



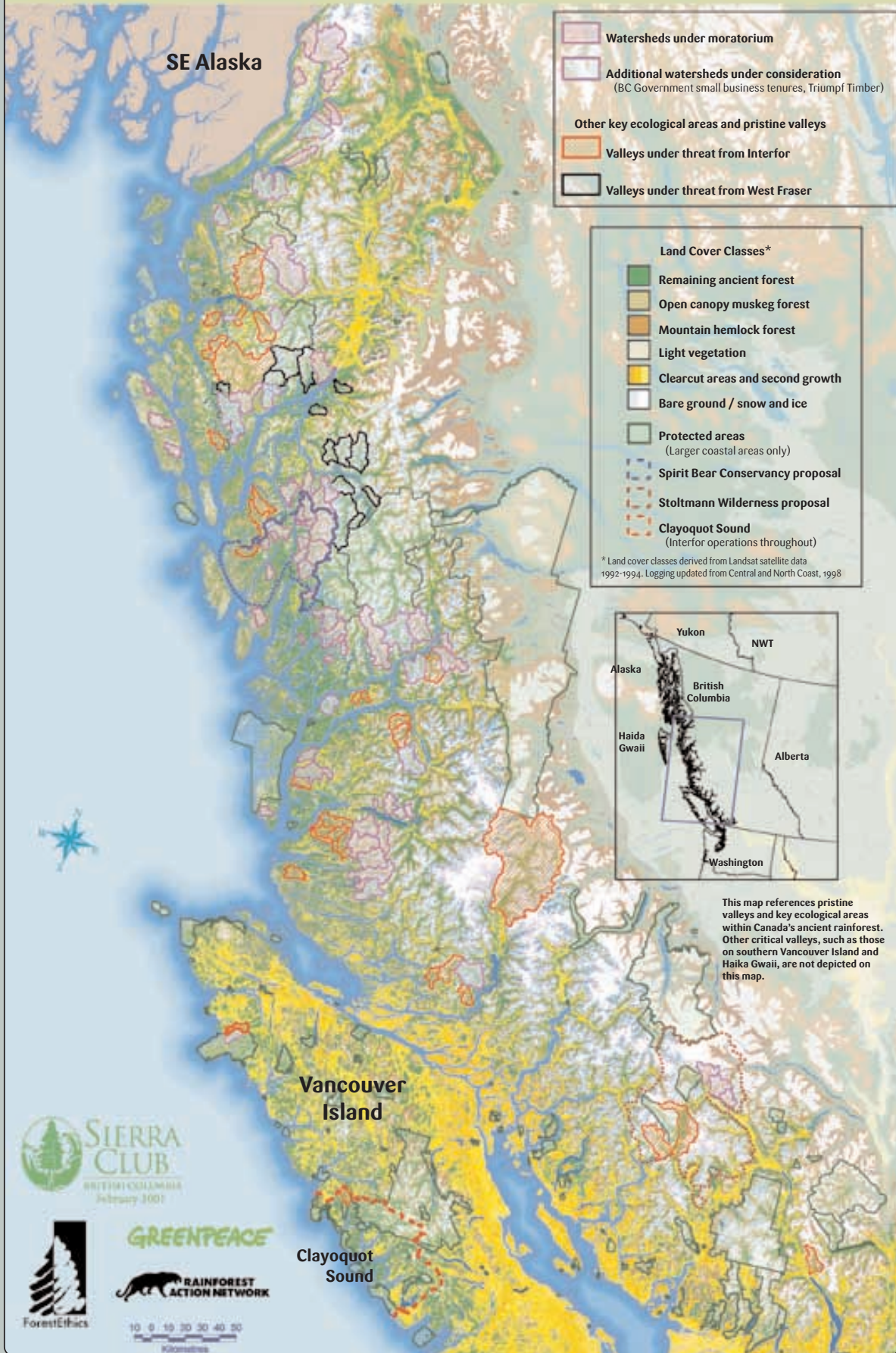
INTERFOR

Certified Destruction

*A Greenpeace briefing on
Interfor's operations in Canada's
Great Bear Rainforest*

