



Directive

# FSC DIRECTIVE ON FSC CONTROLLED WOOD

FSC-DIR-40-005

1/04/2025



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**Title:** FSC DIRECTIVE ON FSC CONTROLLED WOOD

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### Version control

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Version	Description	Date
V1.0	Not applicable	Not applicable

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The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

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## FOREWORD

FSC received various comments from certification bodies and stakeholders requesting a reduction in the number of normative documents to make the documented certification system more comprehensible. FSC therefore combined all previous Advice Notes into single documents which are called "Directive". A directive includes all advices issued in relation to a single standard. The relation to a standard is reflected in the document code. Where new advice is approved, these will be added to the directive and the revised document will be reissued.

The intention of this document is to standardize understanding and implementation of requirements by FSC accredited certification bodies and certificate holders.

This document will be revised as required. The content of a directive will be incorporated into the related standard in the revision process as feasible.

Changes and amendments to the directive will be announced to the FSC Network and FSC accredited certification bodies immediately.

### **Note on use of this directive**

All aspects of this document are considered to be normative, including the scope, effective date, references, terms and definitions, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated.

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<b>ADVICE-40-005-02</b>	<b>Complaints about controversial activities within suppliers’ FMUs (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-03</b>	<b>Can a manufacturing or trading site be defined as "district" for the purpose of conducting a risk assessment? (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-04</b>	<b>What kind of documentation and control is required to verify the geographical district of origin? (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-05</b>	<b>Inclusion of manufacturing/ trading sites in the company Controlled Wood verification program (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-06</b>	<b>Public availability of risk assessments (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-07</b>	<b>Minimum content and revision of publicly available risk assessment results (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-08</b>	<b>What to do in cases where two companies reach contradicting results in their risk assessments of a district? (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-09</b>	<b>Use of guidance and risk designations developed by FSC accredited National Initiatives (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-10</b>	<b>When shall an FSC Controlled Wood code be issued by the certification body? (withdrawn)</b>

<b>ADVICE-40-005-11</b>	<b>Do other parts of the standard need to be implemented or evaluated for sales activities of 'FSC Controlled Wood'? (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-12</b>	<b>Use of the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in risk assessments (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-13</b>	<b>Is there any difference in the interpretation of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) between the FSC Controlled Wood standard and the FSC Principles and Criteria? (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-14</b>	<b>How can low risk be confirmed for Category 'C' of FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 Clause 1.1? (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-15</b>	<b>Field verification audits, results, decision making and required actions (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-16</b>	<b>What is the sampling rate and pool that certification bodies shall use for field evaluations of supplies from sources with unspecified risk? (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-17</b>	<b>Documentation and procedural requirements to demonstrate the geographical district of origin for co-products (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-18</b>	<b>Independence of the company verification program (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-19</b>	<b>Applicable National and Local Laws and Regulations for Controlled Wood Company Risk Assessment (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-20</b>	<b>Sourcing of co-products under the EU Timber Regulation (withdrawn)</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-21</b>	<b>Using 'old NRAs' in the due diligence system</b>
<b>ADVICE-40-005-22</b>	<b>Using 'old NRAs' in the due diligence system after 31 December 2018</b>
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## A. SCOPE

This document provides FSC's errata and addenda of the requirements included in applicable versions of FSC-STD-40-005.

## B. REFERENCES

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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**FSC-STD-40-005 V 2-1**     Standard for Company Evaluation of FSC Controlled Wood

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**FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1**     Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood

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## C. FSC NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS REPLACED BY THIS DIRECTIVE

*FSC-ADV-40-016 V 2-0 EN Implementation of FSC Controlled Wood requirements in FSC STD-40-005 V2-1 and FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1.*

## D. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms and definitions are provided in *FSC-STD-01-002* and in *FSC-STD-40-005*. Further advice-related definitions may be provided in the context of each advice.

## PART 1 GENERAL ISSUES

- 1 The FSC Directive is providing FSC accredited certification bodies (certification bodies) and other stakeholders with clear advices on the implementation of FSC's international policies and standards. A directive is designed to provide formal advice in relation to a single specific issue or question raised with the FSC International Center. All advices on a series of issues related to a specific FSC international policy or standard are collected in one document to improve accessibility for certification bodies, certificate holders and interested parties.
- 2 If a certification body is in doubt about the correct implementation of an FSC policy or standard, the certification body shall request clarification from the FSC Performance and Standards Unit. If required, such clarification will be provided in the form of a new advice or interpretation.
- 3 Prior to the finalisation of an advice, a certification body may make its own decision in relation to a question for which clarification has been sought. In such a case, responsibility for the consequences of the decision shall rest exclusively with the certification body concerned. Formal advice subsequently provided by the FSC International Center will be applicable retrospectively.
- 4 The advices provided in this document represent the formal position of the FSC International Center unless and until it is superseded by the approval of a more recent policy, standard, or advice. In such cases the requirements specified in the more recent document shall take precedence.
- 5 Certification bodies are required to comply with the most recent formal advices, and ASI will base its assessments and issue of corrective actions on these.
- 6 Finalised advices are approved by the Performance and Standards Director or the FSC Director General. If a certification body wishes to contest the advice provided it may do so by requesting a formal review and decision by the FSC Policy and Standards Committee. Until and unless such a review and decision has been finalised, the certification body shall continue to comply with the position of the FSC International Center.
- 7 Advices are under continual review and may be revised or withdrawn in response to new information, experience or changing circumstances, for example by the development of new policies or standards approved by the FSC Board of Directors.

