

inventory, reforestation and afforestation, protected areas, and participation of interested parties, including Indigenous people, forest dwellers, and communities dependent on forests;

Canada maintains that thresholds for forests and forest management practices should not be specified at the international level. Rather, where appropriate, countries should establish their own standards and approaches for achieving sustainable forest management;

Canada's view is that certification of sustainable forest management should be voluntary, nonlegislated and nonregulated and thus should not be covered under the provisions of a legally binding instrument for forests;

- (4) **enhance international cooperation and improve efficiency and coordination of bilateral and multilateral assistance** by including consideration of financial and technical resources to support the efforts of developing countries and countries in transition to market economies to achieve sustainable forest management;
- (5) **complement existing international obligations**, in particular, those related to forests in the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention to Combat Desertification;
- (6) **recognize the role of natural and planted forests** in achieving sustainable forest management and rehabilitation of degraded areas;
- (7) **stipulate that nothing in the agreement will authorize the use of measures to restrict or ban international trade in forest and forest-related products;**
- (8) **facilitate national reporting on progress in achieving sustainable forest management worldwide;**
- (9) **provide a mechanism for establishing protocols to reflect new understanding of forest issues and ways to achieve the objectives of the convention;**