from 137,900 tons in 1960 to 219,700 tons in 1962. Although the factories continue to absorb a large proportion of small-sized wood, particularly from hardwood species (beech and hornbeam), studies are being carried out on new methods and machines which could lower the cost price of this type of wood. Rural and domestic consumption is decreasing steadily.

21. In Greece, mechanization of logging and transport operations is improving slowly and a program of road construction is under way. The question of pulpwood and chipboard manufacture is receiving particular attention, notably in connection with the production prospects of poplar plantations. Small-sized wood is utilized for the manufacture of packing-cases for fruit.

22. In Yugoslavia, improvement in felling and transport operations and in the utilization of wood has resulted from the increase in the proportion of public forests, the extension of the communication network and the mechanization of felling and harvesting operations. The index of investments in the forestry sector rose from 100 in 1958 to 262 in 1962. The construction of roads accounts for 50 to 60% of the total investments. Numerous saw-mills have been improved and several plywood, fibre-board and chipboard factories have been built. The contribution of sawn-wood to industry, in particular the pulp and paper industry, has risen from 4% in 1958 to 31.2% in 1962. Waste wood accounts for 50% of the raw material used in the production of chipboard and pulp. Small-sized wood is also utilized for the production of chipboard and rural and domestic consumption is declining.

23. In Turkey, mechanization is developing, but traditional methods are still extensively used. The rationalization of production methods has made possible the utilization of waste wood, in particular for the manufacture of boards. Villagers are encouraged to replace wood by other materials in order to spare the forests. The consumption of fire-wood, however, continues to be considerable, owing to the fact that the heating methods are still rather primitive.

24. In Switzerland, great importance is attached to the felling and sorting of wood and losses are slight. The disposal of softwood timber, even small-sized, offers no difficulty, owing to the development in the manufacture of chipboard, which doubled between 1961 and 1963. On the other hand, certain difficulties are still encountered in the disposal of small-sized hardwood timber, with the exception of beech and poplar, which are utilized for the manufacture of pulp and paper. The Swiss pulp, paper and board industry still has at its disposal more than 1 million cu.m. of fire-wood.

25. In Poland, in spite of the development of mechanization, horses are still used for hauling, for economic and silvicultural reasons. As regards the wood-using industries, waste wood is being increasingly used and small-sized timber is becoming increasingly the raw material for the fibre-board industries. The trend towards the utilization of small-sized wood is limited by the difficulties in mechanizing harvesting and conversion operations. However, it is hoped that by 1965, 300,000 cu.m. of small-sized wood will be utilized by the fibre-board industries. As regards rural and domestic consumption, it should be noted that the consumption of fire-wood continues to be considerable, but that there is an increase in the consumption of roundwood and fibre-board. As regards man-power, salaries are rising owing to the increase in productivity and in certain regions there is some shortage of workers.

26. In Portugal, felling and hauling continue to be carried out by traditional methods, but increasing interest is being taken in the mechanization of these operations, in order to reduce their cost and increase the value of the products, particularly in regions which are difficult of access. The saw-mills, despite a certain degree of adaptation, are still characterized by the out-moded equipment, which means that productivity is low. The pulp and paper industry set up in 1954 continues to expand, although the two units mentioned in the previous report have not yet come into operation. The veneer-wood and plywood industry can only work at 50% of its capacity owing to the difficulties in obtaining supplies, but the chipboard industry is expanding.

27. In Israel, felling is now carried out by power-saws, except on steep slopes. An important wood-using industry has grown up, based on importation. Four large plywood factories utilizing imported peeled logs supply products for the local market and for export.

28. In Finland, felling is carried out almost exclusively by power-saws and about 80% of sawlogs and 20% of pulpwood is mechanically debarked in the factories. It is estimated that about 15% of all logged timber is hauled by tractors and trucks. In Northern Finland the percentage is 50%. The capacity of the forest industries is expanding continually and is effected

mainly by enlarging existing factories, replacing old machinery with modern units and rationalizing the production process. During the last few years the actual cut has exceeded the allowable cut and yet the industries have still been unable to work to full capacity. There is a shortage of man-power during the summer, noticed particularly in 1962. The reduction of pulpwood dimensions, the growing production of fuel chips and the increasing utilization of birch for pulping have contributed towards the reduction of waste in the forest.

29. In Belgium, the ever-growing output of the paper-mills has absorbed the surplus small-sized wood not utilized by the factories. A pulp factory now under construction is scheduled to consume 500,000 cu.m. per year, consisting entirely of hardwood timber from the surrounding districts of France and Belgium.

30. In Italy the utilization of chain-saws and bow-saws is under study and trials are also being made to rationalize the exploitation and utilization of poplar stands.

31. In Great Britain the setting up of new industries to absorb the increasing yield from coniferous plantations provided an opportunity to rationalize logging and transport techniques. Increasing use is being made of chain-saws and winches are utilized for hauling. Research on the utilization of local timber continues and mention is made of the production of wood shavings as an outlet for small softwood thinnings for use as cattle bedding and poultry litter. Certain economies requested from the Forestry Commission, in particular the decrease in plantations in Wales, have entailed a fall in employment, but this has been accompanied by a rise in productivity and in wages.

