

The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan



2005

Annual Report

Message from the Chair and Co-Chair

A major milestone in INBAR's history was achieved in 2005 when INBAR member-States provided definitive evidence of the very high value they attach to INBAR by establishing a system of membership fees. This has far-reaching significance for the sustainable development of INBAR as an international development agency and as a recognized International Commodity Body (ICB). Also in 2005, the number of signatory member States increased to 30. The Board is grateful for the support and cooperation provided by all its member countries.

Continuing programme expansion and increasing programmatic success in environmental security, livelihood development, economic development and outreach were also evident in 2005. There were increases in field-based projects through new funding of USD 6.5 million generated for INBAR member countries in collaboration with recipient and donor agencies. Ten international training courses and workshops were organized with almost 300 participants from 40 countries. The numbers of both courses and participants doubled in comparison with previous years. The Global Partnership on Non Timber Forest Products, initiated and hosted by INBAR, received strong endorsement from the Steering Committee of the Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR) and is expected to be approved as a Global Partnership Programme by the GFAR Steering Committee Meeting in 2006. The global bamboo resource inventory was initiated as a special thematic study by INBAR together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

INBAR's Board of Trustees again would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude to all its funding partners. The Board notes with particular appreciation the provision in 2005 of a new three years grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the renewals of financial support by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and by the Governments of the Netherlands and China. The Board also acknowledges with deep appreciation project support in 2005 from the European Union (EU), the Common Fund for Commodities and the Ford Foundation. Finally, we acknowledge our indebtedness to China's new International Center for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR) for the service support it has extended and for the long-term strategic partnership which we are building jointly.

In 2005, Dr. Ian Hunter retired as INBAR Director General following six years of service. Following a global screening process, Dr. Coosje Hoogendoorn was elected unanimously by the Board of Trustees and Council to assume the duties of Director General as of January 2006. Dr. Hoogendoorn brings to INBAR a wealth of international development experience and leadership in management. The entire Board looks forward to working with her and to her successful stewardship of INBAR.

INBAR is now working on the new version of its long-term strategy through a participatory approach involving all its major stakeholders. In the coming year, INBAR looks forward to expanding its partnerships and to increasing yet further the contribution of bamboo and rattan to the Millennium Development goals of poverty reduction and sustainable development.



Dr. Keith Bezanson
Chairman
INBAR Board



Prof. Jiang Zehui
Co-Chair
INBAR Board

Message from the Director General

INBAR is committed to improving the wellbeing of the producers and users of bamboo and rattan within a sustainable natural resource base. Changes in development priorities over the past years, illustrated particularly by the Millennium Development Goals, have resulted in the need to develop new innovative and sustainable solutions. The call for a global partnership for development is one that is particularly relevant for INBAR. INBAR is the only intergovernmental network organisation and is uniquely placed to foster and build effective partnerships for development. Partnerships are tools that enable greater impact, effectiveness and sustainability of development activities, and by drawing on the strengths of each of the partners, INBAR's activities should be more efficient, effective and better targeted. This year's annual report focuses on how INBAR has built partnerships across its mandate to achieve mutual goals for the betterment of society and the environment with bamboo and rattan.



Dr. J. Coosje Hoogendoorn

In our Ford-Foundation co-funded project in Chishui, China, INBAR worked closely with a local community-based-organization, and with the support of local government has produced a demonstration model for rural development with bamboo in southwest China. The synergies between the partners are strong, and each played a critical role in the project's success. INBAR's new projects in Ghana and Tanzania are now aiming to replicate some of this methodology by working with both producers associations and local government.

In 2005 INBAR launched a Global Partnership for Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) in conjunction with seventeen partners representing donors, governments, NGOs, research organisations and commercial companies. This innovative partnership is based upon the Global Partnership Programme principle of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research, and INBAR and partners will work in its existing action research sites to trial and demonstrate development solutions with a broad range of NTFPs. INBAR also strengthened its partnerships with some key global partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, with which INBAR is now working on incorporating bamboo information into the five-yearly Forest Resources Assessment reports that FAO produces.

One of INBAR's major contributions to global development is its contribution to long-term sustainability. INBAR works at the juncture of extreme poverty, contributing to the removal of food insecurity via edible bamboo and rattan shoots that often are available during times of particular food scarcity, and the development of income-based sustainable livelihood options that keep people out of poverty. Trade is essential for sustainable development. Most bamboo and rattan products are not staple foods, and must be marketed in order to generate incomes. Within the production-to-consumption chains, INBAR's Global Marketing Initiative is an innovative attempt to create sustainable producer-consumer linkages. Focussing on products of use in richer countries, the initiative directly links designers and buyers close to affluent markets with local designers and producers in the villages to ensure better marketability of products that can be produced to meet market need. It is also a platform that enables producers in developing countries to access new markets for their products.

INBAR is a unique organization, and bamboo and rattan unique resources. A recent stakeholder consultation exercise by INBAR has shown that INBAR's stakeholders and partners believe that INBAR is on the right track but needs to accelerate and that they highly value INBAR's network *modus operandi*. INBAR is now completing the development of its new strategy to 2015. This provides the roadmap for the network to make an even greater and innovative difference to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals through a strengthened global partnership for development based on bamboo and rattan.

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Partnerships for Poverty Alleviation



1. Community drivenness

Community-driven development with bamboo in Southwest China

INBAR's project "Community-based Bamboo Development for Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Protection in the Upper Reaches of the Yangtze River" was completed and evaluated in June 2005. The project worked with the local Chishui Forestry and Poverty Alleviation bureaux in Guizhou province, and with communities in Fenghuang and Xinguang villages. Early in the development of the project it was decided to trial Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques to enable the community members to define the activities they wished to implement. A bamboo self-managed farmers production association was established by the villagers to coordinate bamboo-based development activities, to provide links and access to the markets, and INBAR provided capacity building and training for the establishment and running of the mat-making factory they decided to establish. Shares in the cooperative were available to villagers by payment in cash, in time contributed, or in bamboo poles.

