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.

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 presence 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 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.

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.

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.
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 Highlights of IUFRO Activities in 2003

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 operationality”, held in November 2003 in Florence, Italy, aimed at further developing biodiversity assessment tools, including indicators of biodiversity and preferred methodologies to collect data.

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 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, policymakers 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.


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 knowledge 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 significantly 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.
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.
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 worldwide 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.
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 Eilers 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 Hoenlich, 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. Drasov
(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

International Council

Board

Headquarters

Divisions

- Division 1: Silviculture
- Division 2: Physiology and Genetics
- Division 3: Forest Operations
- Division 4: Inventory, Growth, Yield, Quantitative and Management Sciences
- Division 5: Forest Products
- Division 6: Social, Economic, Information and Policy Sciences
- Division 7: Forest Health
- Division 8: Forest Environment

65 Research Groups

214 Working Parties

Task Forces

- Environmental Change
- Management and Conservation of Forest Gene Resources
- Science / Policy Interface
- Public Relations in Forest Science
- The Role of Forests in Carbon Cycles, Sequestration and Storage

Programmes and Projects

- Forests in Sustainable Mountain Development
- Information Technology and the Forest Sector
- Water and Forests
- Management Unit - Global Forest Information Service GFIS
- Forest Biotechnology
- Special Project World Forests, Society and Environment WFSE

Special Programme for Developing Countries SPDC

Special Project Terminology SilvaVoc

The Role of Forests in Carbon Cycles, Sequestration and Storage

Mérida, Venezuela
Scientific conferences
World processes (e.g., UNFF)
WFSE
Publishing state-of-the-art reports and other materials

Research institutions and their scientists are better networked
Scientists are more aware of each others’ work
Scientists and others have access to the best available information
Research gaps are identified internationally
Scientists in developing countries are ‘fast-tracked’ to the best information and techniques
Scientists from different countries can communicate better with one another

International Council
Board
Divisions
Research Groups
Task Forces
Terminology Project
Special Programme for Developing Countries
Secretariat

Improved transfer of knowledge from developed to less-developed countries
Scientists use latest and most appropriate methodologies to solve forestry problems
Policy and decision-makers are more informed of the best available science
Research capacity is strengthened where it is most needed
More efficient use of resources by forest research at regional and global levels
International project teams are formed to solve identified issues
Forestry education standards are improved

Organs
Activities
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

The global forest resource is better managed
Resources devoted to forest research are spent effectively
National and international policy decisions on forestry are based on sound science
Trans-boundary forestry problems are addressed effectively and efficiently
Foresters are aware of the international context of their work
Management of forests globally is not limited by issues of knowledge

3.5 IUFRO Logic Chart
3.6 Statistics

Geographical Distribution of IUFRO Member Organizations, Officeholders and Meetings

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Member Organizations</th>
<th>Officeholders</th>
<th>Meetings in 2003</th>
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<tr>
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<td>173</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern European Transition Countries</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA &amp; Canada</td>
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<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austral-Asia</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>649</strong></td>
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<td><strong>78</strong></td>
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Meetings 2003 by Divisions

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<td>Division 8</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>

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 (INISEFORE)
  Santa Lucia, 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
  Sibirsy Trakt 37
  Yekaterinburg 620100

- **Slovakia - 887.00.00**
  Stredná lesnicka skola
  Akademická 16
  SK-969 26 Banská Stiavnica

- **Turkey - 141.00.00** (Reinstatement)
  IC Anadolu Ormançılık Arastırma Enstitüsü
  PO Box 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
  Buelowsvej 13
  DK-1870 Køge-
havn

