



IUFRO

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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1 Preface

*By Risto Seppälä,
IUFRO President*

The year 2003 was marked by a significant change at the IUFRO Secretariat. After 16 years as Secretary and lately as **Executive Secretary, Heinrich (Heinz) Schmutzenhofer** retired in November 2003. Under his leadership the IUFRO Secretariat had become an outstanding service centre not only to IUFRO's almost 300 units and over 800 officeholders but also to the whole global forest research community. I wish to thank Heinz on behalf of the whole IUFRO family for his extraordinary services to our Union.



1 IUFRO Vice-President Policy, Don K Lee (right), and the outgoing IUFRO Executive Secretary, Heinrich Schmutzenhofer, at the farewell symposium on 18 November 2003 in Vienna.

In December we welcomed **Peter Mayer as new Executive Secretary**. Peter holds forest science engineering and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Agricultural Sciences in Vienna. Before IUFRO, he was Head of the Liaison Unit of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). His background in international forest research and his experience from policy processes will be very helpful in our endeavours to improve the interface between the researcher community and policy-makers and other users of research results.

Since 1973 IUFRO's Secretariat has been located in Vienna, and Austria has supported its activities based on a contract **between IUFRO and the Austrian government**. In September 2003 **a new contract was signed** by the Austrian Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, and the IUFRO President. This contract considerably widens the scope of contributions granted to IUFRO by the Republic of Austria. We at IUFRO consider that the new contract and the increased support clearly reaffirm Austria's strong commitment as host of IUFRO Headquarters.

IUFRO's vision is of science-based sustainable management of the world's forest resources. Consequently, in recent years we have **increased our pres-**

ence in international processes to enhance the use of scientific knowledge in these processes. The year 2003 can be considered as a breakthrough in this respect. In March 2003 IUFRO was invited to join the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), an interagency partnership to support the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and its member countries. In the UNFF's third session IUFRO was the lead agency for the "Scientific and Technological Community" in the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (MSD).



IUFRO President Risto Seppälä (left) and the Austrian Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Josef Pröll, with the new IUFRO Contract on 9 September 2003 in Vienna, Austria.

IUFRO participated very actively in the **XII World Forestry Congress** that took place in September in Québec City, Canada. Many IUFRO officeholders were among the invited speakers, IUFRO and the 2005 IUFRO World Congress had their information booths, and 15 side events were organised by different IUFRO groups. In addition, IUFRO's Board had its annual meeting in conjunction with the Congress.

This Annual Report is different from previous ones in so far as highlights of the year are presented under the three pillars of sustainability, not by Divisions and Task Forces. Special sections have been devoted to the science-policy interface and to the 2005 IUFRO World Congress. The Outlook has been written by our new Executive Secretary.

Without naming any groups or persons specifically **I thank all** IUFRO officeholders, organisers of meetings and members of different IUFRO organs and units for their valuable contributions to the Union in 2003. I extend my thanks also to the National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization Japan for sponsoring this Annual Report and providing the cover illustration.

2 Highlights of IUFRO Activities in 2003

During the year 2003, a multitude of collaborative scientific activities was carried out by IUFRO Divisions, Working Parties and Research Groups, as well as Task Forces and Special Programmes and Projects. In total, 78 meetings were convened covering a wide range of issues. In the following, some highlights of the activities are presented under the three well-known pillars of sustainability: Environment, Economy and Socio-Culture. Detailed information about the wealth of IUFRO activities, including meeting reports and publications, as well as planned activities, can be found at the IUFRO webpage, www.iufro.org.

2.1 Environment

Several IUFRO activities carried out in 2003 focused on the field of **Biodiversity**. For example, work on “Biodiversity effects on pest dynamics” aimed to encourage co-operation among researchers in order to investigate the impact of forest diversity loss on forest pest dynamics as part of forest ecosystem functioning and to evaluate the potential of biodiversity restoration for reducing the ecological and economic impacts of forest pests and diseases. Furthermore, the IUFRO Conference “Monitoring and indicators of forest biodiversity in Europe - from ideas to operability”, held in November 2003 in Florence, Italy, aimed at further developing biodiversity assessment tools, including indicators of biodiversity and preferred methodologies to collect data.



3 Lake Weissensee in Carinthia, Austria

A range of activities was conducted by IUFRO also on the topic of **Carbon Sequestration**. Work and subsequent publications on this issue addressed influences of natural/non-natural disturbances on forest carbon sequestration and storage; increasing CO₂ and forest productivity; criteria and indicators for carbon sequestration; forest management strategies to enhance carbon sequestration; as well as carbon sequestration in forests and biodiversity.

Among the activities in which IUFRO was involved in connection with the **UN Year of Freshwater 2003**, was the international conference “Water and Society – Needs, challenges, and restrictions” held in Vienna, Austria, 19 - 21 November. The content of scientific contributions ranged from water policy, through management of natural hazards, soil chemistry and physics, and management

of forested watersheds and agricultural land, to climatology and the water use of plants. Another water-related conference was held in Porto Cervo, Sardinia, Italy on “Integrated watershed management: water resources for the future”. For tropical areas, the efforts of IUFRO’s Research Units related to hydrology have focused on the planning of a workshop on “Forests and Water in Warm, Humid Asia” to be held from 10-12 July 2004 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. This international workshop will facilitate the exchange and dissemination of research on fundamental and applied aspects of catchment processes in humid forest catchments of Asia.

In 2003, 12 meetings in Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, India, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and the Ukraine were held in relation to **Sustainable Forestry and Silviculture**. These events covered a wide variety of issues such as silvicultural research and its application to the enhancement of forest production, forest landscape restoration, and sustainable forest management for multiple goods and environmental services. The majority of these events followed a multidisciplinary approach, involving Research Groups and Working Parties from various IUFRO Divisions as well as other international research, development and conservation organizations. They included the “UNFF Intersessional Experts Meeting on the Role of Planted Forests in Sustainable Forest Management”, “World Perspective on Short Rotation Forestry for Industrial and Rural Development”, “Towards the Sustainable Use of Europe’s Forests, Forest Ecosystems and Landscape Research: Scientific Challenges and Opportunities”, “Silviculture and Sustainable Management in Mountain Forests in the Western Pyrenees” and “Natural Forests in the Temperate Zone of Europe – Values and Utilisation”. These events and activities reflected the changing societal expectations and demands on forests, and highlighted the new role that silvicultural research is playing in the development of solutions to increasingly complex problems facing natural and planted forest management in the boreal, temperate and tropical regions of the world.