The factory acts as both a production and collection centre for mats, and employs about 40 weavers itself. It buys mats from about 100 local farmers to add to its stock, and sells all the mats to a bamboo plywood factory in the city of Chishui. The weavers at the factory make about \$50 US per month, and the farmers an extra \$10 per month from mat weaving. Initially transport of the mats to Chishui was hampered by poor road infrastructure, but by the end of the project a new road had been built and production was booming. The mat factory and the

association particularly provide job opportunities to women and poor elder farmers - seventy percent of the employees in the factory are women.

The project also demonstrated a number of bamboo-reinforced bio-gas generators in Xinguang village, and a *Dendrocalamus latiflorus* plantation for edible bamboo shoots, providing the communities with new options for utilizing their bamboo resources and earning incomes. The partnership between community organization, local government and INBAR in Chishui has made a major contribution to the livelihoods of the local people, and it is hoped to use it as a demonstration model for similar locations in China and abroad.

2. Enterprise Development

Guadua micro-enterprises in Ecuador

INBAR's EC-funded pilot project in Ecuador works in close collaboration with two Ecuadorian NGO's; CEDERENA and Ecuabambú. In 2005 three community-owned micro enterprises were established and equipped, and are now producing and commercializing bamboo handicrafts, utensils and furniture. An agreement between INBAR and the NGO Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP) ensures the micro-enterprises are receiving technical assistance, training and guidance, and in 2005 much emphasis was placed on improving internal organization, production efficiency, design and finishing methods. Altogether the 33 people in the enterprises produce about 20 different products which are sold both through trade fairs and on a made-to-order basis. The products they manufacture are a combination



of traditional Ecuadorian products, introduced Asian designs, and new designs developed in collaboration with students and consultants in Industrial Design.

Two of the micro-enterprises were selected by an international committee to participate in an international fair on handicrafts in Bogotá, Colombia. Through an agreement between INBAR and the Fondo Regional de Tecnologías Apropriadas en Manejo Sostenible de Recursos Naturales (FOMRENA) for this fair, an interesting 'fusion' was established between Guadua bamboo decorative items and furniture of the Andean reed 'Totorá', which was presented as the 'Andean Identity 2006 Collection'.

The three micro-enterprises are:

1. "Mi Progreso" in the community of Carlos Julio has 11 formal members and is producing handicrafts and furniture from Guadua and Phyllostachys bamboo.
2. "Bambú Vida" in the community of La Bramadora has 8 formal members, two of whom are women, who are producing decorative items and utensils for display at trade fairs and on-order for the tourism sector. In addition, in the new communities involved in the area (Pupusa and Segundo de Agosto) groups of women have requested and received training and guidance in bamboo processing.



The Tripura Bamboo and Cane Development Centre (TRIBAC) was established as an NGO under INBAR's guidance in 2003, in order to support livelihood enhancement opportunities offered by bamboo in Tripura, Northeast India. TRIBAC is INBAR's key partner in Tripura, and is responsible for running the Tripura bamboo development project. TRIBAC forms a hub linking INBAR, village level government, Self Help Groups and other community organisations in an effective partnership. Since its establishment it has spearheaded bamboo-based development in the State by converting local bamboo resources into a cash economy, with very

strong linkages into rural poverty alleviation and employment/ livelihood generation. TRIBAC is establishing itself as a recognisable brand in Tripura and received the First Prize in the State Science & Technology Fair at Agartala on 10th January 2006. INBAR reviewed the organization in late 2005 and found that progress has been good, with TRIBAC effective at providing technical and institutional support for the development of bamboo plantations and businesses, product diversification and innovation, community mobilization and logistics and supply-chain management. INBAR recommended that TRIBAC should also focus on advocacy and networking, and develop a clear plan of action focusing on partnerships so it can be even more effective at achieving its aims.



3. “Artebambú La 60” in the community of La Sesenta has 14 female members and is producing small, well finished utensils for hotels, houses and offices, and decorative items. They are still following the technical training facilitated under the INBAR-FEPP agreement, and are producing some products on request and for display at trade fairs.

The need to provide target groups with small grants and credits as starting capital was identified as an important prerequisite to productive and commercial activities in the project zone. In Northern Daule Peripa area a strong need was identified for credits, and as a result five micro credit units (Sociedades Populares de Inversion = SPI) were established. A little more than one year after their introduction, these SPIs are working with the participation of 103 people, of which 28% are women, and have an active financial capital of around 22, 000 US dollars.

3.Common Facility Centres

Common Facility Centre in the Konkan

At the end of 2004, INBAR provided technical inputs and guidance for the establishment of a community-based Common Facility Centre in the Konkan region of Maharashtra, India in conjunction with two NGOs, the Centre for Indian Bamboo Resources and Technologies (CIBART) and the Konkan Bamboo and Cane Centre (KONBAC). This resource, training, and production centre has been instrumental in re-contextualizing the artisan’s products and transferring their skills, resulting in products which would be targeted to larger markets, such as urban ones. At present the centre is regarded as a key

resource for product innovation and design development and diversification. Training programs and other input oriented modules for different technologies and skills are being evolved, tested and scale up strategies promoted, with the resources and facilities available within the Centre as a point of reference. The Centre is working with local artisans primarily on capacity building, product diversification and on developing marketing linkages in conjunction with the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), and technical institutions such as the National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA), MITCON consultancy, technical academic institutes and village local management committees. Over 200 artisans have been trained so far, and 28 work there on a regular basis.