GREENPEACE

Canada's threatened coastal rainforest





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Looking after our forest legacy

For more than a decade, Greenpeace and others have worked to defend what remains of the world's temperate rainforests. The Great Bear Rainforest, located on the west coast of Canada in British Columbia (BC), embodies a living legacy of global importance. Its undisturbed tracts of old-growth forest shelter endangered salmon runs, grizzly bear and wolf predator-prey systems, and provide a home for many species, including the rare spirit bear, found nowhere else on earth.

As a consequence of market pressure, in early 2000 the major BC coastal forest companies (Weyerhaeuser, Western Forest Products, Interfor, West Fraser Timber, Norske Skog and Canadian Forest Products) signalled a willingness to join forces with environmental groups to find long-term solutions for the Great Bear Rainforest. The companies agreed to defer logging in many areas and work with other stakeholders to protect its future through fundamental changes to forest management planning and on-the-ground logging practices. Seventy-seven per cent of British Columbians support this initiative.²

Interfor - supplying destruction

Despite this positive programme, a few logging companies continue to destroy the Great Bear Rainforest, peddling their plunder as 'quality wood products from well-managed forests'.³ International Forest Products (Interfor) is one of the worst offenders. In late May 2000, Interfor and another company, West Fraser, turned their backs on the effort to find long-term solutions through collaboration rather than conflict. Their backward step meant that half of the forest's pristine valleys were again at risk. Interfor has now resumed clearcutting in a number of critically important valleys, which shelter vulnerable species such as grizzly and white spirit bears, and through which flow endangered wild salmon runs. Interfor logs almost 3.7 million cubic metres of timber every year in BC - of which 3.4 million cubic metres is in the coastal rainforest.⁴

Timber is estimated to account for 67% of Interfor sales.⁵ The majority is exported to the USA, the Pacific Rim (Japan, Australia, New Zealand and China) and Europe. Importers of Interfor timber include:

- Itochu, Emachu and Mitsubishi corporations in Japan
- Lumberman's, Wickes and United Building Center in the USA
- J Scott & Co, Rosenfield Kidson and HermPac in New Zealand
- Timbmet and Jeld-Wen in the UK.

Interfor timber ends up in brand name products including:

- Sauder's range of decorative mouldings in the USA and Japan
- Lapeyre's hemlock joinery products sold throughout its retail stores in France, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland
- Toyo Exterior's western red cedar decking in Japan.

Logs and wood chips account for nearly one-third of all Interfor sales.⁶ The two largest buyers of Interfor's fibres are the pulp and paper companies Norske Skog Canada (formerly Fletcher Challenge) and the Howe Sound Pulp and Paper mill (HSPP), which is jointly owned by the Japanese paper giant Oji Paper and Canfor. Most of the production from these mills is exported - primarily to Japan, the USA and Europe. Significant importers of Norske Skog pulp or HSPP newsprint include:

- Carter Holt Harvey tissue manufacturers in Australia
- Marusumi Paper and Oji Paper in Japan.

End-users of Interfor fibres include internationally-renowned companies and brands:

- Hygenex toilet tissue in Australia
- Yomiuri, Asahi, Mainichi and Seikyo newspapers in Japan.

We would never buy paper made from dead bears, otters, salmon and birds, from ruined native cultures, from destroyed species and destroyed lives, from ancient forests reduced to stumps and mud; but that's what we're buying when we buy paper made from old-growth clearcut trees.

