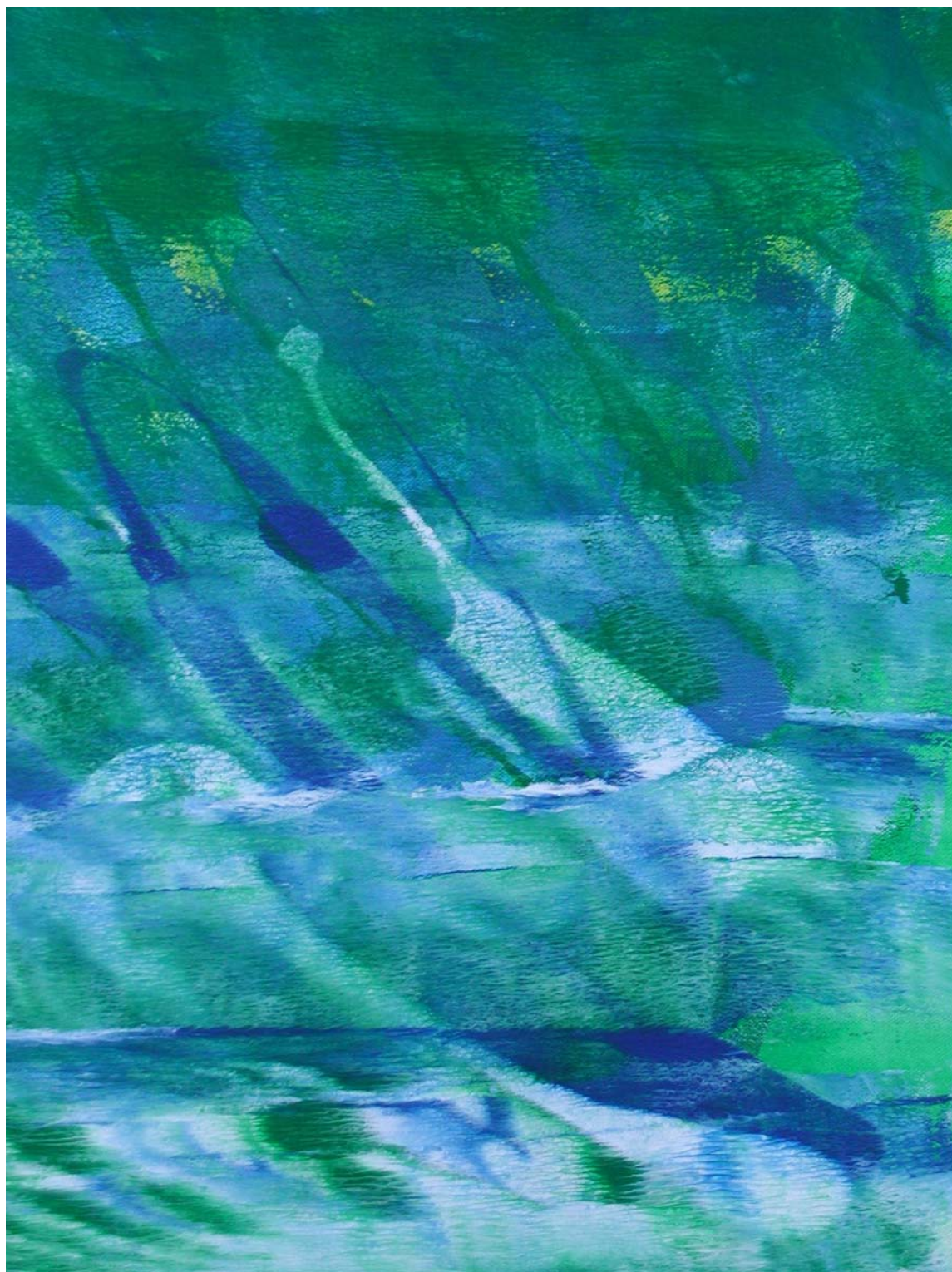




Annual Report 2004

The Global Network for Forest Science Cooperation



International Union of Forest Research Organizations
Union Internationale des Instituts de Recherches Forestières
Internationaler Verband Forstlicher Forschungsanstalten
Unión Internacional de Organizaciones de Investigación Forestal

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Preface

*By Risto Seppälä,
IUFRO President*

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The year 2004 was marked by a visible change in the communication policy of IUFRO. Between 1956 and 1973 the tasks of the IUFRO Secretariat were handled at the President's office in his home country. Just prior to the move of the Secretariat to its permanent location in Vienna, then IUFRO President Ivar Samset sent out the first issue of IUFRO News from Norway in September 1972. After 32 years of continuous publication the last printed IUFRO News was distributed in December 2004 and then replaced by an electronic newsletter.

This change from a printed IUFRO News to an electronic version demonstrates well the theme of the 2005 IUFRO Congress: Linking Tradition and Technology. The long tradition of IUFRO News continues under the old name but using new distribution technology that makes it possible to modernize the structure and contents of the News.

The willingness and ability of an organization to renew itself is essential for its existence. The electronic IUFRO News is an example of this continuous renewal process. However, for a global organization such as IUFRO, piecemeal changes, even though they are important, are not enough. The whole strategy must be updated regularly.

The current IUFRO strategy is based on the recommendations of the 1999 Review Panel. To give an impetus for novel strategic considerations a new review was carried out in 2004 by a panel under the leadership of Dr. Jag Maini. The most important recommendation of the Review Panel was that IUFRO should prepare a new general strategic plan following the guidelines given by the Panel. The IUFRO Board accepted this recommendation in its meeting in October 2004, and

since then the Management Committee and the Secretariat have been working to develop a draft for a new strategy so that it can be presented to the IUFRO International Council and to IUFRO member organizations at the Brisbane Congress in August 2005.

