Forest Certification in Canada

Corinne Stavness

Manager, Market Affairs Forestry Innovation Investment

The Canadian Context

- Canada has one of the strongest regulatory frameworks for forestry, and enforces it
- Against that backdrop of high standards, voluntary certification provides an extra layer of assurance of well-managed forests
- The Government of Canada recognizes CSA, FSC, and SFI certification systems

Standards recognized in Canada

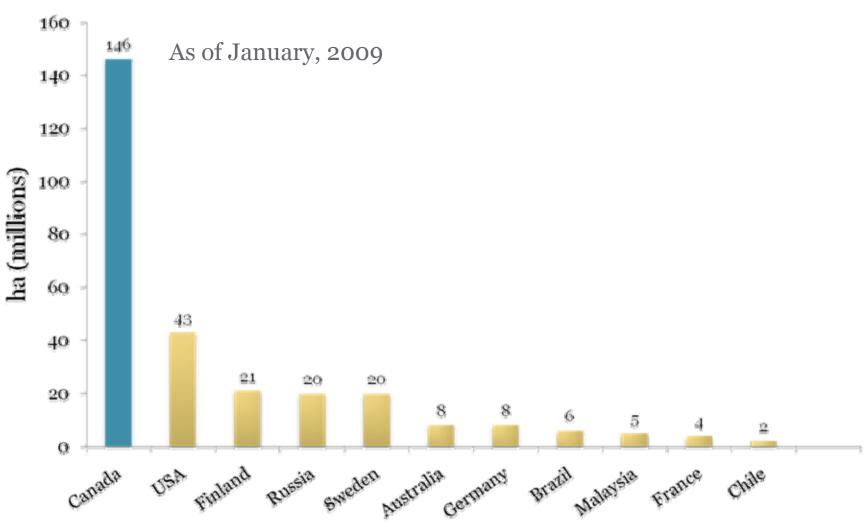
- Canadian Standards Association
 - Canada's national standard
 - Latest version released 2008
- Forest Stewardship Council
 - Four standards in Canada
 - British Columbia
 - Boreal
 - Maritimes
 - Great Lakes-St. Lawrence (field-tested draft)
- Sustainable Forestry Initiative
 - North America-wide
 - Growth in area certified & chain of custody