Forest Health aspects were addressed in meetings such as “Forest Insect Population Dynamics and Host Influences”, “Diseases of Tropical Forest Trees”, “Diseases and Insects in Forest Nurseries” and “Bark Beetle Biology and Management from the 1960’s to the 21st Century”, providing up-to-date scientific information on these topics. A broad array of forest health related research topics were addressed in publications such as, “Air Pollution, Global Change and Forests in the New Millennium”.

Within the framework of the **GFIS Africa Project** the scientific networking initiative on rehabilitation of degraded lands in Africa successfully completed a one-month e-discussion session supported by the Coordination Unit of the European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN) and Viikki Tropical Resources Institute of the University of Helsinki (VITRI). The final



4 Spruce needles showing *Chrysomyxa rust*



5 Tree planting during the 12th BIO-REFOR Workshop in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

workshop was held in Finland and took place at the University’s field station in July 2003. The results of this thematic networking will be published as a scientific synthesis in 2004. In addition, the **12th BIO-REFOR Workshop** in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, focused on the “Ecological Approach for Productivity and Sustainability of Forests” dealing with issues ranging from biodiversity assessment and management to the rehabilitation of degraded sites and ex-mining areas.

2.2 Economy

Planted Forests are intensively managed and purpose-grown, usually composed of one main tree species (indigenous or introduced) and mostly even-aged. Their main function is wood production, but they can also make positive contributions to other environmental and social functions. The Management of Fast Growing Plantations has been the topic of several international events organized by IUFRO including a conference on “Economics and Management of High-Productivity Plantations” convened in Turkey in August, 2003.

The Conference on “Forest Products Research Providing for Sustainable Choices” held in Rotorua, New Zealand, in March 2003 highlighted the scientific advances concerning the development and evaluation of a wide range of actual and potential **Wood and Non-Wood Products** as well as reconstituted products, and opportunities for minimizing the environmental impact. In addition, an international conference on “Quality Timber Products of Teak from Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)” was convened targeting small timber holders/farmers, processing enterprises, traders, state forest departments, forest development corporations, policy-makers and scientists. Furthermore, an IUFRO publication is in press to elaborate how forest products research can contribute to sustainable choices in forest management. IUFRO, jointly with the non-wood forest products programme of FAO and CIFOR, organized a side event in the 12th World Forestry Congress in Quebec. In addition, a global Internet-

based dialogue with more than 50 professionals from more than 20 countries explored the major issues that affect research, development and conservation of the resources from which non-wood forest products originate.

Meetings organized or co-sponsored by IUFRO in 2003 in the field of **Forest Operations** included the following: “The Fourth World Symposium on Logistics in the Forest Sector”, “Improving the Economics of Early Thinnings”, “The Second International Forest Engineering Conference”, “Forest and Woodworking Technology

meeting of the World Forestry Congress, “Hi-Tech Forest Operations for Mountainous Terrain”, “Seminar on Close to Nature Forestry”, “International Conference on Development and Implementation of National Codes of Practice for Forest Harvesting”. These meetings have underlined the relevance of scientific advances for forest practitioners and operational forest management.

An International **Ecotourism** Conference 2003 was held in April 2003 in Bangi, Malaysia. This conference provided an international forum for researchers and experts to exchange knowl-

edge regarding policies, strategies, criteria and indicators, management, research direction, local participation and successes in sustainable development in a globalized environment. The specific theme was “Sustainability of Ecotourism Development in a Competitive Global Environment”.

In addition to a series of recommendations, the conference agreed that the Ecotourism field is still in transition and that sig-

nificantly more effort needs to be undertaken in order to accommodate changes in globalization. The meeting highlighted that there should be a balance in the approach both to the people and nature while delivering ecotourism services.



6
*Pruning Process,
Rotorua, New Zealand
(All-Division 5 Meeting)*

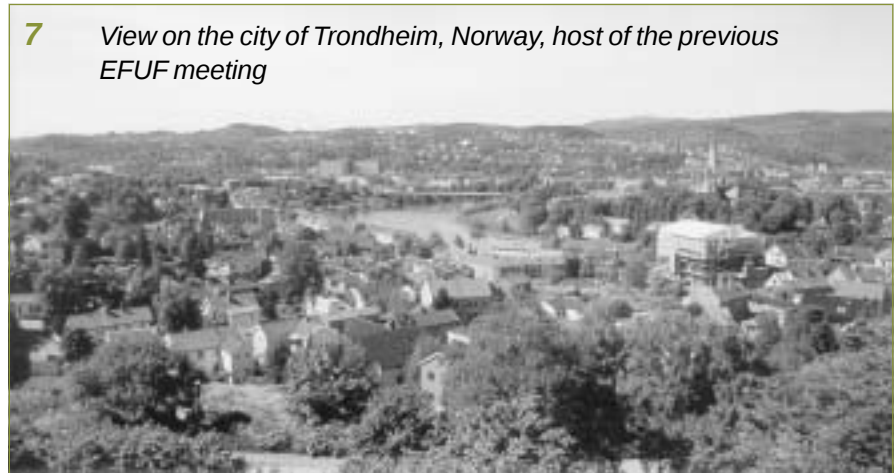
and the Environment”, “Second International Precision Forestry Symposium”, “Workshop on Forest Operations in Farm Forests”, “Reduced-Impact Harvesting in the Tropics”, held as a satellite