The new IUFRO strategy will emphasize the importance of science as being relevant to decision-making. Increasing the presence of IUFRO in international processes is already one of the goals of the current strategy. Consequently, in 2004 IUFRO participated in and contributed to a number of international expert meetings and workshops convened by, or in support of, international policy processes. As a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), IUFRO was closely involved in the thematic preparation of the fourth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) in May 2004. IUFRO also played a crucial role in facilitating the UNFF Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (MSD).

Despite the increasing visibility of IUFRO in international fora, there is no doubt that our core activities are still connected with our scientific units. They form a basis without which our participation in political processes would not be possible. However, if we are not able to translate our scientific information to the knowledge and know-how of decision and policy-makers, our research findings will be of little value. Therefore, I thank all individual IUFRO members, whether they have contributed mainly to science in different IUFRO Units or have been involved more in the work of policy fora. I wish to thank also our Secretariat and other members of the IUFRO Headquarters for their dedicated work to the success of our Union and, thus, to the benefit of the whole forest research community.



1 Highlights of IUFRO Activities in 2004

For IUFRO, the year 2004 was a busy year in many respects. Preparations for the XXII IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane in August 2005 were proceeding at a fast pace and the scientific congress program was elaborated. The development of a new IUFRO Web site with a special zone for IUFRO Members only and of the new electronic IUFRO News – both launched in January 2005 – further modernized the image of IUFRO. In the international forest policy arena, IUFRO continued to strengthen its position as representative of the science sector.

However, the main focus of IUFRO remains the scientific work in the Divisions (D) and Task Forces (TF) and the accompanying services offered by the Programmes and Projects. The results of this scientific work are presented at international scientific meetings organized and promoted by the individual IUFRO Research Groups (RG) and Working Parties (WP). These gatherings foster international collaboration, and facilitate the exchange of information among scientists who have similar interests but work under differing economic, political, and environmental conditions. Occasionally, such meetings lead to important new avenues of research or new ventures.



In this Annual Report several of these meetings shall be highlighted on the basis of the reports kindly provided by the Coordinators of IUFRO Divisions, Task Forces, Programmes and Projects. Following the successful example of the Annual Report 2003, these activities will be described under the three main pillars of sustainability, namely Environment; Economy; and Socio-culture, completed by a fourth chapter on policy, acknowledging, of course, that most meetings touch more than one of these categories.

There were slightly fewer meetings in 2004 than in the year before, which is quite natural in a pre-Congress year. For a full list of all the 73 meetings and exhaustive information on the work of IUFRO Units including full meeting reports, annual reports, proceedings, newsletters, etc. please, visit the web site at <www.iufro.org>.



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1.1 Environment

The importance of developing more effective theoretical and practical models to **link silvicultural and ecological research** as an approach to multidisciplinary issues related to biodiversity conservation, multi-functional forestry and sustainable forest management was underlined at the conference “Meeting the Challenge: Silvicultural Research in a Changing World”¹⁾ (see references on page 4). This conference was convened to explore the changing role and expectations of silviculture to meet new challenges and societal needs around the world. Through their presentations of current research and subsequent discussions, conference participants considered how silvicultural research findings and new research initiatives could best be applied to solve emerging forest management issues.

Changing societal values demand **expanded approaches to forest management** that integrate social, ecological, and economic goals. In this context, innovative experiments at an operational scale have been developed to test silvicultural treatments designed to balance ecological, social, and economic objectives under sustainable management of forests. These experiments were discussed at the workshop on “Large-scale Experiments for Sustainable Forestry: Balancing Ecosystem Values”²⁾.

In Europe, forest decline and the certification debate have stimulated greater public involvement favoring environmentally friendly forest management. The result is greater interest in new silvicultural systems which carry many labels, including “continuous cover forestry”. The conference on “Transformation to Continuous Cover Forestry in a Changing Environment”³⁾ addressed this situation.

Many IUFRO activities concentrated on the **genetic, silvicultural, environmental and economic aspects of individual tree species**⁴⁾. At the 7th International Beech Symposium on “Silviculture and Improvement of Beech”⁵⁾ in Tehran and the Caspian Region, for instance, the participants discussed protection, biodiversity, socio-economic aspects as well as the past and future of human intervention and management of beech communities in general, and of the *Fagetum* communities in the *Fagetum hyrcanum* zone in the Caspian Forest, in particular, which date back to the tertiary period and are considered as highly valuable ecosystems for the temperate zone heritage.

Environmentally sound forest harvesting was one of the major aspects studied at the conference on “Forest Engineering: New Techniques, Technologies and the Environment”⁶⁾ held in Ukraine. Conference participants presented accumulated knowledge on research and practical experience related to environmentally sound forest harvesting and wood utilization technologies. They also aimed at determining basic priorities for a sustainable development of Ukrainian forestry and intensifying collaboration between researchers and representatives of the forest industry. A “participants’ declaration” was published that emphasized the importance of such meetings, particularly for facilitating the transfer of scientific knowledge between scientists in industrialized countries and those in countries where market economies are newly emerging or are being re-established.

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Forest health and hazards to forest ecosystems were examined in different contexts. The 4th Regional Workshop on “Forest Protection in Northeast Asia”⁷⁾ took place within the framework of the 15th International Plant Protection Congress (15th IPPC) and looked at the current hot spots of Integrated forest Pest Management (IPM): invasive forest pests and management; biology, behavior and monitoring of forest insect pests; biological control; chemical ecology and pheromones; forest diseases and ecological control. The role of forest plant diversity in pest dynamics and the invasion by alien insect pests were focused on in a meeting on “Forest Diversity and Resistance to Native and Exotic Pest Insects”⁸⁾.

The importance of **forest catchments** in tropical and subtropical Asia in terms of their benefits to regional and global environmental conditions as well as economies was recognized in a workshop on “Forests and Water in Warm, Humid Asia”⁹⁾. It was concluded, among other things, that, whatever the particular regional environmental issues and concerns, it was difficult to develop prudent long-term forest management plans at the larger ecosystem scale without understanding the controls on water, biota, and materials transported into and through smaller catchments.

