



QUEBEC NEW FOREST ACT

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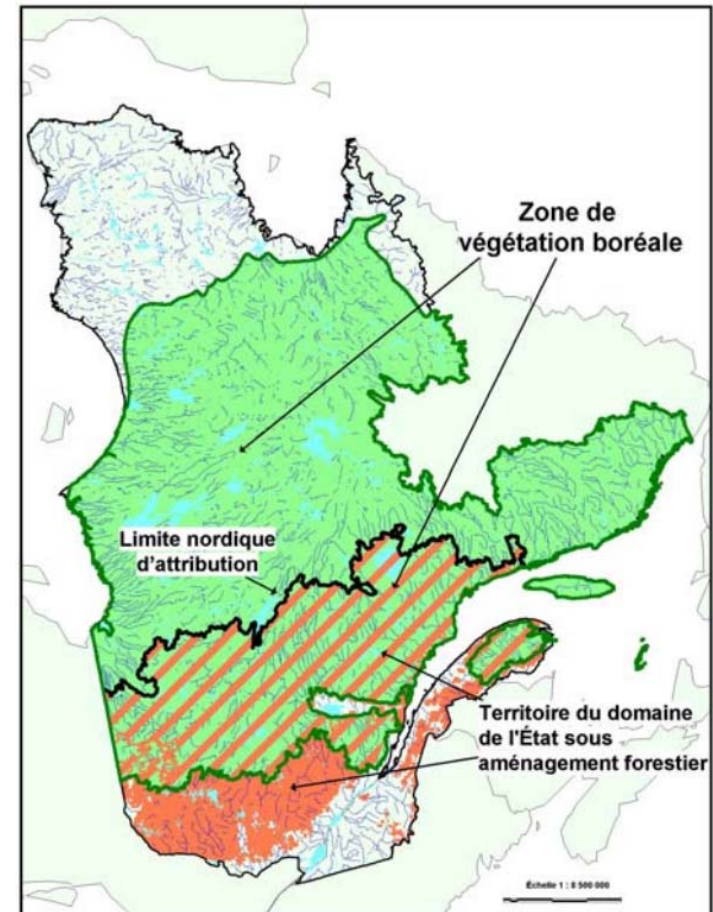
Plan

- ◆ Quebec forest
 - Description
 - Short history of forest management

- ◆ La Loi sur les Forêts (1985 - 2013) vs. Loi sur l'aménagement durable du territoire forestier (2013 -)
 - Wood allocation
 - Responsibilities
 - Advantages / Disadvantages
 - From theory to application; transition time

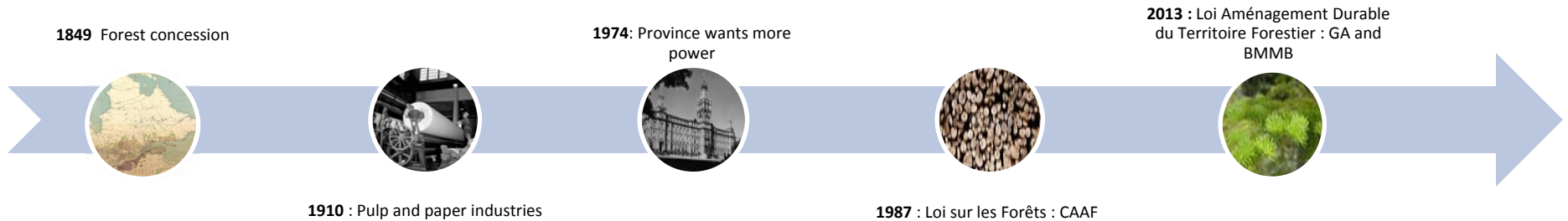
Quebec Forest - Description

- ◆ Specification of the Forest :
 - Huge area (850 000 km²)
 - Type of cover:
 - Boreal 72%
 - Mixed 13%
 - Hardwood 15%
 - Mainly Crown land (91%)
 - Annual allowable cut of 35 200 000 m³
 - Annual growth : ~ 1,2 m³/ha/year