2.3 Socio-Culture

Forest History is increasingly affiliated with different scientific fields and institutions such as geography, general history, anthropology, natural sciences, linguistics, forest history, environmental history, historical settlement geography, culture and landscape history making the work a cross-sectoral activity of IUFRO. Recent results of the scientific endeavours in this area of work include the joint preparation of a long entry on the 'History of Forestry', for UNESCO's Encyclopaedia of Life Support Systems by a team from Australia, Austria and Italy. Related research covered community forestry, industrial forestry, silviculture, social forestry and sustained yield. Other projects show that it is important to evaluate the major driving forces of landscape changes in order to make informed decisions about the use and management of the land. Performing such evaluations is a complicated task, as landscapes are shaped by interconnected and temporally dynamic cultural, socio-economic, biotic, and abiotic impacts. The meetings convened during 2003 were again characterized by an interdisciplinary approach focusing on economic and social aspects of historical human impact on forest resources on the one hand and on different methods of research and analysis on the other hand. Meetings tackled the issues of "History and Biodiversity - Challenges for Conservation", and "Ecological Forest History" as well as "Resources and Migration".

The concern about declining numbers of applicants, students and graduates in a number of **Forestry Education** institutions lead to a survey on numbers of forestry students on different levels undertaken by the IUFRO Education Group following earlier surveys by ANAFE and FAO. The purpose of this survey was to develop a good understanding of issues that impact on quality, volume and relevance of forestry education world-wide, so stakeholders can be sensitized appropriately. First results revealed a strong trend of declining numbers of graduates in some forestry education institutions, stable or increasing numbers in others, and thus no general worldwide trend of decline.

IUFRO's **Urban Forestry** activities dealt with the planning and management of forests, woods and trees in and near cities and towns. The European Forum on Urban Forestry (EFUF), provided a platform



for urban forestry policy-makers, practitioners and scientists to meet and exchange experiences and ideas. The 6th meeting of the Forum, held in the Netherlands in May 2003, was used to reach out to educators as well. The status of tertiary education and training within urban forestry, stressing the need for more degree programme and course opportunities in Europe was discussed. It was felt that present forestry training and other education often fail to properly address the specific challenges of natural resource management in an urban environment. In addition the impacts of urban forests on mental and physical human health have been known for quite some time but are increasingly supported by research findings.

IUFRO's work on **Public Relations** focussed on the discourse of forest science in the international media, which shows similarities and differences of the forest issue agenda between the scientific community and the media. Another research focus was to investigate the way in which forest scientists communicate with the public, considering the circumstances in the different countries. A third aspect was to address the impact of popular public issues on forest research programmes. Overall, the expected results of these activities will also show obstacles of communicating science as well as improvement opportunities in this field considering the framework in different parts of the world. A complementary area of work was the collaboration in developing a training programme for PR Managers of forest science in the developing countries.

2.4 Special section: Science and policy activities

The third regional workshop on the **Science/Policy Interface** for Europe, Africa, and the Middle East explored the role of forest science in the development of forest policies and forest management practices in these regions. The focus of many case studies was on the various roles of foresters, community leaders, and donor organizations in improving forest protection, management, and use, and thereby quality of life. The participants' varied backgrounds, interests, and experiences covered a broad array of issues relevant to the theme of the workshop, from community-based forest restoration and management and the development of industrial forest enterprises to national- and international-level forest policy discussions.

Experiences with **New Forest and Environmental Laws** were investigated by IUFRO Research Group 6.13.00 in a series of four Symposia, the most recent one being the 5th Symposium on "Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development" held in Zidlochovice Castle, Czech Republic.

Work on carbon-related forest terminology was a focus during the year 2003 for the **IUFRO Special Project SilvaVoc**. A multilingual glossary of approximately 250 terms was made available on-line and highlighted the terms related to "carbon in forests" that may cause confusion because of diverging national and international interpretation. All terms are shown with definitions and, where appropriate, with an explanatory note or a link to additional information. In

addition, two parallel versions of the originally German Terminology of Forest Management (Forsteinrichtung) in French and Chinese languages were also finalized during 2003. Together with FAO and CPF a side event was convened during the UNFF3 Meeting in Geneva. Emphasis was given to explaining clearly what harmonization meant in this context and the importance of striving for better understanding and communication of a key set of technical terms in international processes and initiatives. At the Forestry World Congress in Québec, SilvaVoc was also actively represented on two occasions:

- 1) During the Interoperability side event in a joint presentation with IUFRO WP 6.03.03 on "The Need to Say What You Mean and Mean What You Say", and,
- 2) with a poster presenting the carbon-related forest terminology activities.



Photos 8 (top) and 9

- 8** *Participants of the International IUFRO Workshop on the Forest Science/Policy Interface in Europe, Africa and the Middle East held in Copenhagen, Denmark (during a field tour).*
- 9** *Renate Prüller, Coordinator of IUFRO's SilvaVoc Project, presenting a poster on carbon-related forest terminology at the World Forestry Congress 2003 in Québec City, Canada.*

The **IUFRO-WFSE** project provided essential networking activities for developing the international scope of the project at UNFF and World Forestry Congress meetings. The launch of the Executive Summary of the first three volumes of the World Forests, Society and Environment series was also a focal point for the project at the XII World Forestry Congress. In addition, two brochures of the WFSE project were published and distributed.

During 2003 the *Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)* developed into an International Partnership Initiative involving major international forest information providers. It was launched at the World Forestry Congress in Quebec. GFIS had been initiated in 1998 in response to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests call for providing world-wide access to information systems. GFIS is an Internet gateway to forest information resources from around the world. Users can locate maps, datasets, web resources, journal articles, books and other resources relevant to their forest information needs. GFIS currently holds over 120,000 records from over 50 forest information providers in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas, and is growing rapidly. Access to this information is free. Forest information providers have been keen to promote their information resources through GFIS. As a distributed network, GFIS allows contributors to retain full ownership of their information. GFIS is unlike most information services in that the catalogues of many different information providers can be searched simultaneously. Instead of searching several Internet sites individually, users save time by using GFIS to discover the information they need. The information that can be accessed is global. GFIS is intended to help forestry institutions in developing countries to share information, and also to help them to make their information available to users worldwide. The website of GFIS (www.gfis.net) provides guidance and access to world-wide information as a major research tool.

