

# G R E E N P E A C E Forest Views

a newsletter for customers and investors of Canadian logging companies

WINTER 2001/2

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*"These new processes further our New Era commitment to adopt a scientifically based, principled approach to environmental management that ensures sustainability, accountability and responsibility."*

*Sustainable Resource Management Minister Stan Hagen, commenting on the implementation of the Great Bear Rainforest Agreement. November 15, 2001*



**B.C. Premier Gordon Campbell**

The 7,500 hectare Johnston Creek is a critical rainforest valley in the heart of the Great Bear Rainforest. It is home to a high concentration of Grizzly bears who feast on salmon in the creek. The Great Bear Rainforest Agreement calls for this and other valleys to be protected from logging. Will Premier Gordon Campbell honour this agreement?

## Great Bear Deal Makes Progress

**New British Columbia Liberal Government Agrees to Honour Elements of Deal to Protect Canada's Rainforest**

**O**n November 15th 2001 following a lengthy review, British Columbia's new Liberal Government took steps to endorse the landmark Great Bear Rainforest Agreement which was ratified on April 4th by the previous New Democratic Party Government. Premier Gordon Campbell took power in the province in June 2001, and committed to review the Agreement. The initial agreement was reached after years of intense discussions involving environmental groups, many First Nations, coastal communities, logging companies, forest workers and the B.C. Government.

After concluding its review, the Liberal Government has agreed to:

- respect the moratoria on industrial development in 68 rainforest valleys;
- support the second phase of the land-use planning process for the southern half of the Great Bear Rainforest;
- begin a similar land-use planning process for the northwestern portion of the Great Bear Rainforest;
- convene an independent science and socio-economic panel to guide the land-use planning processes;
- honour the commitment to provide a short-term transition fund of CAD\$35 million for affected workers and contractors.

However Mr. Campbell has yet to follow through on one key point - the permanent protection of 20 critical rainforest valleys detailed in the initial Agreement reached in April. Mr. Campbell has committed

to legislation that grants formal protection of the valleys in January 2002, after further review. If he fails to protect these 20 critical areas, this would deal a substantial blow to the ongoing planning process.

Failure to act on every element of the package, including protection of these rainforest valleys, could initiate an unraveling of the whole Agreement. If he acts quickly to legislate the protection of these rainforest valleys, Mr. Campbell's leadership will help maintain the confidence of the global marketplace.

The Great Bear Rainforest is the world's largest remaining expanse of pristine valleys and lush ancient temperate rainforest, and is home to

some of the most biologically unique plants and animals on the planet, including grizzlies, salmon, Kermode "spirit" bears, wolves and giant, thousand year-old trees.



photo: Greenpeace/Beltra

photo: McAllister/Raincoast

# World Governments Prepare For Ancient Forest Summit



In 1992 world governments met at the United Nations (UN) Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, to address the global environmental crisis recognized by scientists and politicians around the world. The largest environmental conference ever held, the Rio Earth Summit resulted in five separate agreements, including the legally binding Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). But ten years later, most of the 180 countries that formally committed to the CBD have done little to live up to their commitment to conserve the world's biological and cultural diversity.

In April 2002, these same world governments - the United Nations - will meet in The Hague, The Netherlands, to decide on a ten-year plan for the ancient forests. The outcome of this Ancient Forest Summit will determine the fate of the world's remaining ancient forests and the plants, animals and people they support.

As world governments fail to protect the world's forests, more and more companies are stepping in instead. Many already have progressive purchasing policies demanding wood that comes from eco-certified forestry operations, and is not derived from endangered forest areas. Such leadership by the private sector sends a powerful signal to governments that they are lagging behind in environmental stewardship and that urgent action is needed by all governments. After all, such policies would not have to be adopted by companies if governments were effectively protecting the world ancient forests. At the Ancient Forest Summit in April, Greenpeace is calling on world governments to take immediate steps to halt forest destruction by:

- placing moratoria on logging and other industrial activities in all large areas of ancient forests until appropriate protected area systems have been established and ecologically responsible plans for forest conservation and sustainable development have been agreed;

- adopting measures to ensure that timber is produced and traded in an ecologically, socially, and legally responsible way; and
- creating a global ancient forest fund of US \$15-billion annually to fund these measures.

At a recent CBD planning meeting in Montreal, SBSTTA - the scientific advisory panel to the CBD -



agreed to recommend that governments "... will take into consideration the need to urgently prioritize biodiversity conservation efforts on the most endangered and environmentally-significant forest ecosystems and species, in particular primary forests." This is a positive step, though the real test of governments will lie in their ability to take decisive action in The Hague this April.

