

Summary of the verification scheme

Name of the system	Name in home language Name in English Canadian legislative and regulatory framework
Related Area	Region /Country - Canada
General overview of verification	Party responsible for issuing verification Name - Government license agreements and independent certification bodies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of provincial government licenses from designated natural resource/forestry ministries: Tree Farm License, Forest License, Road Permit, License to Cut - Common certification examples: Canadian Standards Association (CSA), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC). Location Canada Communication
	Outline of issuing process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue of provincial tenure agreements - Operational planning - Timber marking and scaling - Independent compliance audit government mandated and/or certification-related
	The system shall verify legality only /or both sustainability - Both
	Definition of legality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to current lack of common international definition and given that illegal logging is not a significant problem in Canada due to the country's comprehensive legislative, policy and compliance structure, discussion of illegal logging in Canada has focused primarily on theft of timber and organized criminal activity.
	Relevant laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal and Provincial Legislation
Scheme to check for legality at the time of logging	Details of presumed illegal activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negligible
	Procedures for retaining and verifying the evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest managers must have government license agreement - Operational plans reviewed by government and public - Permits issued for road building, harvesting - Compliance audits tied to license agreement
	Scheme implemented by the third party and so on to ensure reliability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent government audits and certification audits. - Take place randomly and based on external requests or complaints - BC compliance audit examples include: general inspections, harvest inspections, road inspections, range inspections, recreation inspections, recreation patrols - Government audit bodies or appointed audit body audits are independent of government interference - Certification auditors are accredited by national and/or international standards organizations.
	Definition of sustainability Outlined in FPAC sustainability initiative according to three primary principles: Economically viable, Environmentally responsible and Social Desirable.
	Procedures for retaining and verifying the evidence Provincial legislation and independent third party certification according to internationally recognized standards
Scheme to check for sustainability	Scheme implemented by the third party and so on to ensure reliability

	Canadian Standards Association, Forest Stewardship Council, Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes, Provincial legislation.
Scheme of separate custody management	Real picture of the dealings, from logging to export
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest managers certified in most cases to one or more sustainable forest management standards. - Managers also must be in compliance with all government laws and hold necessary licenses and permits. - Process includes public review of all operational plans - Timber harvested by authorized licensed operators may be government, company or contractor depending on scenario and type of license. - Timber is marked and/or scaled and identified with proper documentation linked to license area and company - Random or scheduled audits take place - Timber is processed/milled and separated or tracked to meet traceability and/or chain of custody requirements - Product is transported/shipped through direct contract with buyers or through independent brokers. Documents and licenses indicate origin of timber.
	Procedure for ensuring separate custody management
	Chain of custody certification takes place by independent firms accredited under national or international bodies and chain of custody standards are associated with or acknowledged by internationally recognized SFM certification bodies. Chain of custody procedure may be through one of two processes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Product segregation all products segregated based on properties 2. Percentage method certified percentage in can be claimed percentage out
	Scheme implemented by the third party and so on to ensure reliability
	Examples include: PEFC Annex 4 SFI Annex 2 FSC Chain of Custody
Future Task and Perspectives	Criticisms against the system and recognition of problems
	Very few instances of difficulty or criticism due to mult-layered Canadian legislative, regulatory, enforcement and audit regime.
	Remediation procedure
	Future perspectives
	Expected ongoing collaboration with federal government in international forums, and collective effort by industry through the International Council of Forest and Paper Associations.
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