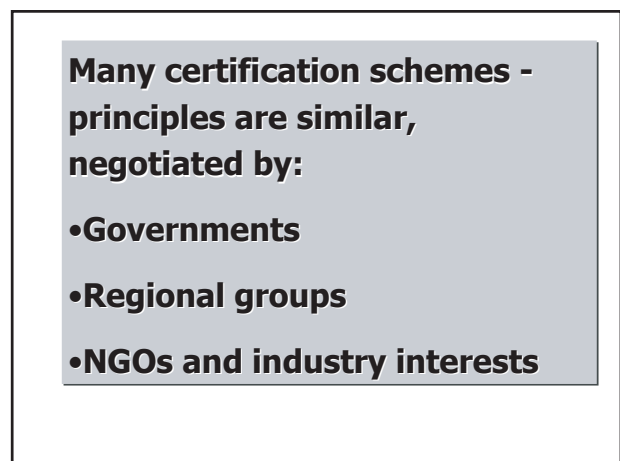
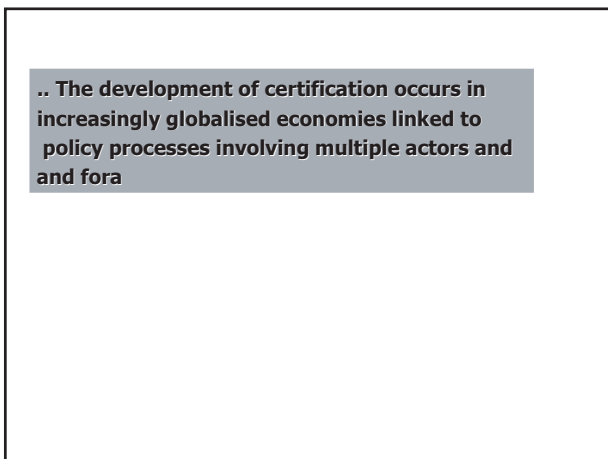
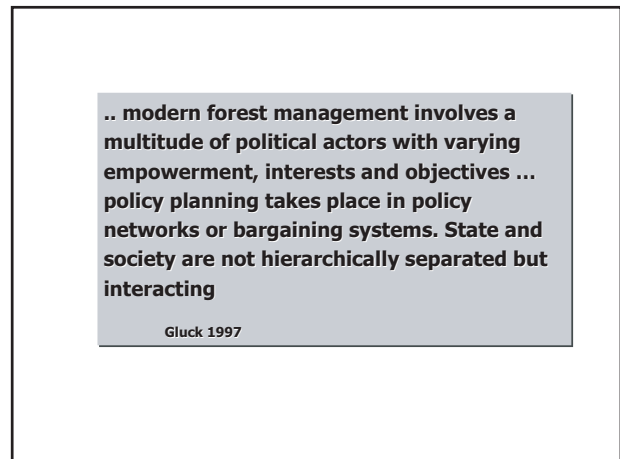


## **Appendix 3: Presentations**



**My remarks from a conservation perspective - apply to all certification schemes**

**Certification is driven by the same forces that are causing people to want ecosystem approaches to forestry**

Certification is about broader objectives for forests, multiple goods and functions and diverse stakeholders

New approaches to forestry

**Certification is about ordinary people wanting to be part of the decision making process for good forestry**  
They want to decide "What is good forestry?"  
**"Democratisation of forestry"**

**THE MONTREAL PROCESS C&I for TEMPERATE AND BOREAL FORESTS**

- Biological Diversity
- Productive capacity of ecosystems
- Ecosystem health and vitality
- Soil and water resources
- Forest contributions to global carbon cycles
- Long-term, multiple, socio-economic benefits
- Legal, institutional and economic framework



**The PAN-EUROPEAN CRITERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

- Maintenance of forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles
- Forest ecosystem health and vitality
- Productive functions of forests, (wood and non-wood)
- Forest biodiversity
- Protective functions of forests (notably soil and water)
- Socio-economic functions and conditions