Forest soils were discussed in an international symposium on “Forest Soils under Global and Local Changes from Research to Practice”¹⁰⁾ considering the multiple functions of forests in the context of landscape management, the changing climate conditions, the use of forests at the local and landscape levels with regard to their productivity, environmental and other functions in view of changing social and political demands, and the development of future management strategies.

References

- 1) All-D 1.00.00 Silviculture conference from 14-18 June 2004, in Montpellier, France.
- 2) Workshop of D 4.00.00 Forest Assessment, Modelling and Management, and D 1.00.00 Silviculture from 16-20 August 2004, in Portland, Oregon, USA.
- 3) Conference of WP 4.04.09 Scenarios for Transformation Management (now 4.04.01) and WP 1.17.02 Temperate and Boreal Forest Restoration from 4-7 September 2004, in Bangor, Wales, U.K.
- 4) Genetics of *Nothofagus* (WP 2.08.06 Genetics of *Nothofagus*, 14-16 April in Valdivia, Chile), *Eucalyptus* in a Changing World (WP 2.08.03 Improvement and Culture of *Eucalyptus*, 11-15 October in Aveiro, Portugal), the International Pine Congress (D 1 Silviculture, D2 Physiology and Genetics, and D4 Forest Assessment, Modelling and Management, 24-26 August, Joinville, Brazil) and the International Symposium *Larix* 2004 (WP 2.02.07 *Larix* Breeding and Genetic Resources, 26 September-1 October in Kyoto and Nagano, Japan).
- 5) Symposium of RG 1.10.00 Improvement and Silviculture of Beech, from 10-20 May 2004 in Tehran and the Caspian Region, Islamic Republic of Iran.
- 6) Conference of RG 3.04.00 Forest Operations Management, RG 3.06.00 Forest Operations under Mountainous Conditions, and RG 3.11.00 Forest Operations and Environmental Protection, from 5-10 October 2004, in Lviv, Ukraine.
- 7) Workshop of WP 7.03.08 Forest Protection in Northeast Asia, from 13-15 May 2004 in Beijing, China.
- 8) Meeting of WP 7.03.07 Population Dynamics of Forest Insects, WP 7.03.05 Integrated Control of Scolytid Bark Beetles, WP 7.03.03 Insects Affecting Reforestation, and WP 8.07.02 Biodiversity Effects of Forest Pest Dynamics, from 10-13 August 2004 in Hanmer Springs, New Zealand.
- 9) Workshop of RG 8.03.00 Forest Hydrology from 10-12 July in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.
- 10) Symposium supported by D8 Forest Environment, from 15-18 September 2004 in Bordeaux, France.



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1.2 Economy

In view of the fact that natural forests in the tropics are being destroyed at an estimated rate of 8-10 million hectares per year, appropriate policies, scientific concepts and technologies have to be developed for the sustainable use of the remaining forests and the newly established plantations. Suitable strategies must be worked out for the genetic improvement and enhanced production of **multipurpose trees** (MPTS) to meet the needs of the increasing population. The conference on “Multipurpose Trees in the Tropics: Assessment, Growth and Management”¹⁾ concluded that suitable management practices, including harvesting and post-harvesting technologies for medicinal plants were among the most important areas where scientists could make a significant contribution to improving the income of rural populations.

In general, the concept of **sustainable forest management (SFM)** has transformed forest management from timber management to ecosystem management. In this respect the incorporation of multiple sources of value from forests (including non-marketed values), the incorporation of multiple products and services into the production process, systems approach to resource management but also inter-generational equity and the recognition of diverse and dynamic preferences of local people are important issues. The “International Conference on Economics of Sustainable Forest Management”²⁾ therefore placed the focus on economic principles, theories, methods, and models reflective of these features of SFM.

Intensification of wood production and expanding areas of planted forests, are both a source of conflict and opportunity. **Planted forests** have the potential to improve the economic welfare of the communities in which they occur. At the same time, intensively managed industrial forest plantations arouse much

controversy as to their real benefits for the local community and the natural environment. The conference on “The Economics and Management of High Productivity Plantations”³⁾ addressed this topic and came to the conclusion that productive plantations, whether for industry or energy, need not be ecological deserts devoid of wildlife or an unwanted landscape, but could be efficient wood-growing crops managed so as to enrich diversity, development and their desirability as a land use.

In this context also forest genetics and tree breeding, especially the potential application of biotechnology and genomics in the future, are issues of wide-spread interest. **Genetically improved plantations** from breeding programs have had and continue to make significant impacts on forest productivity, wood supplies, and sustainability of forest resources. The conference “Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding in the Age of Genomics - Progress and Future”⁴⁾ brought together geneticists, breeders, applied and basic scientists, managers and professional foresters to give insight into the state of the art and exchange views on potential future developments. The conference revealed that significant progress has been made in forest genetics research and tree breeding in the last three decades.

Europe’s first “Forestry Woodchain Conference”⁵⁾ drew experts from around the world to explore issues surrounding **wood production** – from plant cells to sawn timber. Aimed at promoting an integrated approach to producing quality timber, for everyone from silviculturists to foresters to industrial wood processors, the conference highlighted the issue of sustainability. The importance of seeing wood as a renewable and sustainable resource across a range of industrial applications was especially stressed.



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References

The latest research and practical experience related to **forest harvesting and transport**, especially in the Latin American context was presented at the “13th Update Seminar on Systems for Wood Harvesting and Forest Transport”⁶⁾. Although important steps have been taken in recent years to improve harvesting operations in tropical forests, management of most natural forests in the tropics is limited primarily to harvesting, with very little effort to develop and apply silvicultural knowledge. In an effort to promote the increased use of silviculture in tropical forests, an interdivisional IUFRO seminar and workshop entitled “Towards Better Management Practices in Tropical Humid Forests: Developing Principles and Recommendations for the Amazon Basin”⁷⁾ was organized in Brazil.

