

REPORT OF THE

Held in Rome, Italy
13-17 September 1977

EIGHTEENTH SESSION
OF THE EUROPEAN
FORESTRY COMMISSION



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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Third Session	Geneva, Switzerland	28 August-1 September 1950
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Sixth Session	Rome, Italy	8-16 October 1953
Seventh Session	Geneva, Switzerland	8-13 November 1954
Eighth Session	Rome, Italy	10-15 October 1955
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Tenth Session	Rome and Florence, Italy	7-13 July 1959
Eleventh Session	Rome and Catanzaro, Italy	22-30 May 1961
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Thirteenth Session	Rome, Italy	15-19 May 1967
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Seventeenth Session	Geneva, Switzerland	20-24 October 1975

R E P O R T

of the

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Addressed to Member Governments

1. The Commission agreed that it was desirable that when experts were recruited from government services, provision should be made for their reinstatement into these services, on appropriate terms, at the end of their assignments. (paragraph 21)
2. The Commission urged Member Nations to include representatives of the forestry sector in their delegations to the Conference in Lisbon, a practice which it would be highly desirable to maintain at future sessions, in order that this important sector may be adequately represented. (paragraph 29)
3. The Commission agreed with the recommendation that:
 - (a) national Committees be established or Liaison Officers be appointed by those Member Nations which have not yet complied with the request made by the Chairman of the Indonesian Organizing Committee in February 1977;
 - (b) Member Nations of the Commission endeavour to submit country reports before the end of the year, as requested by the Chairman of the Indonesian Organizing Committee in March 1977. Such country reports are indispensable in order to enable the authors of the basic documentation to prepare position papers, which cover the problems confronted by countries;
 - (c) Member Nations explore the possibility of enlisting greater support for the envisaged exhibition of forestry equipment than it had been possible to secure so far. (paragraph 31)

B. Addressed to FAO

1. It was suggested that a meeting be held by FAO to determine the scope of possible research activities on tropical forest soils. (paragraph 16)
2. The Commission felt that it would be of great value to Member Nations throughout the world for FAO's publication on "Forest policy, law and administration" to be up-dated. (paragraph 37)
3. The Commission supported the proposal that an interregional dialogue on forestry trends and outlook should be included on the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Committee on Forestry. (paragraph 43)
4. The Commission recommended that FAO should organize a one-day seminar on hunting during the course of one of its next sessions. Particular emphasis would be given to the economic and ecological problems that needed to be resolved to promote harmony between the requirements of hunting and silviculture. (paragraph 54)
5. The Commission urged that other organizations concerned with hunting questions should be invited to the seminar (as observers), and requested the Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements. (paragraph 55)
6. In the light of the reasons expressed in favour of "Silva Mediterranea", the Commission strongly recommended FAO to make its best efforts, especially in allocating the necessary financial resources, to reactivate this important FAO Statutory Body as recommended in previous meetings. The Commission also recommended FAO to transmit this recommendation to COFO, the African and Near East Forestry Commissions, as well as the suggestion that these bodies should consider maintaining in the agendas of future sessions a standing item for the discussions of Mediterranean problems. (paragraph 86)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The European Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations held its Eighteenth Session at FAO Headquarters, Rome, from 13 to 17 September 1977. The session was attended by delegates from the following Member Nations: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. An observer from Liberia was present. Representatives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the European Economic Community, as well as observers from three international non-governmental organizations attended the session. A full list of participants is given in Appendix B.

2. The Commission honoured the memory of Mr. Emile Gillen, late Director-General of Forests of Luxembourg.

3. The Commission was addressed by Dr. Kenneth F.S. King, Assistant Director-General, head of the Forestry Department, who welcomed delegates to the session on behalf of the Director-General. He emphasized, and the Commission endorsed this, that the main thrust of the Forestry Department's programme is towards assisting the developing countries to develop their forest land and forest resources. He outlined areas in which developed countries could help in this effort; for example, the transfer of methodologies to be applied in research and development and in the approach to problem solving, and the provision of experts to man technical assistance programmes in developing countries.

4. In referring to the forestry outlook in Europe, Dr. King indicated a number of areas in which policy decisions needed to be taken, including:

- (a) the impact of environmental issues on forestry;
- (b) the degree of self-sufficiency in forest products to be aimed for by European countries as a whole;
- (c) the problem of increasing costs in forestry;
- (d) the impact of developments in the energy field on forestry.

He concluded by drawing attention to the problem of long-term unemployment, which appropriate forest policies could help to alleviate, and suggested that the Commission might wish to give its attention to this question.

5. Dr. King's address is reproduced in Annex D.

II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

6. The Provisional Agenda (Appendix A) was adopted with the addition of a new sub-item under Item 2, namely "International Poplar Commission". A list of documents submitted for consideration by the Commission is given in Appendix C.

III. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

7. The Commission was informed (FO:EFC/77/2) of the conclusions reached by the Committee on Forestry (COFO) at its Third Session (22-27 November 1976) in the course of its review of its relationship with the regional Forestry Commissions and between the Commissions and the FAO Regional Conferences.

8. The Commission supported the view of COFO that the sessions of the regional Forestry Commissions should be held in advance of the sessions of the respective FAO Regional Conferences as well as before the sessions of COFO, in order to ensure that the views of the regional Forestry Commissions be taken into account in formulating FAO's Programme of Work in the field of forestry.

9. It also concurred with the desirability of the Commissions holding sessions with the same periodicity as COFO, namely every two years, and with a timing which would permit the Commissions to transmit their views on FAO's proposed Programme of Work to COFO and to their respective Regional Conferences.

10. The Commission invited the Secretariat to follow the above criteria when preparing the dates of the sessions for the European Forestry Commission, taking into account also the scheduling of the sessions of the other regional Forestry Commissions.

11. The Commission noted the recommendation of COFO to the effect that Member Governments in all regions be encouraged to strengthen the presentation and consideration of forestry issues at Regional Conferences and that it was desirable that Member Governments be encouraged to include foresters in their delegations to the biennial sessions of the FAO Conference.

12. Other matters arising from the Third Session of COFO are dealt with under other items and covered elsewhere in this report, namely: the Regular Programme of Work, Field Programme activities and the Eighth World Forestry Congress.