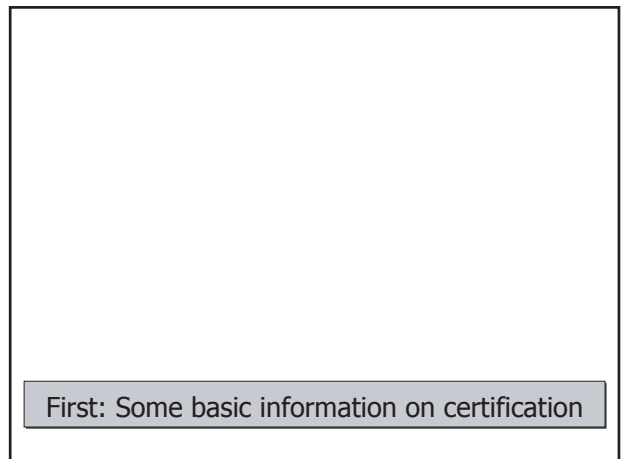


**Certification is a powerful force in many countries**





1 out of 3 school teachers in Holland and Switzerland are members of WWF - and they all teach about forest conservation



**Elements of credible forest certification schemes**



FSC has similar role but slightly different process



**Shared basic approaches and principles**

**Compliance with Laws**

- Respects national laws and regulations
- All fees, taxes etc paid
- International agreements respected
- Forest management areas effectively protected against illegal activities
- Long-term commitment



**Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities**

- Proper long-term use rights, land title, customary rights or leases
- Rights of local communities respected
- Dispute settlement procedures in place



**Community Relations and Workers' Rights**

- Local employment, training etc.
- Health and safety of workers
- ILO rights of labour to organise and negotiate respected
- Social impact evaluated
- Process to resolve grievances, settle disputes etc in place



## Indigenous People's Rights

- Free and informed consent of indigenous people
- No threats to rights or resources of indigenous people
- Sites of special cultural value protected
- Compensation for traditional knowledge



## Benefits from the Forest

- Economic viability, including environmental and social costs and necessary investments
- Optimal use and local processing
- Minimise waste and damage
- Diverse benefits to local economy
- Protects watersheds, fisheries etc
- Rate of harvest sustainable



## Management Plan

- Comprehensive management plan followed
- Plan revised periodically
- Workers trained to implement plan
- Main points of plan in public domain





## Environmental impact

- Environmental impacts assessed, including at landscape scale
- Rare, threatened and endangered species protected
- Ecological functions maintained
- Samples of natural ecosystems protected
- Erosion etc controlled
- No abuse of pesticides, containers and waste disposed of carefully
- Care with biological control, no GMOs
- Care with exotic species
- Forest conversion only allowed in special circumstances



## Monitoring and Assessment

- Monitoring appropriate to scale and complexity of operations 
- R&D covers yields, growth and regeneration, composition and flora-fauna, social impacts, costs etc.
- Chain of custody documented 
- Plans adapted on basis of monitoring
- Key information in public domain

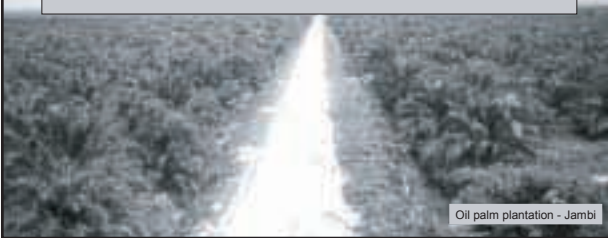


## Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forests

- HCVF assessment completed
- Consultation on conservation values and options for maintenance
- Management plan provides for protection of HCVF and precautionary principle observed
- Annual survey of HCVF