4. Appropriate products and production systems

Community-based production of commoditized products

INBAR is developing a suite of related activities in a number of African countries, based around the production of technically simple commoditized products with large local and institutional markets, in order to trial production and marketing systems before branching out into designed products. In order to do this we are working closely with community-based producer groups in Ghana and Tanzania. The aim is to enable the rural poor to produce and process bamboo more effectively and to participate in and benefit from the market economy at reduced risks



and through economies of scale in operations. An INBAR expert visited both countries in 2005 and defined three products with potential – charcoal, modular-design fruit crates and school furniture. In Ghana trial production of crates was conducted in Akyawkrom, a rural community of about six thousand inhabitants which already has its own bamboo association that produces bamboo furniture. Trial production of charcoal was done in Accra with a local

wood-charcoal producer. Similar production trials were conducted at the project site in Isongole, Tanzania with the Isongole Bamboo Cooperative Society. The ensuing projects will develop skills and capacity for commercial production of these products and are being implemented in 2006.



Women have always been at least equal partners in income generating activities based on bamboo and rattan. INBAR has recently started to monitor specifically the relative roles of men and women in our livelihood development projects, with a view to developing a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for our livelihood development activities, supported by an INBAR Gender Resource unit working from India. INBAR's newly-appointed gender specialist visited two projects in India in 2005 to review the relative statuses of men and women, and to make recommendations on how INBAR can best address the issues raised by her findings.

In Tripura, the 350 women in Nalchar craft cluster in West Tripura district are part of a 400-strong Self Help Group (SHG), who have been trained in agarbatti (incense stick) making – a community training programme organized by TRIBAC, one of INBAR's key partners in India. The women belong to all age groups from 18 to 55. The group has recently launched a branded agarbatti, called

“Neer Mahal”, which is earning each of the group members around Rs 750 per month (USD 16.5). Each member produces around 25 kg of agarbatti per month. The raw materials are supplied by the Melaghar Bamboo Producers' Society, in which all the SHGs in the project site – formed by people from 700 households – are members. Four such producers' cooperative societies have been formed and registered in Tripura under the TRIBAC initiative. The legal status of these societies helps the SHGs to start business ventures and tap into government schemes for loans and other facilities.

Partnerships for Environmental Sustainability



1. Sustainable land management

Monitoring water and soil erosion under bamboo in China

The Chishui region is in a remote and poor mountainous area in the northwest of Guizhou Province, China. Population pressure has resulted in many of the steep land being farmed, which causes significant soil erosion during rain season. Well managed bamboo forests can not only generate more income for farmers (see page 3) but can also contribute to controlling soil erosion in these high rainfall mountainous areas, since bamboo has a well-developed root system and is perennially green, providing a continuous canopy cover.

To develop and demonstrate the potential of bamboo development for income generation and environmental protection for poor people in these remote mountainous areas in western China, the INBAR/Ford Foundation project carried out monitoring work in collaboration with the Chinese Academy of Forestry on quantifying soil erosion from 2004 to 2005 in Tiantai village. The pilot plots showed that in the region the average annual erosion due to rainfall on hillside farmland (450kg/ha.) could be reduced by 75% by planting bamboo. The project resulted in a model for community-based bamboo development for livelihood and environmental improvement for poor mountainous communities.

2. Biological Diversity

Bamboo germplasm collection

The bamboo germplasm collection project is a joint project between INBAR, the International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan, China (ICBR) and the State Forestry Administration, and is expected to expand to include bamboo research institutes around the world. The project specifically aims to expand currently existing germplasm collections into *ex-situ* conservation collections by incorporating key genetic diversity identified in the wild, and to develop appropriate methodologies for collecting and maintaining such collections. The aim is to promote the exchange and trialling of bamboo and rattan germplasm, and to develop novel and experimental conservation methods. As a first step, a germplasm garden located in Huangshan, Zhejiang Province, China, a seed bank and methodologies for collecting and maintaining the collections are being generated from the project.

By 2005, the major achievements included:

1. A training and research centre for the collection, a 12 km main road in the collection garden, an irrigation system covering about 13 hectares, and isolation barriers between species have all been constructed.
2. 203 bamboo accessions representing mainly monopodial germplasm have been collected from many parts of east Asia and planted in the garden, including genera such as *Phyllostachys*, *Bambusa*, *Sinobambusa*, and *Sasa*.



3. Twenty two moso bamboo (*Phyllostachys pubescens*) provenances have been collected and planted in the garden.

The project now aims to collect species from farther afield, and is working with partners in Africa and Latin America to source germplasm for the garden. Once completed the centre will be one of the most important collections of semi-tropical bamboo germplasm in the world, forming a unique resource for researchers, development professionals and bamboo business people.

3. Carbon Sequestration

Feasibility Study Launched

This feasibility study commenced in 2005 and is a partnership between INBAR, FAO and a number of bamboo researchers around the world. It aims to quantify the role of bamboo forests in the carbon cycle and their potential in carbon credit schemes as an alternative source of income for low-income communities. The extent of the bamboo forest resources and the analysis of figures of growing stock, biomass, and carbon sequestration are being analyzed to determine their contribution to reducing climate change and their effect on poverty alleviation. These environmental services could increase revenues in the context of small scale projects under the Kyoto Protocol where bamboo forests are managed for multiple purposes, associating environmental services and income from carbon credits to the traditional utilization of the resource for production purposes.

4. Forest Resources Assessments

Global Bamboo Resource Assessment, Workshop and Database

INBAR has formed a strategic partnership with FAO to incorporate bamboo resources statistics in the framework of FAO's Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) and to establish a global bamboo (and rattan in the future) resources database. Global Forest Resources Assessments (GFRA) have been conducted by FAO every 5-10 years since 1949 and are the ultimate source of information on the status and perspectives of forest resources.