In order to achieve sustainable forest management a wide range of individual and institutional capacities are needed. Related to forest science the *IUFRO Special Programme on Developing Countries (IUFRO-SPDC)* aims at expanding and fostering research capacities in developing and economically disadvantaged countries. During the year 2003 the programme implemented a course on "Preparing and writing of research proposals" in Zomba, Malawi, for 20 scientists from seven different forestry research institutions in the country. Building the Global Forest Information Service in Africa remained one of the major activities of IUFRO-SPDC during 2003. Gabon, Kenya, Senegal, Zimbabwe and Ghana host the five GFIS Service Centres established in Africa. Training of technical and editorial staff continued with an editorial training course held at the East Africa GFIS Service Centre in Nairobi, Kenya, in February, 2003. During 2003 capacity building efforts for forest scientists in Latin America on Criteria and Indicators, Auditing of Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification were made. An expert meeting organized by CATIE, CIFOR and SPDC in technical cooperation with FAO in Turrialba, Costa Rica, in May 2003, underlined the importance of participation of scientists in criteria and indicators and forest certification processes. However, increased input is also necessary in the field of social and environmental sciences. Another training module was the dissemination of research results in close cooperation with the IUFRO Task Force on Public Relations. The Task Force has elaborated a manual on PR tools and case studies of PR activities subsequently to be used as training material in IUFRO-SPDC courses. "The role of scientists in national forest programmes" is another topic that is considered relevant to the improvement of the science-policy interface for both practitioners and forest scientists working in international policy processes, design and implementation of national forest programmes (nfp) and information requirements in nfp processes.

10 *Participants of the expert meeting on Criteria and Indicators and Forest Certification Processes in Turrialba, Costa Rica*

7



3 IUFRO Structure and Statistics

3.1 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

Finance Officer: Mario Broggi, Switzerland

Executive Secretary: Heinrich Schmutzenhofer, Austria (until 30 November 2003)

Peter Mayer, Austria (as of 1 December 2003)

Division Coordinators:

Division 1: John Parrotta, United States

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:

John Innes, Canada

Karel Vancura, Czech Republic

Victor K. Teplyakov, Russian Federation

Susan G. Conard, United States

Gordon Miller, Canada

Rubén Guevara Moncada, Honduras

Vitor Afonso Hoeflich, Brazil

Iba Kone, Kenya

Yaoguo Xiong, China

Ali Abd. Mohd Razak, Malaysia

FAO Representative: Hosny M. El-Lakany, FAO Rome

Congress Organizing Committee: Gary J. Bacon, Australia

IUFRO Headquarters Host Country Representative: Gerhard Mannsberger, Austria (as of July 2003)

3.2 Officeholders

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

3.3 Honours and Awards

Distinguished Service Award (DSA):

Gerhard Mannsberger, Austria (IUFRO Headquarters Host Country Representative)

Certificates of Appreciation:

John A. Stanturf, Palle Madsen, Emile Gardiner

(Int'l Conference on Restoration of Boreal and Temperate Forests)

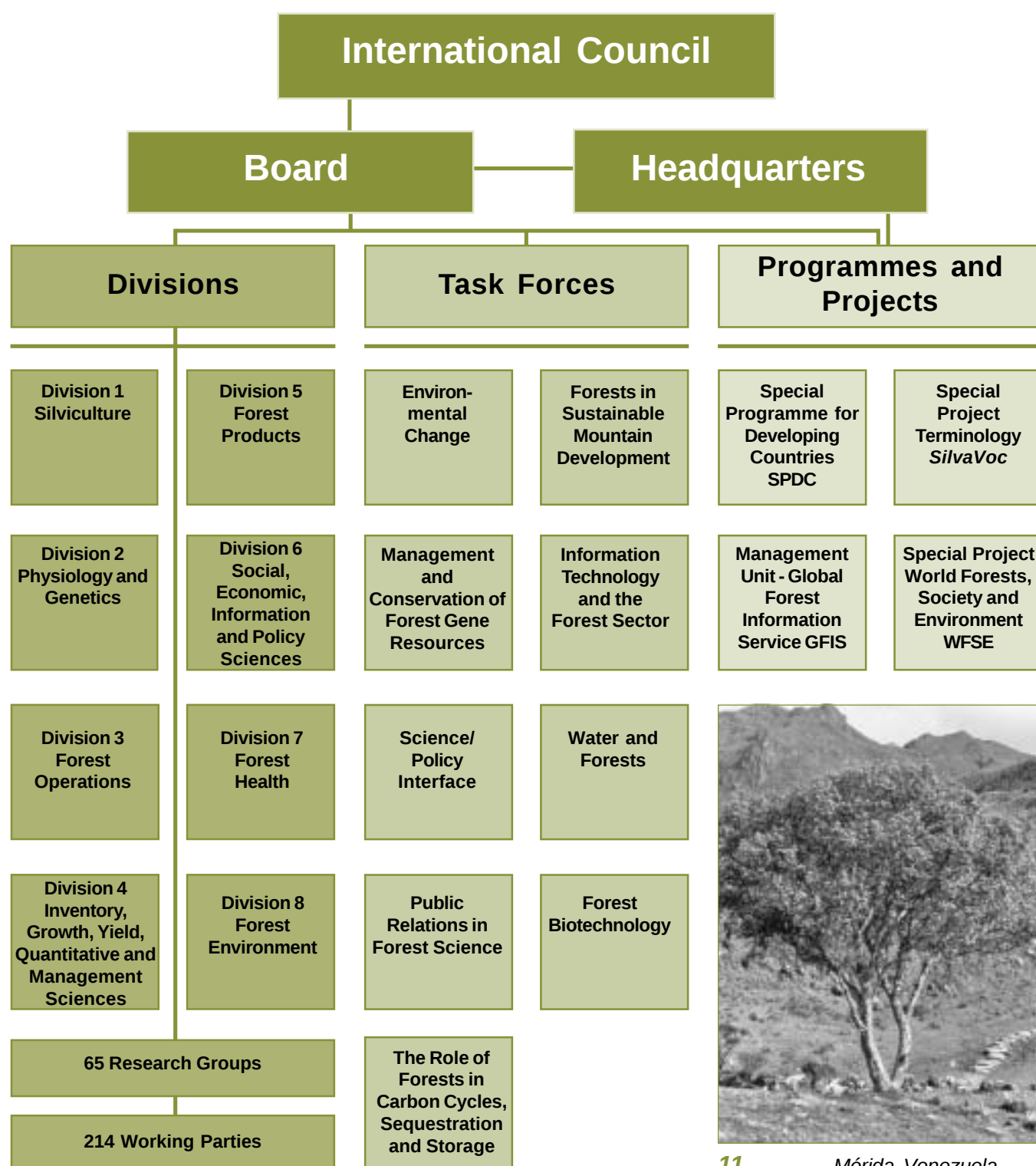
Victor K. Teplyakov, Alexander E. Droskov