IV. THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT'S MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVES AND MAIN PROPOSALS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 1978-79

13. The Commission took note of the Forestry Department's medium-term objectives and main proposals for the Programme of Work 1978-79 (FO:EFC/77/3) and of the views of the Committee on Forestry (Third Session, November 1976) and the FAO Council (Seventy-First Session, 6-17 June 1977) on FAO's medium-term objectives in the forestry sector and on proposals for the Forestry Department's programme of work for 1978-79.

14. The Commission supported the priority given to the following areas: tropical forestry development; conservation; forest industries development; promotion of trade in tropical timber; forestry institutions; and forest policy analysis, planning and statistics.

15. The continuing interest of European forestry circles in the development of tropical forestry was stressed by some delegates. It was also observed that all the subjects of priority are of interest not only to developing countries, but to developed areas as well where action on the same topics is still required, though under different circumstances.

16. In discussing the type of activities and the priority to be given to research in tropical forestry in general and to tropical forest soils in particular, the need to define clearly the objectives before undertaking long-term commitments was underlined. It was also recognized that the increasing utilization of tropical forest lands in general and of plantation forestry in particular in new areas where experience is limited or non-existent, should be supported by scientific investigation on the effect of such developments on the soils and on their management. It was suggested that a meeting be held by FAO to determine the scope of possible research activities on tropical forest soils.

17. One delegation stressed the importance of research on and improvement in the supply of seed for plantation forestry. It was recognized that activities in this particular area would be useful and profitable.

18. The rôle of small-scale industries and the opportunities for their establishment in developing countries was acknowledged, and one delegation suggested that they might also be applicable under certain conditions in developed countries. The implications of labour costs and particular market conditions in this connection were identified as major factors influencing the economic feasibility of such industries.

V. FORESTRY FIELD OPERATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN REGION

19. The Commission took note of the Secretariat's report on forestry field operations in the European region (FO:EFC/77/4) and of the oral presentation by the Director of the Operations Service of the new procedures now being introduced throughout the United Nations system to promote technical cooperation between developing countries, and inter-institutional cooperation between these countries and the Member Nations of the European Forestry Commission.

20. The Commission recognized that the new approaches to multilateral cooperation programmes represented a challenge to the Member Nations of the Commission who have been, and continue to be, a source of experience, expertise and financial support, and who would meet the challenge in a constructive spirit.

21. In particular, the Commission recognized the changing emphasis, in the field programmes, from traditional long-term expertise to the provision of short-term well qualified consultants. However, long-term expertise will still be required. In this respect, the Commission agreed that it was desirable that when experts were recruited from government services, provision should be made for their reinstatement into these services, on appropriate terms, at the end of their assignments. The continuing importance of the rôle of Associate Experts, many recruited from and financed by European countries, was also recognized, together with the possibility of expanding the scheme to cover "In-Service Training Awards" to qualified foresters from developing countries.

VI. LONG-TERM PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

22. The Commission considered its long-term programme of work on the basis of a draft programme prepared by the Secretariat (FO:EFC/77/5).

23. With regard to the items in the draft programme of work, the following matters were raised:

24. Project II.3.1 - Seminar on the Maintenance of Forest Machinery

This subject was becoming of increasing importance with the greater use of advanced machinery, such as multi-purpose logging machines. The Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers would consider the scope of the Seminar at its Twelfth Session in 1978.

25. Project IV - Watershed Management

The Commission warmly welcomed the statement by the Secretariat that it should be possible for the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds to be re-activated, with the scope of its activities modified in the way set out in paragraphs 81 to 83 below, notably by inviting developing countries to participate. It requested the Secretariat to arrange the next session of the Working Party during the 1978-79 biennium but before its Nineteenth Session, and to discuss with possible host countries the possibility of holding it outside Europe.

26. Regarding other matters raised by delegations, the Commission agreed on the following:

1. The proposed Seminar on Hunting (see paragraph 54) should be held during one of its next sessions, in order to allow sufficient time for thorough preparation.
2. A meeting should be organized, under the joint auspices of the Commission and of the ECE Timber Committee, if the latter agreed, to examine the forest policy and environmental problems facing Member Nations in the Mediterranean area in the light of the long-term outlook for their forest economies, as depicted in "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000".

3. FAO, and in particular the Forestry Department, should seek to take an active part in the ECE ad hoc meeting, scheduled for March 1978, at which a programme for possible regional activities in the field of land use and land use management would be drawn up (see also paragraph 28).
 4. The problems faced by administrations in European countries in their rôle of donors of technical assistance in the forestry and forest industry field to the developing countries should be included on the agenda of the Commission's Nineteenth Session in 1979.
 5. In preparation for the discussion on forest taxation at the Commission's Nineteenth Session, the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics should draw up a position paper at its Twelfth Session in 1979 based on the results of the enquiry which it would carry out among Member Nations (see also Project III.3).
 6. The proposal to take up the question of wood production in national parks and other areas of doubtful exploitability should be kept under review. In view of the delicate nature of the problem, notably the need for calm and careful dialogue with environmental interests on this issue, no steps should be taken by the Commission for the time being.
 7. As proposed in paragraph 37, FAO should explore the possibility of up-dating and re-issuing its earlier publication on "Forest policy law and administration".
 8. Delegations agreed that the European Forestry Commission was the most appropriate body to deal with forest fire questions in the region.
27. The Commission adopted its long-term programme of work as set out in Appendix E.

VII. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE TENTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR EUROPE

28. The Commission was informed of matters arising from the Tenth Regional Conference for Europe, held in Bucharest from 20-25 September 1976, which were of relevance to its work (Report of the Conference: EFC/76/REP). Some doubts had been raised by certain delegations as to the need for the question of land use and land use planning to be dealt with at the international level, but the Conference had concluded that there were problems of a regional nature which would justify the convening of a consultative meeting on a multi-disciplinary and multi-agency basis. The Commission was informed that ECE would organize such a meeting in March 1978, in which FAO would be participating.

