



- Canada has one of the world's 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
- Canadian governments recognize CSA, FSC, and SFI certification systems
- Within those systems there are really 2 types of certification



Certification of Forest Management

Assurance that forests are sustainably managed



www.bcforestinformation.com



Certification of Chain of Custody



A Chain of Custody:

- Provides a measure of the portion of a forest product that has been sourced from a certified forest
- Provides assurance that any uncertified portion is from legal and non-controversial sources.
- Provides the ability to use **product labels** and make promotional claims



Standards Recognized

CSA (Canadian Standards Association)

- Canada's National Standard, next iteration currently out for public review
- New standard for woodlots (March 2008)

FSC (Forest Stewardship Council)

- 4 regional standards in Canada (one is under development)
- Revised Chain of Custody standard (Nov 2007)

SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative)

- Growing in forests certified & chain of custody certificates, improving customer acceptance
- Development for next version (2010-2014) starts
 June 2008 with a 60 day open comment period





FSC







Key Common Elements

Performance:

CSA, FSC and SFI standards all promote the principles, criteria and objectives that are viewed as the basis of sustainable forest management around the world:

- All laws are obeyed
- No wood from unauthorized or illegal sources
- Sustainable harvest levels are ensured
- Harvested areas are reforested



Key Common Elements

Performance:

- Conserve Biological Diversity
- Maintain Wildlife Habitat and Species Diversity
- Protect / Maintain Special Sites
- Maintain Soil and Water Resources
- Protect Forestlands from Deforestation and Conversion
- Aboriginal Rights and/or Involvement
- Protection of Worker Rights



Key Common Elements

Public Participation:

- Require public disclosure (of audit results and other documents)
- Public dialogue (public comments during review periods, and/or an ongoing basis)
- Involve, and are supported by, conservation groups

Systems / Processes

- Audit of Forest Planning and Practices
- Accredited Certification Bodies
- Social, economic & environmental representation in decision-making



Key Common Elements

Chain of Custody

- Certification of a Chain of Custody is available to complement Forest Certification.
 - Verifies the origins of wood products

Labels

 Labels available to mark products with that have a valid Chain of Custody certification and meet specific label use requirements.









Achievements

- The amount of land certified in Canada has grown rapidly
- Virtually every major forest company has now achieved certification... and certification is becoming a priority for small forestry operators and private land owners
- The fact that there is a choice of standards makes certification more likely, and this strengthens forest management
- Certified forests now cover Canada from coast to coast



Choosing Certified Products In North America: CSA, FSC and SFI are supported by governments, and recognized in the procurement strategies of retailers such as Centex Homes, BMHC, Hallmark

Cards, Lowes, Office Depot, Staples, and

Globally:

Times/AOL

French, German, Japanese, New Zealand, Swiss, United Kingdom, EU Parliament all consider FSC and PEFC certified wood legal and sustainable



Supporting Sustainable Forest Management

The major forest certification standards recognized in Canada **all promote sustainable forest management** and provide assurance of well-managed forests (CSA, FSC, SFI)

Maintaining a choice in certification standards and a free market improves global forest management standards (competition has been good)

Focus on the **90%** of the world's forests that are **not certified**

Recognize Good Wood