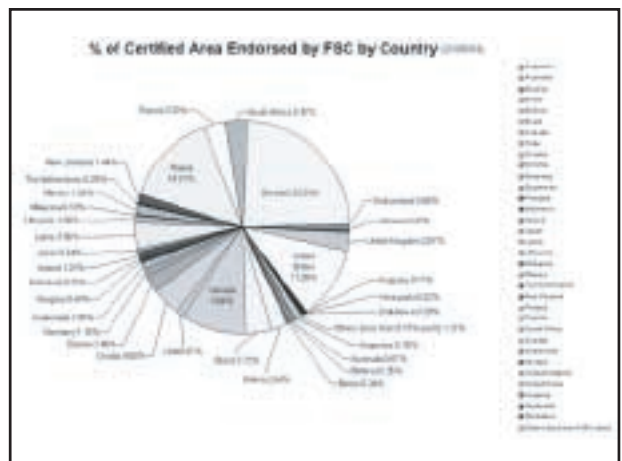
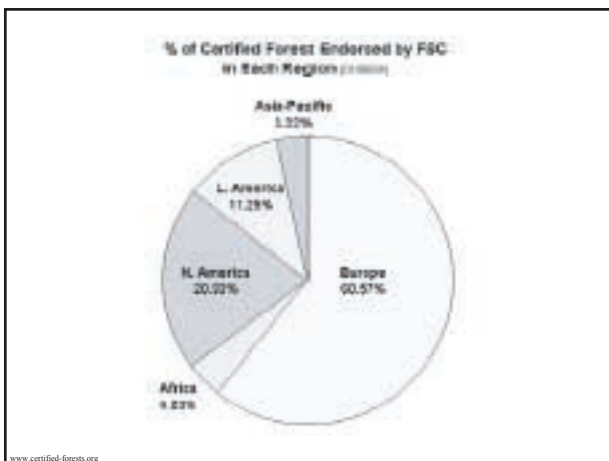
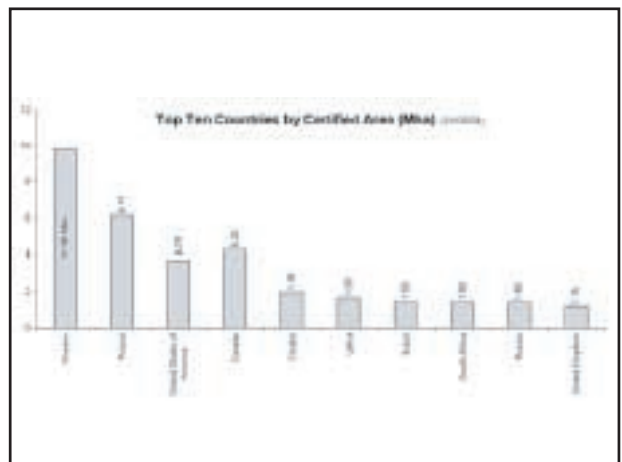
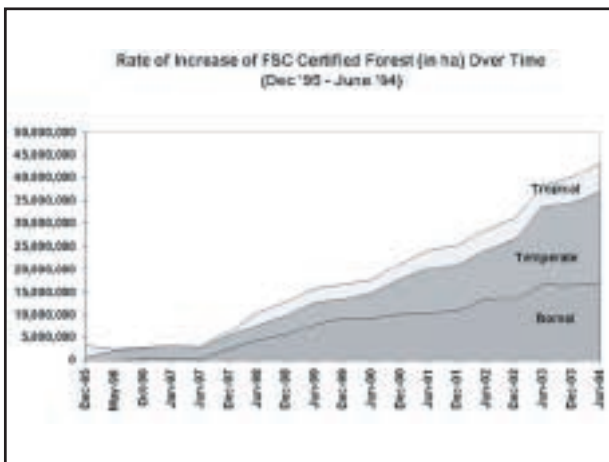