29. The Eleventh Regional Conference will be held in Lisbon in October 1978. Two major items had been selected for special attention, one of which was the policy implications of the study "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000" (the second was fishing). The implications of the study's findings extended beyond the forestry sector to such major policy fields as land use, employment, investment and international trade. The Commission urged Member Nations to include representatives of the forestry sector in their delegations to the Conference in Lisbon, a practice which it would be highly desirable to maintain at future sessions, in order that this important sector may be adequately represented.

VIII. EIGHTH WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

30. The Commission heard a progress report on the preparatory work for the Eighth World Forestry Congress from its Associate Secretary-General. The Congress will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 16 to 28 October 1978. Appreciation was expressed for the great effort being made by the Directorate-General of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia to ensure that participants will find their attendance rewarding. The important rôle that European authors have been called upon to perform in the preparation of the basic documentation was noted with gratification.

31. The Commission agreed with the recommendation that:

- (a) national Committees be established or Liaison Officers be appointed by those Member Nations which have not yet complied with the request made by the Chairman of the Indonesian Organizing Committee in February 1977;
- (b) Member Nations of the Commission endeavour to submit country reports before the end of the year, as requested by the Chairman of the Indonesian Organizing Committee in March 1977. Such country reports are indispensable in order to enable the authors of the basic documentation to prepare position papers, which cover the problems confronted by countries;
- (c) Member Nations explore the possibility of enlisting greater support for the envisaged exhibition of forestry equipment than it had been possible to secure so far.

IX. INTERNATIONAL POPLAR COMMISSION

32. The Commission heard with interest a statement by Prof. E. Giordano, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Poplar Commission, on the outcome of a Regional Poplar Congress organized by the National Poplar Commission of the Netherlands, in close cooperation with the International Commission. It was suggested that the following recommendations emanating from the Congress be conveyed to the Member Nations concerned through their inclusion in the report of this session of the Commission:

- (a) poplar growing countries should encourage cooperation between producers of poplar wood;
- (b) the precision should be improved and the frequency should be increased of forest inventory inside and outside the forest in poplar growing countries;
- (c) taking into consideration what the Regional Poplar Congress felt were the risks of a wood shortage which threatens the future of the wood-using industries of Western Europe, a policy of research should be initiated by the interested countries aimed at the mass production of wood, in particular by using poplars and willows. This policy should be based on silvicultural, as well as economic, considerations with the twofold purpose of meeting anticipated future demand and at the same time enabling the development of poplar growing in its present form to continue;
- (d) the exchange of information related to the utilization of poplar and willow wood should be improved;
- (e) means should be devised by poplar growing countries to convince the public that poplars and willows can substantially contribute to the improvement of the environment, while at the same time contributing to an important extent to the production of wood necessary to meet the increasing needs of the European people.

33. The Director-General of Forestry of Italy and Chairman of the Italian National Poplar Commission, Dr. V. Benvenuti, extended an invitation to the Chairmen of the National Poplar Commissions or their representatives to participate in a study tour on poplars from Rome to Casale Monferrato (16-18 November 1977), which the Italian National Poplar Commission is organizing to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the International Poplar Commission.

34. It was noted that a third special session of the International Poplar Commission will be held at FAO Headquarters in Rome on 15 November 1977 to approve certain amendments to the International Poplar Convention formally proposed by the Government of France.

X. AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION

35. The Commission was informed of amendments to its Statutes and Rules of Procedure consequent on Resolutions to this effect by the FAO Conference. The Commission adopted the following amended Rules:

Rule VII - Observers

2. States which, while not Member Nations or Associate Members of the Organization, are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, may, upon their request, and subject to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations, adopted by the Conference of the Organization, be invited to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Commission, of its subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings. The status of nations invited to such sessions shall be governed by the relevant provisions adopted by the Conference of the Organization.

Rule XIII - Amendment and Suspension of Rules

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

XI. NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY

36. Delegations made commentaries on the development of forestry in their countries. At the instigation of the Tenth Session of the Executive Committee, the written reports submitted by most countries covered a number of subjects of particular concern, namely: forest policy and legislation; administration; investment; employment; taxation; and energy. The Commission agreed on the value of this means of exchanging information and experience in matters of major importance to forest administrations.

37. The Commission felt that it would be of great value to Member Nations throughout the world for FAO's publication on "Forest policy, law and administration" to be up-dated.

38. The Commission was of the opinion that, in the summary of the reports received from Member Governments, the section on energy was incomplete. It had been stated in the summary that, according to the reports received, the "energy crisis" and the increase in oil prices since 1973 had so far had little effect on forestry. It was pointed out that the energy situation had been a major cause of the world recession in 1973-75, which had had a significant impact on the forestry and forest industry sector, for example the reduced level of demand and hence of removals.

39. The Commission suggested that FAO was in a position to provide the appropriate forum in which problems associated with the allocation of responsibilities among those national agencies that are concerned with land use, environment, agriculture and forestry and their related industries, nature conservancy, etc., could be discussed.

XII. REVIEW OF MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

a) Current development and short-term outlook

40. The Commission took note of the "Annual Forest Products Market Review" (Supplement 1 to Volume XXX of the FAO/ECE Timber Bulletin for Europe, Geneva, July 1977). This review draws attention to the rather disappointing degree of the economic recovery in the region since the sharp recession of 1974-75 and the associated failure of the forest products sector to regain the levels of activity achieved in the peak year 1973. The short-term

outlook of the sector, which will become clearer following country reports to the ECE Timber Committee and the Committee's review of short-term prospects in October, at present shows little sign of resumed growth.

b) European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000 - Final conclusions

41. The Secretariat presented the final version of the study "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000" published jointly by FAO and ECE (Supplement 3 to Volume XXIX of the FAO/ECE Timber Bulletin for Europe, Geneva, 1976). Although the precise numbers in various cases differ from those presented to the Commission's 1975 session, the final result generally confirms the position that was emerging at that time.

42. The Commission welcomed the publication and commended the Secretariat on the high quality and relevance of the study. This type of study was considered to be an essential basis for planning and policy formation for the forestry sector of individual countries, and a number of delegates mentioned that the study had already been actively consulted in the preparation of plans and policies in their own countries.