(IUFRO Management Committee Meeting, Moscow-Pushkino, Russia)

Gordon Miller, Caroline Boily, Ann Marie Lucas (IUFRO Enlarged Board Meeting, Quebec City, Canada)

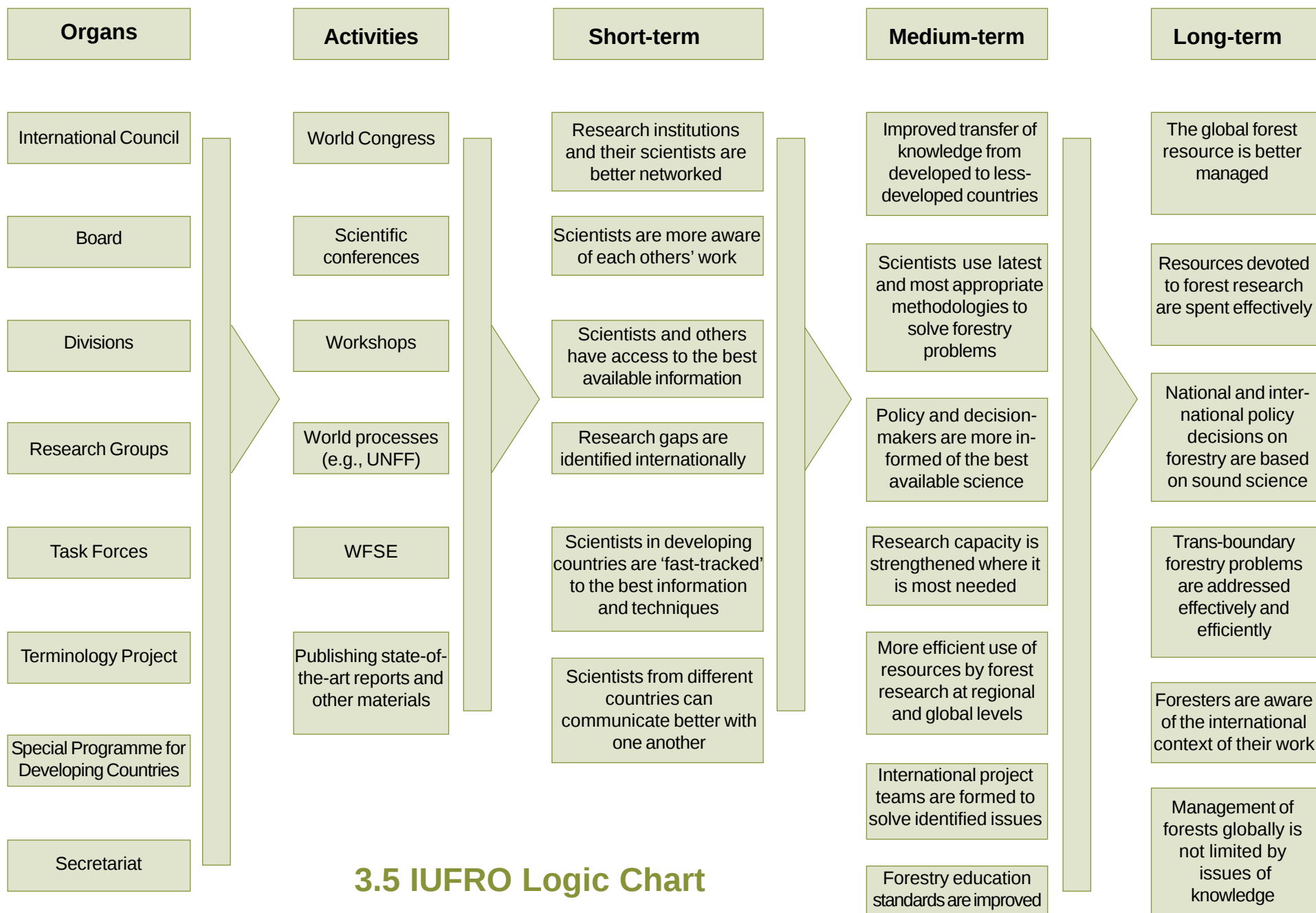
Pavel Choma (for developing a graphic design for IUFRO)

3.4 Organizational Chart



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Mérida, Venezuela



3.6 Statistics

Geographical Distribution of IUFRO Member Organizations, Officeholders and Meetings

	Member Organizations	Officeholders	Meetings in 2003
<i>Europe</i>	173	273	30
<i>Eastern European Transition Countries</i>	60	62	10
<i>Africa</i>	50	25	2
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	55	51	2
<i>USA & Canada</i>	148	192	14
<i>Asia</i>	118	150	12
<i>Austral-Asia</i>	45	55	8
Total	649	808	78

Meetings 2003 by Divisions

<i>Division 1</i>	14	<i>GFIS</i>	1
<i>Division 2</i>	9	<i>SPDC</i>	2
<i>Division 3</i>	11	<i>Task Forces</i>	9
<i>Division 4</i>	13	<i>WFSE</i>	1
<i>Division 5</i>	8		
<i>Division 6</i>	10		
<i>Division 7</i>	7		
<i>Division 8</i>	13		

Note: Meetings jointly organized by two or more Divisions are counted separately for each Division involved.

