

JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS

EIGHTH SESSION
(Dubrovnik 12-15 May 1962)

FINAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia, the Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems held its Eighth Session at Dubrovnik from 12 to 15 May 1962.

2. The following member nations were represented: France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Observers were present from the United Kingdom and the following two international organizations: the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and the International Apiculture Organization (APIMONDIA). The list of participants constitutes Annex 1 of this report.

3. Mr. J. de Vaissière (France), Chairman assisted by Mr. Badra (Tunisia) and Mr. L. Allegri (Italy), presided over the discussions. Mr. A. Metro, Chief of the Forest Production branch of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, represented the Director General of FAO, in the absence of Mr. Glesinger, Mr. L. Gimenez-Quintana acted as Secretary.

4. The Session was opened at the Syndicate's House by the Chairman of the Sub-Commission, Mr. J. de Vaissière. After thanking the Yugoslav authorities for kindly acting as hosts for the present session of the Sub-Commission, Mr. de Vaissière stressed the importance of the influence which the Mediterranean Development Project had had on the work of the Sub-Commission. This Project marked, in fact, the transition between the periods of activity by the

Sub-Commission - the period of study of the forest as a natural milieu and the period of the idea of this forest as a means of regional development. The Chairman expressed his satisfaction at the decision taken by the Sub-Commission at its last Session (Lisbon 1960) to set up an executive Committee which had proved to be an extremely useful instrument in giving fresh impetus to the work of the Sub-Commission during this second period. The Chairman then gave a brief outline of the work to be done by the Sub-Commission during the present Session, in conformity with the recommendations of the executive Committee.

5. The Secretary of Forestry Administration in Croatia, Mr. Knobl, who greeted the delegates in the name of the Yugoslav Government, expressed the interest taken by his government in the work of the Sub-Commission and the importance of the role played by forests in the economic development of Yugoslavia.

6. Mr. Metro, Chief of the Forest Production Branch, speaking on behalf of the Director General of FAO and of the Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, welcomed the participants and thanked the Yugoslav government for its hospitality. He recalled briefly that no action in the field of forestry could be effective unless it were integrated with a well-defined and balanced economic and social policy, and that the speeding up of forestry development and could not be brought about unless it was founded on a dynamic forest research policy - which should also be directed towards economic and social objectives defined by specific plans. The Mediterranean Development Project took account of this double point of view, it constituted the framework within which the work of the Sub-Commission was naturally integrated. As the work of FAO was becoming more operational every day, we hoped that the members of the Sub-Commission would, to an even greater measure than in the past, agree to participate both individually and collectively in this evolution towards more concrete and permanent operations and commitments.

7. The Sub-Commission was officially informed of the very recent death of Mr. Ph. Guinier and rendered homage to the memory of one of the founders of "Silva Mediterranea". The Sub-Commission also carried -with regret of the death of Prof. E. Gonzalez Vazquez, former Vice-Chairman of the Sub-Commission.

II. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

8. At the Chairman's request, the Sub-Commission approved a version of the Agenda (Annex II) which was slightly modified regarding the order of the items to be discussed Mr. Pruvost (France) was appointed rapporteur. The first of the documents presented to the meeting on the different items of the Agenda constitutes Annex III.

III. DECISIONS OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE AS AFFECTING THE STATUTES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SUB-COMMISSION

9. The Sub-Commission took note of the approval by the Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference of the modifications introduced into its Rules of Procedure during its last Session, held in Lisbon in May 1960, and which concerned Article I - Composition, II - Officers, III (new) - Executive Committee.

10. The Sub-Commission adopted the modifications requested by the Conference to Article X - Expenses of its Rules of Procedure (Annex IV). The Article thus modified reads as follows:

"Article X - Expenses - Paragraph 1: Expenses incurred by representatives of Members of the Sub-Commission and by their alternates or advisers, when attending Sessions of the Sub-Commission, the Executive Committee and the subsidiary bodies, as well as the expenses incurred by observers at Sessions, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations. Expenses incurred by additional persons invited by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to attend Sessions of the Executive Committee in accordance with provisions of Article III- shall not be borne the Organization. Should experts be invited by t Director-General to

attend Sessions in their individual capacity, that expenses shall be borne by the Organization."

IV. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE MEDITERRANEAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

11. The Sub-Commission examined the documentation assembled by the Secretariat on this item of the Agenda. First, the Sub-Commission listened with great interest to a report presented by Yugoslavia on "tree cultivation" (Doc. FAO/SCM/62(15)/3-A), which is one of the features of forestry development, most highly recommended in the Mediterranean Development Project given the different aspects: administrative and social as well as technical, of "tree cultivation" mentioned in the Yugoslav report, the Sub-Commission stressed the very great utility of this report in defining the ways and means appropriate to an overall policy. It also stressed the interest of this information for the experts at present engaged in planning the implementation of the Mediterranean Development Project in the various countries of the region.
12. The Sub-Commission again recalled that Mediterranean forests present multiple aspects, more so than in any other region.
 - a) The Mediterranean forests have a double protective role: the physical role of soil protection in their capacity, as producers of humus and regularises of water flow in watersheds, and social role as an important adjunct to tourist attractions and an area of recreation for urban populations. The Sub-Commission again stressed the need for working out a system of expressing forest influences in quantitative terms, by means of coefficients capable of translating the indirect benefits obtained from the forests
 - b) Methods aiming at increasing the productive role of Mediterranean forests tend to differ more and more according to the types of silviculture. One corresponds to investments limited by the

relatively low level of production, and the other, accelerated, system true "tree cultivation" with a view to increase the productivity, requires the implementation of inter-connected measures, such as selection of species, choice of kind, soil working, supply of fertilisers.

13. The Sub-Commission agreed that the adaptation of Mediterranean forest to one or the other of these different roles was almost always decided by a number of determining factors:

a) ecological conditions delimit the zones where accelerated silviculture is possible as compared with these where only extensive silviculture can be practised, in protective forests or in productive forests with low profit-earning capacity.

b) accelerated silviculture, based on high profit-earning capacity, requires an initial consumption potential, and is dependent on the resistance or immediate appearance of outlets for the expected products.

c) the special value attached in the Mediterranean region to indirect forest influences tends to do anyway with the customary distinction between protective forests and forests of low productivity.

14. The Sub-Commission brought up the complementary aspects of the multiple role of Mediterranean forests, which it has frequently analysed in the past. It hoped that forest policy in the region would take advantage of all the possibilities offered to it. Thus:

a) it is possible to carry out advance felling in low production forests, provided they are supported by plantations of quickly-growing species.

b) planting for intensive production, which should be linked with that for the consumer industry, may be effected by agreements between neighbouring countries.

15. The Sub-Commission recognized the interest of maximum utilization, with a view to forest production of areas which, although possessing a certain potential value, for various reasons escape being utilized in any other way (abandoned river beds, non-productive areas in farm holdings, shelterbelts, etc.).

The Sub-Commission entrusted Messrs. Navarro Garnica (Spain) and Badra (Tunisia)

with the task of studying in liaison with the Secretariat of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division, the juridical and technical aspects of this question, with a view to mobilizing these unproductive areas for the benefit of the forests. The persons appointed would present a joint report for examination by the Sub-Commission at its next Session. It was desirable that this report cover the following points:

- a) review of the possibilities offered by existing legislation in the countries of the region for forest utilization of abandoned river beds and marginal agricultural land.
- b) estimate of the available area of such land in the region,
- c) types of forest species and stands to be planned on these lands, and estimate of their production,
- d) study of the possibilities for industrial utilization of gallery forests.