43. The relevance of the study, both to regions outside Europe and to sectors other than forestry, was stressed. In addition, the importance to Europeans of similar studies of the regions of their trading partners was mentioned. The Commission welcomed the fact that the findings of the study will be examined by the Regional Conference for Europe at its Eleventh Session in Lisbon. The Commission supported the proposal that an interregional dialogue on forestry trends and outlook should be included on the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Committee on Forestry.

44. The importance of wide dissemination of the results both within countries of the region and in other countries was stressed, and the intention of FAO to publish an abbreviated version in *Unasylva* was welcomed. Several countries mentioned the use of the findings of the study as a basis for dialogue between forestry interests, both public and private, and the wood utilizing industries, and with other bodies concerned with land use and the environment.

45. Many delegations raised questions relating to the assumptions behind the consumption forecasts. It was pointed out that these were based on the projection of past relationships between consumption and income and population. The Commission commended the continuing monitoring of the development of these relationships and the exploration of the consequences of new estimates of economic growth as they were developed in the future. It was noted that due to the current state of economic uncertainty, there was a certain scepticism in a number of countries about the validity of the assumptions made and the resulting projections.

46. In view of the substantial growth in the forecast of consumption, the importance of reliable inventory and assessment of the potential of forests within the region and the assessment of the possible constraining effects of other uses of the forests on production emphasized the importance of the planned further work on forest resources in the Commission's programme of work.

47. Several countries expressed doubt about the validity of the conclusion in the study that efforts should be concentrated on measures to increase the share of pulpwood in total production. Particularly in view of the currently higher relative price for the larger dimensions and the high cost of handling smallwood, present policy in several countries was to concentrate on the larger sizes and higher qualities. It was noted that in certain countries over-availability, and not availability, of pulpwood was the current problem, and the cost of handling it and the relatively low price made its marketing uneconomic. The Secretariat made it clear that the conclusion related to the much greater pressure for pulpwood raw material likely to emerge only in the late 1980's and 1990's; the expectation was that by that period the relative price of pulpwood would increase. Preparatory action would have to be taken in advance of this period.

XIII. THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ON FORESTRY: REPORT ON THE IMPORTANCE OF HUNTING IN EUROPEAN FORESTRY

48. Mr. C. Guiraud, Consultant to the Secretariat, introduced the document on this topic (FO:EFC/77/8). He pointed out that it dealt essentially with hunting in forests where timber production was the primary function.

49. In the discussion that followed, delegates congratulated the consultant on the quality of the document and stressed that it marked a first step in the process of considering a subject that was of great importance to forestry in Europe. In highlighting important aspects of the problem for their countries, delegates demonstrated the diversity of situations in respect of hunting in the region.

50. Delegates emphasized the need for the development of more reliable methodologies that would enable more accurate quantitative estimates to be made of game densities and game damage to trees. The Commission agreed that more research was urgently needed in these areas and that in the case of game damage the full economic implications required careful examination.

51. It was pointed out that there were two aspects to the game damage problem: that which affected forestry and that which affected agriculture. Some delegates felt that cash compensation in the latter case was not satisfactory and gave examples of other mechanisms to minimize the problem. Under certain circumstances, damage by small game, such as rabbits, was much more significant than that caused by deer and larger animals.

52. Delegates pointed out that hunting affected not only forest lands but also wildlands and agricultural areas. There was a need to examine the economic impact of hunting on rural areas and tourism. Conflicts between hunting and other forms of recreation could be overcome by separating these activities in time and space.

53. The controversial subject of deer farming was mentioned by some delegates; attention was also drawn to the public reaction to hunting by non-hunters.

54. The Commission recommended that the next step should be to organize a one-day seminar on hunting during the course of one of its next sessions. Particular emphasis would be given to the economic and ecological problems that needed to be resolved to promote harmony between the requirements of hunting and silviculture.

55. The Commission urged that other organizations concerned with hunting questions should be invited to the seminar (as observers), and requested the Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements.

XIV. SEMINAR ON COOPERATION AMONG FOREST OWNERS AND BETWEEN FOREST OWNERS AND INDUSTRIES

56. The basis for the discussions at the Seminar, organized by the Commission, on cooperation among forest owners and between forest owners and industries was a Secretariat note (FO:EFC/SEM/77/1), and papers presented by experts from Austria, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

57. Concern about adequate raw material supply in the future to forest industries has led governments in many countries in Europe to pay increasing attention to private forestry. In addition, the growing awareness of the public of the environmental importance of forestry to society has had a significant political impact on the private as well as the public forestry sector.

58. In Europe, private forests cover 47 percent of the region's total forest area - a substantial portion of this being in small holdings. The percentage of private forest holdings under management plans is low. This is largely due to the small size and fragmentation of the private forests. Another reason could be that fiscal systems may discourage owners from informing the authorities about the management status of their holdings.

59. In order to enable as large a portion of private forestry as possible to contribute to the implementation of national forest policies, there is a need for better grouping of small holdings for management purposes. Voluntary cooperation among private forest owners is one of the ways of achieving this.
60. It is recognized that forest owners' cooperatives have a very important part to play in raising the standard of management and the production from private forests. However, their principal rôle is to facilitate marketing of timber, especially from the smaller woodlands.
61. A well-organized cooperative can help in raising the sustained yield of wood in members' forests closer to the forest potential. It can also contribute to more efficient harvesting and marketing, thereby reducing costs and improving timber prices and returns to the owner.
62. In considering recommendations for future developments, attention should be concentrated on ways and means of improving the effectiveness of the marketing activity of cooperatives. This can be done by adopting a structure for the cooperative that will permit it to operate on commercial lines. Commercial success and the ability to secure the best wood prices for members is the key to retaining the loyalty of members and their willing participation in group programmes and longer-term supply contracts.
63. On the matter of state involvement in private forestry, the Seminar felt that the principle should be to encourage private forest owners to help themselves by creation of self-supporting cooperatives. In some circumstances, the state may be in a position to help by participating in cooperative marketing arrangements, notably from produce from smaller woods. Governments can also help the private forestry sector by creating a climate in which it can develop effectively, for example, by providing incentives to encourage sound management.
64. With regard to incentives, the Seminar agreed that there is a need for financial or fiscal assistance to private forestry to be brought into line with that to farmers and for agricultural policy to be more closely linked with the requirements of private forestry.
65. Types of cooperative activity include joint management plans, silvicultural operations, insurance against fire, road construction, mechanized logging and marketing of timber. These activities could be encouraged and in some cases assisted by governments through provision of information, training and extension services and by other appropriate means.
66. To bring about a successful grouping of private owners, a key element is motivation and creating a positive attitude towards forestry and cooperation. This requires, amongst other things, reassurance about the long-term continuity of ownership and ownership rights, and a respect for owners' need to be kept well informed of developments.
67. Close working relations with the forest industries help towards market equilibrium by the better two-way flow of market information.
68. The Seminar warmly thanked the authors of the papers and considered that they, and the discussion which they had generated, had been of great benefit. The information which had been made available would be of immediate value by enabling countries to learn from each other's experiences in developing their own policies towards cooperation in the private sector. It was agreed that the Secretariat should explore the possibility of publishing the papers.