3.7 Membership Changes

Organizations - Admissions

Costa Rica - 892.00.00

Instituto de Investigación y Servicios Forestales (INISEFOR)
Santa Lucía, Barva de Heredia

Korea (Rep) - 888.00.00

Korean Forestry Society
Cheongnyangni-Dong 207,
Dongdaemun-Gu
Seoul 130-712

Korea (Rep) - 891.00.00

Chungbuk National University
College of Agriculture
School of Forest Resources
48 Gaesin-dong,
Cheongju, Chungbuk 361-763

Russian Federation - 889.00.00

Urals State Forestry Engineering University
Sibirsky Trakt 37
Yekaterinburg 620100

Slovakia - 887.00.00

Stredná lesnícka škola
Akademická 16
SK-969 26 Banská Stiaavnica

Turkey - 141.00.00 (Reinstatement)

IC Anadolu Ormancılık Arastirma Enstitüsü
PK 24, Bahcelievler
TR-06501 Ankara

Organizations - Withdrawals

Australia - 685.00.00

Department of Conservation and Land Management
PO Box 104
Crawley, Western Australia 6152

Australia - 831.00.00

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
Sustainable Forestry Sciences
Level 2, Block C, 80 Meiers Road
Indooroopilly 4068

Bhutan - 852.00.00

National Resources Training Institute (NRTI)
Helvetas Coordination Office
PO Box 157, Thimphu

Canada - 052.13.00

Natural Resources Canada
Forest Pest Management Institute
PO Box 490
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 5M7

Canada - 318.00.00

Lakehead University, Faculty of Forestry
and the Forest Environment
955 Oliver Road,
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1

Canada - 620.00.00

Centre Multirégional de Recherche en
Foresterie de l'Université du Québec
445, boul. de l'Université
Rouyn-Noranda, Québec J9X 5E4

Denmark - 063.01.00

Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Library
Buelowsveg 13
DK-1870 Koebenhavn

Finland - 070.00.00

VTT Building Technology
PO Box 1806
FIN-02044 VTT

France - 205.00.00

University of Bordeaux
351, Cours de la Libération
F-33405 Talence

Greece - 799.00.00

Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of
Chania, PO Box 85
GR-73100 Chania

Italy - 107.00.00

National Research Council
Wood Research Institute
Via Augusto Barazzuoli, 23
I-50136 Firenze

Japan - 348.00.00

Shimane University, Faculty of Agriculture,
Department of Forestry
1060 Nishi Kawatsu Cho
Matsue 690-8504

Luxembourg - 595.00.00

CEPS/INSTEA
Drue Emile Mark / B.P. 48
L-4501 Differdange

Malaysia - 648.00.00

Asean Institute of Forest Management
Level 3, Block A / Forestry Department
Headquarters
Jalan Sultan Salahuddin
50660 Kuala Lumpur

Norway - 295.00.00

Federation of Norwegian Transport Users,
Forest Division
PO Box 2526 Solli
N-0202 Oslo

Poland - 851.00.00

"Polish Forest" Editorial Board
ul. Kaliska 1/7
PL-02 316 Warszawa

Portugal - 492.00.00

Portucel Florestal, SA.
Rua Joaquim Antonio de Aguiar, 3-4°
P-1099-015 Lisboa

Slovenia - 495.00.00

LE SNA
SLO-62380 Slovenj Gradec

Spain - 744.00.00

University of Cordoba
Forestry Section, Department of
Rural Engineering
Av. Menendez Pidal S/N / AP 3048
E-14080 Cordoba

Sweden - 129.01.00

Swedish University of Agricultural
Sciences, Library
S-776 98 Garpenberg

Sweden - 129.08.00

Swedish University of
Agricultural Sciences
Department of Forest Industry
Market Studies
PO Box 7054
S-75007 Uppsala

Sweden - 453.00.00

Assi Domän
SE-105 22 Stockholm

Sweden - 455.00.00

KTH Royal Institute of Technology
Department of Wood Technology
and Processing
S-10044 Stockholm

Thailand - 138.00.00

Forest Research Office
Royal Forest Department
61 Paholyotin Road
Bangkok 10900

Thailand - 138.01.00

Forest Research Office
Royal Forest Department
Forest Products Research Division
Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900

United Kingdom - 808.00.00

De Montfort University
School of Agriculture & Horticulture
Landbased Research Management Group
attn. Tony M. Cowell
Risehome Hall
Lincoln LN2 2LG

United States - 020.00.00

State University of New York
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
Library & Learning Resource Center
101 Moon Lib, 1 Forestry Drive
Syracuse, New York 13210

United States - 020.01.00

SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
F. Franklin Moon Library
1 Forestry Drive
Syracuse, New York 13210-2778

United States - 240.00.00

Ohio Agricultural Research
and Development Center
1680 Madison Avenue
Wooster, Ohio 44691-4096

United States - 240.01.00

Ohio State University
School of Natural Resources
1680 Madison Avenue
Wooster, Ohio 44691-4096

United States - 632.00.00

USAID-G/ENV/ENR
Office of Environment and
Natural Resources, Room 502, SA-18
Washington D.C. 20523-1812

United States - 857.00.00

Iowa State University
Department of Forestry
251 Bessey Street
Ames, Iowa 50011-1021

United States - 865.00.00

Oklahoma State University
Department of Forestry
303G Agricultural Hall
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-6013

