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Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment*: **Coastal British Columbia, Canada**

Category	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	BC Ministry of Forests Regulations	Strong legislation is in place in BC regarding the granting and regulation of harvesting rights and the marking, scaling and transportation of timber.	Low risk
	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.	Forest Act Part 5 Timber marking & Part 6 Timber Scaling Timber Marking and Transportation Regulation		
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.		No mention of corruption in district	
	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.	Transparency International CPI Wikipedia		
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 and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	UN Website	There is currently no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Canada	Low risk
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	Global Policy Forum	Canada is not designated as a source of 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		Forest employment in Canada is regulated under federal and provincial labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO 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	Canada Department of Indian and Northern Affairs BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	There is a process in place with both the governments of Canada and BC to negotiate and implement land claims and self government agreements.	
	2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and	Canada Human Rights Commission	There is no evidence of violation. According to the Canadian Human Rights Commission it is not a	

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	Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.		discriminatory practice to an employer to give preferential treatment to hiring Aboriginal persons.	
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.	3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values. 3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.	Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots BC Integrated Land Management Bureau BC Ministry of Forests Regulations BC Ministry of the Environment Environmental Framework Greenpeace Canada Conflict Resolution and British Columbia's Great Bear Rainforest	Not mentioned as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International. The Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) is responsible for developing strategic direction for the management of Crown land and natural resources as well as maintenance of B.C.'s existing strategic land and resource planning legacy. As a result, there is a strong system of protection though protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of the high conservation values. The province of BC has implemented a "Conservation Framework" in order to address the conservation of species and ecosystems in a comprehensive and logical manner. Greenpeace reports of protection of 2 million hectares of the Great Bear Rainforest Demonstrates how multi-interest governance led to resolution of a global conflict over logging in Canada's coastal temperate rainforest.	Low risk
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 risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:	4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.	The state of British Columbia's Forests 2006 The state of British Columbia's Forests 2011	British Columbia has a forest management regime based on natural forests and the use of native species. The area of forest in BC increased between 1957 and 2000	Low risk
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	a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified	BC Ministry of Forests Tree Improvement Branch	The Tree Improvement Branch of the Ministry of Forests and Range ensures that no genetically modified tree seed is registered or used in operational forest planting on Crown land in British Columbia	Low risk

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of the following indicators is complied with:	trees commercially in the country concerned			

Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment*:		Southern Interior British Columbia, Canada		
Category	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	BC Ministry of Forests Regulations	Strong legislation is in place in BC regarding the granting and regulation of harvesting rights and the marking, scaling and transportation of timber.	Low risk
	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.	Forest Act Part 5 Timber marking & Part 6 Timber Scaling Timber Marking and Transportation Regulation		
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting 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.	Transparency International CPI Wikipedia	No mention of corruption in district	
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 and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	UN Website	There is currently no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Canada	Low risk
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	Global Policy Forum	Canada is not designated as a source of 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		Forest employment in Canada is regulated under federal and provincial labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO provisions.	
	2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes ⁵ 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	Canada Department of Indian and Northern Affairs BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	There is a process in place with both the governments of Canada and BC to negotiate and implement land claims and self government agreements.	
	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.	Canada Human Rights Commission	There is no evidence of violation. According to the Canadian Human Rights Commission it is not a discriminatory practice to an employer to give preferential treatment to hiring Aboriginal persons.	
3. Wood harvested from	3.1 Forest management activities in the	Conservation International Biodiversity	Not mentioned as a biodiversity hotspot by	Low risk