— Margaret Atwood¹



© Greenpeace/Alkman
Draney Inlet - approaching Lockhart-Gordan,
where Interfor is keen to log

The Great Bear Rainforest

a priceless treasure

Ecological significance

Half of the world's temperate rainforests have been destroyed. One-quarter of what remains is in British Columbia. — World Resources Institute⁸

Nestled between high alpine reaches and the Pacific Ocean, The Great Bear Rainforest is one of the world's rarest and most threatened types of ancient forest, and shelters some of the oldest and most magnificent trees on earth – 90-metre-high Sitka spruces and 1000-year-old western red cedars, Douglas firs and western hemlocks. This rainforest is home to animals such as grey wolves, grizzly bears, black-tailed deer, mountain goats, great grey owls, otters and bald eagles. Its white-coated spirit bears, also known as Kermode bears, are found nowhere else on earth. Pure freshwater salmon streams weave through the valley floors providing vital food for bears and critical nutrients for the forest itself. Within this ancient forest, thousands of other species – many that have never been identified – also make their home and contribute to the health of this unique ecosystem. In June 1998, researchers announced the discovery of over 300 new insect species living in the temperate rainforest canopy of the Carmanah valley on Vancouver Island.⁹

Cultural and economic significance

Indigenous peoples are uniquely positioned in their close and long-standing environmental relationships, yet the survival of many indigenous cultures is severely threatened... by the escalating ecological destruction of peoples' homelands and resources. — Dr Nancy Turner¹⁰

Uncovering insects and arachnids previously unknown in North America... has scientists speculating not only about what else might be out there in the temperate and tropical rainforests of the world, but also what may have been lost and what remains to be saved.

— Canadian Forest Service⁷

The Great Bear Rainforest is not just significant for ecological reasons. The cultures of indigenous Nations including the Squamish, Oweekeno, Nuxalk and Heiltsuk peoples shape and have been shaped by the forest. People's identities, religions, languages and traditional communal knowledge are based on the once outstanding and diverse abundance of fish, wildlife, plants and trees. For example, over two hundred plant species were used as foods and medicines and for ceremonial purposes. In order to sustain these living perennial resources, only the necessary parts of plants and trees were harvested. The inner bark of western red cedar and yellow cedar was used for basketry, mats, cordage, and clothing – but the bark was only stripped from one-third of a tree's circumference, so the tree continued to live. These living culturally modified trees are an important part of the Great Bear Rainforest heritage.

Such forests are far more valuable economically and for the ecological services they provide in the long term than the sum of money that can be generated for the area by clearcutting them. The Great Bear Rainforest has important economic potential as a destination for tourism – an industry already worth \$950 million to BC in 1999.¹¹ Well-managed ecotourism is one way for communities and indigenous Nations to benefit economically from the forest without destroying it. The role of the forest in providing fresh water and limiting the impact of climate change is unquantifiable.

Interfor in action - how to give BC forestry a bad reputation

Interfor is intensifying its logging operations in the Great Bear Rainforest. The company is already clearcutting old-growth coastal areas and plans to build roads and clearcut dozens more that have seen little or no industrial logging. Over 400 scientists have called for an immediate end to industrial clearcutting in these valleys because of the environmental threat it poses.¹² Actions by rogue companies such as Interfor damage the image of BC's forestry industry as a whole in the international marketplace.

Let's talk and log

clearcut corporate irresponsibility

Interfor has publicly declared a willingness to direct operations away from large pristine areas in the Central and North Coast in order to maintain options for conservation until a land use plan in the region has been completed. — Interfor¹³

There is a world of difference between a declaration and practice – rhetoric and reality. While senior Interfor staff and executives claim to be willing to engage in dialogue with other industry players and environmental groups, their crews are actively blasting new logging roads into some of the very valleys that are ‘options for conservation’.

In the Great Bear Rainforest, Interfor has four coastal Tree Farm Licences (TFL) and ten Forest Licences (FL).¹⁴ TFLs give the tenure holder exclusive rights to cut trees within a given area. FLs permit tenure holders to cut a specific volume of timber within an area to which they do not hold exclusive rights. These licences allow Interfor to log a total of 3.4 million cubic metres of timber each year in the coastal rainforest.¹⁵ In some regions, the volume of Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) is almost double what the government estimates can be sustained in the long term.

