

Certificate Holder:	Daishowa-Marubeni International Ltd. Peace River Pulp Division	Certification Body (CB):	KPMG Forest Certification Services Inc.
FSC CW certificate code:	KF- COC-001020 KF- CW-001020	Date of CB Approval:	May 14, 2017
Date of Risk Assessment:	May 1, 2017	Address of CB:	900 – 777 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver BC V7Y 1K3
Certificate Holder Address:	Woodlands Business Unit Postal Bag 6500, Pulp Mill Site Peace River, Alberta T8S 1V5		
Fibre Supply District of Origin, including countries covered with this risk assessment (FCS-STD-40-005-V3-1):	Northwest Alberta, Canada Ecoregions ¹ within the District of Origin: Muskwa-Slave Lake Forests (Relatively Stable / Intact ²) , Alberta-British Columbia Foothills Forests (Critical / Endangered), Mid-Continental Canadian Forests (Vulnerable) and Canadian Aspen Forests and Parklands (Critical / Endangered)		

Category	FSC Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
1. Illegally Harvested Wood The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	AB: www.illegal-logging.info www.eia-international.org https://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/ministrypage?cat1=Ministry&cat2=Legislation http://www.qp.alberta.ca/documents/Regs/1973_060.pdf - Timber Management Regulations Public disclosure of Enforcement and Compliance in Alberta	Canada is a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Canada has adopted legislation for enforcing this convention, the Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA), similar to the US amended Lacey Act and the European Union Timber Regulation. In Alberta, Section 120 of the Timber Management Regulations outlines the Transportation requirements and Schedules 1 and 2 in the regulation outlines enforcement measures. The Timber Management Regulation includes provisions to ensure that compliance and enforcement takes place and that each load of timber from private and public land is accompanied by a load slip. The Government of Alberta monitors compliance by conducting planned and random audits of forest operations and timber production and by	Low Risk (AB)

¹ World Wildlife Fund – US, Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World, 2004 (WWF Wildfinder). <http://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/conservation-science-data-and-tools>

² WWF Wildfinder: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/science/wildfinder/>

			<p>conducting field inspections. There is also self-reporting by forest companies and individuals.</p> <p>There is legislation in place to regulate forestry activities, which is generally well enforced. There is no evidence that illegal logging is a wide scale problem in these districts.</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	<p>www.illegal-logging.info</p> <p>www.eia-international.org</p> <p>http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/forestry?page?cat1=Forest%20Management&cat2=Forest%20Management%20Agreements&cat3=FMA%20Holders</p> <p>-DMI FMA Agreements (East & West)</p>	<p>Harvesting without required permit or felling license is not known to be a problem in the country based on international sources and reports in relation to illegal logging.</p> <p>DMI FMA Agreements are awarded by the provincial government and are available on-line.</p> <p>Timber Marking and Transportation Regulation includes provisions to ensure that compliance and enforcement takes place and that each load of timber is accompanied by a load slip.</p>	
	<p>1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.</p>	<p>www.illegal-logging.info</p> <p>www.eia-international.org</p> <p>https://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/forestry?page?cat1=Forest%20Management&cat2=Forest%20Management%20Facts%20%26%20Statistics&cat3=Compliance%20Monitoring%20%26%20Enforcement%20Statistics</p> <p>Public disclosure of Enforcement and Compliance in Alberta</p> <p>DMI Fibre Procurement Principles</p>	<p>Harvesting without required permit or felling license is not known to be a problem in the country based on international sources and reports in relation to illegal logging.</p> <p>Compliance and Enforcement infractions of the Timber Management regulation are made publicly available and there is little or no evidence of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.</p> <p>DMI has contracts and declarations stating that fibre does not originate from illegal/controversial sources for the entire District of Origin.</p>	

	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.	http://www.transparency.org - Transparency International maintains regularly updated information on perceptions of corruption at the national level http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/%20-%20results-table#results-table	<p>There are no reports or information about significant levels of illegal harvesting in the country.</p> <p>Transparency International Index, 2015, ranks Canada as the 9th least corrupt country in the world.</p>	
2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	http://www.un.org/en/index.html	There currently are no UN Security Council bans on timber exports from Canada.	Low Risk (AB)