32. In Ireland, attention is being paid to planning the creation of further industries based on the estimated production from the plantations. A second chipboard factory has been established. The incentive bonus scheme for forest workers, described in the previous report, has given excellent results.

33. In Spain, the mechanization of felling operations continues. For haulage operations the use of animals is diminishing, owing to mechanization and the opening of forest roads. The improvement in output from the saw-mills results from an improvement in the sawing process and in the conditioning of the products.

34. In Sweden, mechanization of felling operations is progressing steadily. About one-third of the transportation work off the roads is carried out by tractors. Methods and machines for complete mechanization of logging operations are being tested. In the southern part of the country, two new pulp mills, one sulphate and one sulphite, started production in 1962, using partly hardwoods.

35. In Rumania, forest exploitation has become increasingly industrialized, taking the form either of direct working of the products on the felling site, or of production of logs. This latter procedure is favoured because of the high percentage of utilizable wood which it provides. In order to increase productivity, reduce the cost price, lessen the physical strain on the workers, and cope with a shortage of man-power at certain periods, mechanization has been developed and the percentage of mechanization in felling and working operations has risen from 28% in 1961 to 47% in 1962. In order to make

possible transport by lorry, the roads have been developed. Industrialization is based on the site and potentiality of the forests. In order to obtain high returns from investments and better utilization, complex "combinatos" have been set up, utilizing annually 350,000 cu.m. of raw material. In 1961-62, 11 industrial units came into operation and before 1965 a further 12 will be constructed. These units make possible not only a utilization index of 84%, but also an increase in the value of the products obtained per cu.m. of raw material. Mention should be made of the industries set up to utilize beechwood and the increase in value of small-sized wood through the manufacturer of chipboard, notably from willows and poplars, in the Danube Delta.

35. In Hungary, mechanization is used in 60% of felling operations and 90% of haulage work. The proportion of industrial wood, which was 15% in 1938, had risen to 63% by 1962. Fibre-board and chipboard factories are being developed and are partly responsible for this rise in percentage.

E. Education

36. A salient point in the fields of higher and intermediate education is the growing attention given in several countries to the training of foresters from outside the region. In France 36% of the students at the National Forestry School, Nancy, and 41% of those attending the Ecole des Barres come from 21 African, American and Asian countries. In Spain a number of Latin American students attend the regular courses of the Forestry School at Madrid and participants from 7 Latin American countries have attended a special post-graduate course followed by a period of in-service training. The Forestry College in Cyprus continues to provide training for foresters from abroad, notably from the Near East.

38. In Italy, the establishment of two new Forestry Faculties is under study, and it is also proposed to establish new technical schools in addition to the three existing at present. A new Forest Rangers School was inaugurated in 1963 in Denmark, and in Ireland it is planned to open a new training establishment for refresher and specialist courses for the Forestry Division's technical staff. In Rumania, short refresher courses are held periodically for professional foresters, who can also attend specialist post-graduate courses. In Czechoslovakia there are 6 middle technical schools and 3 Forestry Faculties, and specialist courses are organized for improving the qualifications of foresters already working in the field. In Hungary, higher training for foresters is given in two Faculties of the Forest and Wood Industries University at Sopron. Post-graduate scientific courses are provided by the Academy of Science.

39. European countries are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that progress in forestry requires better training of skilled forest workers and lower forest staff, and better management of private forests. The reports therefore refer to a great number of new developments in the training of forest guards, and forest and forest industry workers, and in forest education schemes for private owners.

40. In Poland, two schools for the training of lower forestry staff and forest workers were established in 1962 and it is planned to establish other schools of this category in each district. In Greece, the first Centre for forest workers' training was established in 1962 near the best forests of

the country. In Great Britain, more than 1100 workers attended 187 three-day courses under a new scheme for training, and courses on the theory and practice of forestry were given to private forest owners. Finland reports that the training of instructors has started and that the necessary administrative and financial measures to start vocational training on a large scale have been taken. In Yugoslavia the former forest guards schools have been transformed into permanent schools for forest workers. There are also three vocational schools for wood industries workers and good facilities for the training of forest owners. In Norway the vocational training school for forest workers has been rebuilt and is now a modern and efficient school. In Denmark the new forest rangers' school has absorbed the original forest workers' school. In Portugal a training course for forest workers has been organized for the first time. In Sweden there are numerous courses for the training of forest workers and forest owners, and in recent years forestry has been widely introduced as a special subject in the final class of the primary schools. In Rumania there are numerous schools for the training of forest technicians, foremen and workers, and also short-term courses for training in particular skills. In Czechoslovakia there are also numerous schools for the training of new forest workers and the knowledge and skill of workers already employed is improved by lectures given in the work schools organized in all forestry enterprises. In Hungary too, training for skilled forest workers is provided partly in the plant during and after working hours.

