

1. Three pillars of sustainability for forest management:
 - Economic
 - Environmental
 - Social
2. In practice distinction between SMF and SFM is due to distortion of SFM concept and a use by the logging industry as a means to maximise wood production.
3. Need to rescue original roots definition of SFM, and ensure that in the language of an international agreement the original philosophy is preserved.
4. Philosophical definition (SMF) is translated into an operational one (SFM) in practice (and this is where the concept can become distorted). It can be protected through certification via
 - Strong standards
 - Good Guidelines
 - Cool Criteria and Indicators
5. For climate response, managed forests should aim to combine :
 - Avoided emissions
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Harvestable products
 - Social utility
 - Reducing pressure on protected forests
6. SMF applies at a governance level:
 - Land use planning
 - Land and carbon distribution
 - Forest policy
 - Benefit sharing

These governance issues sit above operational considerations, which apply at the level of forest management unit, and SFM practices are used to produce of goods and services (including carbon).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Suggest to negotiators and delegates that they use SBSTA to define terms that cause confusion such as SFM
- Meanwhile, to avoid torpedoes, TFD to drop all reference to SFM, to avoid red herrings and misunderstanding, and adopt sustainable management of forests (returning to the root meaning of the concept).

Note that SFM was defined in 1993 as

... the stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil now and in the future relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

+ principles from Rio & Montreal

On FCIP

- *Need to capture spirit and intent*
- *Refers to interests of all 9 major groups Agenda 21*
- *Dispute resolution mechanisms:*
 - *Appeal process to certification schemes*
 - *Some international ombudsman function (such as Compliance Committee)*
 - *National level complaints mechanism (multi-stakeholder, not government body)*