<p>and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:</p>	<p>2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)</p>	<p>Global Policy Forum www.globalpolicy.org/security/natres/timbrindex.htm www.illegal-logging.info http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/rtw/index.jsp</p>	<p>Canada is not designated as a source of conflict timber.</p>	
	<p>2.3 There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned</p>	<p>http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/L-2/ - Canada Labour Code and Regulations http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=2299 Global Child labour trends 2000 to 2004. ILO (International Labour Office) http://work.alberta.ca/employment-standards.html http://www.qp.alberta.ca/documents/acts/e09.pdf Alberta Employment Standards Code and Regulations</p>	<p>Forest employment in Canada is regulated under federal (s. 179 (Act); s. 10 (Reg.) - <i>Canada Labour Code and Regulations</i>) also strong provincial legislation exists in AB. <i>Employment Standards Code and Regulations</i> labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO provisions.</p>	

	<p>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</p>	<p>http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028568/1100100028572</p> <p>http://www.treaty8.ca/</p> <p>- Treaty 8 website</p> <p>http://www.aboriginal.alberta.ca/1.cfm</p>	<p>The District of origin is Treaty 8 Territory, home of several First Nations.</p> <p>The courts of Canada have established a legally binding consultation system. There is a process in place with both the governments of Canada and the provinces to negotiate and implement land claims and self-government agreements. Many First Nations have treaties with the government of Canada.</p> <p>Alberta has a First Nation consultation policy that must be followed by industry. Approvals are dependent upon adequate First Nation consultation.</p>	
	<p>2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.</p>	<p>Canadian Human Rights Commission</p> <p>Alberta Human Rights Commission</p> <p>Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada</p> <p>-- Federal aboriginal employment policy.</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/indigenous/Conventions/no169/lang--en/index.htm - the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples</p>	<p>Federal and provincial laws protect the rights of all workers including aboriginal employees.</p> <p>Violation of ILO Convention 169 and the rights of Indigenous and Tribal people is not known to be a problem in District of Origin based on international sources and reports.</p>	