A new Greenpeace briefing paper outlines the success of the Great Bear Rainforest Agreement and places it into the context of the CBD. It argues that, if successful, the Great Bear deal can serve as a model for the protection of other critical forest areas around the world, and set a new standard for innovative logging plans and conservation economies. A copy of this briefing is available in the "Documents" section of [www.greenpeace.org/-forests](http://www.greenpeace.org/-forests).

For more information see: [www.greenpeace.org/saveordelete](http://www.greenpeace.org/saveordelete) or [www.biodiv.org](http://www.biodiv.org)

photos: Caroline Hayeur/Greenpeace

# Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Logging Now a Reality In B.C.

**F**SC is the only independent, internationally recognized eco-labeling certification system for well-managed forests. It enjoys wide support from the logging industry, environmental groups, First Nations and other local communities and from industry leaders such as Ikea & Home Depot. For the last two years, stakeholders around B.C. have been hard at work developing a draft set of FSC standards in line with international principles & criteria. The British Columbia FSC steering committee is well represented by all interest groups around the province, from major logging companies such as Lignum, to environmental groups such as Greenpeace.

Five smaller logging companies are currently FSC certified around the province through an interim set of FSC standards, and already small amounts of FSC-certified lumber are on the market. One positive example is Iisaak Forest Resources based in Clayoquot Sound.

Clayoquot Sound became an environmental hotspot when logging companies moved in to log its remaining pristine rainforest areas in the early 1990's. Almost a thousand people went to jail trying to blockade logging in the region, and MacMillan Bloedel (now Weyerhaeuser) saw its customers beginning to distance themselves from the company. Almost a

decade later, Clayoquot has turned into a success story for Canada, and has set a new standard for environmentally sound logging and community cooperation. Weyerhaeuser handed over 51% of its tenure rights to log in the region to a First Nations run company, with the two working in partnership to implement strict logging guidelines developed by an independent science panel for the region. The joint venture is called Iisaak, meaning 'respect' in the local Nuu-Chal-Nulth language.

Iisaak became FSC certified in the summer of 2001, producing eco-certified Western Red Cedar. While the quantity of FSC certified timber currently available is still relatively small in B.C., it shows that FSC-certified logging is, in fact, possible in both the coastal rainforest and the interior pine forests of the province, and is widely supported within B.C. and by customers around the world.

For more information see [www.iisaak.com](http://www.iisaak.com)  
To obtain FSC-certified wood, contact Eric Schroff:  
[eschroff@iisaak.com](mailto:eschroff@iisaak.com). The current draft of the B.C. FSC standards can be downloaded from [www.fsc-bc.org](http://www.fsc-bc.org)

