

the sale of timber on provincial Crown land and the use of pest control products has been added. However, there are constraints to moving into non-timber values because program partners do not have a mandate in areas such as wildlife, wilderness, or recreation. Thus, new players will have to be recruited from other sectors to effectively expand the program to include all forest-related natural resources. A national workshop of forestry, wildlife, wilderness, and recreation specialists is planned for 1997.

Certification

In Canada, governments believe that certification systems should be voluntary, nonlegislated, science-based, and transparent. They are also of the view that schemes should be developed in an open and inclusive manner that takes into account the interests of stakeholders.

Two years ago, the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) began work on a certification system for Canada. In October 1996, the Standards Council of Canada designated the CSA's two sustainable forest management-related standards as national standards. The two standards define a system and performance framework for sustainable forest management in Canada, are based on criteria recognized internationally, and are designed to link to the Environmental Management System of the International Organization for Standardization.

The Forest Stewardship Council Canada, founded in January 1993, is working on the development of regional performance-based standards that reflect the range of ecosystem conditions and political jurisdictions in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

Canada's interests in the sustainable management of forests have been strongly expressed at the international level.