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION

69. The Commission was informed of the Tenth Session of the Executive Committee, held in Rome on 24 November 1976, at which, inter alia, arrangements for the present session of the Commission were made and the Provisional Agenda drawn up.

XVI. JOINT FAO/ECE/ILO COMMITTEE ON FOREST WORKING TECHNIQUES AND TRAINING OF FOREST WORKERS

70. The Secretariat introduced the report (FO:EFC/77/WP.1/5) of the Eleventh Session of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, held at Hyvinkää, Finland, from 17-18 June 1976. The session was preceded by a study tour (9-12 June) and the Symposium on the "Harvesting of a Larger Part of the Forest Biomass" from 14-16 June 1976.

71. The Commission was informed about the work carried out by the study groups of the Joint Committee and of the following meetings held since the Eleventh Session of the Joint Committee:

- Eleventh Session of the Study Group on Vocational Training and Prevention of Accidents in Forest Work held from 19-21 January 1977 in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Technical Meeting and Study Tour on Reforestation of Forests Destroyed by Storm and Fire, held from 24-27 May 1977 in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

72. The Commission took note of the preparation of meetings that will be held before its Nineteenth Session:

- Seminar on Man/Machine Productivity, to be held from 11-13 April 1978 in Sweden.
- Twelfth Session of the Joint Committee, to be held from 5-14 June 1978 in Sofia, Bulgaria, including a study tour and symposium on techniques and mechanization of reforestation in mountainous regions.
- Seminar on Accidents in Forestry Operations, to be held from 17-23 September 1978 in Sekocin, Poland.

The Commission commended the Committee's excellent collaboration and coordination of work with LUFRO and ISO.

73. The Commission examined the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Joint Committee concerning the modification and coordination of the Committee's structure and methods of work and was informed that these proposals have been approved by the ECE Timber Committee and by ILO. The Commission also approved these and requested the Joint Committee to draw up recommendations for the revision of its programme of work based on its new structure.

74. The Commission endorsed the report of the Joint Committee.

XVII. JOINT FAO/ECE WORKING PARTY ON FOREST ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

75. The Commission considered the report of the Eleventh Session of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, held from 31 May to 3 June 1977 in Geneva, Switzerland (FO:EFC/77/WP.2/6; TIM/EFC/WP.2/6), the first session to be held since the Commission had approved the Working Party's revised terms of reference at its Seventeenth Session. In introducing the report, the Secretariat pointed out that the Working Party provided a forum in which to examine new initiatives and to develop new methods and approaches to the economic and statistical problems of the forest and forest products sector. The benefit of such work was felt not only in Europe, but also in the rest of the world. One of the main items dealt with at the Working Party's session was price statistics, the results of which were to be published later in 1977. This work will be used as a basis for assembling more comprehensive coverage on a world basis.

76. Mr. E. Clicheroux, Chairman of the Working Party, drew attention to the problems encountered in its efforts to quantify the environmental benefits of forests. He urged Member Nations to provide any material on this question which could assist the Working Party to progress in this field. He also referred to the Working Party's examination of the collection and dissemination of statistics, including the problems of achieving prompt returns of questionnaires by countries, in order to allow the timely publication of statistical information. The Commission stressed the importance of efforts to secure improvements in this area.

77. The Commission endorsed the report of the Working Party (its proposals for the programme of work are considered under Item 2 (d) of the Agenda). In particular it welcomed the Working Party's proposal to convene a meeting of experts on the estimation of the forest resource and roundwood supplies, including relevant environmental aspects.

78. The further work proposed on forest labour statistics was supported, provided that adequate funds could be put at the disposal of those bodies which were to be invited to carry out the work. The continuing work on price statistics and conversion factors was commended.

XVIII. WORKING PARTY ON MANAGEMENT OF MOUNTAIN WATERSHEDS

79. Prof. S. Munteanu, Chairman of the Working Party, introduced the topic by giving an historical account of the activities of the Working Party during its 27 years of existence. He described the evolution of its work which had been concentrated on three main areas:

- torrent and avalanche control;
- improvement of the mountain land economy;
- protection of the environment, particularly regarding the hydrological rôle of forests.

80. He regretted that the meeting of the Working Party which had been scheduled for 1976 was cancelled because of FAO's policy to reduce the number of its meetings.

81. The Working Party, Prof. Munteanu proposed, should now extend its very valuable experience to the developing countries. This may be done by inviting those developing countries with watershed management problems to participate in the meetings of the Working Party. He indicated that this new focus of the Working Party's activities had already been considered in its Eleventh Session in Ankara in 1974.

82. While agreeing in principle with the desirability of transferring the Working Party's knowledge and expertise to the developing countries, the Commission expressed some concern that if its membership were extended in this way, the specific and often unique watershed problems of Europe might not receive the attention they deserved.

83. After a lengthy debate, the Commission decided that:

- (a) membership of the Working Party be extended to include developing countries;
- (b) the agenda of these expanded meetings be structured so as to devote sufficient time to the discussion of matters which were specifically European; and
- (c) the rest of the agenda be devoted to watershed problems of common concern to the European Forestry Commission and the developing countries.