Source: Bureau du Forestier en chef, 2012

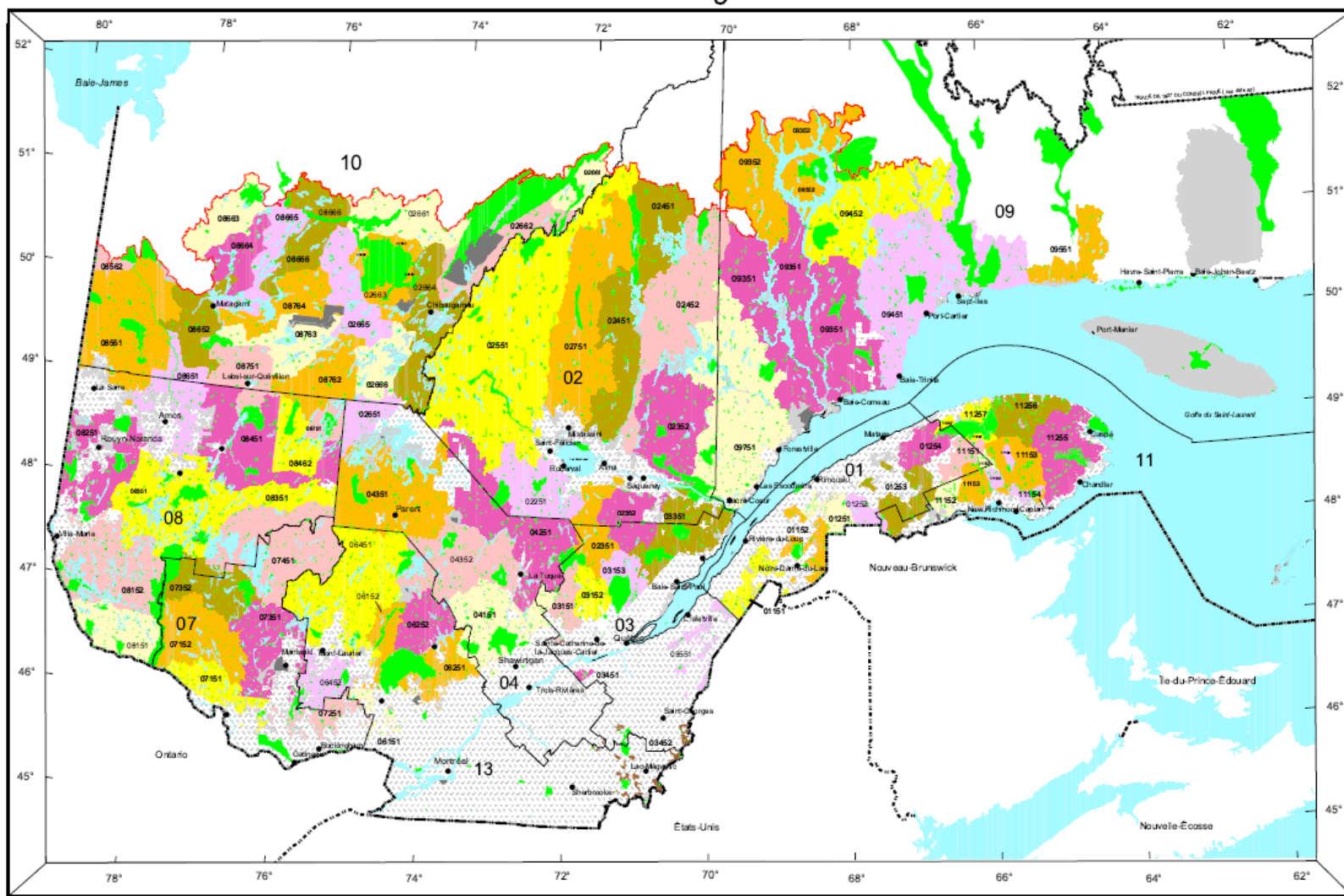
Quebec Forest – Short History



- **1849: Forest concession**
 - Forest companies have all power for planning and harvesting on the territories allocated to them.
- **1910: Increase of pulp and paper industry**
 - Level of harvesting increases;
 - Forest surveying;
 - Management and harvest planning;
 - River floating, pulp wood.
- **1960: Social concerns on forest land (Maître chez nous)**
- **1974: Province wants more power on forest land (loi 27)...will never achieve it.**
- **1987 : Loi sur les Forêts**
 - Companies have full power for planning;
 - CAAF, MFU with multi company;
 - Fully regulated by the province, executed by the industry.
- **2013: Loi sur l'aménagement durable du territoire forestier**
 - Forest management by the province (transparency);
 - Accessibility of the resources to other users (open market).