Interfor's coastal operations

North Coast

In the North Coast region of the Great Bear Rainforest, Interfor is currently expanding its logging operations into a number of pristine ancient forest watersheds, such as Ayton, despite the fact that the government has not completed any land-use planning process for the region, and indigenous Nation land claims remain unresolved.

Mid-Coast

The mid-coast region of the Great Bear Rainforest is a critical wildlife corridor from coastal to interior ecosystems. Interfor is clearcutting in Surf Inlet on Princess Royal Island, home of the white spirit bear. A floating log camp housing over 80 workers has been present in Surf Inlet since December 2000. Interfor's operations include steep terrain where the risk of landslides is high. Landslides in these coastal watersheds can cause serious environmental disruption to wild salmon streams and other threatened fish habitat. Silt and logging debris damage spawning grounds and choke off oxygen supplies. Despite these risks, Interfor's road building has already resulted in a landslide in the Surf Inlet region.

South Coast

The Stoltmann Wilderness is located north of Vancouver and is the southern-most habitat on the mainland coast of BC for grizzly bears and moose. In the Elaho Valley, Interfor has been clearcutting 1000-year-old western red cedar trees and logged 40 hectares of ancient forest known locally as Grizzly Grove because of its high habitat values.

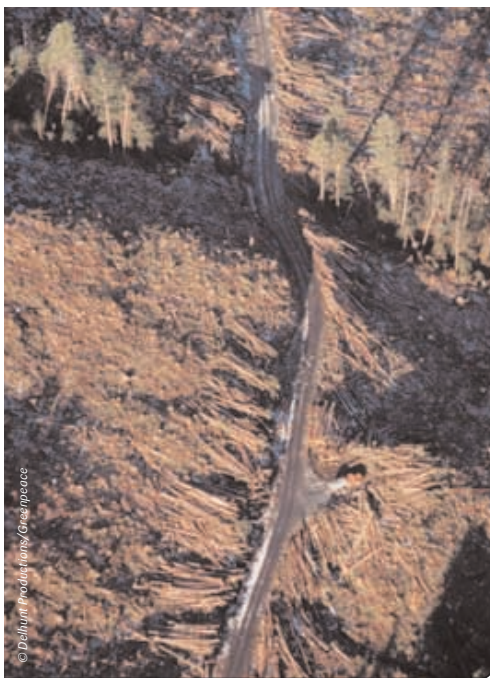
Vancouver Island

Clayoquot Sound was recently declared a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Interfor continues to log in the region, undermining the international recognition of the natural heritage of the Sound. There is significant local and provincial opposition to Interfor's logging operations in Clayoquot Sound. Monitoring of Interfor's operations in the area by the Friends of Clayoquot Sound has uncovered many examples of environmentally irresponsible logging. These include logging in areas adjacent to the nesting habitat of the threatened marbled murrelet, which depends on old-growth, logging old-growth adjacent to Pacific Rim National Park, and dumping road-cut debris into a salmon creek.



February 2001 - Interfor logging operation in Surf Inlet - Interfor applied for a permit to dump logs over a sensitive herring spawning ground

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© Delburn Productions/Greenpeace

February 2001 - recent road building in Surf Inlet - Interfor's operations include steep terrain where risks of landslides is high

INTERFOR and certification *papering over the cracks*

BC forestry marginalised in the global market

Despite widespread international disapproval, virtually all logging in Canada's Great Bear Rainforest is done through industrial clearcutting. Major companies are rejecting products connected with this destruction of ancient forests. These include:

- Home Depot, Lowe's and HomeBase in the USA
- Fuji Sankei Living and Catalogue House in Japan
- B&Q, Sainsbury's Homebase and BBC Worldwide Publishing in the UK.