1) Conference co-sponsored by D4 Forest Assessment, Modelling and Management in cooperation with D1 Silviculture and D2 Physiology and Genetics, from 22-25 November 2004 in Jodhpur, India.

2) Conference of WP 4.04.02 Managerial Economics (now 4.05.02), and RG 4.13.00 Managerial, Social and Environmental Accounting (now 4.05.01) from 20-22 May 2004 in Toronto, Canada.

3) Conference of WP 4.04.06 Planning and Economics of Fast-growing Plantation Forests (now 4.04.02) from 27-30 September 2004 in Lugo, Spain.

4) Conference of Units 2.02.00 Conifer Breeding and Genetic Resources, 2.02.05 Breeding and Genetic Resources of Pacific Northwest Conifers, 2.02.13 Breeding and Genetic Resources of Mediterranean Conifers, 2.02.19 *Pinus radiata* Breeding and Genetic Resources, 2.02.20 Breeding and Genetic Resources of Southern Pines, and 2.04.02 Breeding Theory and Progeny Testing, from 1-5 November 2004 in Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

5) Conference of RG 5.12.00 Sustainable Utilization of Forest Products, from 20-28 September 2004 in Edinburgh, Scotland, U.K.

6) Seminar co-sponsored by D3 Forest Operations, from 8-10 August in Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil.

7) Seminar and workshop of D1 Silviculture and D3 Forest Operations, from 14-19 November in Belem, Para, Brazil.

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1.3 Socio-Culture

The multi-disciplinary research of the **social and cultural aspects of sustainable forest management** in the framework of sustainable development gains increasingly in importance. Social and cultural values change over time as societies develop, and there is a risk of losing knowledge on how forests were used and managed sustainably in former days. Therefore, there is a need to provide the society with historical information about land use, social perception and changing attitudes to trees and woodland, origin of modern forestry in the context of social and economic pressure, and the historical knowledge with regard to woodland conservation and restoration. Against this background, the conference on “Woodlands - Cultural Heritage”¹⁾ wanted to contribute to the ongoing discussion of social, spiritual and cultural values of forests and provide basic information related to these values with a focus on Europe.

In view of the fact that social values in forestry are coming more and more to the fore, recreational benefits from **urban woodlands** and the search for ways to increase them are gaining in importance. The conference on “Urban Woods for People - Urban woods to be used by everyone”²⁾ examined this development. The Proceedings of this meeting were published as IUFRO World Series Volume 14. Another conference on the “Social Roles of Forests for Urban Populations, Forest Recreation, Landscape, Nature Conservation, Economic Evaluation and Urban Forestry”³⁾ took place in Japan.

The recognition of the importance of **gender issues** has become an increasingly important societal question. In forestry, with a few exceptions, there has not been much progress with respect to the application of a gender perspective. The IUFRO Unit on Gender and Forestry therefore initiated and convened together with partners a world-wide symposium on “Gender and Forestry – Promoting New Systems of Equal Participation”⁴⁾ as an organization-led initiative in support of the UN Forum of Forests. The meeting identified four critical areas where action would be needed: policy and legislation, awareness and capacity building, sustainable development, and research. It also developed a series of recommendations proposed for further deliberation and action at the UNFF 5 in 2005.

The conference on “Human Dimensions of Family and Farm Forestry”⁵⁾ was the latest in a very successful series of meetings focussing on problems associated with the management of small forests and with **small-scale forest operations and their societal dimension**. The growing recognition of the importance of the human side of the problems and solutions of family and farm forestry was reflected by the chosen conference theme. Globally, family, farm, small-scale, non-industrial private, and community forests provide vital commodity-based outputs as well as non-market goods, environmental, and intangible forest benefits.

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References

- 1) Conference of RG 6.07.00 Forest History, from 3-5 May 2004 in Vienna, Austria.
- 2) Concluding conference for the Swedish-French Life Environment Project - Conference of RG 6.14.00 Urban Forestry, from 23-27 May 2004 in Stockholm, Sweden, incorporating the 7th IUFRO European Forum on Urban Forestry.
- 3) Conference of Units 6.01.00 Forest Recreation, Landscape and Nature Conservation, 6.01.02 Landscape Planning and Management, 6.01.04 Social Aspects of Recreation and Tourism, 6.01.07 Nature Conservation and Protected Areas, 6.11.04 Economic Evaluation of Multifunctional Forestry, and 6.14.00 Urban Forestry, from 23-29 August in Hokkaido, Japan.
- 4) Symposium of 6.18.00 Gender and Forestry, from 1-10 August 2004 in Mweka, Tanzania.
- 5) Conference of RG 3.08.00 Small-scale Forestry, from 29 March–1 April 2004 in Pullman, Washington USA.



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1.4 Science and Policy Activities

The IUFRO Task Force on *Science/Policy Interface* held its Final (Synthesis) Workshop in June 2004 in Birmensdorf, Switzerland. Participants reviewed the outcomes of the earlier regional workshops to synthesize findings from 58 case studies, identify recurring themes, refine key messages for improving interactions between the forest research community and both policy-makers and society at large, and develop advice to scientists, research teams, and larger research organizations to improve and make more effective the partnerships among researchers, policy-makers and society, the ultimate beneficiaries of forestry research.

In the field of *forest law and environmental legislation*, the work on legal aspects of the sustainable development of European forests was continued and the 6th International Symposium¹⁾ on this topic was convened. The focus of interest had shifted more to the Southern and Eastern European countries. The event created an opportunity for participants from various countries to get familiar with the new legal situation in other European countries. Throughout 2004, there were also many activities concerning forest law and environmental legislation in the Latin American context.²⁾

The importance of access to forest information for the sustainable development of the world's forests had been recognized at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. As a consequence, the *Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)* was established upon request of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) by IUFRO in cooperation with partners such as FAO, CIFOR, CAB International. At the twelfth meeting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) in May 2004, the Global Forest Information Service (GFIS) was endorsed by the members of the CPF as a new joint CPF initiative. The initiative is led by IUFRO and involves CPF but also non CPF members.