XIX. AFC/EFC/NEFC COMMITTEE ON MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY QUESTIONS -
"SILVA MEDITERRANEA"

84. The Secretariat, in introducing this topic, recalled the origin, purpose and functions of "Silva Mediterranea". It stressed the importance that FAO and the Committee on Forestry (COFO) attach to this body, which is a joint subsidiary organ of the European, the African and the Near East Forestry Commissions, and explained that due to lack of financial resources it had not been possible to organize any sessions of this Committee since the last one held in Ankara in October 1970. However, FAO envisaged that future sessions of these Forestry Commissions will include in their agendas, items relevant to the problems of the Mediterranean, and that in the Programme of Work and Budget 1978-79 the forestry problems of particular countries be examined within the framework of Regular Programme activities.

85. Many delegates regretted the long time which had elapsed since the last session, pointed out the numerous problems and factors affecting the Mediterranean, and stressed the extremely important rôle "Silva Mediterranea" can play, especially in coordinating forest research and in exchanging technical information. They reiterated the need for reactivating this body which, as expressed by one delegation, constitutes a common basis and front to deal with forest policy and forestry activities and problems in the Mediterranean.

86. In the light of the reasons expressed in favour of "Silva Mediterranea", the Commission strongly recommended FAO to make its best efforts, especially in allocating the necessary financial resources, to reactivate this important FAO Statutory Body as recommended in previous meetings. The Commission also recommended FAO to transmit this recommendation to COFO, the African and the Near East Forestry Commissions, as well as the suggestion that these bodies should consider maintaining in the agendas of future sessions a standing item for the discussion of Mediterranean problems.

XX. OTHER BUSINESS

87. The Commission decided to keep under review the possibility of organizing study tours, either linked with its biennial session or as separate activities, including perhaps joint tours with the ECE Timber Committee.

XXI. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

88. In accordance with the wishes of the Committee on Forestry (see paragraphs 8 and 10), the Commission agreed to hold its Nineteenth Session in 1979. It should be held in Rome and, if at all possible, at the end of September.

XXII. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

89. The Commission elected Mr. A. Halasz (Hungary) Chairman, re-elected Mr. A.W. Duggan (Ireland) and Mr. J.C. Velez (Portugal) and elected Dr. V. Benvenuti (Italy) Vice-Chairmen. It expressed its gratitude to the outgoing Chairman, Mr. K. Oedekoven (Federal Republic of Germany) for his services to the Commission during his term of office.

XXIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

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

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Matters to be referred to the attention of the Committee on Forestry
 - (a) Matters arising from the Third Session of the Committee on Forestry
 - (b) The Forestry Department's medium-term objectives and main proposals for the Programme of Work 1978-79
 - (c) Forestry field operations in the European region
 - (d) Long-term programme of work of the European Forestry Commission
 - (e) Matters arising from the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Europe
 - (f) International Poplar Commission
 - (g) Eighth World Forestry Congress
 - (h) Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission
3. National progress reports on the development of forestry
4. Review of market developments
 - (a) Current developments and short-term outlook
 - (b) European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950-2000: final conclusions
5. The impact of environmental problems on European forestry: report on the importance of hunting in European forestry
6. Seminar on co-operation among forest owners and between forest owners and industries
7. Activities of subsidiary bodies
 - (a) Executive Committee of the Commission
 - (b) Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers
 - (c) Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics
 - (d) Working Party on Management of Mountain Watersheds
 - (e) AFC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Problems - "Silva Mediterranea"
8. Other business
9. Date and place of next session
10. Election of officers
11. Adoption of the report

APPENDIX B

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APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	FO:EFC/77/1	Provisional Agenda
2(a)	FO:EFC/77/2	Matters arising from the Third Session of the Committee on Forestry - Secretariat Note
2(b)	FO:EFC/77/3	The Forestry Department's medium-term objectives and main proposals for the Programme of Work 1978-79 - Secretariat Note
2(c)	FO:EFC/77/4	Forestry field operations in the European region - Secretariat Note
2(d)	FO:EFC/77/5	Long-term programme of work of the European Forestry Commission - Secretariat Note
2(g)	FO:EFC/77/6	Amendments to the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Commission - Secretariat Note
3	FO:EFC/77/7	National progress reports on the development of forestry - Secretariat Note
5	FO:EFC/77/8	Report on the importance of hunting in European forestry
7(a)	FO:EFC/77/9	Report of the Tenth Session of the Commission's Executive Committee

Information Documents

FO:EFC/77/Inf.1	General Information
FO:EFC/77/Inf.2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
FO:EFC/77/Inf.3	Provisional Timetable
FO:EFC/77/Inf.4	List of Documents
FO:EFC/77/Inf.5	List of Participants

Background Documents

2(a)	COFO - 76/REP	Report of the Third Session of the Committee on Forestry
2(e)	ERC/76/REP	Report of the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Europe

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
4(a)	Supplement 1 to Vol. XXX of the Timber Bulletin for Europe	Annual Forest Products Market Review
4(b)	Supplement 3 to Vol. XXIX of the Timber Bulletin for Europe	European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000
6	FO:EFC/SEM/77/1	Private Forestry and Forest Owners' Activities in Europe - Secretariat Note <ul style="list-style-type: none">- in Austria- in Finland- in France- in Norway- in Sweden- in Switzerland- in the United Kingdom
7(b)	FO:EFC/77/WP.1/5	Report of the Eleventh Session of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers
7(c)	FO:EFC/77/WP 2/6	Report of the Eleventh Session of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics

OPENING ADDRESS

13 September 1977

by

Dr. K.F.S. King
Assistant Director General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

On behalf of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, I welcome you to Rome, to this eighteenth session of the European Forestry Commission. I feel this session of your Commission to be of particular importance to me, because it is the first time that I will have the honour and privilege to discuss the problems of forestry development in general, and the European forestry problems in particular, with you as a Commission. I have, of course, in various fora, at the meetings of other statutory bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and even in your own countries, met most of you, but as I say, this is the first time that I have met the Commission, officially.

Later on in this session, we will consider the programme of work of the Forestry Department of FAO. You will perceive, if it had not yet been drawn to your attention, that the main efforts of our programme; the principal thrust in our work, would be geared towards assisting the developing countries to develop their forest land and forest resources so that the forestry sector may be able to contribute, to the fullest extent, to the development of the peoples of these nations. It follows from this that the amount of time and effort which we will devote to forestry in the developed world must, inevitably be reduced.