16. The Sub-Commission examined Secretariat document FAO/SCM-I/62(5)/3 on the activities undertaken by FAO in the framework of the Mediterranean Development Project. It stressed the desirability of setting up integrated development projects in the Mediterranean basin, and especially the creation of 'spearhead'

zones for regional development. It then listened to a Statement by the

Chairman on the conference held in Madrid from 16 to 21 October 1961 on zones for regional development. The Sub-Commission noted with satisfaction that this conference had succeed in specifying a certain number of basic principles for regional planning and had prepared a valid scheme of the theoretical and practical studies to be undertaken to pinpoint the methods and the means to be used in regional planning. It hoped that the part of the final report of the conference related to regional planning would be given the widest possible distribution.

17. In conclusion the Sub-Commission expressed its satisfaction with the agreements reached by the last FAO Conference, following the Director-General's recommendation, for:

a)The organization of further meetings between member countries of the Mediterranean basin to allow for an examination of the existing world in the region and periodic exchanges of experience and literature,

b)The setting up of a Committee of experts to advise the Director General on the planning of agricultural arid forest development in Mediterranean countries.

V. FAO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE REGION

18. The Secretariat presented a report on FAO assistance programs for the region. It stressed the increase in the funds allotted to the Forestry and Forest Products Division. This increase had benefited mainly the expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) within the framework of the United Nations Special Aid for Economic Development. It noted two projects realized in 1960 and 1961 under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program and the U.N. Special Fund; and reported on the recruitment situation and the training of experts.

Assigned to the various programs (see document FAO/SCM/62(4)/4). From this document it is seen that the Organization is experimenting in three different

directions for the training of experts :

- a) Collaboration of junior experts associated with the personnel of the teams sent into the field by FAO,
- b) Collaboration with countries which so request in the organization of symposia with the co-operation of FAO experts;
- c) The setting up of three universities and two organization by these of complementary training stages aimed at the specialization of technical assistance personnel from various countries.

19. The Sub-Commission noted with regret that the relative importance of the Regular Program as compared with the Technical Assistance Program and the U.N. Special Fund shows a marked decrease.

20. The Sub-Commission expressed its concern about the difficulties encountered in recruiting experts and the problem of training; which is proceeding much more slowly than the increase in demand. It hoped that the attention of governments would be drawn to the need for them to have available sufficient experts to keep pace with the demands of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Sub-Commission insisted that at the same time the Organization should continue studying the possibilities of training experts.

VI. ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF LAND USE POLICIES IN MEDITERRANEAN REGION
FROM THE FORESTRY POINT OF VIEW - PROBLEMS OF THE KARST LANDS

21. The Sub-Commission listened to an exposure by the Head of the Yugoslav delegation of the general problems presented by the karst regions of his country. This statement led to a broad exchange of views on the information collected during the study tour. In the Yugoslav karst, regression towards the present degraded stage has been conditioned as much by soil and climate conditions as by human action. The improvement of this state seems, after several attempts, to demand composite measures, centering, according to the zone, on different activities, such as industrialization based on agricultural

production, development of the most suitable agricultural activities, forest production, improvement of pastures, encouragement of tourism, etc. It is now possible to begin to define specific methods, in the light of the experiments undertaken in the different zones of the Yugoslav karst region (documents: FAO/SCM/62(11)/5-A; FAO/SCM/62(12)/5-B; FAO/SCM/62(13)5-C; FAO/SCM/62(26)/5-D; FAO/SCM/62(27)/5-E),

22. The Sub-Commission noted that the beginning of a solution are visible in certain areas:

- a) intensive high-yielding agricultural exploitation in the low closed valleys (poljes) after irrigation and drainage; and protection by wooded shelterbelts,
- b) intensification of forest production and related industry in the lower mountain area.
- c) above the limit of forest vegetation, increase in the yield of fodder from mountain pastures and grazing-lands.

23. However, the greater part of the Yugoslav karst area, situated in the Mediterranean or Sub-Mediterranean zones, is composed of a very inferior deciduous forest vegetation, of scrub (sikara) or of stony heartland. On at least one million hectares, it is at the most possible just to define some aims:

- a) protection against erosion;
- b) plantations for tourism;
- c) creation of 'hanging pastures' on the basis of already existing, bushy species, or by the introduction of fresh species, either bushy or arborescent;
- d) installation of clumps of resinous species.

24. Obstacles to the restoration of this zone are still very numerous. The chief ones are the high cost of investment and the slowness of harnessing of production, This fact makes it necessary to limit, activities to those which ensure a reasonable return, such as reforestation in areas where, mechanization is possible, or the improvement of pastures under economic conditions.

25. The Sub-Commission made a special examination of the serious character of these problems in the case of degraded plant formations situated in a very arid environment. It emphasized that the prime aim in this instance was the conservation of the groundwater level.

26. Stressing the common character of the utilization of degraded lands in the Mediterranean region, the Sub-Commission nominated Mr. Knobl (Yugoslavia), Mr. De Philippis (Italy) and Mr. Davidson (United Kingdom), in liaison with the Secretariat, to define, on the basis of ecological characteristics and the nature of the problems posed, the so-called karst area. The Sub-Commission recommended that once a definition had been decided on, and the notions of karst regions fully defined, a seminary or symposium be organized under the auspices of the Sub-Commission to study the problems of the development of karst lands. The main objectives of this symposium, which would include, apart from forest experts, experts on agriculture, hydro-geology and economics from the Mediterranean region, would be:

- a) to ascertain the techniques available for the development of the karst lands,
- b) to evaluate these techniques from the economic point of view;
- c) to define the development policies to be pursued in karst regions, in the framework of the general social and economic development of the respective countries.

The sub-commission examined the possibility of establishing, in one of the countries of the region, an institute to study the problems of the karst lands, it was decided to leave the analysis of this question to the symposium.

VII. CO-ORDINATION OF FORESTRY RESEARCH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

27. The Sub-Commission examined and discussed the conclusions reached by its executive Committee at the Session held in Rome on 18 and 19 May as set out in the Secretariat document FAO/SCM/62(9)/9.

28. At the Lisbon Session, the Sub-Commission had concluded that the implementation of the Mediterranean Development Project implied that forest policies should be conceived, as part of integrated regional economic development plans and be supported by applied research, this too planned, with regard to the main economic and social, aims in question.

29. The Sub-Commission was also convinced that no action in the field of forestry research could be effective without the collaboration of IUPRO. The Sub-Commission was grateful to the IUFRO Chairman and to his representative, Prof. De Philippis, for having agreed to and taken the necessary measures to bring about an efficient and constructive realization of this liaison between member countries of the Sub-Commission and member Institutes of IUFRO.