Associate Members - Admissions**Argentina**

Van Dam Chris E. - A 622
Los Abedules
774400 Salta

Australia

Lambert Marcia Joan - A 626
Forsci Pty Ltd.10/124 Rowe
St.Eastwood, NSW 2122

Australia

Turner John - A 627
Forsci Pty Ltd.10/124 Rowe
St.Eastwood, NSW 2122

Germany

Rittmeyer Marius - A 624
Niederrheinstr. 16a
D-40474 Düsseldorf

India

Karki Madhav - A 625
Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Program in Asia
(MAPPA) IDRC, Canada; SARO
208, Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003

United States

Hizioglu S. Salim - A 623
Oklahoma State University,
Department of Forestry,
303G Agricultural Hall
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-6013

Associate Members - Withdrawals**Argentina**

Gallo, Leonardo - A 566
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología
Agropecuaria (INTA)
Programa Forestales
CC 277, Bariloche 8400

Bolivia

Bascope-Vargas, Federico - A 568
Calle 8 Este 27, Equipetrol
Casilla de Correo, Santa Cruz 1872

Congo

Loumet, Jean Joel - A 490
Faculté des Sciences, Département de
Biologie et Physiologie Végétales
BP 69, Brazzaville

Dominican Republic

Bueno Lopez, Santiago W. - A 595
Calle Luis Espinal # 2
San José de las Matas, Santiago

Finland

Raija, Ella - A 425
Laennen Tehtaat Oy
PO Box 170
FIN-27821 Iso-Vimma

**12 Forest in Slovakia****India**

Siyag, P.R. - A 596
Forestry Training Institute
Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg
Jaipur 302 015

Indonesia

Sinukaban, Naik - A 616
Institut Pertanian Bogor, Jurusan Tanah,
Faperta IPB Jl. Meranti, Kampus IPB
Darmaga, Bogor 16680

Latvia

Hadonina, Dzidra - A 581
Ministry of Environmental Protection and
Regional Development of the Republic of
Latvia, Peldu iela 25, LV-1494 Riga

4 Finances

4.1 Audited Account 2003

IUFRO Secretariat: Balance at 31 December 2003 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		LIABILITIES	
A) Capital assets	Total	A) Capital ownership	Total
i) Intangible property	5,349	i) Profit/loss as shown in the balance	
ii) Tangible assets	15,838	Capital as per 31 Dec 2002	528,286
iii) Money investments	323,374	Profit 2003	85,478
			613,764
B) Current assets		B) Provisions and obligations	
i) Receivables and other property	85,392	i) Provisions	32,610
ii) Cash, cash in banks	<u>289,259</u>	ii) Obligations	<u>72,839</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	719,213	TOTAL LIABILITIES	719,213

4.2 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

Sponsors:	SPDC	GFIS	Terminology	WFSE	IUFRO	Total
European Union	327,979.24				28,324.00	356,303.24
METLA				115,138.00	10,000.00	125,138.00
Austrian Government					119,802.88	119,802.88
German Government	99,765.03					99,765.03
ODA Japan	77,276.11					77,276.11
Korea Forest Service		76,491.90				76,491.90
Finnish Government				50,000.00	15,000.00	65,000.00
USDA Forest Service	26,142.55	6,986.33			12,748.65	45,877.53
Finnish Foundation of Foresters					20,000.00	20,000.00
Austrian National Bank			12,788.97			12,788.97
FAO			2,530.94			2,530.94

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

5 The XXII IUFRO World Congress 2005

The 2005 IUFRO World Congress will take place in Australia from 8 to 13 August 2005 at the Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre, in Queensland's capital city, Brisbane. It is the first time that an IUFRO World Congress will be held in the Southern Hemisphere. More than 2,500 participants are expected to travel to Brisbane for the Congress.

It is the intention of the **Congress Organising Committee** to stage a world class event that not only brings delegates the best in forest research around the world but allows them to enjoy the uniqueness that is Australia.

An innovative and challenging scientific programme is being developed by the **Congress Scientific Committee**. The theme for the Congress, "Forests in the Balance: Linking Tradition and Technology", will set the tone of the discussions at the Congress. The main theme is supported by ten sub-themes that will guide presentations to issues that are important for the future of the forest sector:

- **Integrating Approaches to Achieve Multiple Goals: Intensive Management, Extensive Management or Preservation?**
- **Utilizing Genetic Resources to Further Sustainable Forestry**
- **Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change**
- **Promoting Development through Improvements to the Forest – Wood and Products Chain**
- **Involving Indigenous Groups in Forest Science and Forestry**
- **Increasing the Value of Forests through Innovative Products and Technologies**
- **Demonstrating Sustainable Forest Management**
- **Sustaining Forests: A Duty for Forestry and Society?**
- **Realizing the Environmental Benefits of Forests**
- **Advancing the Role of Communication, Education and Capacity Building in the Future of Forestry**

A number of **additional activities** have been arranged to complement the six-day scientific programme including a range of social events, in-Congress tours and post-Congress tours that will feature technical and cultural/tourism components, and an accompanying persons program.

An **industry exhibition** will be staged in conjunction with the Congress. Delegates will have the opportunity to view state of the art technologies and learn more about the research initiatives from organisations around the world.

As with previous IUFRO Congresses, the **Scientist Assistance Program** will assist the participation of developing countries in the Congress.



The XXII IUFRO World Congress represents **a significant change in the focus** from scientists talking to scientists to scientists interacting with the global community. The scientific programme will demonstrate the progress that forest researchers have made in solving the problems faced by other forest stakeholders: policy-makers, managers, educationalists and the general public.

Visit the Congress Website at <www.iufro2005.com> for all the details!

6 The National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization, Japan

Forest and Forestry in Japan

Japan is located at the eastern edge of Eurasia. It is an archipelago stretching over approximately 3,000km from the Northeast to the Southwest. 67% of the country are covered with forests and the variety of the forests ranges from sub-tropical to alpine forests. Furthermore, the climate in Japan is marked by the wet monsoon and experiences distinct seasonal changes as it has four seasons - spring, summer, autumn and winter. Therefore, the Japanese forest not only has a great geographical diversity, but in addition changes clearly with the seasons. Forests and people have had a long history together, which has led to a very original culture. Recently, multifunctional roles of forests (e.g. the global-warming-prevention function) have been recognized widely.