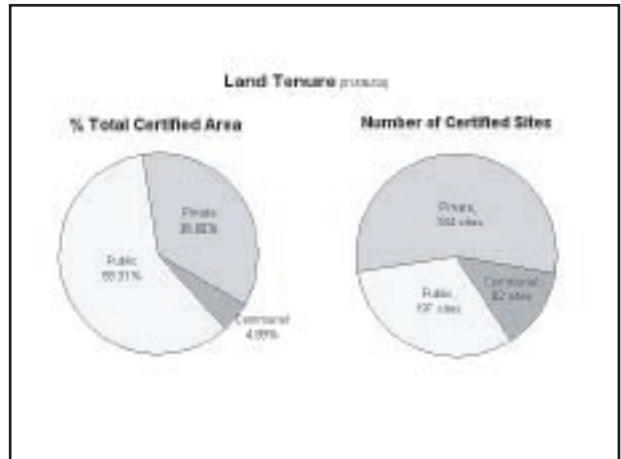
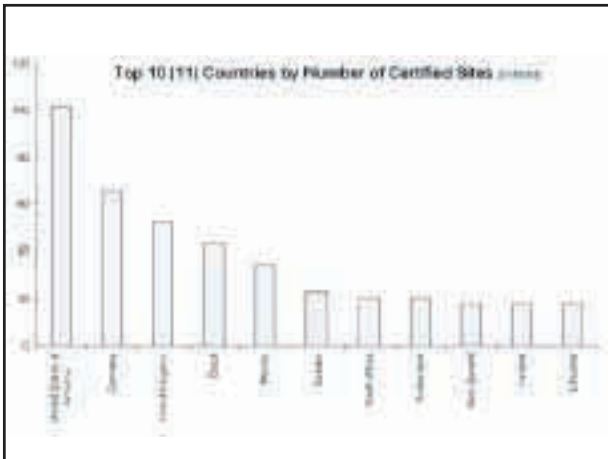
Ecosystem approaches do not just apply to natural forests - Ecosystem principles could also apply to plantations  
 A rapidly emerging issue!



## Plantations

- Clear objectives included in plans
- Landscape functions maintained
- Diverse plantations preferred
- Biodiversity issues addressed
- % of area retained as natural forest
- Measures against pests and diseases taken
- Monitoring in place
- Land not converted after November 1994





- A GOOD CERTIFICATION SCHEME SHOULD BE:**
- Adapted to local conditions
  - Goal oriented - effective in reaching objectives
  - Acceptable to all involved parties
  - Based on national performance standards that respect principles of SFM
  - Objective and measurable criteria
  - Reliable and independent assessment
  - Credible to consumers, producers, NGOs etc.
  - No vested interests or conflicts of interests
  - Cost effective and transparent
  - Equitable access to all countries

**An opportunity for China**  
**Enhancing China's image and competitive advantage**







**China and world forestry**

**Thinking beyond market issues**

**Compliance with UNFF and Biodiversity Convention: Ecosystem approaches**

A broad approach to forestry where multiple products and services are considered and where "Civil Society" participates in decision making about the forests

12 principles of CBD

- Societal choice \*\*
- Decentralised \*\*\*
- Landscape impacts \*
- Economic context \*\*
- Ecosystem function/structure \*\*
- Ecological limits \*\*
- Appropriate temporal/spatial scales \*
- Long-term \*
- Adapting to change \*\*
- Balance of conservation and use \*\*
- Combine scientific and local knowledge \*\*
- Multi-stakeholder/disciplines \*

**CONCLUSIONS: A CATALYST FOR CHANGE**

- Allows transparency and fair competition for private sector
- Provides standards accepted by all stakeholder groups
- Highlights importance of good forest management and sets examples
- Raises awareness amongst industries, NGOs etc of feasibility of improved forest management
- Stimulates partnerships amongst industries, NGOs and communities
- Improves image of countries and can promote investment
- Helps access markets for environmental services

**Thank you**