QUEBEC MFU

Unités d'aménagement



WOOD ALLOCATION



LOI SUR LES FORÊTS

CAAF

(100% requirement of the mill)

Each mill has a wood allocation (CAAF) on Crown land to fulfill their need, but:

- Stumpage fee
- Must source from private land first
- All the softwood has to go thru a sawmill
- Your wood allocation is specific by species/quality, cannot use anything else.
- Fully regulated (RNI - BMP)



LADTF

GA

(75% requirement of the mill)

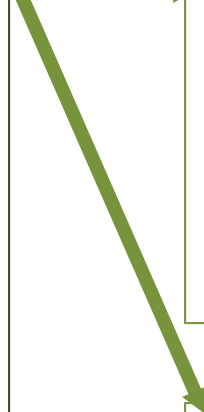
Each mill has a wood allocation on Crown land to fulfill their need

- same as CAAF but 75% of it
- Stumpage fee

BMMB

(25% requirement of the mill)

- Open market (bids called BMMB)
- Bids will determine stumpage... start price / no sales!
- Can do anything with the logs... to be transformed in QC
- Open to everybody...





LOI SUR LES FORÊTS



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Company

All planning was done by a Forest Company in FMU :

- ◆ Yield determination
- ◆ Forestry planning (3 types):
 - General forest management plan (25 years) (annual allowable cut)
 - Five-year plan (general wood basket)
 - Annual planning (Tract and road level planning)
- ◆ Sylvicultural prescription
- ◆ Do public consultation about annual tracts.

All harvesting is done by a Forest Company in a FMU :

- ◆ Harvesting / Respect RNI's rules (legal of BMPs)
- ◆ Site preparation / Planting
- ◆ Forest inventory
- ◆ Certification

Government

The responsibilities of government were :

- Allocation of wood permit
- To approve or not all planning of Company,
- To enforce regulations (ex: RNI, wood scaling, etc.)

Company

The responsibilities of company are only :

- Road planning only
- Harvesting / Respect RNI's rules (legal of BMPs)
- Certification

Government

All planning is done by the government in each FMU :

- ◆ Yield determination (AAC)
 - New government department : Chief Forester
- ◆ Forestry planning:
 - PAFI-T (Tactical Integrated Forest Management Plan)
 - PAFI-O (Operational Integrated Forest Management Plan)
- ◆ Sylvicultural prescription
- ◆ Do public consultation about annual tracts.

Non commercial operation is done by the government :

- ◆ Site preparation / Planting (REXFORET)
- ◆ Forest inventory

BMMB (Open market)

- Put on sale 25% of the track planned by Government.



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES



LOI SUR LES FORÊTS

Advantages:

- Long term planning;
- Try to be cost effective;
- Certification by companies makes sense since they manage the forest;

Disadvantages:

- Transparency...the user calculates the AAC;
- No open market.

Not perfect, but everybody knows how it is working.



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Advantages:

- Large public consultation and harmonization between all users;
- BMMB (Open market) is open to everybody.

Disadvantages:

- Brings a lot of instability for companies
 - It lacks long-term planning
 - Long-term planning is essential for investment by companies
- Public consultation is too heavy
 - Many people have claims on the territory;
 - Hunters, trappers, aboriginals, outfitters, cottagers, etc.
 - All of these people want logging and the development of the territory (road) but;
- The government does not have the financial resources necessary to :
 - Hire the employees necessary for developments of plans and;
 - Execute forest inventories

FROM THEORY TO APPLICATION; TRANSITION TIME



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It's been just a year that the new system has been in place and it is a time of transition;

- A lot of plans come from the old planning of companies ;
- Companies continue to provide the plans to help government agencies and continue to cut wood (avoid plant closures) ;
- Agreement MRN-CIFQ:
 - CIFQ has requested more power for industry to be more operational on yearly planning (road, fine planning, treatment, etc.). Who does what?
 - Government was supposed to take care of the forest certification...it is still the companies that hold the certificates.
 - Government was supposed to take care of the scaling...
 - Still new, not every good idea in an office is good in the field.

TO CONCLUDE

The new forest regime in Quebec is a large change event. Several more years will be needed to fully implement it.

In the meantime, we hope that the forest industry will not be affected too.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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