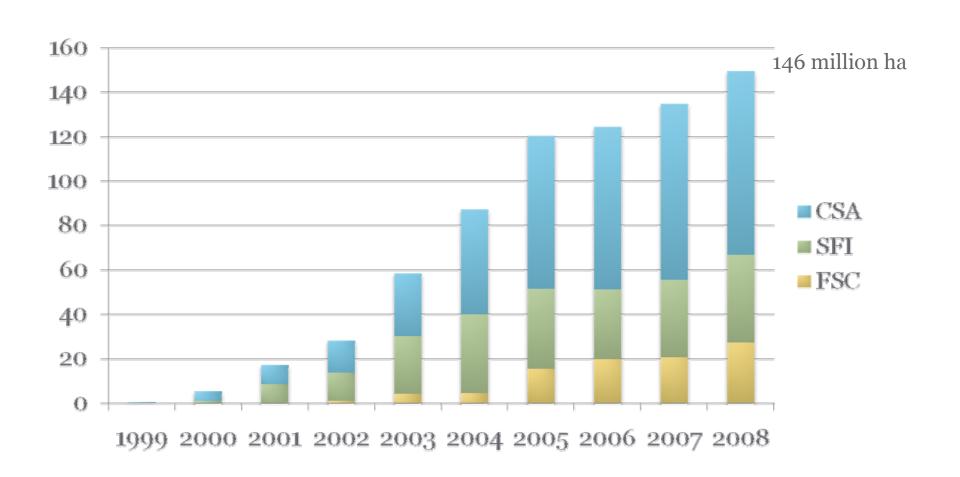




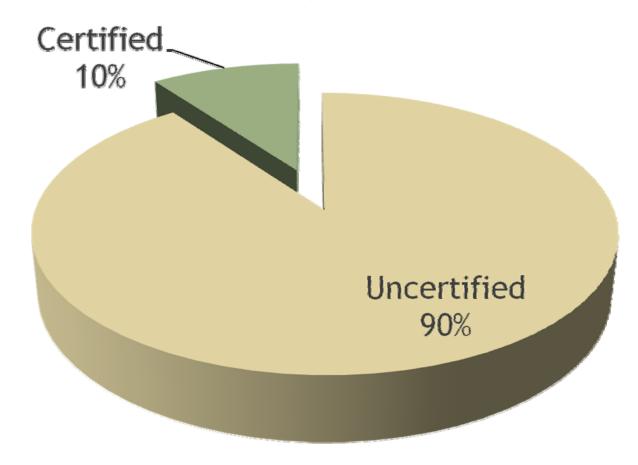
Certified forests globally



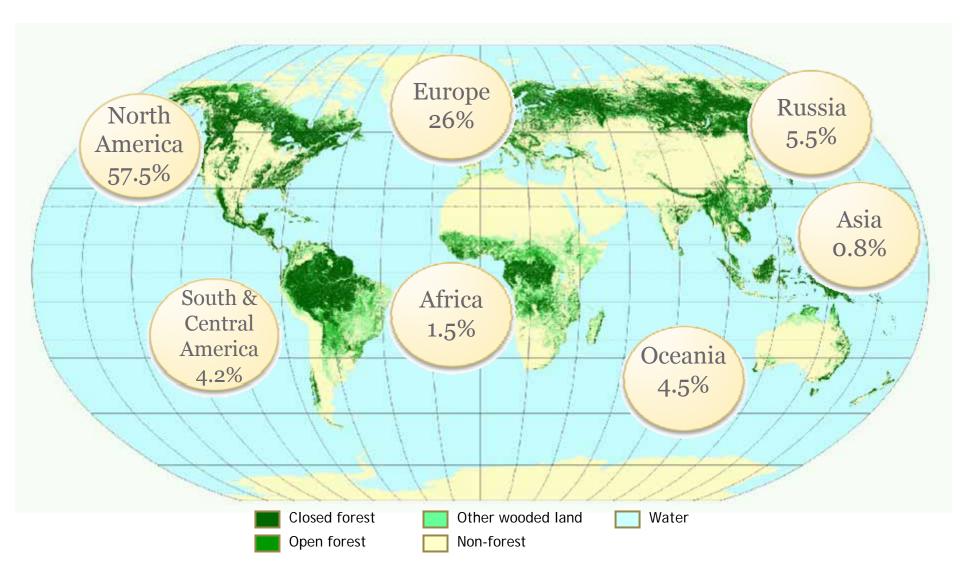
Certified forests in Canada



Certified forests globally



Regional % of total global certified area



International recognition

S FSC

GLOBAL 'UMBRELLA' PROGRAMS

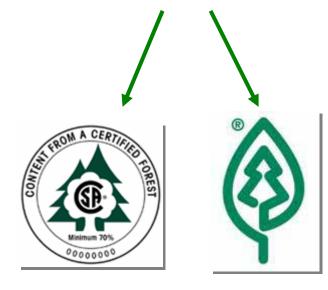
Endorse/accredit national programs meeting a certain common level.