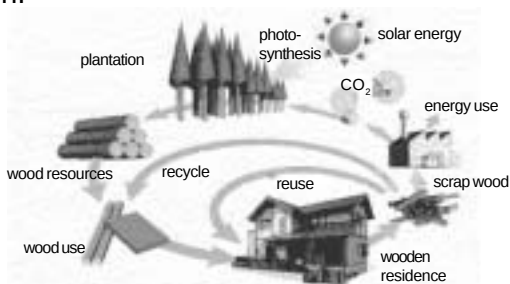
Direction of Domestic Forest Management

Basic Law for Forest and Forestry

In July 2001, we have revised our Basic Law for Forestry. There are two basic ideas behind this new law: first, the improvement of the multifunctional roles of forests and second, the sustainable and sound development of forestry, which has been generally recognized by the Japanese people these days.

10-Year Action Plan on the Mitigation of Global Warming by Forest Carbon Sink

In December 2002, the action was formulated. It includes a series of programmes up to 2012, aimed at securing the maximum amount of greenhouse gas removals by forests. At the present degree of maintenance, however, there is the possibility that the outcome may be much less than 3.9% of the curtailment target. Therefore, it is necessary to get the cooperation of people for the construction of the cyclical system utilizing forest and wood resources for CO₂ reduction.



National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization

The National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization was founded in January 1950 as the National Greening Promotion Committee, and was comprised of people from a broad range of fields and sectors with the intention to promote the national land afforestation campaign as a public movement. It was incorporated in September 1967, and in March 1988 it adopted its current name. The organization promotes the greening campaign by many different means, for example, by holding the National Arbor Day, by fostering the junior green club, by supporting for forest volunteers, and by the establishment of "Shinrin therapy kenkyu-kai" (the Society for Forest Therapy).

Support for forest volunteers

Today, the number of forest volunteer groups is increasing. The National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization assists with the training of the volunteer leaders, provides information on volunteer activities, and assists in the volunteer groups' forest development activities.

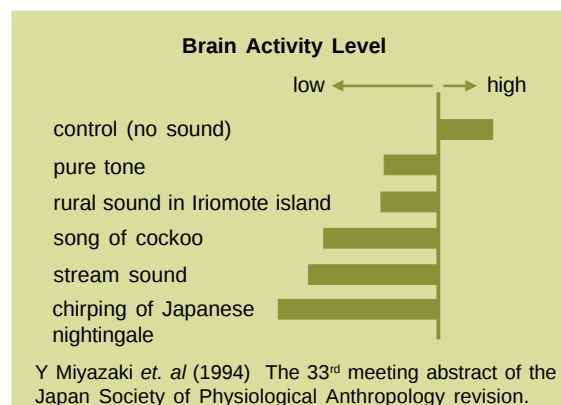
13



"Shinrin therapy kenkyu-kai" (Society for Forest Therapy)

Among other functions, forests have a physiologically relaxing effect. However, when this effect is used for health improvement or rehabilitation, the effect is not obvious as having a positive medical influence. "Shinrin therapy kenkyu-kai" evaluates the effect of forest therapy to the human body on the basis of scientific analysis and establishes a treatment menu.

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7 Outlook

*By Peter Mayer,
IUFRO Executive Secretary
since 1 December 2003*



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In 2003, IUFRO's excellent networking capacities again proved to be an asset in linking scientists world-wide to work together and develop new activities. The results of this cooperation in the year 2003 are reflected in this report.

In the coming year, it will again be important to make best use of these IUFRO characteristics. The preparation and convening of the XXII IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane 2005 will be another milestone in IUFRO's history. The title "Forests in the Balance: Linking Tradition and Technology" points to the wide spectrum of up-to-date topics that will be discussed by top scientists, but also by political decision-makers as well as groups of civil society. The results of the Congress will be important for setting significant parts of IUFRO's research agenda for the next years.

This research agenda is also more and more influenced by international processes inside and outside the traditional forest sector boundaries. Especially the three United Nations Conventions on biological diversity (CBD), climate change (UNFCCC) and desertification (UNCCD) deal with forest-related topics in one or the other way.

In addition, the follow-up process to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) concerning forests has significantly influenced the research agenda regarding forests and forestry world-wide. Decisions about forest research were taken by both the Inter-governmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests. As one of its agenda items, also the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) addresses forest-related scientific knowledge.

Through its well established structure and expertise, IUFRO has been able to increasingly provide relevant scientific knowledge to decision-makers about many issues that have been arising in the implementation of these conventions and international processes. It goes without saying that such knowledge has to be submitted in an objective and non-normative way, demonstrating the independence of research.

Yet, there is a huge potential for IUFRO to make more science-based contributions to the international discussion on forests. IUFRO was accepted as member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) –

the most comprehensive group dealing with issues of sustainable forest management – in the year 2003. This involvement brings new and challenging tasks for IUFRO such as the lead in the development of the report on scientific forest-related knowledge for the fourth session of UNFF in May 2004 and the involvement and active co-ordination and communication with all other 13 members of the CPF in various tasks.

Is all this important for IUFRO? Your answers might differ in this point but we all experience that research and its results need a certain degree of visibility in order to obtain funds from public and increasingly also from private sources. Being an active and visible partner in international policy fora and debates on forests is one way of promoting IUFRO and fostering its competence in a competitive environment.

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 *Getting to know IUFRO/About IUFRO* and also on request from IUFRO Headquarters.

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

IUFRO Headquarters
c/o BFW Mariabrunn, Hauptstrasse 7
A-1140 Vienna-Hadersdorf, Austria
Phone: +43-1-877-0151 * Fax: +43-1-877-0151-50
E-mail: office@iufro.org
Web: www.iufro.org

Contributors to this Annual Report

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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.

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