30. It was admitted that in the framework of the Mediterranean Development Project, the following ten major projects have a marked priority:

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| Project N.1- | The establishment of pilot watersheds for the qualitative determination of the influence of forest and range management of natural stands on stream-flow. |
| Project N.2- | An economic study of the possibilities of using fodder trees and shrubs in reforestation work and on range lands. |
| Project N.3- | Direct and indirect costs and benefits of forest shelterbelts and windbreaks in semi-arid and arid zones. |

- Project N.5b- Selection and improvement, with a view to the introduction of selected seeds of stands of Aleppo Pine, Pinus brutia, Mediterranean Cedars and Cypress. Economic soundness of techniques for irrigation cultivation and application of fertilizers in eucalyptus stands. Economic soundness of techniques for irrigation, cultivation and application of fertilizers in poplar plantations.
- Project N.6- Study of the ecological adaptation of eucalypts.
- Project N.7- The production of certified eucalyptus seed in the Mediterranean basin, with a view to forestry research or to the execution of reforestation programs.
- Project N.8- The setting up of a network of arboreta of quick-growing species.
- Project N.9- Biological studies on alfa grass (Stipa or Macrochloa tenacissima and Lygaeum Spartum) and studies on the management of alfa grass.

31. All institutes and organizations connected with Mediterranean forestry research wishing to take part in these projects, in accordance with the directives to be given by the Committee for Mediterranean Forestry Research, would be very welcome.

32. Mediterranean Forestry Research Committee was set up, in agreement with the Chairman of IUFRO, with a view to co-ordinating the execution of the ten above-mentioned projects. In this Committee member countries will be represented by the Directors of the Institutes listed below or by their delegates.

- France : Station de recherches Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts, Nancy.
- Greece : Institut de recherches forestière auprès du Ministère de l'Agriculture, Athens.
- Israel : Forest Research Institute, Ilaneth.
- Italy : Centro di sperimentazione agricola e forestale, Rome.
- Morocco : Station de recherches et d'expérimentations forestières, Rabat.
- Spain : Instituto Forestal de Investigaciones y Experiencias, Madrid.
- Tunisia : Station de recherches forestières de la Soukra, Tunis.
- Turkey : Forestry Research Institute, Ankara (or Faculty of Forestry Studies, Istanbul).
- Yugoslavia : Institut de recherche forestières, Zagreb.

33. Moreover, in accordance with the wish expressed by the Near East Forestry Commission, the Cyprus Forestry Service (a member of IUFRO) will be asked to participate in the work of the Committee. The same will apply to the Izmit Forestry Institute, as soon as it comes into operation under the auspices of FAO and the U.N. Special Fund). Owing to the exceptional character of this Institute, Turkey may be represented on the Committee by two research institutes. Finally, a similar request will be made to the Forestry Service in Lisbon, a member of IUFRO, to ensure that Portugal will also be represented to the Committee.

34. The Administrative Secretariat of this Forestry Research Committee will be to the direct responsibility of the FAO Forestry Division. The Technical Secretariat will be assured by Prof. Giordano of the Agriculture and Forestry Experimentation Centre, Rome.

35. It has considered necessary for Projects 1,2,3,4,5, 5b and 9 to be the object of thorough examination by the Forestry Research Committee before being,

put into operation by the institutes wishing to participate. The following experts were requested to prepare the presentation of these projects for the forthcoming session of the Committee:

Project No.1 :Prof. Margaropoulos (Greece)

Project No.2 :Prof. Ziani (Yugoslavia), appointed Project Co-ordinator

Project No.3 :Mr. Karschon (Israel), appointed Project Co-ordinator

Project No.4 :Prof. Morandini (Italy), appointed Project Co-ordinator

Project No.5 :Mr. Giulimondi (Italy): appointed Project Co-ordinator

Project No.5b :The Project Co-ordinator will be appointed when the Izmit Institute comes into operation.

Project No.9 :Mr. Schoenenberger (Tunisia), appointed Project Co-ordinator

36. the other hand it has considered that Projects 6, 7 and 8, which have a markedly urgent character and which have been the object of a sufficiently detailed preliminary study, should immediately be put into execution.

Project No.6 - The delegations of France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia promised that the Forestry Research Institutes there represented would take part in the project; the French delegation agreed that Mr. Lacaze (Nancy) be appointed Co-ordinator.

Projects No.7 and 8 - The delegations of France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Yugoslavia promised that the Forestry Research Institutes they represented would participate in the projects; the Italian delegation agreed that Mr. Giordano (Rome) be appointed Co-ordinator.

37. The two last-mentioned Co-ordinator, presided over an ad hoc Working Party attended by representatives of the countries mentioned above, to arrange the terms and conditions for the implementation of the projects. These terms and conditions are given in Annex V.

38. The Sub-Commission stressed that a wide *mandate* should be given to the Mediterranean Forestry Research Committee to co-ordinate the action of the Mediterranean research institutes taking part in the program. Considering that the task of the co-ordinators appointed would very heavy, the Sub-Commission recommended the respective governments to grant them the time and the means necessary to co-ordinate their research efficiently, both by correspondence and in the field. The Sub-Commission recommended that their travelling be facilitated by all means of assistance at the disposal of FAO, especially in the realm of regional technical assistance, as well as by co-operation with other international organizations interested in the scientific and economic aspects of research work in question - UNESCO in particular.

VIII REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE PRODUCTION AND THE EXCHANGE OF SELECTED SEEDS AND PLANTS

39. The conclusion recalled by the Executive Committee, as set out in the final report of its first session, held in May 1961 in Rome, were adopted. The setting up of a Mediterranean forest seed bank was encountering so many difficulties that it was necessary to proceed by stages. The collection and exchange of seeds and plants for the needs of forestry research was the object of dispositions in the framework of Mediterranean forestry research coordination. Those concerning seeds for reforestation programs now under way were the subject, on the one hand, of several dispositions in the framework of forest research co-ordination (Project No.7), and on the other hand, of reciprocal and periodic exchange of information of which the first example was document No. FAO/SCM62(25)/9-H9 especially appreciated and the service of which should continue to be assured,

IX. STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF RESIN-TAPPING INDUSTRY

40. The Sub-Commission examined the report of the ad hoc Working Party on resins and the complementary information supplied by the delegations of Portugal and Israel. The chief object of the report was to determine the situation of the production, industrialization and marketing of resinous products and to analyse the possibilities of extending the outlets for these products.

41. The discussion of the information collected by the Secretariat brought out the following points:

a) The production of oil of turpentine is facing competition from "essence de papeterie" and by-products of petrol. Consumption is not likely to increase to any marked degree in the next few years.

b) The consumption of resin or colophon should increase owing to the increase in paper production, within the bounds of the evolution of pasting and gluing techniques and fresh outlets such as beta-pinène.

42. Bearing in mind all this information, the Sub-Commission estimated for the Mediterranean countries as a whole, during the last ten years, an approximate increase in production of 25/%. This increase should bring the total production of the Mediterranean region to a figure of between 250.000 and 270.000 tons by 1970.

43. However, the Sub-Commission stressed that the attaining of those production forecasts, as threatened by the great sensitivity of the market to price variations in resinous products. Present market difficulties would not be solved unless the composition from substitute products could be checked. The Sub-Commission therefore adopted bloc the recommendations made in the report of the Working Party. In order to apply the recommendations in question the Sub-Commission decided :

a) to ask the Mediterranean Forestry Research Committee to examine the working out of a regional research project, to cover the following points:

- i) Genetic studies for the purpose of selecting the most productive types of pine,
- ii) Improvement in resin-tapping,
- iii) Improvement in tappers' working conditions,
- iv) Improvement of the forms of exploitation

b) to recommend to producer countries the setting up of national professional organizations of the same type as the "Credit Commodity Corporation" of the United States or the new "Union Coopérative des Résineux" in France, grouping the various sectors of the production, distillation and distribution. Liaisons between these national professional organizations were desirable on a Mediterranean scale.

c) to request the Secretariat to study the means which FAO could muster to facilitate the setting up of inter-governmental coordinating body similar to the one already set up for the olive-oil industry under the auspices of the Organization.

