

**Risk Assessment**  
For Controlled Wood

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Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment.

**North America; Québec : Ecoregions (NA0605 and NA0602)**

Category	FSC Indicator	Sources of information	Risk Categories	Justification
<b>1. Illegally Harvested Wood.</b> The district of origin may be considered <b>low risk</b> in relation to illegal harvesting when the following criteria are met:	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	1.1.1. Quebec Ministry of natural Resources, Forest management in Quebec  <a href="http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/gestion/index.jsp">http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/gestion/index.jsp</a> <a href="http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/quebec/quebec-etat.jsp">http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/quebec/quebec-etat.jsp</a>	Low	1.1.1.1. Forest Management in Quebec summarizes the monitoring system used in the province to ensure compliance with laws and regulations in a context of sustainable development
	1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	1.2.1. Ministry of Natural Resources Quebec, permitting plant and forest management.  <a href="http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/entreprises/entreprises-permis-transformation.jsp">http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/entreprises/entreprises-permis-transformation.jsp</a>  Ministry of Natural Resources Quebec, method of Measurement and billing.  <a href="http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/entreprises/entreprises-mesurage.jsp">http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/entreprises/entreprises-mesurage.jsp</a>	Low	1.2.1.1. The Quebec government has a system of permits and wood scaling in order to ensure compliance with the annual allowable cut. The system also allows the collection of royalties on volumes of wood harvest.
	1.3 There is no evidence of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.  1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.	1.3.1. Ministry of Natural Ressources Quebec, Forest Act and Regulations on standards of interventions in the forest.  <a href="http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/amenagement/amenagement-RNL.jsp">http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/amenagement/amenagement-RNL.jsp</a>  <a href="https://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/amenagement/amenagement-reglement.jsp">https://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/amenagement/amenagement-reglement.jsp</a>	Low	1.3.1.1. The Quebec government has an effective system of monitoring timber harvesting related activities and wood scaling on public lands. The hauling of timber from the forest to the sawmill is closely monitored.

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<b>2. Wood harvested by forest management enterprises in violation of traditional or civil rights.</b> The district of origin may be considered <b>low risk</b> in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following criteria are met:	2.1 There is no United Nation Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	2.1.1. Global Witness: <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a>	Low	2.1.1.1. There is currently no United Nation Security Council ban on timber exports from Canada.  2.2.1.1. Our Country is not designated as a source of conflict timber.
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (US Agency for International Development) Type 1 conflict timber);			
	2.3 There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned	2.3.1. FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts  <a href="http://www.fsc.org/">http://www.fsc.org/</a>  <a href="http://www.cnt.gouv.qc.ca/">http://www.cnt.gouv.qc.ca/</a>	Low	2.3.1.1. Forest employment in our country is regulated under federal and provincial labor codes, which prohibit child labor, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other International Labor Organization provisions.
	2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned.	2.4.1. Ministry of Natural Ressources Quebec, Political consultation on the guidelines of Quebec in terms of management and enhancement of forest. <a href="http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/consultation/consultation-gestion.jsp">http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/consultation/consultation-gestion.jsp</a>  FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts <a href="http://www.fsc.org/">http://www.fsc.org/</a>	Low	2.4.1.1. The Government of Quebec and the Cree First Nations has entered into an agreement concerning a new relationship between the parties (Paix Des Braves, 2002). This agreement includes mechanisms to resolve conflicts.
	2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the International Labor Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous Tribal Peoples taking places in the forest areas in the district concerned.	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada <a href="http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca">http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca</a>  Québec, Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones  <a href="http://www.autochtones.gouv.qc.ca/relations_autochtones/relations_autochtones.htm">http://www.autochtones.gouv.qc.ca/relations_autochtones/relations_autochtones.htm</a>	Low	The right of Aboriginal people's has been recognized in the Canadian Constitution.