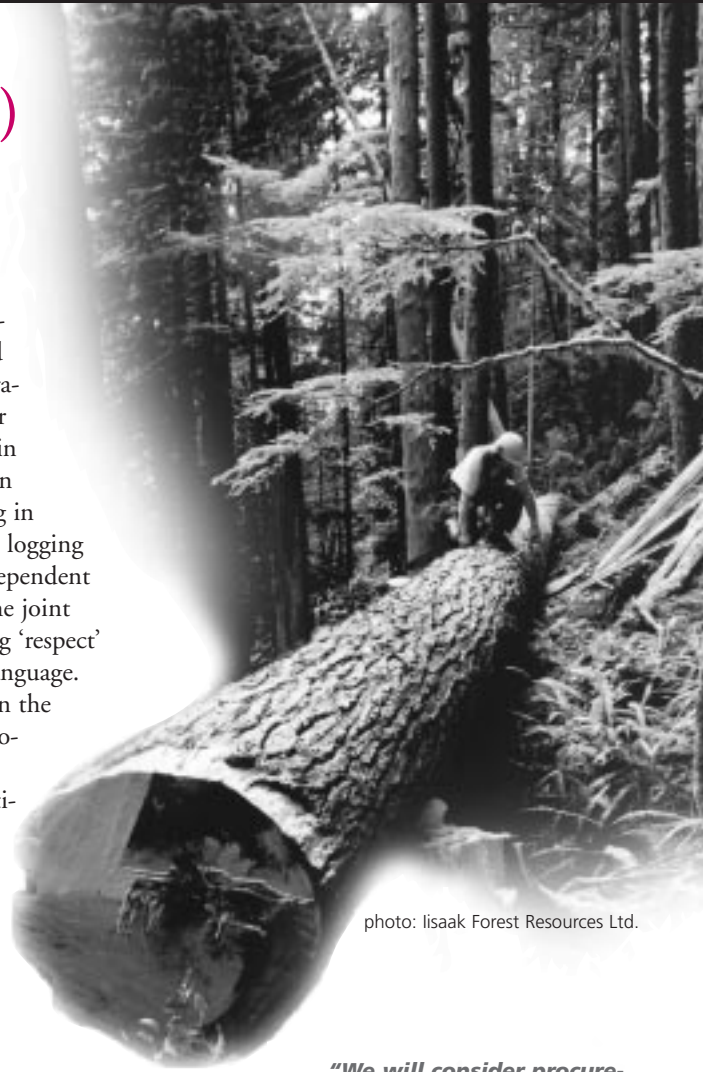


photo: iisaak Forest Resources Ltd.

*"We will consider procurement of forest products derived from native and long-settled, forest dependent community operations in ancient forest areas if they are independently certified according to strict ecological criteria"*

Random House Canada. 12th  
October 2001

## Canadian Book Publishers Go Ancient Forest Friendly.

**I**n October 2001, 21 of Canada's top book publishing houses announced their commitment to use only ancient forest friendly papers (including FSC eco-certified and recycled papers), and to phase out the use of paper products derived from endangered forests around the world. Literary giants including McClelland & Stewart, Random House Canada and Penguin Canada have pledged to publish all books on ancient forest

friendly paper by the end of 2004. One third of all trees logged are used for paper production, and in Canada the vast majority comes from Boreal and temperate old-growth forests. The commitments of the Canadian book publishers are particularly timely, as paper consumption is growing twice as fast as any other type of wood product.

The publishers' commitments are in line with other visionary companies such as furniture

giant Ikea and hardware chain Home Depot. Such procurement policies help to provide incentives for logging companies to become FSC certified, and stimulate the growing market for recycled paper. Canadian author Timothy Findley was on hand at the International Writers Festival in Toronto to applaud the publishers' decisions, commenting that, "Libraries are the home of our cultural heritage, holding the wisdom of generations. Ancient

forests are nature's library, home to our biological heritage, protecting species for the future. We need not read every book to value a library. We need not harvest every tree to make books. Keep our ancient forests alive."

For more information see [www.marketsinitiative.org](http://www.marketsinitiative.org)

## Forest Facts

As of September 30th 2001, the following major B.C. logging companies are members of FSC, and are aiming for certification of all their logging operations within a reasonable timeframe as defined by FSC International:

- International Forest Products Ltd. (Interfor)
- Lignum Ltd.
- Tembec Ltd.
- Weyerhaeuser Canada Coastal division (listed under former name of MacMillan Bloedel Limited)
- Western Forest Products Limited

**"We want to do our part towards stopping the destruction of old-growth forests,"**

Krys Ross, Vice President and General Manager of McClelland & Stewart Ltd.



photo: Al Harvey/Slidefarm

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# Measuring Progress: A Look At Some Benchmarks

In the last issue of Forest Views, we laid out some benchmarks by which to measure what progress has been made on the implementation of the Great Bear Rainforest Agreement. In this issue, we look at just how much progress the process has made in its first 8 months by assessing some of these benchmarks:

## Benchmark

Have the protection areas agreed to in the provincial government's April 4 announcement been formalized through Orders in Council?

Does the Coast Information Team have an arms-length standing from all parties? Will the land-use planning tables have adequate time to incorporate the Coast Information Team's (CIT) advice into their decision making?

Is the team evaluating regional economic options for BC's rainforests, in addition to logging?

Has the government reduced the rate of logging in the immediate term to take into account new protected areas and deferrals to ensure that logging pressure is not transferred to other sensitive areas while planning continues?

Are there transition funds and plans for communities, workers and contractors to adapt to change?

## Progress Made

No. The Liberal government has indicated that it will follow through on this in January 2002.

Independence: Yes. Timelines: Unclear. The Liberals have imposed a very tight timeline on the planning processes, which may allow enough time for adequate scientific and socio-economic assessment and the incorporation of the assessment into the planning.

Yes.

No. However the government has indicated a willingness to tackle this in January.

Yes and No. CDN\$35 million will be provided for workers and contractors, but no new money has yet been allocated for communities who live in the region to develop a sustainable local economy.

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**"We would never buy paper made from dead bears, otter, 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 clear-cut trees."**

**Margaret Atwood, author,  
published by Random House**

photo: O'Neill/Greenpeace

[www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org)