In 2004 a Bamboo Thematic Study was included in the reporting format of FRA2005. Two major workshops were held at INBAR in 2005 on bamboo resources assessment. During the Global Bamboo Resources Assessment Workshop in May 2005 about 30 FAO National Correspondents and their representatives submitted their countries' Bamboo Thematic Study reports, which will form the basis for establishing and developing the global bamboo resources database. During the Bamboo Inventory workshop in November 2005 two international task forces were launched for drafting manuals on on-the-ground and remote assessment methods of bamboo, which would further promote and facilitate the assessment of bamboo resources worldwide. Over 40 participants from INBAR member countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America were trained in assessment methodologies and technologies.



INBAR is continuing to work with FAO and other interested partners on bamboo resources data collection and validation during the next round of Forest Resources Assessment 2005-2010. INBAR is also investigating together with FAO the possibilities for a rattan resources assessment thematic study.



Madagascar has some of the highest biodiversity in the world, and that includes bamboo. The local genus *Valiha* grows only in Madagascar and is used to produce the national musical instrument of Madagascar, the Valihavolo. Two species of endemic bamboo lemurs live on native bamboo. *Dendrocalamus giganteus* grows vigorously and is widely used on a local level, and there is also a small but developing handmade bamboo furniture industry using *Phyllostachys* species. Bamboos are also widely used for low-cost housing. Bamboo offers a unique combination of sustainable land management and regular income generation, and can contribute directly to habitat protection by providing alternative resources to those collected from protected forests. In 2005 INBAR sent two experts to Madagascar to evaluate the possibilities of development with bamboo there, including conducting resource assessment and needs and opportunities analysis. As a result an INBAR Bamboo and Rattan Country Opportunities Paper for Madagascar is under preparation which should provide the basis for developing a strategy for INBAR in Madagascar into the future.

Partnerships for Trade and Sectoral Growth



1. International Commodity Body activities

New projects in Africa

INBAR is the recognized International Commodity Body (ICB) for bamboo and rattan. ICBs were established to promote the development of pro-poor supply chains, from initial producers such as farmers to final consumers.

In 2005 a 2.5 million USD, four year project was prepared and established in Eastern Africa together with the Common Fund for Commodities. The project "Market Based Development with Bamboo in Eastern Africa - Employment and Income Generation for Poverty Alleviation" (Project Executing Agency UNIDO) starts in Ethiopia and Kenya early 2006 and will be a prime vehicle for transferring the advanced bamboo and rattan technologies from Asia to Africa. It will also consolidate past and current INBAR activities in East Africa. A series of satellite projects around the CFC project are developing to back up and expand the core project.

Funds for the new CFC/INBAR fast track "Pilot project to develop a model for rattan processing and marketing for sustainable income generation in West Africa" have been successfully secured. The two year \$100,000 USD project is now in the final stages of preparation. The project has been designed to serve as a base for a larger regional project in West Africa and will be implemented by Opportunities Industrialization Centres International (OIC International), a group that fosters economic self reliance by linking the international community to grass-roots communities in Africa.

2. Market development

Global Marketing Initiative

The Global Marketing Initiative (GMI) aims to link producers in poor countries with consumers in more affluent countries. It enables designers from more affluent countries (currently focussing on Europe) to work with those from poor countries on a virtual platform to ensure that designs are targeted to markets. It enables prototyping of products and adaptation of the technologies for rural producers. It also acts as a marketing platform for designers and producers, who will be able to access global markets. INBAR has already produced catalogues of products from Himachal Pradesh and Manipur in India, and is making these available on a dedicated GMI website. This facilitating mechanism links the producers of the South with public and private sector partners forming a network of innovative bamboo designer-products, and a virtual shop. Currently the European network of partners involved in the GMI encompasses NGOs, fair trade associations, academic institutions, private companies and individuals. The rural producers are in INBAR projects in Himachal, Manipur, Tripura and Konkan in India, and it is intended to expand the Initiative to projects in other Asian countries, Africa, and Latin America in the near future.

3. Policy analysis

Evaluating the potential of partnerships

This is the second INBAR policy study that has been funded by the Department for International Development



(DFID) of the Government of the United Kingdom, and focuses on actual and potential partnerships that can enhance institutional capacity and the pro-poor management of bamboo and rattan resources. The project builds on the first study, which identified and analysed policy barriers that impact poor farmers in rural areas of India, Indonesia and the Philippines, and suggested that multi-scale partnerships may be an effective means of organizing stakeholders within existing policy frameworks. The current study is investigating how such partnerships would fit into these frameworks and into government department policies, as a way of involving communities

in the rural planning and implementation process and increasing the benefits derived by them. It is comparing the situations in Kerala (India), which has some of the most advanced partnership models in the bamboo sector worldwide, in Ecuador where INBAR is experimenting with new partnerships in its EU-funded project, and in Cameroon, where partnerships for rattan harvesters and furniture producers are at a very early stage of development. The recommendations of the study will provide officials and other stakeholders at different policy levels with implementable measures to counter bottlenecks and constraints that limit partnership development.