<p>3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to threat to high conservation values if: a) 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.</p>	<p>3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten ecologically significant high conservation values.</p>	<p>Conservation International http://www.conservation.org/where/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country</p> <p>International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Centre of Plant Diversity http://www.biodiversitya-z.org/areas/11</p> <p>WWF Wildfinder http://worldwildlife.org/science/wildfinder/ -</p> <p>WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions</p> <p>WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions including the Global 200 Ecoregions https://www.worldwildlife.org/publications/global-200</p> <p>WWF Priority Places http://www.worldwildlife.org/places</p> <p>World Resources Institute (Frontier Forest) http://multimedia.wri.org/frontier_forest_maps/name-nof.html</p> <p>Intact Forests Landscapes www.intactforests.org</p> <p>Global Forest Watch http://www.globalforestwatch.ca/publications/20090402A</p>	<p><u>HCV's not applicable to the District of Origin</u></p> <p>Conservation International biodiversity hot spots or high priority wilderness areas</p> <p>Centres of plant diversity as identified by IUCN and WWF</p> <p>WWF Global 200 or Priority Places listed as Critical / Endangered within the District of Origin</p> <p><u>HCV's existing within the District of Origin but not threatened by forest management activities (at the ecoregion level)</u></p> <p>The Muskwa-Slave Lake Forest is identified in the Global 200 Ecoregions as relatively stable / intact forest. Therefore there is no threat from forest management activities.</p> <p>Intact Forest Landscapes</p> <p>The district of origin contains some areas of provincially significant intact forests (5,000 ha to 50,000 ha). The provincially significant intact forests are located in the Canadian Aspen Forests and parklands and the Mid-Continental Canadian Forests ecoregions. FSC released an advice note for the interpretation of the default clause of Motion 65 (ADV-20-007-018 V1-0) stating that forest management operations within IFL's can only proceed if they do not impact more than 20% of the IFL and do not reduce the IFL below the 50,000 Ha threshold. Minimal impacts to IFL's were noted to be <1%. In an effort to remain globally consistent the Intact Forest Landscapes methodology was applied as opposed to the Global Forest Watch Canada Methodology (although the results are very similar – well under the 20% / 50,000Ha threshold).</p>	<p>Low Risk (at the ecoregion level)</p>
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		<p>FPAC</p> <p>Forestry Requirements for Natural Range of Variation</p> <p>LandWeb</p>	<p><u>HCV's existing within the District of Origin and potentially threatened by forest management activities (at the ecoregion level)</u></p> <p>WWF Ecoregion Status not listed as Global 200</p> <p>The <u>Canadian Aspen Forests and Parklands</u> and the <u>Alberta-British Colombia Foothills Forests</u> are listed as critical / endangered (CAF&P primarily to agricultural expansion and ABCFF a combination of logging, agriculture, oil/gas) while the <u>Mid-Continental Canadian Forests</u> are listed as vulnerable (50% intact; citing disturbance from forestry, oil & gas and mining) in the WWF ecoregions. (See FSC Indicator 3.2)</p> <p>DMI and a number of its SW suppliers (many of which are Forest Products of Canada – FPAC members) are signatories to the <u>Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement</u>. The Agreement recognizes that although the responsibility for the future of forestry and conservation in Canada's boreal forest rests primarily with governments, both industry and environmentalists have a duty to help define that future. The CBFA provides both parties with a plan to work towards a stronger, more competitive forestry industry and a better protected, more sustainably managed boreal forest. Early in 2016 the CBFA released the "<u>Forestry Requirements for Natural Range of Variation (NRV) Analysis and Target Setting</u>" co-developed by FPAC (industry and ENGO's). The science based, NRV analysis is currently under development by the Foothills Research Institute's LandWeb Project.</p> <p>DMI's Detailed Forest Management Plans (for both FMA's) have been developed by implementing the Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) as a coarse filter approach to risk management. The concept is to emulate natural disturbances (primarily fire events) that occur naturally on the landscape. Northern boreal plains landscapes are subject to extensive, recurrent wildfire disturbance history, a landscape NRV state under which caribou and other species have persisted because of northern fire regime characteristics which leave fires skips and tremendous residual forest structure surviving those fires within and proximal to those burns. A key component to this approach is a commitment to leave 15% retention at the landscape level. Retention serves several purposes such as, hiding / line of sight cover, coarse woody debris recruitment, connectivity to the adjacent forests – these retention patches serve as habitat and corridors or stepping stones for species recovery and dispersal. DMI's emulation strategy (EBM, variable retention harvest design) strives to leave similar patterns of</p>	<p>Unspecified Risk</p> <p>See FSC Indicator 3.2</p>