Many other companies are reviewing their position and are expected to make similar moves. As a consequence, the Canadian forest industry trade associations and provincial and federal governments are investing \$40 million in public relations campaigns intended to promote BC forest products and deflect international criticism of the industry's destructive logging practices.

Setting the standard for ancient forest destruction

Interfor has certified its coastal forest operations to meet world class environmental standards and is working with its customers to help them make informed, environmentally responsible purchasing decisions. — Interfor¹⁷

Certification is a procedure whereby a third party gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms to a specified standard. If the standard is weak, even the most destructive forestry company is certified. Certify against a stronger standard and these rogue companies are weeded out. Customers who do not wish to buy ancient forest destruction need to be selective in the certifications they will accept. Interfor's certifications are a case in point.

In reality... we don't produce the types of products the market wants to buy. We have become a marginal supplier. Everyone needs to recognize that our ability to do business in global markets is at risk.

— Interfor CEO¹⁶

Rather than tackling the fundamental issues of forestry practice on the ground, Interfor seeks to solve its credibility problem through promoting its certifications to schemes with standards that have very low or no forestry practices performance requirements. Interfor's certifications serve only as window dressing to make its products appear more acceptable to the international market place. Failures include:

- **Failure to conserve ancient forests** of major environmental, social and cultural significance
- **Failure to respect the rights of indigenous Nations** to own, use and manage their lands, territories and resources
- **Failure to stop clearcutting and other destructive logging practices** that undermine biodiversity, ecological functions and forest integrity
- **Failure to safeguard local and regional economic interests** both through jobs directly related to logging and non-timber forest work (ecotourism etc).

In addition to hyping the BC government regulatory Forest Practices Code (FPC), Interfor's PR exercise relies on the promotion of three certification schemes that have no support from any major environmental group:

- The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 Environmental Management System
- The American Forest and Paper Association Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)
- The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association-sponsored Canadian Standards Association (CSA).

So what do these certifications really indicate? How strong are their forest management, conservation and protection standards?

Hollow standards

certified destruction

BC's Forest Practices Code

The Forest Practices Code has not worked. It has simply added costs to the industry yet provided no marketplace benefits.
— Canfor CEO¹⁸



May 2000 – Interfor's certified destruction within the proposed Stoltmann National Park Reserve

Interfor states: 'We are conducting our operations under the provisions of one of the toughest Forest Practices Code in the world.'¹⁹ However, according to a government-appointed watchdog, 'Basic compliance with Code requirement is not sufficient to protect environmental values.'²⁰ FPC guidelines themselves state that in up to half the areas logged, 'The risk of some native species being unable to survive in the area will be relatively high.'²¹ The Code allows clearcutting right down to the banks of small streams sheltering endangered salmon runs. The Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the BC Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks have issued critiques of the Code, and in addition a legal complaint has been lodged on the grounds that the Code's weak standards violate Canada's commitment under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001

ISO 14001 does not establish performance requirements or specific criteria and indicators for defining sustainable forestry.... Among the misleading practices that ISO wants to put an end to [is]... giving the false impression that... ISO 14000 is a label signifying a 'green' or 'environmentally friendly' product. This is not so. They are not product standards. — ISO²²

Forest area covered by ISO 14001 certified companies in Canada: 37,915,000ha **Number of companies: 17**

Interfor states: 'ISO certification reflects world-class environmental standards.... [It] provides shareholders, customers and others with independent verification that we are meeting an internationally recognized standard for environmental management.'²³ However, ISO 14001 certifications are not environmental performance certifications. Rather, the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System is a standard to help companies design general internal management procedures. Companies write their own public environmental policies - compliance with these policies, or even compliance with the law, is not a condition of certification. ISO 14001 certifications neither audit nor verify on-the-ground environmental performance. Public consultation is not a requirement of the certification process, nor are public summaries of certification audits required. Because ISO 14001 has no forestry performance standards, any forestry company - from the most environmentally destructive to the most well-managed - can be certified. Contrary to claims by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, third party audits to the ISO 14001 standard do not 'ensure sustainable forestry'.²⁴

Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

The bottom line for compliance with the SFI Principles and Objectives is unclear - but clearly very low.
— American Lands Alliance²⁵

Forest area SFI certified in Canada: 3,940,000ha **Number of forestry companies: 3**

Interfor states: 'The SFI program is an exacting standard to measure performance of sustainable forestry.'²⁶ However, SFI certification offers no meaningful environmental assurance for consumers seeking forest products from ecologically responsible forest management. The SFI standards are set and controlled by the American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA), a forest industry trade and lobby organization. AF&PA members control 90% of industrial timberlands, 84% of paper production, and 50% of solid wood production in the USA. Members of the AF&PA are considered by definition to be in compliance with the SFI Principles and Objectives. Recently the AF&PA has begun licensing its SFI standard to non-AF&PA members in Canada. Interfor's SFI certification of its 2.9 million hectare coastal operations is the largest single SFI certification to date, and represents more than 10% of the AF&PA's total cumulative SFI certification area target for the end of 2001.

The SFI programme was carefully contrived by the AF&PA as a means of improving its members' bad public image, while minimising the actual requirements to implement better forest management standards. Analysis of SFI standards published by the British Columbian government found: 'a high degree of freedom in how the applicant decides to meet each objective and prescriptiveness is kept to a minimum.... There is minimal requirements in regards to social and community standards, and there is no mention of consideration of indigenous peoples. Land tenure is not addressed.'²⁷

The AF&PA plans a reported US\$7 million public relations campaign to promote its SFI certification to consumers. This is part of the US\$85 million North American forestry industry campaign to convince consumers that the destructive forestry practices that have given the industry such a bad name are now a thing of the past. Interfor's certified clearcutting of ancient forests tells a very different story.

Canadian Standards Association (CSA)

The [CSA] system does not require the achievement of any particular performance standard, much less the type that would signify sustainably managed forests. — Canadian Environmental Network²⁸

Forest area CSA certified in Canada: 4,215,000ha Number of forestry companies: 3

Interfor states: 'Interfor is... participating in a multi-company cooperative to develop a sustainable forestry plan based on Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards.'²⁹ The CSA 'sustainable forest management' standard was developed under the auspices of the Canadian Sustainable Forestry Certification Coalition, a collective of 22 Canadian Forest Industry Associations. It was designed to be consistent with the ISO 14001 certification system for specific application to forestry. CSA sets a framework and a system for conducting a local public consultation by which the company solicits input on selected aspects of its forestry management. However, because companies retain full control to define and set their own performance and management objectives, CSA certification does not give consumers independent assurance that the products they buy come from well-managed forests.³⁰

Canada's failing standards

With the exception of the FSC certification – a certification that Interfor does not hold on any of its tenures – the logging certifications used in Canada fail to respond to the destructive forestry methods that the international market has condemned. None of the other systems provides the consumer with a guarantee of stringent environmental standards and, as a result, none of these systems is supported by any major environmental organization. Further analysis of the weaknesses of forest certification in Canada can be found in the Greenpeace report *Sorting through the systems* (www.greenpeace.org/~forests).



FSC Trademark©
1996 Forest Stewardship
Council AC (FSC-UK-0628)

FSC - the only certification to buy

We can't think of a better way to kill the credibility of the FSC in British Columbia than to accept Interfor, in any way, into the FSC certification process. — Friends of Clayoquot Sound³¹

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) offers the only certification with international market credibility. The FSC certification is assessed on independent environmental, social and economic performance standards, audited in the forest. The criteria for certification cover basic principles including:

- **Conservation of ancient forests** of major environmental, social and cultural significance
- **Environmental impact** of logging methods
- **Tenure and land-use rights** and responsibilities
- **Community relations** and workers rights
- **Monitoring** and assessment of management plans.