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
<p>forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities</p> <p>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>relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.</p> <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>Hotspots</p> <p>BC Integrated Land Management Bureau</p> <p>BC Ministry of Forests Regulations</p> <p>BC Ministry of the Environment Environmental Framework</p>	<p>Conservation International.</p> <p>The Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) is responsible for developing strategic direction for the management of Crown land and natural resources as well as maintenance of B.C.'s existing strategic land and resource planning legacy. As a result, there is a strong system of protection through protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of the high conservation values.</p> <p>The province of BC has implemented a "Conservation Framework" in order to address the conservation of species and ecosystems in a comprehensive and logical manner.</p>	
<p>4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses</p> <p>The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:</p>	<p>4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.</p>	<p>The state of British Columbia's Forests 2006</p> <p>The state of British Columbia's Forests 2011</p>	<p>British Columbia has a forest management regime based on natural forests and the use of native species. The area of forest in BC increased between 1957 and 2000</p>	<p>Low risk</p>
<p>5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted</p> <p>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>b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use</p> <p>c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned</p>	<p>BC Ministry of Forests Tree Improvement Branch</p>	<p>The Tree Improvement Branch of the Ministry of Forests and Range ensures that no genetically modified tree seed is registered or used in operational forest planting on Crown land in British Columbia</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment*:		Northern Interior British Columbia, Canada		
Category	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	BC Ministry of Forests Regulations Forest Act Part 5 Timber marking & Part 6 Timber Scaling Timber Marking and Transportation Regulation	Strong legislation is in place in BC regarding the granting and regulation of harvesting rights and the marking, scaling and transportation of timber.	Low risk
	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.			
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting 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.	Transparency International CPI Wikipedia	No mention of corruption in district	
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 and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	UN Website	There is currently no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Canada	Low risk
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	Global Policy Forum	Canada is not designated as a source of 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		Forest employment in Canada is regulated under federal and provincial labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO 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	Canada Department of Indian and Northern Affairs BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	There is a process in place with both the governments of Canada and BC to negotiate and implement land claims and self government agreements.	
	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.	Canada Human Rights Commission	There is no evidence of violation. According to the Canadian Human Rights Commission it is not a discriminatory practice to an employer to give preferential treatment to hiring Aboriginal persons.	
3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities The district of origin may	3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.	Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots BC Integrated Land Management Bureau	Not mentioned as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International.	Low risk
	3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place	BC Ministry of Forests Regulations	The Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) is responsible for developing strategic direction for the management of Crown land and natural resources as	

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
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.	that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.	BC Ministry of the Environment Environmental Framework	well as maintenance of B.C.'s existing strategic land and resource planning legacy. As a result, there is a strong system of protection through protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of the high conservation values. The province of BC has implemented a "Conservation Framework" in order to address the conservation of species and ecosystems in a comprehensive and logical manner.	
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 risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:	4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.	The state of British Columbia's Forests 2006 The state of British Columbia's Forests 2011	British Columbia has a forest management regime based on natural forests and the use of native species. The area of forest in BC increased between 1957 and 2000	Low risk
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:	a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned	BC Ministry of Forests Tree Improvement Branch	The Tree Improvement Branch of the Ministry of Forests and Range ensures that no genetically modified tree seed is registered or used in operational forest planting on Crown land in British Columbia	Low risk

Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment*:		Alaska & Washington States, USA		
Category	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	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	Assessment of Lawful Harvesting & Sustainability of US Hardwood Exports; July 7, 2008, Alberto Goetzl Executive Summary	The United States has strong enforcement of regulating logging laws against timber trespass and timber theft.	Low risk
	1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and		"Timber harvesters are registered or certified and receive their accreditation primarily via educational	

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the following indicators related to forest governance are present:	wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.		programs." Also, state lands are administered by state forestry officials that oversee compliance.	
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.		Illegal harvesting does occur, however laws protect landowners from intentional and accidental theft.	
	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.	Transparency International CPI Wikipedia	No mention of corruption in district	
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 and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	UN Website	There is currently no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the USA	Low risk
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	Global Policy Forum	USA is not designated as a source of 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		Forest employment in the USA is regulated under federal and state labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO provisions.	
	2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes ⁵ 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		Laws are in place which cover this issue in the United States. A reservation system is in place to address tribal rights.	
	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.	ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	While the US is not a signatory to ILO Convention 169, there is no evidence of violation of indigenous peoples' rights in the forests of Alaska.	
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	3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.	Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots	Not mentioned as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International.	Low risk
	3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.		Harmac Pacific does not procure logs in ecoregions which are in danger or biodiversity hotspots. Wood harvested within Washington State is low risk due to existing US legal structures, harvest practices, public land ownership, and protection.	

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.				
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 risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:	4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.	Assessment of Lawful Harvesting & Sustainability of US Hardwood Exports; July 7, 2008, Alberto Goetzl p.161 Executive Summary	FAO statistics show that the extent of forest and other wooded land increased in the US between 1990 and 2000 by 365,000 ha/yr and between 2000 and 2005 by 159,000 ha/yr. Thus, the area of forest has experienced a positive change of 0.1%.	Low risk
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>a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned</p> <p>b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use</p> <p>c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned</p>	FAO Document Repository: a snapshot of the global status and trends in forest biotechnology	There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the USA (Thuja plicata, Tsuga heterophylla, Pseudotsuga menziesii).	Low risk