The said body would have the following aims:

- i) to study, follow and inform the interested countries of world market development trends,
- ii) to minimize the disadvantages resulting fluctuation in market supplies without damaging the long-term evolution of demand or productivity,
- iii) to make every effort, by extending by products, and now ways of use, in conformity with the evolution of needs for utilization to maintain and increase interest in the consumption of resinous products.

X STUDY OF THE FINANCING OF FOREST PROGRAMS

45. The Sub-Commission listened to the Chairman's report on forest plans and programs, their economic, financial and fiscal aspects (Doc. FAO/SCM/62(7)/7).

This emphasized the heightened interest of forest planning, thanks to technical progress, which has shortened the cycles of forest production. At the same time, the requirements of modern planning have led economists to extend their projections over further into the future. These two tendencies have led to the integration of forestry planning with national planning, from which it was formerly excluded, and thus given it a degree of importance which it never before possessed. The economic aspects of forestry plans and programs thus take precedence over the financial and fiscal aspects. The former constitute the dynamic side although the others by no means lose their importance. The study of the financial and fiscal aspects, in fact, affords a series of useful lessons, the constant displaying and broadcasting of which are capable of offering great benefit for national forestry policies.

46. Being convinced of the importance of forestry plans and programs, the Sub-Commission considered that the study of their methodology should constitute an important part of its activities and of its permanent concerns. To this end, it decided to draw up a questionnaire aimed at collecting all possible information on the economic financial and fiscal aspects of forestry plans and programs. The drawing up of this questionnaire was entrusted to a rapporteur, with the assistance of a certain number of correspondents. Once this questionnaire had been prepared, in liaison with the Executive Committee, the Secretariat would transmit it to Member Countries and establish with the information thus collected a report to be presented at the next session of the Sub-Commission. Dr. Kraljic (Yugoslavia) was appointed rapporteur and Messrs. Martin Lobo (Spain), Pruvost (France) and Lobina (Italy) were chosen as correspondents. Greece and Morocco were to let the Secretariat have the names of two further correspondents.

XI. FOREST GRAZING PROBLEMS

47. At its last Session, the Sub-Commission recommended great since forestry programs in the region were largely conditioned by the competition of grazing, studies should be undertaken on the problem of grazing lands in relation to forests. Such studies and surveys should not only supply precise facts on the contribution of forests to animal production, but also show how degraded forests and marginal lands on the way to becoming abandoned could be more rationally utilized in the Mediterranean Basin. The Executive Committee, in its turn, chose for initial analysis the problem of the tree grazing of goats. Consequently the Secretariat submitted for the Sub-Commission's consideration the result of an enquiry among the countries of the Mediterranean Basin on the results of their policies in this field⁹ besides a certain number of reports prepared by Messrs. Ziani (Yugoslavia), Morandini (Italy), Polycarpou (Cyprus) and by the Animal Production and Health Division of FAO. The analysis of this documentation brought out the following points:

48. a) The free grazing of goats, by its destructive influence on woody and herbaceous vegetation as well as on water regimes, can cause deterioration of the ecological environment beyond the limit of natural regeneration, even where soil and climate conditions have high productive potentials. Thus the better the environmental conditions, the more it would seem advisable to ban absolutely the free grazing of goats.

49. b) Under less favourable environmental conditions, where the average increment of woody material is very limited and where the introduction of resinous species would be difficult, the Mediterranean coppices and shrubs could be the basis for a modern improved goat-breeding industry, animals feeding in part on forage branches. Goat raising thus conceived could exist together with the production of wood for use in industrial processes, on the condition that fodder crops be organized at the same time for this type of breeding.

50. c) It appeared clear that the transformation of rural economies based on goat grazing cannot be effected without great upsets, except under certain conditions -whose quantitative evaluation would require more exact information than that supplied by the reports examined. On the other hand, the information gathered indicated the existence of a direct connection between economic progress on the one hand and the gradual but continued reduction of goats on the other.

51. d) The Sub-Commission considered that the policy to be followed here should be determined by very precise factors showing the production potential of each region and the long-term perspectives of economic and social development.

52. It cannot be denied that the lack of information on the economic and social aspects of the various Mediterranean marginal land-use forms cannot but indefinitely prolong existing controversies between upholders of opposing policies regarding goat grazing. Consequently the Sub-Commission especially recommended the organization of a seminar specifically aimed at dealing with these problems, within the framework of a regional Technical Assistance Program. This seminar, which should include specialists on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, economics and sociology, should be able not only to supply the governments concerned with useful documentation on how to orientate their policies regarding this question, but above all to define methods and projects for obtaining a quantitative evaluation of the ecological, economic and social factors which condition the success of each of the possible policies.

53. e) The Sub-Commission drew the attention of governments to the possibilities offered by the FAC Freedom from Hunger Campaign to speed up rural development. The Sub-Commission was convinced that the establishment of demonstration areas for range management methods and of stock-improvement programs, would be a decisive factor in ensuring three acceptance by rural populations of grazing legislation, which too frequently fails to be applied.

54. f) The Sub-Commission agreed to set up an ad hoc Study Group to study legislative problems and rights of usage on range lands in the Mediterranean region. Mr. Navarro Garnica (Spain) was appointed rapporteur of this Study Group: and Messrs. Ziani (Yugoslavia), Badra (Tunisia), Bennis (Morocco), Lobina (Italy) and Polycarpou (Cyprus) were appointed correspondents. Mr. Navarro Garnica would present a report of their activities in this field at the next session of the Executive Committee.

XII PROJECTS FOR FUTURE ACTION

a) Improvement of degraded forests; b) Utilization of small-sized wood

55. The Sub-Commission heard the report of the Yugoslav delegation on the improvement of stunted coppices and degraded forests and stressed the conclusion

of this report, which confers on industrialization a role as possible utilizer of the wood production of the maquis and garrigues (Doc. FAO/SCM/62(14)/10a).

56. Moreover, all questions connected with what is referred to in a general fashion as small sized wood, are of prime interest for all forests and forest plantations in Mediterranean countries. Felling costs are high and the market prices offered for these woods are low. Some technical improvements may be applicable in the framework of limited economic units. To obtain improvements on a vaster scale, however, having recourse to industrial solutions, it is necessary that the whole problem in the Mediterranean region be put in a more precise way than has hitherto been the case.