In its endeavour to promote GFIS in developing and economically disadvantaged countries, IUFRO in cooperation with national and international partner organizations and with substantial support from the European Commission implemented the *GFIS Africa Project* entitled "Mobilizing scientific information on forests to promote their sustainable management in ACP countries". The *IUFRO-Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC)* acted as project manager. The Forestry Research Network of Sub-



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Saharan Africa (FORNESSA) as regional project implementer established five GFIS Service Centres or Nodes. In order to demonstrate the added value of scientific output that can be achieved through enhanced collaboration and information sharing, the project supported a group of African scientists in their work to compile a scientific synthesis on rehabilitation of degraded lands in Africa. The GFIS Africa Project greatly benefited from partnership with several international organizations such as FAO, EFRN, CAB International, CIRAD Forêt and CIFOR.

In 2004, IUFRO-SPDC expanded its training programme and continued to develop and test two new courses. In the field of forest policy, IUFRO-SPDC collaborated with GTZ (Germany), FAO and CIFOR in organizing a course for forest scientists and practitioners on “International forest related initiatives and agreements and their implementation in the context of national forest programmes – linking research and science with practice”. The first training course was held in Jakarta, Indonesia. A training course in “Communicating forest research – Making science work for policy and management” was initiated in close cooperation with the IUFRO Task Force on Public Relations in Forest Science and Tropenbos International (The Netherlands). The course is based on a PR manual compiled by the

TF and was tested in a training event in Ghana in November 2004.

One of the major activities of IUFRO’s *terminology project Silvavoc* in 2004 was the preparation of a multilingual glossary on carbon-related forest terminology promoted at UNFF4 and accessible via the Silvavoc website. Throughout the year, SilvaVoc cooperated closely with the IUFRO Working Parties “Trends in Forest Terminology” and “Forest Management Planning Terminology” and consulted on forest-related glossaries (genetics, international forestry).

The *IUFRO Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment (WFSE)* concentrated its activities on the preparation of a publication called “Forests in the World Balance - Changing Paradigms” to be launched at the XXII IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane, Australia, in August 2005. In the course of two international workshops in Helsinki, Finland, and Tokyo, Japan more than 40 scientists from around the world significantly contributed to sharpening the critical analyses on the themes of the book, scrutinizing the changing paradigms on the interrelations between forests, society and the environment, increasing the quality of the papers and providing a clear guidance for the editing phase of the publication.

References

- 1) *Symposium of 6.13.00 Forest Law and Environmental Legislation, from 16 – 20 June 2004 in Poiana Brasov, Romania.*
- 2) *Meetings of WP 6.13.01 Iberoamerican Forest and Environmental Law, in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Chile and Ecuador.*

2 IUFRO Structure and Statistics

2.1 Board

President: Risto Seppälä, Finland
Vice-President Policy: Don K. Lee, Korea (Rep)
Vice-President Science: Eric Teissier du Cros, France
Immediate Past President: Jeffery Burley, United Kingdom
Executive Secretary: Peter Mayer, Austria

Division Coordinators:

Division 1: John Parrotta, United States
(until October 2004)
Björn Hånell (since October 2004)
Division 2: Ladislav Paule, Slovakia
Division 3: Dennis P. Dykstra, United States
Division 4: Klaus von Gadow, Germany
Division 5: Hsui H. (Cathy) Wang, China-Taipei
Division 6: Niels Elers Koch, Denmark
Division 7: Kazuo Suzuki, Japan
Division 8: Alain Franc, France

General Members:

Vitor Afonso Hoeflich, Brazil
John Innes, Canada
Gordon Miller, Canada
Zhang Shougong, China
Karel Vancura, Czech Republic
Rubén Guevara Moncada, Honduras
Iba Kone, Kenya
Ali Abd. Mohd Razak, Malaysia
Victor K. Teplyakov, Russian Federation
Susan G. Conard, United States (until October 2004)

FAO Representative: Hosny M. El-Lakany, FAO Rome
Congress Organizing Committee: Gary J. Bacon, Australia
IUFRO Headquarters Host Country Representative: Gerhard Mannsberger, Austria

2.2 Officeholders

A full list of IUFRO Units and officeholders with contact details was published in **IUFRO News Vol. 32, 2003, Issue 3.**