In partnership with the Global Environmental Facility - Small Grant Programme (GEF/SGP) and the Resource and Environmental Conservation Society (RES-Nepal), INBAR completed the first two year phase of the Bamboo Eco-housing Project in Kanchanpur district in the Western Terai Region of Nepal in November 2005. The project built 18 pre-fabricated bamboo houses for homeless families of the Kamainyas minority. The houses were designed according to the traditional requirements of the people. Each house has 3 rooms and a total area of 30 m² and costs about 1000 USD, which is 60% cheaper than a traditional local house. In addition the project established bamboo nurseries, a demonstration plot and a bio-gas generator. Villagers were trained in agroforestry, bamboo craft and furniture production, improving cooking stoves, trust fund mobilization, and credits and savings. INBAR provided training on pre-fabricated bamboo housing at Himalayan Bamboo premises as a part of the project. In addition twenty five agroforestry sites were established and 30 bamboo products are now produced and traded locally and in neighboring India. A Trust Fund was organized to facilitate small businesses. A national level workshop was held in Kathmandu to disseminate the achievements of the project and subsequently several training programs were organized by local NGOs based on the projects achievements. UNDP, one of the partners, rated the project as a significant success and intends to use it as a policy advocacy tool for a large-scale government project in the future.

Partnerships for Sustainability



1. Building awareness

INBAR Bamboo Study Tour

In collaboration with the World Agroforestry Centre, INBAR organized a bamboo study tour in Zhejiang province, China from 10th-16th May, 2005 with 20 participants from Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, USA and Vietnam to enable them to see the achievements of development with bamboo in China over the last 25 years. An Assistant Minister, two parliament members, a World Agroforestry Centre programme manager and a Swedish diplomat were among the group.

China's Zhejiang Province is one of the top bamboo producing regions in China, with an annual output of approximately \$800 million USD. During the tour the participants visited high-yielding bamboo plantations, bamboo panel, flooring and canned shoot processing factories, bamboo blinds manufacturers, Zhejiang Forestry University, Anji county Bamboo Botanical Garden and Anji county Bamboo Museum. Such visits are excellent vehicles for developing new partnerships. The tour resulted in INBAR being invited to visit East Africa and make recommendations on bamboo-based development in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, in an official expression of interest in accession to the INBAR treaty by the government of Rwanda, and in the cementing of ties with a bamboo production company in Vietnam.

2. Partnerships for income generation

Global Non-Timber Forest Products Partnership

INBAR has facilitated an action-research field-based Global Partnership Programme on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), which has been under development since March 2004 for inclusion as a Global Partnerships Program (GPP) of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR). During a series of consultations with regional agricultural research fora, the GPP was welcomed by the fora from Africa, Asia and Latin America, and subscribed to by diverse partners, including governments, NGOs, the private sector and international organizations. A Global Partnership Workshop on NTFPs was organized in Marrakech in Morocco on 2 December 2005 immediately prior to the GFAR/CGIAR meetings to bring key partners together and formally launch the initiative as the Global NTFP Partnership. The Marrakech Declaration was signed by the participants, including the governments of Ecuador, India and Mozambique, ICIMOD, ICUC, IUFRO, BAIF, Zernike GmbH and of course INBAR. A presentation was made by INBAR to the GFAR Program Committee on the NTFP GPP, where it was endorsed and the consultative process praised.

It was agreed at the workshop to declare each year as a Year of one of the priority NTFPs. 2006 has been declared as the Year of Charcoal, and Mozambique agreed to work together with INBAR to organize an international conference on Charcoal and Communities in Africa. A study in Mozambique has shown that over \$200 million of charcoal is produced in rural areas and sold in



urban areas for cooking purposes - extrapolated to the whole of Africa this takes on an entirely new meaning not only in terms of being a means of cash income generation for the rural poor but also from its significance for the destruction of tree cover.

3. Partnerships for learning and capacity building

Training workshops

In 2005, INBAR carried out three international training workshops with its partners in China, including the Bamboo Societies of Lin'an and Anji counties in Zhejiang Province, regions both well-known for significant achievements in poverty alleviation and sustainable development through bamboo based development, the Chinese Academy of Forestry, and one of the most famous bamboo master-craftsmen in China, Master Chen Yunhua from Sichuan Province.

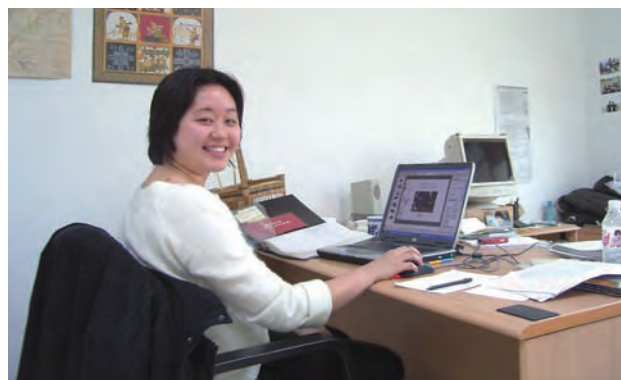
The "Poverty alleviation with bamboo-based development" workshop focused on Chinese policies and experiences of sustainable bamboo-based development, and participatory mechanisms linking multiple stakeholders and supply chain models, was attended by 18 participants from 12 countries and one international organization. The workshop on "Bamboo processing technologies and machines" was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology and focused on practical bamboo utilization and processing technologies, enhanced trade and technology transfer, understanding of bamboo's role in rural development and a platform for international exchange. The "Bamboo handicrafts" training workshop had eight international

participants from Brazil, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria and Peru, and enabled participants to learn how to produce bamboo mats for wall decoration, hand-made bamboo furniture using bamboo poles, bamboo lamps and bamboo scent bags. Participants also learnt about the participatory supply chains which bring mutual benefits to local farmers and companies

These workshops not only help INBAR increase global capacity to implement development with bamboo, but also to increase the size and diversity of our network of partners. Many of the attendees later join INBAR as affiliates or work with INBAR on project activities in their own countries.

