



<b>FSC Australia Controlled Wood Risk Assessment MATRIX</b>	<b>FSC-CWRA-001-AUS</b> <b>Version 1-0, July 8, 2009</b>
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**SUMMARY:**

Category	Summarized Risk Determination
1. Legality	LOW
2. Civil Rights	LOW
3. HCV	UNSPECIFIED
4. Conversion	LOW for Vic, NSW, QLD, WA, SA. UNSPECIFIED for NT, Tas
5. GMOs	LOW

**MATRIX:**

FSC Category	FSC indicator	Sources used	Justification	Scale of Assessment	Risk level
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	State based Codes of Practice for Forestry	All Australian jurisdictions have in place strong legislative, regulatory and practice (generally in the form of Forest Practices Codes) instruments which are used both to guide and enforce the application of legal requirements for forest operations and timber harvesting (for public and private forests and plantations). Code violations are relatively rare and not normally on a scale envisaged to encompass illegal logging. However, serious, knowing or continuing breaches of the code can constitute contravention of the law.	State based legislation, with district level compliance	Low
	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.	State authority's records of forest audits	All forest codes of practice are audited by the relevant state or territory	State based legislation, with district level compliance	Low
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.	State authority's records of forest audits	All forest codes of practice are audited by the relevant state or territory	District	Low
	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 maintains regularly updated information on perceptions of corruption at the national level ( <a href="http://www.transparency.org/">http://www.transparency.org/</a> )	According to Transparency International CPI for this country is 8,6 (CPI is higher or equal to 5)	National	Low
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;	Global Witness <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/pages/en/forests.html">http://www.globalwitness.org/pages/en/forests.html</a>	There is no UN Security Council export ban in the country. According to Global Witness there is currently export ban on Liberia.	National	Low
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	Conflict Timber: Dimensions of the Problem in Asia and Africa Volume I Synthesis Report (available at <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a> )	The country is not associated with or designated as source of conflict timber according to latest available research.	National	Low

	<p>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.</p>	<p>Global Child labor trends 2000 to 2004. ILO (International Labour Office). (available at: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/pecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productid=2299">http://www.ilo.org/pecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productid=2299</a>)</p>	<p>No evidence of child labor or violation of ILO fundamental principles on a remarkable scale is known to occur.</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Low</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>Indigenous cultural heritage is managed through state based agencies and state based regulations and legislation</p>	<p>No evidence that current legislation and related practices are not recognised or equitable. Note that FSC Australia has set up an Indigenous Steering Committee that may result in receiving information that could result in a review of the risk level.</p>	<p>Forest Management Unit (with scope to include all interested and affected parties)</p>	<p>Low</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>No evidence is known</p>	<p>There is no evidence of violation of the ILO convention taking place in forest areas of district concerned. Note that FSC Australia has set up an Indigenous Steering Committee that may result in receiving information that could result in a review of the risk level.</p>	<p>District</p>	<p>Low</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 eco-regionally significant high conservation values.</p>	<p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a Biodiversity Hotspot <a href="http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/Pages/default.aspx</a> Those forest, woodland, or mangrove ecoregions identified by World Wildlife Fund as a Global 200 Ecoregion and assessed by WWF as having a conservation status of endangered or critical. If the Global 200 Ecoregion comprises more than a single terrestrial ecoregion, an ecoregion within the Global 200 Ecoregion can be considered low risk if the sub-ecoregion is assessed with a Conservation Status other than "critical/endangered." <a href="http://www.nationalgeographic.com/wildworld/profiles/g200_index.html">http://www.nationalgeographic.com/wildworld/profiles/g200_index.html</a> Those regions identified by the World Resources Institute as a Frontier Forest Intact Forests Landscapes, as identified by Greenpeace (<a href="http://www.intactforests.org">www.intactforests.org</a>) Info on IBRA bioregions found at <a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/nrs/science/bioregion-framework/libra/index.html">http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/nrs/science/bioregion-framework/libra/index.html</a></p>	<p>HCV exists in all bioregions, hence 3.2 applies</p>	<p>Bioregion (IBRA) (see map)</p>	<p>Unspecified</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>FSC International advice is that national or state legislative controls can be accepted if: a) A (national) legal system of protection is in place (and this is widely accepted by stakeholders as providing adequate protection) b) The effectiveness of law enforcement in the country can be demonstrated through a high rating (≥ 75%) in the World Bank "rule of law" index (<a href="http://www.govindicators.org">www.govindicators.org</a>).</p>	<p>Current legislation, programs and tools such as the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system based on the JANIS criteria and the Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) have not passed the test of wide stakeholder acceptance as 'strong system of protection'. Evidence still exists that HCV are still being impacted across Australia. Therefore, risk remains unspecified at the Annex 2 level.</p>	<p>Bioregion (IBRA) (see map)</p>	<p>Unspecified</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 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 (&gt; 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>State of the World's Forests 2009. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). 2009. This is the most latest available data (dated 2005) about annual change rate of forest cover. (Available at <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0773e/a0773e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0773e/a0773e00.htm</a>). HOWEVER THIS INFORMATION DOES NOT ADDRESS PLANTATION ISSUE. For guidance to sourcing in Tasmania, see <a href="http://www.fscaustralia.org/files/100/controlled%20wood%20guidance%20note%20nov%202008.pdf">http://www.fscaustralia.org/files/100/controlled%20wood%20guidance%20note%20nov%202008.pdf</a></p>	<p>According to last FAO report (State of World's Forests 2007) forest area annual net loss is - 0.1% (= &lt; 0.5% per year). Evidence exists that conversion of native forest is still taking place in NT (eg Tiwi Islands) and areas of Tasmania (with existing licences still valid after new legislation stopping conversion on public land only was introduced in 2006).</p>	<p>State based legislation, with district level compliance</p>	<p>Low Risk - Victoria, NSW, QLD, WA, SA. Unspecified - TAS &amp; NT</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>The Gene Technology Act 2000</p>	<p>According to the latest available FAO study ("Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification", 2004. (available at <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/ae574e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/ae574e00.htm</a>)) there is no commercial usage of any GM trees in the country. In Australia, GMO's are regulated by the Gene Technology Act which is administered by the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR). Current search (March 09) for licences shows no licences given for tree species.</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Low</p>
	<p>b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use</p>	<p>The Gene Technology Act 2000</p>	<p>Licenses are required under the Gene Technology Act, which is regulated by the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR). Current search (March 09) for licences shows no licenses given for tree species. <a href="http://www.maps.ogtr.gov.au/jsp/index.jsp">http://www.maps.ogtr.gov.au/jsp/index.jsp</a></p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Low</p>
	<p>c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned</p>	<p>The Gene Technology Act 2000</p>	<p>Currently illegal to use genetically modified trees for commercial purposes</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Low</p>