57. After examining Secretariat note FAO/SCM/62(10)/10c, the Sub-Commission considered that the problems regarding utilization of small-sized wood in the Mediterranean basin could only be solved if a comprehensive study of the whole question was first carried out. This should refer, both qualitatively and quantitatively, to the technical, commercial, financial, economic, social etc. aspects. It was recommended that documentation be prepared for such a study under the auspices of FAO and of the Economic Commission for Europe, in close

liaison and if necessary with the assistance of the Mediterranean specialists who have recently taken part in similar work at Geneva, in particular Prof.G. Giordano.

c) Collocation of basic data for forestry planning

58. The Sub-Commission examined Secretariat Note FAO/SCM/62(3)/10b. It underlined the over more important role played by planning in the process of economic development, as well as the fresh responsibilities this imposes on forestry services. The Sub-Commission was unanimous in agreeing that greater knowledge of the profit-earning capacity of the different types of forest exploitation would greatly facilitate the intervention of forestry services in the preparation of economic development plans. On the other hand, the Sub-Commission noted the scarcity of economic studies, the lack of studies on the productivity of forest exploitations is explained chiefly by the great variety in the forms of forest utilization, due to different ecological conditions, different management methods and different types of ownership. In the opinion of the Sub-Commission this demonstrated the need for setting up an appropriate methodology capable of allowing comparisons between existing statistical data on the productivity of the different types of forest, rather than for proceeding to the empiric gathering of existing information on the subject. The Sub-Commission recognized that an integral part of this methodology would be the setting up of a book-keeping system for each management method and each type of ownership.

59. The Sub-Commission examined with very great attention the table classifying Mediterranean silviculture by management method, annexed to the Secretariat Note. While recognizing the merits of this classification, the Sub-Commission did not consider that it offered a sufficiently specific basis for a classification of management types according to their profit-earning capacity. The Sub-Commission considered that a systematic classification of the different

forms of Mediterranean forestry should be based on a deeper analysis of the physical, social and economic benefits the forest can supply, either separately or in combination,

60. The Sub-Commission therefore decided:

a) to ask the Secretariat to prepare for the consideration of the Sub-Commission at its next session - and seeking whatever collaboration it might judge to be necessary - a study on the place of forests in economic and social development plans, with emphasis on the methods for evaluating the economic, social and physical benefits of forests

b) to ask Mr. Kraljic (Yugoslavia), in collaboration with Mr. Volpini (Italy) and Mr. Turpin (France) to collect existing documentation on the efforts made to date to set up systems of forest accounting and in the light of this documentation, to make proposals regarding the studies to be undertaken in this field at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sub-Commission.

XI ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING PARTIES

a) Working Party on Cork-Oak

61. The Secretariat informed the Sub-Commission that at the request of the Chairman of the Working Party on Cork-Oak the Sixth Session of this body had been postponed until next year, so that it could be held in a cork-producing country. Mr. Bennis presented the kind after of the Moroccan Government to hold this meeting at Tangier in the spring of 1963.

b) Working Party on Eucalypts

62. Prof. R. Morandini, Chairman of the Working Party on Eucalypts, informed the Sub-Commission of the work done in this field, and more, particularly of the Session held in August 1961, at Sao Paulo (Brazil), on the eve of the Second World Eucalyptus Conference. Mr. Navarro Garnica informed the Sub-Commission

that ha would be pleased to transmit to the Spanish Government the desire of the Sub-Commission that the Working Party meet in Spain in 1963, immediately, before or after the session of the Joint Working Party on Forest Extension and Restoration Techniques.

63. The Sub-Commission was informed that the constitution of the Joint Working Party on Forest Extension and Restoration Techniques, had been approved by the Forestry Commissions of Europe, Africa and the Near East. At the invitation of the Spanish Government, confirmed by Mr. Navarro Garnica this Group would held its first meeting in Spain; in spring 1963. Mr. Navarro Garnica was asked to express the thanks of the Sub-Commission to the Spanish Government. Until the election of the officers of this new Working Party, Mr. Weitz (Israel) was nominated correspondent to the Executive Committee of the Sub-Commission.

XII. OTHER BUSINESS

64. Mr. Weitz (Israel) asked the Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division to organize a library of slides, tape-recordings and films to illustrate the various operations in afforestation and reforestation work, as carried out in the countries of the region. Each country should regularly send to FAO - once a year for instance - 2 films and about 50 slides on the following subjects: work in nurseries, from germination to the transportation of the young shoots to the plantation, afforestation techniques, from preparatory working of the wail to cultural treatment after planting, pruning and clearing, felling and extraction practices in the young plantations, results of research projects fire-fighting, etc. FAO would have copies made of the films and slides, with notes or explanatory comments in French, English, Spanish, Yugoslav, Greek and Italian. Copies of films and slides would be available on request, for a period of not more than 3-4 months, against a nominal payment.

In this way member countries could give pictorial demonstration to local personnel of interesting details and developments in their respective spheres of work. The Secretariat undertook to transmit this proposal to the Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division.

65. Mr. de Philippis (Italy) underlined the interest and value of the basic demonstration prepared for the sessions of the Sub-Commission. He expressed regret that after the sessions it was difficult to obtain this documentation unless it had been collected together in a printed publication. The commendable custom of publishing, together with the final report of a session, all the technical notes on the study trip as well as the basic documentation, had been discontinued after the Fifth Session of the Sub-Commission (Nice 1956).

Mr. de Philippis, on behalf of the Italian delegation, therefore said that the Centro Nazionale per la Cellulosa e per la Carta, Rome, was prepared to undertake the periodic publication of a bulletin containing the final report and the basic documentation of each session of the Sub-Commission at its own expense and with the collaboration of the FAO Secretariat. The Secretariat expressed its warm thanks for this generous offer and undertook to transmit it to the Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, and to contact the Centro Nazionale per la Cellulosa e per la Carta, to arrange for publication of this bulletin with the minimum of delay.

66. Finally, the Chairman drew the attention of the Sub-Commission to the evolution taking place in ideas and methods of forestry education, and asked that this item be included in the Agenda for the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sub-Commission.

XIII ELECTION OF OFFICERS

67. The following were unanimously elected as officers of the Sub-Commission:

Chairman J. de Vaissière (France)
1st Vice-Chairman, F. Knobl (Yugoslavia)
2nd Vice-Chairman, M. Badra (Tunisia)
3rd Vice-Chairman E. Allegri (Italy)

XIV. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

68. The head of the Greek delegation pointed out that during the last few years the Sessions of the Sub-Commission had all taken place in the western part of the Mediterranean Basin. He said that he was prepared to inform the Greek Government of the desire of the Sub-Commission to hold the next Session in Greece, if the Sub-Commission wished. The Sub-Commission received this offer with pleasure and confirmed that it would be happy to held its next Session in Greece.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Chairman: Mr. J. de VAISSIERE (France)
2nd Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud BADRA (Tunisia)
3rd Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ernesto ALLEGRI (Italy)
Rapporteur: Mr. Philippe H. PRUVOST (France)
Secretary: Mr. L. Gimenez-Quintana (FAO)

Mr. André Métro represented the Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

A. MEMBER COUNTRIES

FRANCE

- LACAZE, Mr. Jean-Fraçois, Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts, 14 rue Girardot, Nancy.
- PRUVOST, Mr. Philippe Edouard Paul Albert, Ingénieur principal des Eaux et Forêts, Chef de la Division du Plan à la Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts, 1 ter Avenue de Lowendal, Paris 7ème.
- VAISSIERE, Mr. Jean de, Inspecteur général de l'Agriculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture, 76 rue de Varennes, Paris 7ème.

GREECE

- SIDERIDES, Mr. Demosthenes, Chief Planning and Research Section, Forest Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens.

ISRAEL

- WEITZ, Mr. Sharon, Director of Forest Department, Jewish National Fundy P.O. Box 45, Kiryat Haim, Haifa.