Open and Distance Learning (ODL) project

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between INBAR, the Commonwealth of Learning (COL), the Indra Ghandi National Open University (IGNOU), the Centre for Indian Bamboo Resource and Technology (CIBART), and the Colombian National Education Service (SENA) for the development of an Open and Distance Learning project. Further partners for national/local dissemination are being identified, with emphasis on Africa. The objective is to produce modules for distance learning on bamboo and rattan priority subjects such as enterprise development. A first meeting of the initiative was held in New Delhi in April 2004 and writers and curricula for awareness and certificate courses have been identified. To facilitate module development, an electronic platform for course writers will be established. The first drafts of selected modules are expected before the end of 2006.



INBAR's Affiliate Scheme

INBAR's Affiliate Scheme was launched in September 2000 with the aim of broadening and consolidating the network. Since then over 500 people have registered, and at the end of 2005 we had a total of 124 paid-up members. In 2005 INBAR gave a face-lift to the way it works with its affiliates.

An interactive Affiliates webpage has been developed and put into use which will enable us to work closer with our Affiliates in mobilizing resources for project work, in organizing training and events, and generally shaping the Affiliates programme. The Affiliates database has been updated with an online management system, which allows Affiliates to register, check their status and modify their personal information online. The Affiliates scheme is increasingly being decentralized to regions where INBAR has offices and/or information centers. The online database will greatly enhance the communication and information sharing among all the offices. Finally an online Affiliates Meeting Place has been created to improve communication among Affiliates and between Affiliates and INBAR.

Bamboo and rattan volunteers

INBAR has run a volunteers scheme since 2000, but in its early days it was rather underused and was rarely able to reach potential volunteers outside forestry circles. In May 2005 we launched "Bamboo and Rattan Volunteers", which includes three types of volunteers: Online volunteers, Beijing volunteers and Summer volunteers.

Currently our Online volunteers translate our newsletters and other regular publications into French and Spanish, edit our technical reports in English and translate technical papers from Chinese into English. Beijing volunteers come to work at the INBAR office in Beijing, and in 2005 we had over a dozen volunteers from China, France, India, Nepal, UK and the USA working on tasks as varied as legal matters, graphic design, teaching French, making online radio programmes and developing project proposals. The annual Summer Volunteers programme has recruited mostly postgraduate students thus far, and was a great success in 2005, with 15 volunteers working on translations, producing new web sub-sites, filling databases, making multimedia presentations, helping with workshop organization, and organizing an awareness raising activity at INBAR for members of the diplomatic and development communities in Beijing.

Volunteers are becoming an ever more important part of the network as they enable us to bring new skills and enthusiasms to INBAR. All volunteering opportunities are advertised on the volunteers webpages www.inbar.int/volunteer.htm and Online opportunities are also advertised on the United Nations Online Volunteering website, <http://www.onlinevolunteering.org>.

Appendix I: The Council

The Council is responsible for giving guidance to the Board of Trustees on general policy and strategy, and comprises all Member States who are party to the International Agreement Establishing the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan. All sovereign states that are members of the United Nations are eligible to accede to this Treaty, which remained open for signature until 6 November 1999. After 6 November 1999, the Agreement is open for accession by any state with the approval of the Council. The council approved a requirement for annual contributions from member states in 2005 with immediate effect. In the year 2005, one new member joined INBAR. The Council membership as of December 2005 comprised:

Country	Official Name
Bangladesh	The People's Republic of Bangladesh
Benin	The Republic of Benin
Bolivia	The Republic of Bolivia
Cameroon	The Republic of Cameroon
Canada	Canada
Chile	The Republic of Chile
China	The People's Republic of China
Colombia	The Republic of Colombia
Cuba	The Republic of Cuba
Ecuador	The Republic of Ecuador
Ethiopia	The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ghana	The Republic of Ghana
India	The Republic of India
Indonesia	The Republic of Indonesia
Kenya	The Republic of Kenya
Malaysia	Malaysia
Madagascar	The Republic of Madagascar
Mozambique	The Republic of Mozambique
Myanmar	The Union of Myanmar
Nepal	The Kingdom of Nepal
Nigeria	The Federal Republic of Nigeria
Peru	The Republic of Peru
The Philippines	The Republic of the Philippines
Sierra Leone	The Republic of Sierra Leone
Sri Lanka	The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Tanzania	The United Republic of Tanzania
Togo	The Republic of Togo
Uganda	The Republic of Uganda
Venezuela	The Republic Bolivariana of Venezuela
Vietnam	The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Appendix II: Board of Trustees

The Nineth Session of the Board meeting was held on October 2005:

Name & Country	Board Position
Keith A. Bezanson	Chair
Jiang Zehui, P.R. China	Co-Chair
Rodney Cooke, United Kingdom	
Ian R. Hunter, United Kingdom	Director General (up to Dec 2005)
Romualdo L. Sta. Ana, the Philippines	
Josefina Takahashi Sato, Peru	
Hubert George Zandstra, Canada	
Takeuchi Kazuhiko, Japan	
Chu Fuxiang, P.R. China	



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Report of the Auditors

Pwc ZT 2006/BJ-013/KZ/HT

To the Board of Trustees of International Network for Bamboo and Rattan:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (the "Organization") as of 31 December 2005 and the related statements of activities, net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements set out on pages 2 to 11 are the responsibility of the Organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Organization as of 31 December 2005, and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian CPAs Limited Company



PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian CPAs Limited Company
Beijing Branch
Beijing, the People's Republic of China
31 March 2006


INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN


BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005 (In US dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	31 DECEMBER 2005	31 DECEMBER 2004
Non-current assets			
Capital assets			
	3		
Automobile		71,937	71,937
Computer equipment		139,017	121,771
Furniture and equipment		147,617	151,628
		358,571	345,336
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(260,951)	(234,680)
		97,620	110,656
Recoverable deposits		15,489	16,070
Current assets			
Other receivables	4	387,363	193,786
Cash and cash equivalents	5	812,307	989,051
		1,199,670	1,182,837
TOTAL ASSETS		1,312,779	1,309,563
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Net assets			
Restricted		723,206	927,564
Unrestricted		291,674	218,641
		1,014,880	1,146,205
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		297,899	163,358
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		1,312,779	1,309,563

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:


Director General:


Treasurer:



INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005 (In US dollars)

	Notes	PRC	CIDA	DGIS	IFAD
Revenue					
Grants:					
Restricted	6	-	-	522,720	255,000
Unrestricted		1,214,262	286,385	-	-
Interest income		-	-	-	-
Publication sales		-	-	-	-
INBAR Affiliate and Yellow page		-	-	-	-
Others		-	-	-	-
		1,214,262	286,385	522,720	255,000
Program activities					
Ecological Security		52,096	-	-	-
Economic Development		38,971	-	234,574	-
Livelihood Development		-	-	3,027	249,360
Outreach		100,171	23,369	280,448	-
		191,238	23,369	518,049	249,360
Management and administration					
Secretariat expense	7	110,018	200,042	-	-
Board of trustees expense	8	-	91,394	-	-
		110,018	291,436	-	-
In-kind expenses	9	918,705	-	-	-
Excess of revenue (under)/over expenditures		(5,699)	(28,420)	4,671	5,640

Member Fee	EC	CFC	Others	2005	2004
-	302,198	-	378,839	1,458,757	1,805,957
515,389	-	-	-	2,016,036	1,723,021
-	-	-	2,915	2,915	3,258
-	-	-	3,201	3,201	5,622
-	-	-	2,921	2,921	6,757
-	-	-	12,646	12,646	14,244
515,389	302,198	-	400,522	3,496,476	3,558,859
-	-	-	32,949	85,045	125,702
17,926	-	151,116	41,622	484,209	217,783
77,477	318,567	-	230,813	879,244	1,009,435
18,947	-	-	120,746	543,681	312,808
114,350	318,567	151,116	426,130	1,992,179	1,665,728
175,463	-	-	140,000	625,523	504,378
-	-	-	-	91,394	50,584
175,463	-	-	140,000	716,917	554,962
-	-	-	-	918,705	918,705
225,576	(16,369)	(151,116)	(165,608)	(131,325)	419,464

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005 (In US dollars)

	31 DECEMBER 2005	31 DECEMBER 2004
Beginning balance	1,146,205	726,741
Excess of revenue (under)/over expenditures	(131,325)	419,464
Ending balance	1,014,880	1,146,205

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005 (In US dollars)

	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess of revenue (under)/over expenditure	(131,325)	419,464
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenue (under)/over expenditure to net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	28,747	25,161
Losses/(gain) on disposals of fixed assets	1,535	(472)
Interest income	(2,915)	(3,258)
Increase in other receivable	(193,577)	(98,297)
Decrease in recoverable deposits	581	3,564
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	134,541	71,906
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(162,413)	418,068
Cash flows from investing activities		
Disposal of fixed assets	-	475
Purchases of fixed assets	(17,246)	(40,064)
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,246)	(39,589)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest received	2,915	3,258
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,915	3,258
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(176,744)	381,737
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	989,051	607,314
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	812,307	989,051

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005 (In US Dollars)

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan ("INBAR") was created in Beijing, the People's Republic of China ("China") on 6 November 1997, by international agreement signed by nine sovereign nations. Subsequently, the Head Office of INBAR was established in China under the terms of a Headquarters Agreement signed between the Government of China and INBAR. Thirty countries have acceded to the treaty establishing INBAR up to 31 December 2005.

The mission of INBAR is to improve the social, economic and environmental benefits of bamboo and rattan. It supports and coordinates core programs in scientific research, technology generation and sustainable development programs, providing bamboo and rattan solutions for people and the environment.

INBAR is currently funded through support received from the Chinese government ("PRC") and by grants and contract support from Canadian International Development Agency ("CIDA"), Directorate General of International Cooperation ("DGIS"), Netherlands and United Nations' International Fund for Agricultural Development ("IFAD"), The European Community ("EC"), Common Fund for Commodities ("CFC") and other donors (See Note 6).

According to the decision adopted at the INBAR Council Meeting held on 9 March 2005, the annual membership fees started to be applied to each of the member country from 2005, which is treated as the another funding to INBAR.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

(b) Accounting period

The accounting year of INBAR starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

(c) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of INBAR are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are prepared in US dollars, as INBAR is an international organization and its clients and donors prefer the use of US dollars in the financial statements as it is a global currency.

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at exchange rates on the first working day of each month; gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognized in the statement of activities.

(d) **Capital assets**

Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The costs of used for INBAR Central Hub were directly charged to the expenditure of program activities in the year when they were purchasing.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset, taking into account zero residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Automobile	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Office furniture and equipment	10 years

(e) **Other receivables**

Other receivables are carried at anticipated realisable value.

(f) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(g) **Net assets and grants**

Net assets are comprised of unrestricted and restricted amounts. Grants which can be used at the discretion of INBAR is classified as unrestricted net assets. Grants which are restricted by the donors for specific purposes or periods are classified as restricted assets.

Grants are recorded using the accrual method. All grants are included in unrestricted net assets unless specifically restricted by the donor or the terms of the grants.

(h) **Taxation**

INBAR enjoys the same exemptions as diplomatic missions in China according to the Headquarters Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and INBAR. As such, INBAR is exempt from taxation in China.

