

Agreements

- GHG impacts depend on conditions – can be positive or negative
- Context specificity...
 - e.g. FF comparator in the EU case
- Should consider biogenic emissions

Challenges

- LCA methodologies
 - What is the scale and time frame of our concern?
- What pressures do we consider
- Identifying the reference scenario and/or counterfactuals against which to compare emissions
- Knowing when to stop and make decisions
- LCA approaches for DCs might be more difficult – data is much harder to get

Contested Assumptions

- Is carbon neutrality possible?
- Defining boundaries and approaches
- This is a concern only for the future should the industry grow vs. this is a concern right now...

Four suggestions for focusing the dialogue

- People have to have a long term security over land and resources (tenure) - law depending where we are
- Simplify the regulation in the forest sector (on one side over regulated and on the other side it is not functioning) – most informal sector (money is going to the “wrong people”)
 - e.g. Brazil - differential taxation system from wood – planted or natural forest - Where is the charcoal coming from?
- Incentives for efficiency improvement (question of adaption and acceptance; culture issue; depends on who pay the cost and who will benefit; reflex priorities) – What is the limitation of efficiency? (e.g. labor; time – process side; or the technology by itself)
- Enabling locally controlled forestry; Demand is causing a response; How to get local producer/farmer on board? Access to finance; finding new markets; working with farmers on aggregation of wood; giving them rights of marking activity; decriminalize the sector

Corresponding to the assumptions:

- Increased demand is driving deforestation
- Due to the lack of and enforced regulatory framework...
- Increase demand enhances sustainable production and leads to greater probability of forest staying forest.