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		<p>Federal Species at Risk Act –Woodland Caribou Recovery Strategies</p> <p>http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/document/default_e.cfm?documentID=2253</p> <p>http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_caribou_boreal_caribou_0912_e1.pdf</p>	<p>structure that are among the highest levels in Canada, along with the additive benefit of another 40+% of the FMA landbase not operated by the company because of exclusions for various sensitive values or operability challenge (landbase excluded from timber supply).</p> <p>Landscape scale connectivity is the basis on which DMI’s identification of a Continuous Reserve Network (CRN) has been developed. This CRN is the collective landscape portions that are part of or embedded within DMI FMA tenures that have been identified for exclusion from timber supply. It represents a significant portion of the northern FMA landscape (c. 1.18 million hectares) and arguably contributes to protecting sensitive unique values and natural processes within DMI FMA tenures, because these areas are not subject to forest harvest operations. The CRN does inherently also account for portions of caribou range overlapping DMI tenure that are not subject to timber harvest nor part of DMI timber supply.</p> <p>Woodland Caribou populations – the various caribou herds within the District of Origin are listed as a threatened species under the Federal Species at Risk Act.</p>	
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	<p>3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.</p>	<p>Forest Management Plans</p> <p>Alberta Planning Standard</p> <p>DMI Operating Ground Rules</p> <p>CBFA</p>	<p><u>Woodland Caribou</u> Current caribou policy emphasizes a principle that caribou conservation is a shared government, public and private sector responsibility, but that it will be led by government including the identification of targets (population, habitat), directing recovery planning forums and population intervention management (caribou, predators, moose, deer). Dating back to 2005, such forums have been initiated with government invitation to stakeholders ONLY within west-central Alberta and northeast Alberta. In Alberta, Caribou decline is a cumulative effects issue across government land-use policy (land access –public, industry), predator-prey population management, active climate change influences, and multiple overlapping industry sectors on the landscape. Recovery solutions are distinctly not solely within the realm of the forest-sector, nor solely within industry control.</p> <p>DMI and a number of its SW suppliers (many of which are Forest Products of Canada – FPAC members) are signatories to the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement. The Agreement recognizes that although the responsibility for the future of forestry and conservation in Canada’s boreal forest rests primarily with governments, both industry and environmentalists have a duty to help define that future. The CBFA provides both parties with a plan to work towards a stronger, more competitive forestry industry and a better protected, more sustainably managed boreal forest. It entails a commitment by the environmental groups to stop boycotting the forest companies involved. In return, the companies have agreed to collaborate on a number of specific goals, two in particular addressing the completion of a network of protected areas and accelerated at-risk species plans, and one addressing the development of a world-leading standards-of-practice centering on EBM and NRV science. In addition to the previous Indicator section describing work of the CBFA National Working Group in developing a state-of-art Methodological Framework (MF) for CBFA caribou planning exercises, that same national group has developed an MF to guide Protected Areas planning at both the national-scale and within provincial working groups (Several forest operators participated in the national team development of this MF). The Protected Areas Planning MF has gained distinct positive response and interest from the Alberta government because of its innovative, credible, repeatable, transparent and whole-landscape approach to conservation planning.</p>	<p>Low Risk (at the ecoregion level)</p>
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		<p>AB Caribou Alberta Caribou Committee:</p> <p>Forestry Requirements for Natural Range of Variation LandWeb</p>	<p>Following 2-years of preparations (2011-2012) an innovative, comprehensive and unprecedented scale Protected Areas Assessment & Planning exercise by the CBFA is now underway (2013-14) covering the entire portions of Alberta & BC that are encompassed within the boreal area (as geographically defined by Brandt). Several forest operators are participating in the AB-BC Regional Working Group developing this product. DMI is participating directly in the Sub-committee that is co-leading the technical exercise using the MF and a defined work plan with 2014-2015 milestones in collaboration with contract expertise and the CBFA Science Team. The RWG has engaged the Alberta government during this CBFA exercise in an attempt to influence the conservation outcomes of the Alberta government during the course of their active Land Use Framework regional planning exercises. The Alberta-BC exercise and the national exercise both evaluated past government protected areas exercises. Both anchor to build on existing government processes as well as existing protected areas as a start-point in the aspiration to complete a national network that addresses conservation gaps under a whole-landscape approach also accounting for the contribution of forest sector EBM/SFM to landscape ecosystem health.