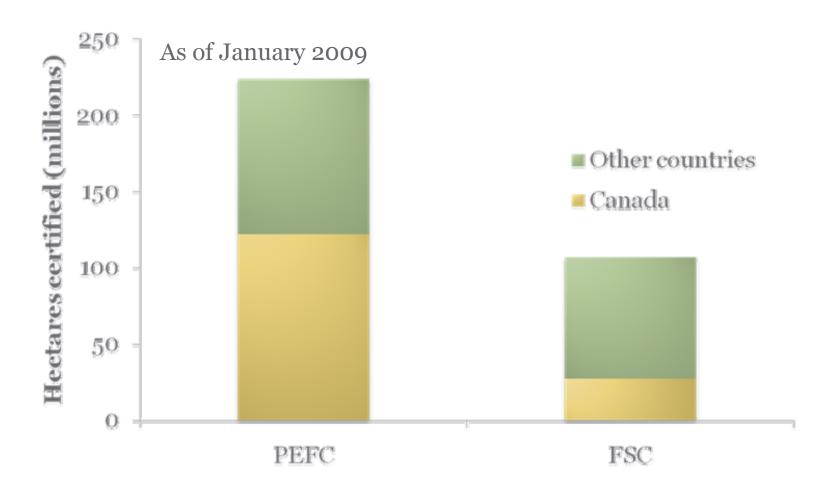
FSC International



4 Standards in Canada (including 1 draft)



Canada's share



	CSA Z809-08	FSC P&C	SFI (2005-2009)
Conserve biological diversity	Conserve biological diversity by maintaining integrity, function, and diversity of living organisms and the complexes of which they are a part. (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers Criterion 1 - a CSA requirement) Note: CSA also addresses this issue through its CSA SFM Element 1.4 Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological Significance.	Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest. (FSC P6) Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps. (FSC 6.4) Note: FSC standards refer to management regimes that are influenced by an understanding of natural disturbance patterns.	Programs to promote biological diversity at stand and landscape levels. (Performance Measure 4.1)
Maintain wildlife habitat and species diversity	Conserve ecosystem diversity at the landscape level by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the defined forest area. (CSA SFM Element 1.1) Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats for the native species found in the defined forest area are maintained through time. (CSA SFM Element 1.2)	Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. (FSC 6.3) Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas). (FSC 6.2) These critical habitats are also addressed through the High Conservation value assessment. (FSC 9.1 and 9.3)	Apply knowledge, gained through research, science, technology, and field experience, to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity. (Performance Measure 4.2) Plans to locate and protect known sites associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities. (Indicator 4.1.3) Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of oldgrowth forests in the region of ownership. (Indicator 4.1.6)

	CSA Z809-08	FSC P&C	SFI (2005-2009)
Protect & maintain special sites	Respect protected areas identified through government processes. Identify sites of special biological significance within the defined forest area and implement management strategies appropriate to their long-term maintenance. (CSA SFM Element 1.4) Respect traditional Aboriginal forest values and uses identified through the Aboriginal input process. (CSA SFM Element 6.2)	Management activities in High Conservation Value Forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes, which define such forests. Decisions shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach. (FSC P9) HCVFs address forests of high biological, social and cultural values. The manager must conduct assessments, with consultation, and develop management strategies and monitoring programs for HCVFs. (FSC 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4).	Manage lands that are ecologically, geologically, historically, or culturally important in a manner that recognizes their special qualities. (Objective 6) Note: SFI also addresses this issue through its Commitment to the Protection of Special Sites and Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value, Conservation of Biodiversity Hotspots and Major Tropical Wilderness Areas. (SFI Program Overview)
Maintain soil & water resources	Conserve soil resources by maintaining soil quality and quantity. (CSA SFM Element 3.1) Conserve water resources by maintaining water quality and quantity. (CSA SFM Element 3.2)	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to control erosion, minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbance; and protect water resources. (FSC 6.3 & 6.5)	Implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity. (Performance Measure 2.3) Meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state and local water quality laws and best management practices (Performance measure 3.1)

	CSA Z809-08	FSC P&C	SFI (2005-2009)
	-		, ,
Ensure harvest levels are sustainable	Manage the forest sustainably to produce an acceptable and feasible mix of both timber and non-timber benefits. (CSA SFM Element 5.1) Conserve forest ecosystem productivity and productive capacity by maintaining ecosystem conditions that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species. (CSA SFM Element 2.2)	The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained. (FSC 5.6)	Ensure that long-term harvest levels are sustainable and consistent with relevant growth-and-yield models and written plans. (Performance Measure 1.1)
No wood from illegal or unauthorized sources	Products marked with the CSA SFM Mark must not contain any wood or wood raw material from illegal or unauthorized harvesting such as harvesting in forest areas protected by law. (CSA CoC - PEFC Annex 4 - requirements and label use rules)	Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities. (FSC 1.5)	Procurement policies support the principles of sustainable forestry including efforts to thwart illegal logging and promote conservation of biological diversity. (Performance Measure 8.5)
Protect forest lands from deforestation and conversion	Protect forestlands from deforestation or conversion to non-forests. (CSA SFM Element 4.2)	Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in specific circumstances (FSC 6.10 & 10.9)	Reforest after final harvest through artificial regeneration within two years or two planting seasons, or by planned natural regeneration methods within five years (Performance Measure 2.1)