2.3 Honours and Awards

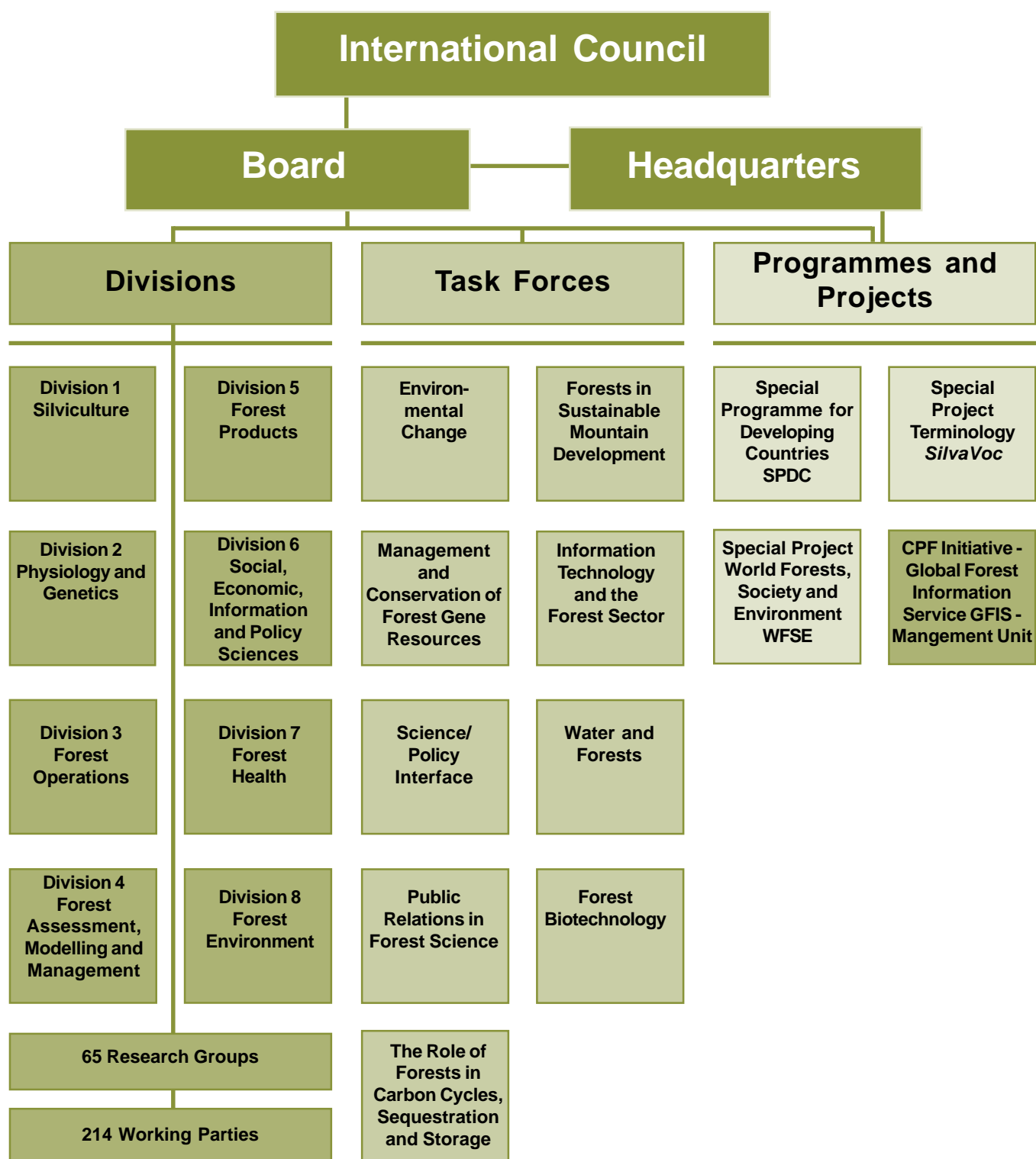
Distinguished Service Award (DSA):

Hans-Jakob Muhs, Germany
Nikolay A. Moiseev, Russian Federation
John A. Youngquist, United States

Certificates of Appreciation:

Róbert Marušák (IUFRO 4.04.10 meeting in Tále, Slovakia)
Don Koo Lee, Yeong Dae Park, Jung-Hwan Park, Seung-Jing Suh
(XLIII IUFRO Enlarged Board Meeting in Seoul, Korea)

2.4 Organizational Chart



2.5 Statistics

Geographical Distribution of IUFRO Member Organizations, Officeholders and Meetings

Region	Officeholders	Member Organizations	Meetings in 2004
<i>Europe</i>	275	169	24
<i>Eastern European Transition Countries</i>	63	60	11
<i>Africa</i>	27	52	3
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	47	61	11
<i>USA & Canada</i>	195	146	12
<i>Asia</i>	145	117	10
<i>Austral-Asia</i>	52	43	2
Total	804	648	73

Meetings 2004 - Divisions*

<i>Division 1</i>	<i>Silviculture</i>	12
<i>Division 2</i>	<i>Physiology and Genetics</i>	10
<i>Division 3</i>	<i>Forest Operations</i>	5
<i>Division 4</i>	<i>Forest Assessment, Modelling and Management</i>	17
<i>Division 5</i>	<i>Forest Products</i>	4
<i>Division 6</i>	<i>Social, Economic, Information and Policy Sciences</i>	12
<i>Division 7</i>	<i>Forest Health</i>	9
<i>Division 8</i>	<i>Forest Environment</i>	7

*Note: In this table, meetings jointly organized by two or more Divisions are counted separately for each Division involved.

Meetings 2004 - Task Forces, Special Programmes, Projects, and GFIS

<i>Task Forces</i>	2
<i>Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC)</i>	2
<i>Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment (WFSE)</i>	2
<i>CPF Initiative - Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)</i>	1



2.6 Welcoming New Members

Member Institutions

ARGENTINA

511.00.00 (reinstatement)

Centro de Información
Bioagropecuaria y Forestal
Dirección de Bibliotecas
Universidad Nacional del Nordeste
Av. Las Heras 727
3500 Resistencia, Chaco

805.01.00 (sub-member)

Instituto de Tecnología de la Madera
Av. Belgrano 19124200
Santiago del Estero

BRAZIL

159.00.00 (reinstatement)

Universidade Federal do Parana
Biblioteca Central
Seção de Intercambio
CP 1905181531-990
Curitiba, Paraná

COLOMBIA

894.00.00

Universidad del Tolima
Facultad de Ingeniería Forestal
Ibague

GREECE

895.00.00

TEI Lamias
Department of Forestry
Karpenisi 36100

KOREA (PR)

513.00.00 (reinstatement)

San Rim Kwa Hak Won
Anhak-Dong, Pyongyang City,
Taesong District

MEXICO

115.00.00 (reinstatement)

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones
Forestales, Agrícolas y Pecuarias
(INIFAP), Dirección General de
Investigación Forestal
Av. Progreso No. 5
México D.F. 04110

554.00.00 (reinstatement)

Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo
León, Facultad de Ciencias
Forestales
Carretera Nacional km 145 / AP 41
Linares, Nuevo León 67700



18

715.00.00 (reinstatement)

Colegio de Postgraduados
Institución de Enseñanza e
Investigación en Ciencias Agrícolas
Carretera México-Texoco Km. 36.5
Montecillo C.P. 56230

743.00.00 (reinstatement)

Universidad Juárez del Estado de
Durango, Instituto de
Investigaciones Jurídicas
Fany Anitua s/n
34000 Durango-DGO

NIGERIA

116.00.00 (reinstatement)

Forestry Research Institute of
Nigeria
PMB 5054, Jericho Hill
Ibadan, Oyo State

SOUTH AFRICA

893.00.00

Komatiland Forests (Pty) Ltd.
Research Division
PO Box 574
Sabie 1260

Associated Members

BRAZIL

Soares Del Menezzi Claudio H.