- **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
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<td>Asean Institute of Forest Management</td>
<td>Level 3, Block A / Forestry Department Headquarters Jalan Sultan Salahuddin 50660 Kuala Lumpur</td>
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<td>University of Cordoba Forestry Section, Department of Rural Engineering Av. Menendez Pidal S/N / AP 3048 E-14080 Cordoba</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Library</td>
<td>S-776 98 Garpenberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden - 129.08.00</td>
<td>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Department of Forest Industry Market Studies PO Box 7054 S-75007 Uppsala</td>
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<td>Sweden - 453.00.00</td>
<td>Assi Domän SE-105 22 Stockholm</td>
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<td>Sweden - 455.00.00</td>
<td>KTH Royal Institute of Technology Department of Wood Technology and Processing S-10044 Stockholm</td>
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<td>Thailand - 138.00.00</td>
<td>Forest Research Office Royal Forest Department 61 Paholyotin Road Bangkok 10900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand - 138.01.00</td>
<td>Forest Research Office Royal Forest Department Forest Products Research Division Chatsuchak, Bangkok 10900</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom - 808.00.00</td>
<td>De Montfort University School of Agriculture &amp; Horticulture Landbased Research Management Group atn. Tony M. Cowell Risehome Hall Lincoln LN2 2LG</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States - 020.00.00</td>
<td>State University of New York Suny College of Environmental Science and Forestry Library &amp; Learning Resource Center 101 Moon Lib, 1 Forestry Drive Syracuse, New York 13210</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States - 020.01.00</td>
<td>Suny College of Environmental Science and Forestry F. Franklin Moon Library 1 Forestry Drive Syracuse, New York 13210-2778</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center 1680 Madison Avenue Wooster, Ohio 44691-4096</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ohio State University School of Natural Resources 1680 Madison Avenue Wooster, Ohio 44691-4096</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States - 632.00.00</td>
<td>USAID-G/ENV/ENR Office of Environment and Natural Resources, Room 502, SA-18 Washington D.C. 20523-1812</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States - 857.00.00</td>
<td>Iowa State University Department of Forestry 251 Bessey Street Ames, Iowa 50011-1021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States - 865.00.00</td>
<td>Oklahoma State University Department of Forestry 303G Agricultural Hall Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-6013</td>
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### Associate Members - Admissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Van Dam Chris E.</td>
<td>A 622</td>
<td>Los Abedules 774400 Salta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Lambert Marcia Joan</td>
<td>A 626</td>
<td>Forsci Pty Ltd.10/124 Rowe St.Eastwood, NSW 2122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Turner John</td>
<td>A 627</td>
<td>Forsci Pty Ltd.10/124 Rowe St.Eastwood, NSW 2122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Rittmeyer Marius</td>
<td>A 624</td>
<td>Niederrheinstr. 16a D-40474 Düsseldorf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Karki Madhav</td>
<td>A 625</td>
<td>Medicinal &amp; Aromatic Plants Program in Asia (MAPPA) IDRC, Canada; SARO 208, Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Hiziroglu S. Salim</td>
<td>A 623</td>
<td>Oklahoma State University, Department of Forestry, 303G Agricultural Hall Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-6013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Gallo, Leonardo</td>
<td>A 566</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA) Programa Forestales CC 277, Bariloche 8400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Bascope-Vargas, Federico</td>
<td>A 568</td>
<td>Calle 8 Este 27, Equipetrol Casilla de Correo, Santa Cruz 1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>Loumet, Jean Joel</td>
<td>A 490</td>
<td>Faculté des Sciences, Département de Biologie et Physiologie Végétales BP 69, Brazzaville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Bueno Lopez, Santiago W.</td>
<td>A 595</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Raija, Ella</td>
<td>A 425</td>
<td>Laennen Tehtaat Oy PO Box 170 FIN-27821 Iso-Vimna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Hiziroglu S. Salim</td>
<td>A 623</td>
<td>Oklahoma State University, Department of Forestry, 303G Agricultural Hall Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-6013</td>
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<td>A 595</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>Raija, Ella</td>
<td>A 425</td>
<td>Laennen Tehtaat Oy PO Box 170 FIN-27821 Iso-Vimna</td>
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### Associate Members - Withdrawals

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<td>A 595</td>
<td>Calle Luis Espinal # 2 San José de las Matas, Santiago</td>
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<td>A 425</td>
<td>Laennen Tehtaat Oy PO Box 170 FIN-27821 Iso-Vimna</td>
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### 12 Forest in Slovakia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Siyag, P.R.</td>
<td>A 596</td>
<td>Forestry Training Institute Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg Jaipur 302 015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Sinukaban, Naik</td>
<td>A 616</td>
<td>Institut Pertanian Bogor, Jurusan Tanah, Faperta IPB II, Meranti, Kampus IPB Darmaga, Bogor 16680</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Hadonina, Dzida</td>
<td>A 581</td>
<td>Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia, Peldu iela 25, LV-1494 Riga</td>
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</tbody>
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A) Capital assets</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>i) Intangible property</td>
<td>5,349</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) Tangible assets</td>
<td>15,838</td>
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<td>iii) Money investments</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B) Current assets</th>
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<tr>
<td>i) Receivables and other property</td>
<td>85,392</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) Cash, cash in banks</td>
<td>289,259</td>
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**TOTAL ASSETS** 719,213

### LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A) Capital ownership</th>
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<td>i) Profit/loss as shown in the balance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital as per 31 Dec 2002</td>
<td>528,286</td>
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<td>Profit 2003</td>
<td>85,478</td>
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<table>
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<th>B) Provisions and obligations</th>
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<tr>
<td>i) Provisions</td>
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<td>ii) Obligations</td>
<td>72,839</td>
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**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

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<thead>
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<th>Terminology</th>
<th>WFSE</th>
<th>IUFRO</th>
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<td>115,138.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austrian Government</td>
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<td>2,530.94</td>
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Note: All figures in the table are given in EUR.
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:

1. Integrating Approaches to Achieve Multiple Goals: Intensive Management, Extensive Management or Preservation?
2. Utilizing Genetic Resources to Further Sustainable Forestry
3. Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change
4. Promoting Development through Improvements to the Forest – Wood and Products Chain
5. Involving Indigenous Groups in Forest Science and Forestry
6. Increasing the Value of Forests through Innovative Products and Technologies
7. Demonstrating Sustainable Forest Management
8. Sustaining Forests: A Duty for Forestry and Society?
9. Realizing the Environmental Benefits of Forests
10. 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 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.

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.

“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.

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).
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 Intergovernmental 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:

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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

We would like to thank all contributors to this Annual Report, particularly the Coordinators of IUFRO Divisions and Task Forces as well as the chairmen of the Congress Organising and Congress Scientific Committees. Our special thanks go to the sponsors of this publication, the National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization, Japan.

Photographs by courtesy of

Luis Villarroel (picture 1), Heinrich Schmutzenhofer (pictures 2, 3, 4, 9, 12), Michael Kleine (pictures 5, 10), Division 5 (picture 6), Research Group 6.14.00 (picture 7), TF Science/Policy Interface (picture 8), Gerda Wolfrum (picture 11), National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization, Japan (picture 13), Valerie Rosenberg (picture 14)

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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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