The main problem for the FSC certification scheme is the PR misuse made of it by companies that have only token FSC certification or indeed no FSC certification at all. Interfor, for instance, makes much of the fact that it is 'piloting an application for FSC certification'.³² Even the most destructive forestry company can claim an intention to seek FSC certification, but the FSC does not certify intentions, it certifies results.

The road to recovery

putting words into practice

Time for radical overhaul

As David Emerson, the President of Canada's largest softwood timber company, observes: 'The environmental issue is bigger, tougher and more complex than many in the industry wish to believe and solving it will be equally difficult.'³⁴ In an address to the 58th Annual Truck Loggers' convention, Emerson laid out a plan - 'not unlike the 12 step Alcoholics Anonymous program'³⁵ - that begins with recognizing that the industry has a problem. From there, the only way to improve the credibility of the industry in the world marketplace is through radical overhaul to place 'sound principles of forest management based on an ecosystems perspective'³⁶ at the heart of how and where companies operate.

The first step on the road to recovery for Interfor is admitting that its problems are not simply cosmetic. The second step is recognizing the destructive impact of its current practice both on people and the environment. Only through an acceptance of ecosystem-based planning will the company be able to make a constructive contribution to the future of the Great Bear Rainforest. This must include commitments to real changes in on-the-ground operations:

- **Preserving ancient rainforest** valleys needed as habitat for species such as the grizzly bear and spirit bear
- **Obtaining informed consent from indigenous Nations** before logging their traditional territories
- **Protecting fish habitat** by increasing riparian zones and not logging right up to the banks of fish-bearing streams or causing landslides through roadbuilding
- **Ending clearcutting** and other destructive logging methods.

Learning from Interfor's mistakes - some environmental ABCs

Preservation of ancient forest of major environmental significance

Although the Clayoquot received UNESCO Man-and-Biosphere designation in 2000, Interfor is riding roughshod over objections from local communities and environmental groups and logging the region in an environmentally irresponsible manner.

Conservation of wildlife and plant species and their habitats

Interfor operates in many areas known to shelter vulnerable, threatened or endangered species. This includes the Surf Lakes on Princess Royal Island, which is home to the white spirit bear and significant herring spawning grounds.

Protection of watersheds and other forest resources

Pristine, unlogged rainforest watersheds in BC are endangered landscape features whose conservation is of high global priority. The Klaskish on northern Vancouver Island was one of the last intact watersheds on Vancouver Island and had been identified by government agencies and various land-use processes for special management. However, Interfor has now logged the valley to such an extent that its intact characteristics may already have been lost.

Sensitive logging harvest practices

Industrial forestry practices such as clearcutting do long-term damage to soils, wildlife, fish, and riparian habitats that underpin forest integrity as a whole. Almost all Interfor's logging is through clearcuts that can level an area the size of 90 football pitches. Interfor is logging in 11 areas where the current Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) exceeds the estimated Long Term Harvest Level (LTHL). Quite simply, this means that the rate at which Interfor is logging cannot possibly be sustained for any period of time.



The future of the Great Bear Rainforest lies in expanding and linking protected areas - many species like the grizzly bear require large connected areas of ancient forest wilderness for their survival

Why are we considered the Second Coming of Darth Vader?

— Interfor CEO³³



Interfor worker takes part in a vigilante attack on peaceful protesters in the Elaho Valley in 1999

INTERFOR and social issues *clearcutting people's future*

How not to handle social issues

Interfor has a long way to go in terms of community relations. In 1999, more than 70 masked Interfor workers and friends took the law into their own hands, assaulting local environmentalists as they protested peacefully in BC's Elaho Valley. Three victims needed hospital attention. A Supreme Court ruling found Interfor itself partly responsible.³⁸ In January 2001, when five loggers were convicted, the judge stated that the attack had been carried out with Interfor's 'tacit corporate approval'.³⁹

Interfor continues to log on lands without informed consent from indigenous Nations who have never ceded title to their traditional territories. The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories and resources must be recognized and respected. Where there are disputes over land ownership and use, appropriate mechanisms must be employed to resolve them.