A 630

Conselho Nacional de
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Tecnológico, Coordenação de
Agropecuária e Agronegócios
SEPN 509 - Bloco A -

Ed. Nazir I - Sl. 301
70.750-901 Brasília DF

CANADA

Edwards Ivor K.

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920-119 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6J 7H1

Hatch Lesile

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University of Alberta
G-208, Biological Sciences Building
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9

INDIA

Singh Ombir

A 632

Rain Forest Research Institute
PO Box 136, Jorhat
Assam

NEPAL

Lama Manik

A 633

Foundation for Rural Sustainable
Agroforestry Development
PO Box 2919
New Baneswhor
Kathmandu

PORTUGAL

Panagopoulos Thomas

A 631

Universidade do Algarve
FERN, Campus de Gambelas
8000 Faro

3 Finances

3.1 Audited Account 2004




IUFRO Secretariat: Balance at 31 December 2004 in Euro

Note: The tables relate to the IUFRO Secretariat only. For detailed information about the Programmes and Projects, please contact the Coordinators at IUFRO Headquarters (office@iufro.org).

ASSETS			EQUITY and LIABILITIES		
A) Fixed assets		TOTAL	A) Equity		TOTAL
i) Intangible property	2,245		i) Capital as per 31 Dec 2003	613,764	
ii) Tangible assets	14,282		Profit 2004	<u>12,323</u>	
iii) Financial assets	<u>351,259</u>		Total		626,087
Total		367,786	B) Accruals		40,610
B) Current assets			C) LIABILITIES		38,251
i) Accounts receivable	164,489				
ii) Cash on hand and in banks	<u>168,316</u>				
Total		332,805			
C) Prepaid Expenses		4,357			
TOTAL ASSETS		704,948	TOTAL EQUITY and LIABILITIES		704,948

3.2 Grants and Sponsorships

Sponsor categories:

	GOLD - more than EUR 100,000
	SILVER - between EUR 50,000 and 100,000
	BRONZE - between EUR 25,000 and 50,000

DONORS	SPDC	GFIS	Terminology	WFSE	IUFRO	Total
Austrian Government		30,800.00			230,000.00	260,800.00
METLA		59,000.00		105,343.00		164,343.00
Finnish Government				150,000.00	15,000.00	165,000.00
Korea Forest Research Institute		78,003.00				78,003.00
German Government	54,478.58					54,478.58
Canadian Forest Service				33,783.80		33,783.80
USDA Forest Service					24,390.00	24,390.00
Finnish Foundation of Foresters					20,000.00	20,000.00
National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization Japan					12,000.00	12,000.00
IPFE		7,800.30				7,800.30
ETH			3,834.30			3,834.30

Note: All figures in the table are given in EUR.

4 The XXII IUFRO World Congress 2005

In August 2005, the XXII IUFRO World Congress will be staged in Australia. For the first time in history this event will travel to the Southern Hemisphere. Brisbane, Queensland's capital city will play host from 8-13 August.

In October 2004, members of the IUFRO Executive Board visited Brisbane to review and comment on all arrangements for the Congress. Based on progress, the 2005 Congress promises to be a world class event not to be missed. The response to the call for sessions and presentations was well received with more than 91 countries represented. The Congress Scientific Committee was working to finalize the scheduling of the program.

The following **keynote speakers** have been confirmed. Each will present in one of the keynote sessions scheduled to open each day of the Congress:

Tricia Caswell, Victorian Association of Forest Industries, Australia
Angela Cropper, President, The Cropper Foundation, Trinidad & Tobago
Joseph Gosnell, First President of the Nisga'a Tribal Council, New Aiyansh, British Columbia, Canada
Ariel Lugo Director, USDA Forest Service, International Institute of Tropical Forestry, Puerto Rico
Eugene van As, Chairman, Sappi Limited, South Africa

Throughout the year, the Congress Organizers continued to market the event widely including promotion at other events and meetings around the world, affiliate organizations, congress collateral, and the Congress website. The registration package, IUFRO News 4, 2004, was launched in early December and more than 8000 copies were distributed. The **Congress website** <www.iufro2005.com> continued to be the most current source of information available to interested parties and potential delegates. Registrations passed the 1000 mark as delegates took advantage of the significant discount offered before the earlybird deadline, 1 April 2005. The response to the Invitation To Exhibit was very positive with more than 50 booths already booked for the trade exhibition which will run 8 – 10 August.

The **Scientist Assistance Program** will financially assist approximately 100 delegates to attend the Congress. The final allocation of funding was completed by the end of March 2005.

The Congress is collaborating to provide maximum opportunities for knowledge sharing including **Satellite Meetings and Pre-Congress Training Courses**.

A range of **post-Congress tours and an in-Congress tour** have been developed to combine both forestry specific elements and tourism highlights in key regions of Australia and its neighbours. This is an opportunity for delegates to experience the wonders of the region whilst "down under".

We thank the following sponsors for providing significant financial support to ensure the success of the Congress.