</p> <p>Early in 2016 the CBFA released the “Forestry Requirements for Natural Range of Variation (NRV) Analysis and Target Setting” co-developed by FPAC (industry and ENGO’s). The science based, NRV analysis is currently under development by the Foothills Research Institute’s LandWeb Project.</p> <p>Caribou in AB</p> <p>There are 7 caribou ranges within the portion of the broader District of Origin where there is potential to source fibre. These herds and associated ecoregion(s) are as follows:</p> <p>Slave Lake - Mid-Continental Canadian Forest</p> <p>Nipisi - Mid-Continental Canadian Forest</p> <p>Red Earth Mid-Continental Canadian Forest</p> <p>Chinchaga – Alberta-British Columbia Foothills Forest / Muskwa-Slave Lake forests</p> <p>Caribou Mtn - Canadian Aspen forests and parklands / Muskwa-Slave Lake forests</p>	
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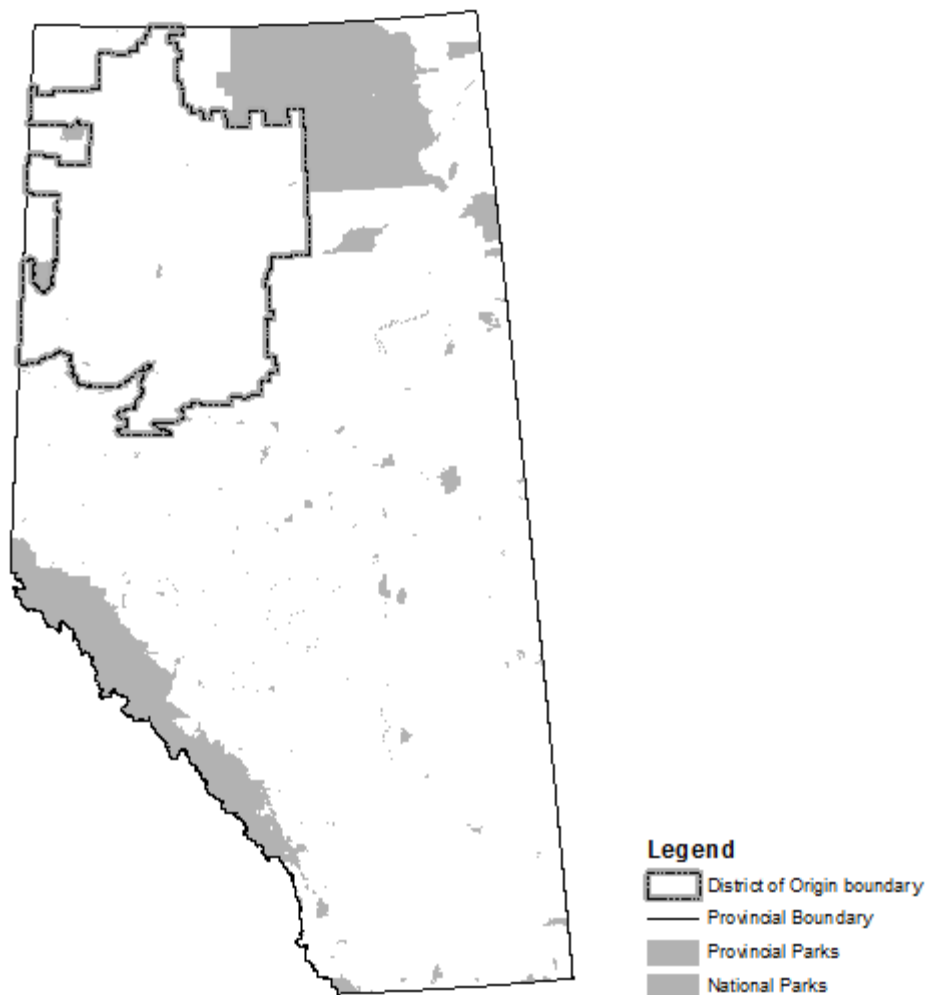
		<p>GoA Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan</p> <p>GoA Press release</p>	<p>invitational MSAG process, as well as in the Foothills Landscape Management Forum (FLMF) associated with the foothills Research Institute (fRI). The FLMF also developed specific caribou habitat management recommendations submitted to government for consideration in the government-led west central caribou planning exercise. The MSAG is no longer functioning but has influenced the caribou recovery planning process in AB. A draft of the proposed AB Caribou Range Plan was open for public and stakeholder comments during the summer of 2016. This draft specifically aimed at the Little Smoky and A La Peche herds and was comprised of recommendations from the Denhoff report which also references the other caribou herds in the NW.</p> <p><u>WWF Ecoregion Status</u></p> <p>The <u>Canadian Aspen Forests and Parklands</u> and the <u>Alberta-British Colombia Foothills Forests</u> are listed as critical / endangered (CAF&P primarily to agricultural expansion and ABCFF a combination of logging, agriculture, oil/gas) while the <u>Mid-Continental Canadian Forests</u> are listed as vulnerable (50% intact; citing disturbance from forestry, oil & gas and mining) in the WWF ecoregions.</p> <p>Risk is minimized by legislated requirements and voluntary tactics such as sustainable forest management certification (3rd party verified). Approximately 80% of the DMI's fibre originates from a SFM certified forest complimented with a chain of custody certification.</p> <p>Within AB the rate of forest conversion to non-forest use is within an acceptable limit (provincially), as per Controlled Wood Category #4. Timber harvesting supplemented by reforestation does not equate to deforestation (legislated requirement).</p> <p>Approximately 25% of the Canadian Aspen Forest and Parkland intersects with the District of Origin. The majority lies within the White Zone – a designation created by the AB government which has been allocated to future agriculture use. DMI does accept a small portion of fibre from this source – otherwise it would be destroyed.</p> <p>The management approach described below pertains to both caribou populations and ecoregions with a status of critical/endangered.</p>	
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		<p>Setting Alberta on the Path to Caribou Recovery (Denhoff)</p> <p>AB – Landuse Framework and regional plans</p> <p>https://landuse.alberta.ca/PLANFORALBERTA/LANDUSEFRAMEWORK/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>World Bank "Rule of Law" indicators</p>	<p>The Government of Alberta introduced the Land-use Framework initiative in 2008. The Framework provides a blueprint for land-use management and decision-making to address Alberta’s growth pressures and achieve the province’s long-term economic, environmental and social goals. The Framework commits to the development of land-use plans for each of seven land-use regions. Land-use Framework regional plans use environmental management frameworks as a key approach to managing the long-term cumulative effects of development on the environment at a regional level. Environmental management frameworks identify the key indicators of interest for air, water and biodiversity and set targets and/or triggers (i.e., proactive warning signs) and limits (i.e., clear boundaries in the system that cannot be exceeded) for these indicators and/or their stressors as appropriate. Ongoing monitoring, assessment and reporting of environmental conditions relative to triggers and limits are completed and management actions taken, as needed, based on conditions found in the environment. In 2012, the Alberta government released the Lower Athabasca Regional Plan, the first of the seven regional plans. The South Saskatchewan Regional Plan is scheduled for release in 2014 and development of the remaining plans is underway including the North Saskatchewan Regional Plan, Upper Athabasca, and the Lower/Upper Peace Region (the latter of which encompasses DMI FMA tenures).