When they clearcut our ancient rainforests they clearcut the Nuxalk culture. As they clearcut Ista, which is sacred to the Nuxalk, they are clearcutting our history.

— Head Hereditary Chief Nuximlayc, Nuxalk Nation³⁷

How not to handle economic issues

Ultimately, while companies have been profiting handsomely from our public forests, the public has been left with a massive hidden debt. — Sierra Legal Defense Fund⁴⁰

Exporting jobs

According to Interfor: 'The money generated by this vital industry largely stays in BC, contributing to individual livelihoods of workers and also to fundamental government services such as schools, hospitals, roads, and social programs.'⁴¹ However, Interfor's export permit for 325,000 cubic metres raw logs represents lost jobs to BC workers and taxpayers.⁴² Since 1999, Interfor Japan has leased facilities at Itochu Lumber processing mill, Sodegaura, Chiba. Interfor Japan imports oversized rough timber produced by Interfor's Fraser and Mackenzie mills in BC, which is further processed into construction timber and sold to Japanese customers⁴³ - adding value in Japan, not Canada.

Stumpage fraud

According to George Heyman, President of the BC Government and Services Employees Union: 'British Columbians are losing \$138 million due to grade-setting. That would put a lot of forestry employees back to work with plenty of money left over for social programs.'⁴⁴ Interfor pays as little as \$0.25 per cubic metre - around \$10 per truckload - in stumpage for clearcutting the Surf Lakes region on Princess Royal Island, the home of the white spirit bear.⁴⁵ A stumpage fee is the amount the company pays the government to log on publicly-owned land. While the fee is supposed to be based on the value of the timber, companies like Interfor have found a way to pay far lower stumpage than market value through a practice called grade-setting. Trees of little market value are cut first, establishing the stumpage payment for the entire tenure. The Sierra Legal Defense Fund estimates that Interfor's grade-setting cost the BC taxpayers \$77.5 million over a 15 month period between 1998 and 2000.

Turning a company around - more than just a corporate facelift

We are hearing more and more from our customers that they and their customers don't want wood from old-growth clearcuts. — CEO MacMillan-Bloedel (now Weyerhaeuser)⁴⁶

Interfor's competitors understand that the crisis faced by the BC forest industry goes beyond a simple image problem. One company that has made steps to turn itself around is Weyerhaeuser's Coastal Group, formerly MacMillan Bloedel.⁴⁷ Weyerhaeuser realised that in order to meet customer demand it had to end destructive forest practices such as clearcutting. The first step was to make real changes to forest practice on the ground. In contrast to Interfor's notorious logging operations in its Clayoquot Sound tenures, Weyerhaeuser has transferred its entire cutting rights in that area to Iisaak - a joint forestry venture that Weyerhaeuser has formed with the region's Nuuchahnulth indigenous Nation. Iisaak will not log in pristine watersheds, and will use selective low-impact logging elsewhere.

The three step credibility programme

an action plan for **INTERFOR**

It is time for Interfor to wake up to reality and admit the problems its current logging practice causes to itself, the forest industry and the Great Bear Rainforest. The action plan is straightforward:

- Place a long-term moratorium on logging of all intact valleys and key ecological areas within its tenure
- Commit to constructive engagement in the development of a meaningful conservation and ecosystem-based management plan for the Great Bear Rainforest, including clear benchmarks for measuring progress and commitment
- End clearcutting and other destructive logging methods.

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We have seen a lot of trust betrayed over the past several years by government and coastal forest companies. Greenpeace's campaign has been the lever that has moved the mountain. So far the mountain has grumbled, publicly said that it is going to move, but it has not actually covered much distance. Promises are wonderful, but promises made in the heat of the night are gone and forgotten by morning. I think that it would be wise of Greenpeace to maintain its pressure at this point.

— Russell Collier, Gitksan indigenous Nation, February 2001



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