ITALY

- ALLEGRI, Mr. Ernesto, Acting Director Stazione sperimentale di Selvicoltura, Via delle Cascine 1, Florence.
- FALCHI, Mr. Mario, Ispettore Corpo Forestale, Assessorato Regionale Agricoltura e Foreste, Via Trento, Cagliari, Sardinia.
- GIORDANO, Mr. Ervedo, Dottore in Scienze Forestali, Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale, Casella Postale 9079, Rome.
- LOBINA, Mr. Luigi, Inspecteur général des forêts, Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste, Rome.

- MONDINO, Mr. Gian Paolo, Direttore in Scienze Agrarie, Istituto Nazionale per Piante da Legno, Corso Casale 476, Turin.
- MORANDINI, Mr. Riccardo, Professeur, Directeur Adjoint, Stazione Sperimentale di Selvicoltura, Via delle Cascine 1, Florence.
- PHILIPPIS, Mr. Alessandro De, Professeur de silviculture, Directeur, Centro Sperimentazione, Ente Nazionale per la Cellulosa e per la Carta, Casella Postale 9079, Rome.
- PONTICELLI, Mr. Paolo, Agronomo, Ente Nazionale per la Cellulosa e per la Carta, Casella Postale 9079, Rome.
- SCATTOLIN, Mr. Mario, Dottore in Scienze forestali, Ente Nazionale per la Cellulosa e per la Carta, Casella Postale 9079, Rome.

MOROCCO

- BENNIS, Mr. Mohammed, Ingénieur des Eaux et Forets, 33 avenue Mohammed V, Zotouan

PORTUGAL

- VILAR ALVAREZ, Mr. Maximino das Novas, Ingénieur sylviculteur, Direção General dos Serviços Florestais e Aquícolas, Av. João Crisóstomo 28, Lisbon.

SPAIN

- NAVARRO GARNICA, Mr. Miguel, Sub-director del Patrimonio Forestal del Estado, Calle Mayor 83, Madrid.

TUNISIA

- BADRA, Mr Mahmoud, Chef du Service des Forets, Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Agriculture, Tunis.
- HAFSIA, Mr. Hamda, Ingénieur principal des forets, Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Agriculture, Tunis.

YUGOSLAVIA

- ALIKALFIC, Mr Fazlija, Professeur, Sumarski fakultat, Sarajevo.
- KNEBL, Mr Franjo, Secretary for Forostroy, Croatia, Sekretarijat za sumarstvo, Katancicova 5, Zagreb.
- KRALJIC, Mr. Branko, Professeur universitaire, Institut za sumarska istrazivanja, Soc. revolucije 15/IV, Zagreb.
- JEDLOWSKI, Mr. Dusan, Collaborateur scientifique, Institut de Recherches forestières, Sumsko pokusna stanica, Post Box 38, Split.

- NOVAKOVIC, Mr. Mladon, Secrétaire, Poljoprivredne, sumarska komora, Hrvatsko, Zagreb.
- RADC, Mr. Anto, conseiller du Secrétariat à l'agriculture et de foresterie du Conseil Exécutif fédéral à Belgrade; Sekretarijat SIV, - a za poljoprivradu i sumarstvo, Belgrade.
- VRDOLJA, Mr. Zarko, Ingénieur forestier, Directeur de l'Ecole forestière pour le Karst, Sumarska skola za Kre, Split.
- ZIANI, Mr. Petar, Conseiller, Institut de Recherches Forestières, Institut za sumarska istrazivanja, Ulica Socijal revol. 15, Zagreb.
- ZUNCO, Mr. Oto, Ingénieur, conseiller du Secrétariat, Sekretarijat za sumarstvo, Katancicova 5, Zagreb.

B. OBSERVERS

UNITED KINGDOM

- DAVIDSON, Mr. Donald Falconer, Forestry and Soil Conservation Adviser, British Middle East Development Division, British Embassy, Beirut, Lebanon.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOREST RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS (I.U.F.R.O.)

- PHILIPPIS, Mr. Alessandro de, Professeur de silviculture, Directeur, Centro di Sperimentazione, Ente Nazionale per la Cellulosa e per la Carta, Casella Postale 9079, Rome.

APIMONDIA (International Agriculture Organization)

- RIHAR, Mr. Joze, Ingénieur agronome, Instructeur pour l'apiculture à l'Université de Ljubljana, Institut pour l'Apiculture, Titova 19/II Ljubljana.

C. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

- METRO, Mr. André, Chief of Forest Production Branch, Forestry and Forest Products Division.
- GIMENEZ-QUINTANA, Mr. Luis, Chief Forest Conservation and Land Use Section, Forestry and Forest Products Division.
- DUROUVENEZ, Miss S., Secretary, Forest and Forest Products Division.

- AGENDA -

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Decisions of the Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference affecting the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Sub-Commission.
3. Review of the activities undertaken within the framework of the Mediterranean Development Project.
4. FAO development assistance to the region - problems and prospect.
5. Analysis of the land use policies in the Mediterranean region from the forestry point of view - the problem of the karst lands.
6. Coordination of forestry research and regional co-operation for the production and exchange of selected seeds and plants.
7. Study of development trends in the resin-tapping industry
8. Study on the financing of forestry programmes.
9. Forest grazing problems:
 - a) Study on goat grazing,
 - b) Proposal for the evocation of a Working Party on Forest Range management.
10. Projects for future action:
 - a) Amelioration of degraded forests,
 - b) Utilization of small-sized wood,
 - e) Collection of basic data for forestry planning.
11. Activities of the Working Parties:
 - a) Working Party on Cork-oak
 - b) Working Party on Eucalypts
 - c) Joint Working Party on Forest Extension and Restoration Techniques
12. Other business.
13. Election of Officers.
14. Date and place of next session.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Item 1 of the agenda

Provisional Agenda (English and French)

Item 2 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/62(8)/2 Decisions of the 11th SESSION of the FAO Conference affecting the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Sub-Commission (English and French)

Item 3 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/62(5)/3 Activities undertaken within the framework of the Mediterranean Development Project (English and French),
FAO/SCM/62(15)/3-A Timber production in plantation Yugoslav (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(37)/3-B Revue des activités entreprises dans le cadre du Projet de développement méditerranéen, Portugal (French only)

Item 4 of the agenda

FAO/SCM/62(4)/4 FAO Development Assistance to the region - Note by the Secretariat (English and French)

Item 5 of the agenda

FAO/SCM/62(11)/5-A Some trends in the economic movement in the Yugoslav Karst region (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(12)/5-B Improvement of degraded pubescent of forests Yugoslavia (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(3)/5-C Role and importance of deciduous forests and scrub for livestock feeding in the Karst region of Yugoslavia (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(26)/5-D Amélioration des pâturages dégradés avec des arbrisseaux et sous-arbrisseaux fourragers: Yougoslavie (French only)

FAO/SCM/62(27)/5-E Amélioration des poljes Karstiques - Yougoslavie (French only)

FAO/SCM/62(27)/5-F Analysis of the land use policies in the Mediterranean region from the forestry point of view - the problem of the Karst lands Israel (English only).