	CSA Z809-08	FSC P&C	SFI (2005-2009)
Aboriginal rights and/or involvement	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights: Recognize and respect Aboriginal and treaty rights. (CSA SFM Element 6.1) Respect for Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge, and Uses: Respect traditional Aboriginal forest values and uses identified through the Aboriginal input process. (CSA SFM Element 6.2) Demonstrate through documentation that efforts were made to encourage Aboriginal forest users and communities to become involved in identifying and addressing SFM values. (CSA 5.2d)	Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies. (FSC 3.1) Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples. (FSC 3.2) Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers. (FSC 3.3) Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge (FSC 3.4)	Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall confer with affected indigenous peoples. (Performance Measure 12.4) Indicator 1: that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to - understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge; - identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites; and - address the sustainable use of nontimber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands.
Require independent audit for claims	Third-party audit by certification body accredited by Standards Council of Canada, according to ISO Guide 66 and/or ISO 17021 for EMS with specific forestry qualifications for CSA audits.	Third-party audit by certification body accredited by Accreditation Services International GmbH. Prior to 2006, certification bodies were accredited directly by FSC International.	Third-party audit by certification body accredited by ANSI - ASQ National Accreditation Board according to ISO Guide 66 and/or ISO 17021 for EMS with specific forestry qualifications for SFI audits.

	GG 1 70 0	TOG DO G	CDY (
	CSA Z809-08	FSC P&C	SFI (2005-2009)
Audit forest & planning practices	Audit includes but is not limited to on-the-ground checking SFM plans and practices to ensure conformance with plans and requirements of the standard.	Audit includes but is not limited to on- the-ground checking forest management plans to determine that plans conform with the standard requirements and are implemented in the field. (FSC P7)	Audit includes but is not limited to on- the-ground checking SFM plans and practices to ensure conformance with plans and requirements of the standard.
Require public disclosure	Requires public disclosure of the certification audit report, and annual audit reports, as well as the SFM Plan and SFM annual report.	Requires full disclosure of a summary of the certification audit report and annual audit reports, as well as the management plan and a variety of other management documents.	Claims of certification shall be accompanied by a public report made available on the SFI website which includes a summary of the audit findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformances and corrective action plans to address them
Involvement/ support of non- governmental organizations	Members of CSA SFM Technical Committee responsible for the standard include Wildlife Habitat Canada, Canadian Wildlife Federation, NatureServe Canada and consumer, Aboriginal and labour representatives.	Environmental organizations such as WWF, Sierra Club, Greenpeace and ForestEthics support the objectives of FSC and have been involved to varying extents in providing input into FSC standards for Canada and in promoting the FSC program in the marketplace.	SFI has the support of and works in partnership with numerous conservation groups, including The Conservation Fund, Conservation International, the American Bird Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited (US). Conservation groups are represented on SFI's board of directors and its independent External Review Panel. SFI represents local interests through 37 SFI Implementation Committees.

	CSA Z809-08	FSC P&C	SFI (2005-2009)
Chain of custody	CSA CoC certification requires conformance with the internationally recognized PEFC Council CoC Requirements set out in PEFC Annex 4. For further information, visit the CSA website at certifiedwood.csa.ca	FSC CoC certification requires conformance with the internationally recognized FSC CoC Standard 40-004 v2. For further information, visit the FSC websites at www.fsc.org or www.fsccanada.org.	SFI CoC certification requires conformance with SFI Annex 2, which is based on the internationally recognized PEFC Council CoC Requirements set out in PEFC Annex 4. For further information visit www.sfiprogram.org
Labels	CSA provides optional on-product labels for organizations that have a valid CoC certification and meet the CSA label use requirements. The CSA labels cover 70% minimum certified content and 100% minimum certified content.	FSC provides optional on-product labels for organizations that have a valid CoC certification and meet the FSC label use requirements. The FSC labels cover 100% certified, 100% recycled, and a "Mixed Sources" label that can include a combination of certified, controlled, and/or recycled content.	SFI provides optional on-product labels for organizations that have a valid CoC certification and meet the SFI label use requirements. The SFI certified content labels cover 100% SFI certified content as well as a content label, which reports on the percentage of SFI certified content in the product. Under all of SFI's labels, non-certified fibre cannot come from controversial sources, which includes illegal logging and biodiversity hotspots.

Reward leadership, promote choice

- Only 10% of world's forests certified
- Procurement policies should reward leadership, focus efforts on the other 90%
 - Illegal harvesting
 - Deforestation
- Existing systems constantly evolving
 - Healthy competition between standards promotes innovation and raises the bar
- Inclusive policies reward leadership and provide access to full certified supply

Inclusive procurement

Private sector

 CSA, FSC and SFI are supported by recognized in the procurement strategies of retailers such as Centex Homes, BMHC, Hallmark Cards, Lowes, Office Deport, Staples, and Time/AOL













Governments

 France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the EU Parliament all consider FSC and PEFC certified wood to be legal and sustainable















www.certifiedwoodsearch.org

