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Topic 1. Sustainability of current and future forestry operations in NSW

Native forest logging is not and has never been sustainable. An end to native forest logging must be urgently implemented. Logging reduces biomass and carbon storage, removes mature trees, destroys hollows that 174 NSW species rely upon for dens and nests, reduces water supply, promotes weeds and dieback, increases fire threat and erosion and stream pollution.

The continuation of native forest logging is an unacceptable disaster that cannot be justified. The financial losses and subsidies to this industry also cannot be justified.

Topic 2. Environmental and cultural values of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values

The protection of ecological values and Aboriginal cultural heritage are priorities that would benefit from an end to native forest logging in NSW. It is stated there are 269 nationally listed threatened forest species including the Koala and Greater Glider. Native logging must end to ensure protection of these species.

Topic 3. Demand for timber products, particularly as relates to NSW housing, construction, mining, transport and retail

It is shocking that NSW forests are logged for woodchips. There is no demand for timber products that can't be met by sources other than by the destruction of the NSW public native forests. Plantations are the responsible future for timber products.

Topic 4. The future of softwood and hardwood plantations and the continuation of Private Native Forestry in helping meet timber supply needs

Plantations must be responsibly managed and re-evaluation of the guidelines and protocols must be addressed to ensure the protection of biodiversity.

Topic 5. The role of State Forests in maximising the delivery of a range of environmental, economic and social outcomes and options for diverse management, including Aboriginal forest management models

State Forests could and should be used for a range of environmental, economic and social outcomes other than logging. These uses include recognition of the biodiversity values of the areas and the future potential for these areas to be used for visitation and First Nations cultural and spiritual practice. There is greater economic benefit for water yields, tourism and carbon storage and therefore it is in the Public Interest to cease logging of native forests.

Topic 6. Opportunities to realise carbon and biodiversity benefits and support carbon and biodiversity markets, and mitigate and adapt to climate change risks, including the greenhouse gas emission impacts of different uses of forests and assessment of climate change risks to forests

The recognition of the carbon and biodiversity values of State Forests must be calculated and used to mitigate the impact of climate change including the ongoing approval of mines and developments that create emissions and destroy biodiversity. It is a responsibility of government to mitigate biodiversity extinction and the ongoing carbon emissions and ending native forest logging provides an opportunity to avoid those risks.