</p> <p>Alberta is nearing the final stages of developing Alberta’s Biodiversity Policy. The policy provides provincial-scale direction for the conservation, restoration and maintenance of Alberta’s biodiversity to ensure the cumulative effects of development and natural impacts on ecosystems and habitats are managed. The policy is integrated and aligned with provincial air, water and resource use policies including the <i>Land-Use Framework</i>, <i>Water for Life Strategy</i>, <i>Wetland Policy</i>, <i>Clean Energy Strategy</i> and <i>Climate Change Strategy</i>, as well as government direction related to biodiversity at both provincial and regional scales. DMI has directly participated in invitational stakeholder sessions conducted by government in continually evolving policy and implementation guidelines around water and wetlands.</p> <p>DMI maintains a Public Advisory Committee (PAC) which is comprised of several relevant stakeholders in the District of Origin. The list of stakeholders include members of the public, municipal government, trapper, other industry, other timber operators (sawmills) and the GoA. This PAC played an integral role in the development of the DFMP during</p>	
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			<p>which values including conservation values were identified, objectives developed, indicators/targets selected and forest management strategy commitments were designed. The PAC has been renewed and is now participating in the “operational” phase to observe and provide feedback on implementation and monitoring of the DFMP and associated values.</p> <p>In accordance with Section 2 of Advice-40-005-14 compliance with FSC Indicator 3.2 is met as</p> <p>(2a) Canada has a “Rule of Law” index rating of 95% and is a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>(2b) significant support by relevant national/ regional stakeholders from these areas of the District of Origin is demonstrated through past completion of multi- stakeholder consensus based land use /caribou plans subsequently used to determine current land use objectives and strategies (DMI is a member of the Forest Products of Canada and a signatory to the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement - Early in 2016 the CBFA released the “Forestry Requirements for Natural Range of Variation (NRV) Analysis and Target Setting” co-developed by FPAC (industry and ENGO’s).</p> <p>(2c) The DMI PAC committee has endorsed DMI’s approach to HCVF and CRN management within the DMI FMA’s. Various stakeholders are consulted in DMI’s Sustainable Forest Management Process</p>	
<p>4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses The district of origin may be considered low</p>	<p>4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year)8 of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as</p>	<p>Provincial approved annual cut information: https://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/forestry?page?cat1=Forest%20Management&cat2=Forest%20Management%20Facts%20%26%20Statistics&cat3=Compliance%20Monitoring%20%26%20Enforcement%20Statistics http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/formain15737/\$file/Forest-Resource-Ftsht.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The rate of conversion in the FMA portion of the district of origin over the past 20 years is 0.04%. The rate of conversion within the FMA area is considered to be higher than that outside of the FMA area due to the increased amount of oil and gas development.</p> <p>Alberta has a forest management system based on natural forests and the use of native species. Plantations (as defined in the FSC Glossary of Terms FSC-STD-01-002) is not permitted on public land in Alberta. The GoA states that the annual growth rate of Alberta’s forest exceeds the annual approved harvest and actual harvest.</p>	<p>Low Risk (AB)</p>

<p>risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:</p>	<p>savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.</p>			
<p>5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:</p>	<p>a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned</p>	<p>http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/ae574e00.htm - Forestry Department of FAO</p> <p>http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plants-with-novel-traits/applicants/directive-dir2000-07/eng/1304474667559/1304474738697 -- Federal Food Inspection Agency.</p> <p>AB:</p> <p>http://abtreegene.com/</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations working paper "Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification", 2004 summarizes that no GMO trees are used commercially in Canada</p> <p>Federal Food Inspection Agency confirms that confined field trials of Plants with Novel Traits are limited to scientific research.</p> <p>AB: No GMO trees have been planted in operational forest plantations on Crown lands in Alberta.</p>	<p>Low Risk (AB)</p>

Appendix 1 – District of Origin for Fibre Supply



Appendix 2 – WWF Wildfinder Ecoregions (clipped to AB boundary) within the District of Origin for Fibre Supply