The Food and Agriculture Organization welcomes the approval which the developed countries have already given to the additional emphasis which the Forestry Department now places on tropical forestry. It is our hope that this Session of the European Forestry Commission will also endorse this shift in emphasis.

I hasten to say, however, that although the Forestry Department of FAO intends to concentrate on tropical forestry, and on the developing countries, it is not unmindful of the fact that much of the work which is being done, and which will be done in future, in Europe, is in some cases of indirect benefit, and in many cases of direct relevance, to the development of the forestry sector in the developing countries. Not all of your work, but some of it.

I think, for example, of your studies of timber trends and prospects in Europe. These studies have world-wide significance, and are used by the developing countries in almost all aspects of their planning in which external market forces are important considerations. Another example, which comes to mind, is in the field of research. I do not advocate the unblinkered transfer of research findings from the developed to the developing countries. In many cases, such transference would be disastrous. What I do urge, is that much assistance could be given, with benefit to the developing countries, on the methodologies to be applied in research and development, and in the approach to problem solving. Where technology, per se, is to be transferred, it should be adapted to the physical and social conditions of the recipient country.

There is another area in which European foresters can assist in our efforts to help the developing countries. I refer to the provision of experts to man our technical assistance programmes in these countries. It is the policy of the United Nations system, as a whole, that there be greater technical cooperation among developing countries. This is a policy which the Food and Agriculture Organization fully endorses. One consequence of this policy is that it is our strategy to employ competent forest scientists and technicians, from the developing countries, whenever they are available. This is part of the development process. Moreover, in the twenty years or so since the former colonies began to obtain political independence, there has grown up a corps of well-trained and experienced foresters, in some developing countries, who have a great deal to offer to other developing countries. If the international nature of the U. N. system is to be reflected in the composition of our staff, then this policy must be pursued, and the balance be redressed.

You will note that I have spoken of the international nature of the system. This implies that we must, at the same time, continue to recruit staff from the developed countries. We need them, and Europe has always been, and I hope will continue to be, the source of many of them.

I wish, however, to say this, what is needed now, as much as, if not more than, technical competence, is humility in our officers. What are needed, more than ever before, in addition to university degrees and what is called "relevant experience", are the "adaptability and capacity to operate in an unstructured work environment, the ability to undertake cross-cultural communication, and to establish rapport with national staff". What is most important is the "involvement and identification with the people we are expected to serve".

It is these sort of officers whom we wish to let loose in the developing countries. I am positive they exist in Europe.

Nevertheless, I must confess that I am continually amazed when I receive reports which state, or when I hear officers say, that they have been unable, in a developing country, to achieve this or that because the conditions under which they work are awful, because the local management is atrocious, because the communications systems are ineffective. There would be no need for the technical assistance arms of the United Nations, if conditions in the developing countries were comparable to those in the developed countries, if local management were perfect, and if the infrastructure were well-developed.

Mr. Chairman, we live in a world of economic disorder and upheaval. The euphoria which we experienced in the 1950s and 1960s has given place, in many areas, to despondency, to pessimism, to uncertainty, to doubt. In Europe, at the present time, economies are stagnant and yet there are inflationary tendencies. There are, at the same time, high rates of unemployment. In the forestry sector, as if deliberately to compound our difficulties, the pressures of the environmentalists appear, in some countries, to be gaining ascendancy. I am not one of the prophets of doom. I believe that the apparently conflicting demands between the protagonists of this or that point of view, between the ultra-conservationists on the one hand, and those foresters who believe that production forestry is all, on the other, can be reconciled. Foresters have always shown great concern for the environment. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, they have been the original conservationists. But we have always tempered our conservationist beliefs with the knowledge that the forests produce goods (in addition to their services) which are necessary for man's development.

Already, I perceive, in Europe and in North America, that, despite the differences which exist there is a strong converging tendency, and as I say, I am optimistic that there will be a common meeting ground. But foresters and environmentalists must continue the dialectic. I hope that at this meeting of your Commission you will be able to evolve a strategy which will convince the decision-makers that there is no real conflict between environmental and production forestry, and that it is possible to optimise both the products and the services of the forests for the benefit of the peoples of this world. I say "optimise", because we cannot "maximise" both of these. The solution lies in optimisation.

It appears to me that the environmental problem cannot be considered in isolation, and that the recently issued third "European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000" should logically be the starting point of future activities of your Commission. The findings and conclusions of this study present a number of challenges which can be met only by taking the necessary policy decisions. In many cases, such decisions would involve not only a consideration of forestry, but also of the economic and environmental orientation of the countries: in other words the overall policies of the countries.

Many of Europe's present problems require immediate or short-term solutions. Forestry, however, is a long-term operation. Therefore the results of the actions you take and decisions you make today will, generally speaking, be felt only in the next century.

It is my opinion that among the decisions to be taken now are the following:

- to what extent are environmental issues expected to affect forestry in Europe? The recreational functions of the forests have already reached an importance which could not have been envisaged 25 years ago. Equally, the need for coordination between the management of water supplies and forests is increasingly being raised as an important issue by water resource managers and politicians, a feature which was barely apparent 25 years ago.
- to what extent will Europe be prepared to rely increasingly on supplies from overseas, an orientation which seemed quite logical in the times of cheap energy and cheap imported raw materials? Wood is one of the very few raw materials in which Europe is reasonably self-sufficient, and a more intensive and better use of this raw material could represent considerable foreign trade savings. Indeed, speaking of Europe as a whole, the developments over the past 25 to 30 years, during which the increment of the forests was greater than the removals from them cannot be considered desirable from the point of view either of efficient use of resources or of the long-term health of the forests.
- increased costs in general, and those of forest labour in particular, have created difficulties in the provision of adequate silvicultural management and the tending of the forest resource. This has resulted in a frequently undesirable age-structure of the forests. I should like you to consider one last question:
- has the change in the energy situation influenced or is it likely to influence European forestry? If so, how?