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<b>3. Woods harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities.</b> The district of origin may be considered <b>low risk</b> in relation to threat to high conservation values if the indicator 3.1 is met; or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates or greatly mitigates, the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1:	3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level as eco-region and sub-eco-region local do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.	3.1.1.Ecoregion definition and information <a href="http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0605">http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0605</a> <a href="http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0602">http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0602</a> <a href="http://botany.si.edu/projects/cpd/na/na16e-25.htm">http://botany.si.edu/projects/cpd/na/na16e-25.htm</a> <a href="http://botany.si.edu/projects/cpd/na/map5.htm">http://botany.si.edu/projects/cpd/na/map5.htm</a> <a href="http://www3.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/faune/especes/menacees/fiche.asp?noEsp=53">http://www3.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/faune/especes/menacees/fiche.asp?noEsp=53</a>	Low	Dans l'écovégétation NA0605, 40% du territoire est toujours considéré comme intacte. Pour ce qui est de l'écovégétation NA0602, c'est 90% de la superficie qui est intacte. Ces deux écovégétations ne font pas partie de la liste des écovégétations qui nécessitent une attention particulière selon le WWF (Global 200 ecoregions). Elles ne sont pas identifiées par l'IUCN comme un centre de diversité des plantes. La « North American Serpentine Flora » est présente au Canada (NA0605) mais pas dans le secteur d'approvisionnement de la compagnie. De plus aucun « hotspot » de conservation de la biodiversité internationale ne se trouve au Canada.
	3.2 A system of protection to effective protected areas and legislation is in place that ensures survival of the high values conservation (HVC) in the eco-region.	3.2.1.Convention on Biological Diversity <a href="http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=ca">http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=ca</a> MDDEP <a href="http://www.mddelcc.gouv.qc.ca/biodiversite/aires_protegees/index.htm">http://www.mddelcc.gouv.qc.ca/biodiversite/aires_protegees/index.htm</a>	Low	Le caribou forestier, une espèce à statut particulier, est présent dans ces régions mais des stratégies à l'échelle provinciale et nationale ont été mises en place afin de protéger l'espèce.  Le gouvernement du Québec a plusieurs lois qui soutiennent la protection des hautes valeurs de conservation (HVC). Il a atteint un réseau d'aires protégées de 8% et travail à augmenter cette valeur à 12% d'ici 2015. Les écosystèmes forestiers exceptionnels (EFE) ont été identifiés et protégés dans les forêts publiques et privées du Québec. Ces EFE sont pris en compte lors de la mise en place des plans d'aménagement forestier.
<b>4. Wood harvested from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest uses.</b> The district of origin may be considered <b>low risk</b> in relation to conversion of	4.1. There is no trend of net loss of forests and other wooded ecosystems such as woodlands and savannahs taking place in the district concerned or it	4.1.1. Ministry of Natural Resources Quebec, Political consultation on the guidelines of Quebec in terms of management and enhancement of forest. <a href="http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/amenagement/amenagement-RNI.jsp#objectifs">http://www.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/forets/amenagement/amenagement-RNI.jsp#objectifs</a>	Low	4.1.1.1. The Quebec government has set objectives for protection and enhancement of forest resources (OPMV). One of these targets for reducing losses of productive forest including conversion. The target of this is to obtain acreage losses less than 5% of the territory.

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forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following criteria are met:	is determined that the net loss of forest is due to factors other than conversion.	FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts <a href="http://www.fsc.org/">http://www.fsc.org/</a>		
<b>5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.</b> The district of origin may be considered <b>low risk</b> in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following criteria are met:	<p>5.1. There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned.</p> <p>5.2. Licences are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees ;</p> <p>5.2. It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned.</p>	<p>5.1.1. Canadian Food Inspection Agency <a href="http://www.inspection.gc.ca/">http://www.inspection.gc.ca/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/index_fr.htm">http://www.fao.org/index_fr.htm</a></p>	Low	<p>5.1.1.1. Genetically modified trees are regulated nationally by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Novels Traits.</p> <p>5.2.1.1. There is no known commercial plantation of genetically modified trees within Quebec.</p> <p>There are no GMO trees utilized in the forest for replanting.</p>