FAO/SCM/62(35)/5-G Analyse de l'évolution des politiques d'utilisation des terres dans la région méditerranéenne du point de vue forestière, Portugal (French only)

Item 6 of the agenda

FAO/SCM/62(9)/9 Coordination of forestry research and regional cooperation for the production and exchange of selected seeds and plants - Note by the Secretariat (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(17)/9-A Avant-projet No.1 - Etablissement de petits bassins pilotes pour préciser quantitativement l'influence sur le régime des eaux de l'aménagement sylvo-pastoral des peuplements forestiers naturels (French only)

FAO/SCM/62(19)/9-B Draft Project No. 2 - Economic Study of the possibilities of utilizing fodder trees and scrubs for planting (English only)

FAO/SCM/62(21)/9-C Avant-projet No. 6 - Etude de l'adaptation écologique des Eucalyptus (French only)

FAO/SCM/62(20)/9-D Draft project No. 4 - Proposed general outline for research program on selection and improvement of the seed production areas for Pinus brutia and Cedrus libani (English only)

FAO/SCM/62(22)/9-E Avant-projet No. 6 bis - Production de graines d'Eucalyptus d'origine contrôlé (French only)

FAO/SCM/62(23)/9-F Avant-projet No. 7 - Etablissement d'un réseau d'arboreta d'essences à croissance rapide (French only)

FAO/SCM/62(24)/9-G Avant-projet No. 5 - Rentabilité des techniques d'irrigation, de culture et d'application d'amendements dans des peuplements d'essences à croissance rapide (French only)

FAO/SCM/62(25)/9-H Needs and availability of Forest Tree Seeds - Note by the Secretariat (English only)

FAO/SCM/62(33)/9-I Coordination of forestry research and regional cooperation for the production and exchange of selected seeds and plants - Note prepared by Israel (English only)

Item 7 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/62(6)/6 Study of Development Trends in the Resin Industry (English and French)

FAO/SCM/(30)/6-A Study of development trends in the resin-tapping industry -Note prepared by Israel (English only)

FAO/SCM/62(38)/6-B Etude des tendances du développement de l'industrie du gemmage - Note préparée par le Portugal (French only)

Item 8 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/62(7)/7 Study on the financing of forestry program. Forestry plants and programs - economic financial and fiscal aspects (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(31)/7-A Study on the financing of forestry programmes - Note prepared by Israel (English only)

FAO/SCM/62(36)/7-B Etude sur le financement des programmes forestiers - Note préparée par le Portugal (French only)

Item 9 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/62(1)/8a-A Goat Grazing Survey - Note by the Secretariat (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(2)/8a-B Goats in the Mediterranean Region - Note prepared by FAO Animal Production and Health Division (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(18)/8a-C Goat Grazing and the improvement in the standard of living of rural populations - Note prepared by Italy (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(28)/8a-D Interdiction du parcours des caprins en Yougoslavie (French only)

FAO/SCM/62(32)/8a-F Forest grazing problems; study on goat grazing - Note prepared by Israel (English only)

Item 10 of the Agenda

FAO/SCU/62(14)/10a Improvement of stunted coppices and degraded forests in Yugoslavia (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(3)/10b Collection of basic data for forestry planning - Note by the Secretariat (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(10)/10c Utilization of small-sized wood (English and French)

FAO/SCM/62(34)/10c-A Utilization of small-sized wood - Note prepared by Israel (English only)

Item 11 of the Agenda

FAO/SCM/62(10)/11b Progress Report of the Working Party on Eucalypts (English and French)

RULES OF PROCEDURES

Rule I Membership

Membership in the Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems is open to all Member Nations and Associate Member of the African, European and Near East Forestry Commissions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, whose territories are situated wholly or in part in the Mediterranean basin proper or whose forests agricultural and grazing economies are intimately associated with those of the Mediterranean Region. Membership shall comprise such eligible Nations as have notified the Director-General of the Organization of their desire to be considered as Members.

Rule II Officers

1. The Sub-Commission shall elect a Chairman and two or three Vice-Chairman from among the delegates at the end of each session, who shall remain in office until the election of the new Chairman and now Vice-Chairman at the next session. The outgoing Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be eligible for re-election.

2. The Chairman, or in his absence a Vice-Chairman, shall preside at meetings of the Sub-Commission and comprise such other functions as may be required to facilitate the work of the Sub-Commission. The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

3. In the event that both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are unable to serve the Director General of the Organization or his representative shall act as Chairman, until the officers have been elected.

4. The Director-General shall appoint from among the staff of the Organization a Secretary of the Sub-Commission who shall be responsible to him. The Secretary shall perform such duties as the work of the Sub-Commission may require.

5. The Sub-Commission may elect from among the delegates one or more rapporteurs.

Rule III Executive Committee

1. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Sub-Commission and the chairman of its subsidiary bodies. When the Executive Committee deals with special problems, its Chairman, may invite additional qualified persons to attend in an advisory capacity, two sessions of the Executive Committee at which such problems are considered.

2. The Executive Committee shall, between sessions of the Sub-Commission, act on behalf of the Sub-Commission as its executive organ. It shall, in particular, implement the program of work as approved by the Sub-Commission, study technical questions, and make proposals to the Sub-Commission regarding the general orientation of the Sub-Commission's programme of work.

3. The Chairman of the Sub-Commission shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

4. Sessions of the Executive Committee shall be convened as often as necessary by the Director-General of the Organization in consultation with the Chairman. Though Executive Committee shall meet in connection with each session of the Sub-Commission

5. The Executive Committee shall report to the Sub-Commission.

Rule IV Sessions

1. The Sub-Commission shall normally hold one session every two years unless otherwise requested by a majority of the Members of the Sub-Commission as considered necessary by the Director-General.

2. The sessions of the Sub-Commission shall be convened and the place where they are to be held shall be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Sub-Commission.

3. Notice of the date and place of the session shall, at least two months before the session, be communicated to all the Members of the Sub-Commission.

4. Each Member of the Sub-Commission shall have one representative who may be accompanied by an alternate and advisers. An alternate or adviser shall not have the right to vote except when substituting for the representative.

5. Meetings of the Sub-Commission shall be held in public unless the Sub-Commission decides otherwise.

6. A majority of the Members of the Sub-Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule V Agenda

1. The Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman, shall prepare a provisional agenda for each session of the Sub-Commission.

2. The first item on the provisional agenda shall be the adoption of the agenda.

3. Any Member of the Sub-Commission may request the Director-General to include specific items in the provisional agenda.

4. The provisional agenda shall be circulated by the Director-General to all the Members of the Sub-Commission at least two months before the opening of the session.

5. Any Member of the Sub-Commission and the Director-General, may, after the dispatch of the provisional agenda, propose the inclusion of specific items in the Agenda with respect to matters of an urgent nature. These items shall be placed on a supplementary list which, if time permits before the opening of the Session, shall be dispatched by the Director-General to all Members of the Sub-Commission, failing which the items shall be communicated to the Chairman for submission to the Sub-Commission.

6. After the agenda has been adopted, the Sub-Commission may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, amend the agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any item. No matter referred to the Sub-Commission by the Conference or Council of the organization may be emitted from the agenda

7. Documents to be submitted to the Sub-Commission at any session shall be furnished by the Director-General to the Members of the Sub-Commission, the other Member Nations of the Organization attending the session and to the non-member nations and international organizations invited to the session at the time the agenda is dispatched or as soon as possible thereafter.