3 CAPITAL ASSETS

	Automobile	Computer equipment	Office furniture and equipment	2005	2004
Opening net book amount	-	25,684	84,972	110,656	95,756
Additions	-	17,246	-	17,246	40,064
Disposals	-	-	(1,535)	(1,535)	(3)
Depreciation charge	-	(13,580)	(15,167)	(28,747)	(25,161)
Closing net book amount	-	29,350	68,270	97,620	110,656
As at December 31 2005					
Cost	71,937	139,017	147,617	358,571	345,336
Accumulated depreciation	(71,937)	(109,667)	(79,347)	(260,951)	(234,680)
Net book amount	-	29,350	68,270	97,620	110,656

4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivable include the following:

	31 December 2005	31 December 2004
Donors	-	11,745
Outstanding member fee	225,576	-
Advance to suppliers	421	12,949
Advances to regional office and employees	161,366	169,092
	<u>387,363</u>	<u>193,786</u>

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	31 December 2005	31 December 2004
Cash at bank and in hand	295,137	489,051
Short-term bank deposit	517,170	500,000
	<u>812,307</u>	<u>989,051</u>

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 1.8% (2004: 0.4%); these deposits have an average maturity of 3 months.

6 RESTRICTED GRANTS - OTHERS

Restricted grants - Others are as follows:

	2005	2004
DGIS/DSI - Social and Institutional Development Department of DGIS	98,100	222,700
Ministry of Commerce, PRC	74,166	-
DFID - Department for International Development, UK	65,236	-
IFADITRR	33,488	-
Training workshop participants	29,832	-
Bamboo Tour participants	23,893	-
CEF, Mozambique	12,363	-
UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization	9,801	7,505
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization	9,001	-
GTZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Germany	6,822	47,339
World Agroforestry Centre (International Centre for Research in Agroforestry)	5,988	11,988
Madagascar bamboo	4,820	-
TNC - The Nature Conservancy	2,998	34,979
Government of Uttaranchal, India	2,302	-
Staff member donation	29	-
Common Fund for Commodities	-	200,000
The European Community for the Bamboo Thematic Network	-	12,556
Government of India	-	3,497
Government of Tripura, India	-	3,890

Member country - Myanmar	-	1,000
Wen Zhao Bamboo Charcoal Co. Ltd, China	-	7,260
	378,839	552,714

7 SECRETARIAT EXPENSES

	PRC	CIDA	Member fee	Others	2005	2004
Employee salaries and benefits	37,048	117,645	35,262	140,000	329,955	251,230
Rent and utilities	46,000	-	110,000	-	156,000	156,540
Office	715	18,193	30,171	-	49,079	17,099
Travel	4,087	26,622	-	-	30,709	18,206
Depreciation	22,168	6,579	-	-	28,747	25,161
Professional services	-	16,456	-	-	16,456	18,518
Communication	-	10,805	-	-	10,805	8,718
Motor vehicle expenses	-	5,507	-	-	5,507	4,589
Printing and reproduction	-	2,226	-	-	2,226	-
Training	-	36	-	-	36	55
Financial expenses	-	(4,027)	30	-	(3,997)	4,262
	110,018	200,042	175,463	140,000	625,523	504,378

8 BOARD OF TRUSTEES EXPENSES

Breakdown of Board of Trustees expenses are as follows:

	2005	2004
Conference and seminars	10,355	30,510
Travel	32,066	20,074
Selection of the new DG	48,973	-
	91,394	50,584

9 CONTRIBUTIONS IN-KIND

Contributions In-kind are from PRC Government and details are as follows:

	2005	2004
In-kind contributions for office rent and utilities	918,705	918,705

10 CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS FOR INBAR PROJECTS

Some of the program activities recorded in INBAR's statement of activities for year 2005 are jointly carried out by INBAR and its project partners. Besides INBAR's funding, such program activities are also funded by project partners. According to signed contract, project partners' committed contribution to those program activities are set out below:

	2005	2004
Common Fund for Commodities	559,382	-
Chishui Bamboo Pulping company	187,305	187,305
Kenya Forestry Research Institute	125,492	-
Ministry of Commerce, China	85,991	-
FEMSEDA, Ethiopia	83,457	-
Beneficiaries of INBAR Latin American project	62,790	-
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	56,546	-
International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan, China	55,291	-
CEDERENA, Ecuador	33,994	-
State Forestry Administration, China	23,386	-
Ministry of Science and Technology, China	21,060	26,618
United Nations Environment Programme	15,000	-
World Forestry Centre, USA	10,000	-
Ministry of Agriculture, Ecuador	9,800	2,100
Ecuabambu, Ecuador	7,140	2,000
Faculty of Architecture, University of Guayaquil, Ecuador	7,000	7,200
TRIBAC, Tripura, India	6,635	-
Government of Tripura, India	3,500	50,000
Government of India	-	625,000
DFID through TRADA	-	157,336
Japanese Embassy, Beijing	-	75,266
GTZ (Hainan) - Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit, Germany	-	73,116
Government of Uttaranchal, India	-	66,667
Central Queensland University	-	65,664
ACIAR -Australian Center for International Agricultural Research	-	62,673
FECD - Fondo Ecuatoriano Canadiense	-	56,353
Government of Manipur, India	-	50,000
UNDP Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme	-	49,000
Chinese Government	-	30,000
Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries of the Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Commission	-	26,050
Food and Agriculture Organization	-	22,255
Government of Hainan, China	-	20,020
Resource and Environmental Conservation Society - Nepal	-	9,100
CRIWI-Research Institute of Wood Industry of Chinese Academy of Forestry	-	9,000
EUT -Technical University of Eindhoven	-	7,650
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	-	7,250
Overseas Agricultural Institute, Italy	-	1,500
InHand Abra Foundation, Philippines	-	1,245
	1,353,769	1,690,368



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