You have a long and wide-ranging agenda before you. I should like, however, merely to flag one last issue to which I have already referred en passant. It is, in view of the continuing unemployment problems which prevail in Europe, the rôle of forestry in providing employment. It would seem advisable to me that this matter be carefully considered as you evolve your national forest policies. Many economists consider that the solution of the unemployment problem in Europe would prove to be most difficult. If they are correct, and I am afraid that I share their opinion, it behoves all policy makers to attempt to contribute to the solution of the problem. Forestry can be a large employer. Its lineage effects are well known. The capacity of the sector to adapt to varying conditions has been demonstrated throughout the world and in countries at varying stages of economic development. I urge therefore that attention be paid to the part which forestry can play in alleviating this growing scourge from your continent.

Although you will be specifically examining European forestry, I submit that you cannot consider it in isolation. The decisions you make and implement will affect the rest of the world. The policies of the rest of the world will in turn, affect Europe. I hope that this knowledge of the inter-dependence of the countries of the world will pervade your discussions, and that this Session of your Commission will be both pleasant and rewarding.

APPENDIX E

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION 1978-1982

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
I. EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION	11th session of the Executive Committee	19th session	12th session of the Executive Committee	20th session	13th session of the Executive Committee
1. Impact of environmental developments on European forestry and the multiple use function of forestry, including problems related to administration and legislation		On the occasion of the 19th session, review of national developments		On the occasion of the 20th session, review of national developments	
2. Problems of the institutional patterns of Europe's forest holdings, including co-operation among forest owners and between forest owners and industries		Seminar on the problems of fiscal systems in forestry (together with the seminar under item 1.3)		On the occasion of the 20th session of the Commission, special lectures on the institutional and economic implications of the size of forest holdings on their management	
3. Financing of forestry developments in Europe, including government support to private forestry		Seminar to be organized (together with the seminar under item 1.2)			
4. Evaluation of trends in the wood raw material production potential of Europe's forests and review of such developments as can affect forest production, including developments in Europe's land-use and related policies		1) Review of national developments and changes possibly affecting the conclusions of ETPS-III a/ 2) Review of developments affecting international action and the position of forestry within them		On the occasion of the 20th session, review of national developments and possible changes possibly affecting the conclusions of ETPS-III a/	
5. Review of trends, prospects and policies in the forestry sector of the Mediterranean countries		Seminar to be organized (in collaboration with ECE Timber Committee)			
6. Education and employment problems in forestry in Europe	Organization of <u>courses</u> and <u>seminars</u> for leading foresters on economic, social, environmental and administrative problems and other aspects related to managerial skills in the broadest sense in forestry				
7. Economic and ecological problems of hunting for European forestry				Seminar to be organized	

a/ European Timber Trends and Prospects, 1950 to 2000

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<p>II. INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN FOREST OPERATIONS</p> <p>(covered by the activities of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers)</p> <p>Programme reference: TIM/EFC/WP.1/5</p>	<p>12th session of the Joint Committee - Bulgaria (in conjunction with a symposium on techniques and mechanization of reforestation in mountainous regions)</p>		<p>13th session of the Joint Committee</p> <p>Symposium on the health, physical and mental capacity of forest workers, occupational diseases and rehabilitation of forest workers</p>		<p>14th session of the Joint Committee</p>
<p>1. Methods and organization of forest work</p>	<p>Seminar on man/machine productivity (Sweden, 1978)</p>				
<p>2. Vocational Training and Prevention of Accidents in Forest Work</p>	<p>Seminar on accidents in forest operations (Poland, 1978)</p> <p>Team of specialists on ergonomic problems related to chain-saws and brush-saws to report on results of their work</p> <p>Team of specialists on accident statistics to prepare draft on new methods of collecting, recording and analysing information on forest accidents</p>		<p>1) Seminars on selected aspects of vocational training, and selected aspects of ergonomics applied to forestry</p> <p>2) Preparation of safety codes for forest machines (in collaboration with the ILO)</p>		
<p>3. Mechanization of Forest Work</p>		<p>1) Seminar on the maintenance of forest machinery</p> <p>2) Symposium on the mechanization of small-sized wood harvesting</p>			
<p>III. FOREST ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS</p> <p>(covered by the activities of the Joint Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics)</p> <p>Programme reference: TIM/EFC/WP.2/6</p>		<p>12th session of the Working Party</p>		<p>13th session of the Working Party</p>	
<p>1. Quantification and definition of environmental and social benefits of the forest</p>		<p>Preparation of an enquiry by a meeting of experts and despatch to countries</p>		<p>Review of results of enquiry by the Working Party</p>	

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
III. (cont'd)					
2. Forest resource analysis and round-wood supply estimation		Meeting of experts to review forest inventory methods covering wood and non-wood benefits (see also III.1 above)	Follow-up to be proposed by meeting of experts		
3. Impact of taxation on forest management and wood production		Based on work within EEC, enquiry to be circulated to all European countries and progress report reviewed by the 12th session of the Working Party			
4. Labour statistics in forestry		Pilot enquiry carried out in 1976/77 to be extended to all European countries and results reviewed at the 12th session of Working Party			
5. Cost and price statistics		Follow-up to work completed in 1977 to be decided by the 12th session of the Working Party			
6. Conversion factors for forest products			Review by the Working Party and publication of four-yearly survey of national conversion factors		
7. Classification and definition of forest products		Revision of FAO Classification and Definitions of Forest Products by a meeting of experts	Publication of revised version		
8. Classification and definitions of wood residues		Draft of classification and definitions of forest and wood residues by the 12th session of the Working Party			
9. Forest fire statistics		12th session of Working Party to propose action			
10. End-use statistics		12th session of Working Party to propose further activities			

MAIN PROBLEM AREA	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
IV. <u>WATERSHED MANAGEMENT</u> (covered by the <u>activities of the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds</u>)	12th session of the Working Party				
1. Dissemination of information on torrent control techniques		1) Publication of 5-language terminology on torrent control 2) Publication of manual on torrent control			
2. Dissemination of information on avalanche control techniques		Publication of handbook on avalanche control			
3. Dissemination of information on management and rehabilitation of mountain zones		Publication of guidelines for watershed management in mountain zones			

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