Rule VI Voting and Procedures

1. Each Member of the Sub-Commission shall have one vote
2. Decisions of the Sub-Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast unless otherwise provided in the rules
3. Upon the request of any member of the Sub-Commission, voting shall be by roll-call, in which case the vote of each Member shall be recorded.
4. When the Sub-Commission so decides, voting shall be by secret ballot
5. Formal proposals relating to item I of the agenda and amendments thereto shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Chairman who shall circulate copies to the representatives.
6. In addition to the above Rules 9 the provisions of Rule XII of the General Rules of the Organization shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Rule VII Observers

1. Member Nations of the Organization that do not qualify for membership in the Sub-Commission under the provisions of Rule I-1 but in whose territories ecological conditions similar to those obtaining in the Mediterranean Region prevail, may be invited by the Director-General to participate in the Sub-Commission's activities as appropriate and to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Sub-Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

2. Any Member Nation of the Organization that is not a Member of the Sub-Commission and any Associate Member that has a special interest in the work of the Sub-Commission may, upon request communicated to the Director-General, attend as observer sessions of the Sub-Commission and its subsidiary bodies. It may submit memoranda and participate without vote in the discussions.

3. Nations which, while not Member Nations or Associate Members of the Organization, are Members of the United Nations, 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 Sub-Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The status of nations invited to such sessions shall be governed by the relevant provisions adopted by the Conference of the Organization.

4. Subject to the provision of Rule VII-5 of these Rules, the Director-General may invite international organizations to attend sessions in observer capacity.

5. Participation of international organizations in the work of the Sub-Commission and the relations between the Sub-Commission and such organizations shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the General Rules of the Organization as well as by the general regulations of the Organization on relations with international organizations. All such relations shall be dealt with by the Director-General of the Organization.

Rule VIII Records and Reports

1. At each session, the Sub-Commission shall approve a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, including, when requested, a statement of minority views. Such other records for its own use as the Sub-Commission may on occasion decide shall also be maintained.

2. The conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Commission shall be transmitted at the close of each session to the Director-General of the Organization, who shall circulate the to Members of the Sub-Commission, nations and international organizations that were represented at the session for their information, and, upon request, to other Member Nations and to Associate Members of the Organization.

3. Recommendations having policy, program or financial implications for the Organization shall be brought by the Director-General to the attention of the Conference or Council of the Organization for appropriate action.

4. Subject to the provisions of the proceeding paragraph, the Director-General may request Members of the Sub-Commission to supply the Sub-Commission with information on action taken on the basis of recommendations made by the Sub-Commission.

Rule IX Subsidiary Bodies

1. The Sub-Commission may establish such subsidiary bodies as it seems necessary for the accomplishment of its tasks.
2. Membership in these subsidiary bodies shall comprise such Members of the Sub-Commission as have notified the Director-General of the Organization of their desire to be considered as Members of the subsidiary bodies or shall consist of selected Members of the Sub-Commission as determined by the Sub-Commission itself.
3. The representatives of the Members of subsidiary bodies shall, insofar as possible, be specialists in the fields of activity of their respective subsidiary bodies
3. The terms of reference and reporting procedures of the subsidiary bodies shall be determined by the Sub-Commission.
5. The establishment of subsidiary bodies shall be subject to the availability of the necessary funds in the relevant chapter of the approved budget of the Organization. Before taking any decision involving expenditure in connection with the establishment of subsidiary bodies, the Sub-Commission shall have before it a report from the Director-General on the administrative and financial implications thereof.
6. Each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers, who shall be eligible for re-election.
7. The Rules of the Sub-Commission shall apply, mutatis mutandis to its subsidiary bodies.

Rule X Expenses

1. Expenses incurred by representatives or Members of the Sub-Commission and by their delegates or advisers when attending sessions of the Sub-Commission, the Executive Committee and the subsidiary bodies, as well as the expenses incurred by observers at sessions, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations. Expenses incurred by additional person, invited by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to attend Sessions of the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of Rule III-1 shall not be borne by the Organization. Should experts be invited by the Director-General to attend sessions in their individual capacity, their expenses shall be borne by the Organization.
2. Any financial operations of the Sub-Commission and its subsidiary bodies shall be governed by the appropriate provisions of the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

Rule XI Languages

1. English, French and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Sub-Commission.

2. The Sub-Commission shall, at the beginning of each session, decide which of the official languages shall be used as working language or languages any representative using a language other than one of the working languages shall provide for interpretation into one of the working languages.

Rule XII Suspension and amendment of Rules

1. Amendment of, or additions to these Rules may be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Membership of the Sub-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, subject to confirmation by the Conference or Council, as appropriate.

2. Any of the above Rules of Procedure of the Sub-Commission, other than Rule I-1, Rule II-4, Rule III-2 and Rule V-6, Rule VI-2, Rule VII, Rule VIII-3 and 4, Rule IX-4, Rule X and Rule XII-1, may be suspended by the Sub-Commission by two-thirds majority of the votes cast, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. Such notice may be waived if no representative of the Members of the Sub-Commission objects.

COORDINATION OF FORESTRY RESEARCH

Coordination of Forestry research on Projects 6,7 and 8

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Sub-Commission, the following three projects were selected for implementation with the shortest possible delay:

- Project No. 6: Study of the ecological adaptation of Eucalypts
Coordinator Mr. Lacaze (France)
- Project No. 7: Production of certified Eucalyptus seed - Coordinator
Mr. Ervedo Giordano (Italy)
- Project No. 8: Establishment of a network of arboreta of quick-growing
species - Coordinator Mr. Ervedo Giordano (Italy)

For this purpose, an ad hoc Working Party was set up, consisting of the two above mentioned coordinators and representatives from the delegations of the countries interested in these projects, i.e.:

Mr. D. Siderides	Greece
Mr. S. Weitz	Israel
Mr. M. Bennis	Morocco
Mr. Vilas Alvarez	Portugal
Mr. Navarro Garnica	Spain
Mr. N. Badra	Tunisia
Mr. E. Hafsia	Tunisia
Mr. Z. Vrdoljak	Yugoslavia
Mr. D. Jedlowski	Yugoslavia
Observer	
Mr. D.F. Davidson	United Kingdom

1 General measures

1.1 The FAO will request the Directors of the various Institutes which have undertaken to participate in the research projects to designate the officer who will be in charge of the work.

1.2 The coordinators will distribute to these officers a questionnaire on the following points:

1.1 Inventory of -the research already carried out and of the existing documentation connected with the specific field covered by the project in question,

1.2.2 Proposals for the research work which the Institute could undertake to carry out in connection with the project, specifying the ecological conditions (in particular the bio-climatic stage of the zones concerned).

1.3 The exact procedures for the experiments will be established either by direct contact or by correspondence, between the coordinator and the above-mentioned officers from each Institute

2. Specific measures adopted

2.1 Project No.6

It was emphasized that experiments in this field could only be carried out successfully if it was possible to obtain certified seeds from Australia. This implies that, as soon as possible, an expert from the Mediterranean area should undertake the collection of seeds in Australia, with the help of the Australian Forestry Service and of the University of Canberra.

2.2 Project No. 7

The following species were added to the list given in the draft project: E. occidentalis, E. siderexylon. It was decided for the time being, to delete from the list the following species, which are not widely represented in the Mediterranean Basin: E. Delrympleana, E. Rubida, E. Gunii.

It was noted with satisfaction that the majority of the countries represented possessed bodies able to undertake the collection of seeds.