Host Sponsor: Queensland Government – Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
Principal Sponsor: Australian Government – Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Diamond Sponsors: Queensland Government - DPI Forestry
Australian Government – Forest and Wood Products Research and Development Corporation
Platinum Sponsor: CSIRO
Gold Sponsors: Joint Venture Agroforestry Program
Forest Bureau – Council of Agriculture
Silver Sponsor: Gunnersen Timbermark
Agency Sponsors: State Government Victoria – Department of Sustainability and Environment
Forests NSW
Forestry Tasmania
Private Forests Tasmania
Forest Products Commission
Forestry SA
ACT Forests



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5 Outlook

By Peter Mayer, IUFRO Executive Secretary

The prime event for IUFRO in 2005 is the XXII IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane, Australia, from 8-13 August 2005. It is certainly the most important global event in forest science and, thus, clearly demonstrates the continuing significance of IUFRO. Apart from the high-level scientific program and the splendid Australian hospitality that you will enjoy in Brisbane, the Congress will also deliver important decisions by the IUFRO Board and the International Council for the coming five years in IUFRO. These decisions will range from the election of the IUFRO President, Vice-Presidents and IUFRO Enlarged Board members for the next Board period to the approval of a future IUFRO Strategy 2006-2010.

This Strategy is currently being elaborated by the IUFRO Management Committee on the basis of the outcome of the evaluation of the work and structure of IUFRO by an international Review Panel in 2004. The main messages of the Review report underline the importance of IUFRO as the scientific home for forest-related scientific disciplines, and the importance for IUFRO to be active in international forest fora in order to guarantee its relevance and financial sustainability. A draft version of the Strategy will be shared widely in 2005, *inter alia*, at the IUFRO World Congress in order to obtain opinions and feedback from scientists involved in IUFRO, but also from people outside IUFRO.

As recommended by the Review Panel, IUFRO is striving at increasing its involvement in international forest-related processes. In 2004, IUFRO together with CIFOR and ICRAF successfully prepared the official report for the fourth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF-4) on forest-related scientific knowledge and evaluated the current situation of forest science and its most important future needs. The report was very well received by the delegations at UNFF-4 and resulted in a resolution of UNFF on forest-related scientific knowledge. In the coming years, the expertise of IUFRO scientists in international forest related fora will continue to be important to strengthen the

position of IUFRO as a competent partner. In this respect, the active involvement of IUFRO in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) has been and will remain an important mechanism.

The recent development and introduction of better communication tools in IUFRO shall strengthen the global research networking activities and raise awareness of IUFRO in the future. The IUFRO website, for example, has been redesigned and expanded, and a special membership zone for IUFRO members and officeholders has been added. - If you have not registered yet, please do so under www.iufro.org! - Among the new and attractive features that you will find there right on the homepage are scientific summaries which present latest scientific knowledge in IUFRO in a digestible way, and full reports of IUFRO-related activities and meetings. The latter, in particular, should provide the basis for in-depth discussion among scientists on various topics.

Another novelty in IUFRO is the newly designed electronic newsletter, which is mailed out ten times a year. It features recent scientific findings of IUFRO on the front page and informs about activities in IUFRO and its scientific units, such as publications or upcoming meetings. The distribution list of the IUFRO newsletter is constantly growing and comprises a wide range of decision-makers and other interested persons, which is a clear indicator of the increased interest in the work of IUFRO. I would like to encourage everybody working in IUFRO to use these tools even more to make scientific results known to other researchers and also to a wider audience.

Recognizing that all these activities would be impossible without the strong core of IUFRO, the international network of forest scientists, it is essential for IUFRO to consolidate and extend this worldwide network in the future for the benefit of forests and for the benefit of the people who depend on forests and trees.

How to become a Member of IUFRO

A membership application form as well as information on the annual membership fees is available on the IUFRO website at www.iufro.org under *Membership* and also on request from IUFRO Headquarters.

For detailed information about IUFRO, please visit our website or contact us at:

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Photos taken by and/or provided by courtesy of:

- 1) Alexander Buck (Risto Seppälä, IUFRO Board Meeting, Korea),
- 2) Alexander Buck (eucalypt leaf, Valdivia, Chile)
- 3) Jeremy Williams (WP 4.04.09 meeting, Wales, UK)
- 4) Khosro Sagheb-Talebi (RG1.10.00 meeting, Caspian Region, Iran)
- 5) Heinrich Schmutzenhofer (old-growth forest, Vancouver Island, Canada)
- 6) Gerda Wolfrum (logs, Styria, Austria)
- 7) IUFRO WP 5.11.00 (Collecting wild onions to eat is a spring ritual in the Appalachian region of the United States that brings generations together and provides much needed income for rural civic groups)
- 8) Mirko Medved (RG 3.08.00, Sawmill visit, Washington State, USA)
- 9) STODAFOR ("Harvesting Operations and Log Conservation in Storm-Damaged Forests", Schluchsee, Germany, co-sponsored by IUFRO D3)
- 10) Alexander Buck (park tree, Seoul, Korea)
- 11) Alexander Buck (photographer, Valdivia, Chile)
- 12) Alexander Buck (eucalypt bark, Valdivia, Chile)
- 13) Wiesia Nowacka (RG 6.18.00 meeting, Mweka, Tanzania)
- 14) Peter Herbst (RG 6.13.00 group photo, Poiana Brasov, Romania)
- 15) Renate Prüller (WP 4.04.07 and Silvavoc meeting, Dublin, Ireland)
- 16) Dennis Dykstra (RG 3.05.00 Forest Operations in the Tropics, Rio Capim RIL training site, Brazil)
- 17) Khosro Sagheb-Talebi (RG1.10.00 meeting, Caspian Region, Iran)
- 18) Alexander Buck (Araucaria, Chile)
- 19) Gary Bacon (IUFRO and COC, Brisbane, Australia)
- 20) Gary Bacon (Chair COC Gary Bacon, DG QDPI&F Jim Varghese, President IUFRO Risto Seppälä)
- 21) Alexander Buck (Peter Mayer, IUFRO Headquarters, Austria)

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Our Mission is ...

to promote the coordination of and the international cooperation in scientific studies embracing the whole field of research related to forests and trees for the well-being of forests and the people that depend on them.

www.iufro.org