## PART 2 FSC ADVICES

<b>ADVICE-40-005-01</b>	<b>The concept of “<i>district</i>” in risk assessments</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-02</b>	<b>Complaints about controversial activities within suppliers’ FMUs</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-03</b>	<b>Can a manufacturing or trading site be defined as “<i>district</i>” for the purpose of conducting a risk assessment?</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-04</b>	<b>What kind of documentation and control is required to verify the geographical district of origin?</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-05</b>	<b>Inclusion of manufacturing/ trading sites in the company’s Controlled Wood verification program</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-06</b>	<b>Public availability of risk assessments</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-07</b>	<b>Minimum content and revision of publicly available risk assessment results</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-08</b>	<b>What to do in cases where two companies reach contradicting results in their risk assessments of a district?</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-09</b>	<b>Use of guidance and risk designations developed by FSC accredited National Initiatives</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-10</b>	<b>When shall an FSC Controlled Wood code be issued by the certification body?</b>
Status	Withdrawn



<b>ADVICE-40-005-11</b>	<b>Do other parts of the standard need to be implemented or evaluated for sales activities of 'FSC Controlled Wood'?</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-12</b>	<b>Use of the Transparency International <i>Corruption Perception Index</i> (CPI) in risk assessments</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-13</b>	<b>Is there any difference in the interpretation of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) between the FSC Controlled Wood standard and the FSC Principles and Criteria?</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-14</b>	<b>How can low risk be confirmed for Category 'C' of FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 Clause 1.1?</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-15</b>	<b>Field verification audits, results, decision making and required actions</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-16</b>	<b>What is the sampling rate and pool that certification bodies shall use for field evaluations of supplies from sources with unspecified risk?</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-17</b>	<b>Documentation and procedural requirements to demonstrate the geographical district of origin for co-products</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-18</b>	<b>Independence of the company verification program</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-19 Revised</b>	<b>Applicable National and Local Laws and Regulations for Controlled Wood risk assessments and verification programs</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-20</b>	<b>Sourcing of co-products under the EU Timber Regulation</b>
Status	Withdrawn

<b>ADVICE-40-005-21</b>	<b>Using ‘old NRAs’ in the due diligence system</b>
Normative reference	FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, Clause 3.1.
Effective date	1 January 2018
Approval	30 June 2017 by the FSC Policy and Standards Director Based on the decision by the FSC Board of Directors at their 56 <sup>th</sup> meeting in USA on 01 April 2011 to ensure alignment of CW standard with legality legislation around the world, including the EUTR and the US Lacey Act.
Terms & definitions	Old NRA: National risk assessment developed according to Version 2-0 of FSC-PRO-60-002.
Background	In early 2012, FSC started updating its standards to ensure harmonization with the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) and other timber legality legislations such as the US Lacey Act, FLEGT, and the Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act.  Harmonization ensures that the scope of the list of laws required by FSC is consistent with the definition of “applicable legislation” in timber legality legislation. This harmonization is lacking in ‘old NRAs’ as they had been developed before harmonization began.
Advice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organizations using ‘old NRAs’<sup>1</sup> in their due diligence system shall replace controlled wood category 1 (illegally harvested wood) from the ‘old NRAs’ with controlled wood category 1 from the available, applicable FSC risk assessment developed according to Version 3-0 of FSC-PRO-60-002, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Draft national risk assessments when agreed upon by national consensus, or, where not available,</li> <li>b) Approved centralized national risk assessments, or, where not available,</li> <li>c) Draft national risk assessments not agreed upon by national consensus, or, where not available,</li> <li>d) Draft centralized national risk assessments.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>NOTE: Available FSC risk assessments are provided on the FSC website: (<a href="https://ic.fsc.org/en/document-center">https://ic.fsc.org/en/document-center</a>).</p>

<b>ADVICE-40-005-22</b>	<b>Using ‘old NRAs’ in the due diligence system after 31 December 2018</b>
Normative reference	FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, definition of risk assessment
Effective date	31 December 2018
Approval	30 August 2018 by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit Director
Terms & definitions	<b>Old NRA:</b> National risk assessment developed according to FSC-PRO-60-002 V2-0.
Background	According to the definition, ‘old NRAs’ remain valid until 31 December 2018. After this date, the areas covered by these assessments become “unassessed areas”, which means that they will be the subject of the risk assessment by the organization, unless they are replaced by revised FSC risk assessments.

<sup>1</sup> ‘Old NRAs’ that include risk assessment for category 1 were developed for: Australia, Argentina, , Belgium (replaced by the centralized national risk assessment in May 2017), Brazil, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Chile, Denmark (replaced by the centralized national risk assessment in May 2017), Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

	<p>The revision of the old NRAs for certain countries has been delayed and re-scheduled based on various factors. Due to these delays, the approval of revised FSC risk assessments is expected to be completed only by 30 June 2019. This advice aims to avoid additional complexity in the system, which would result from the otherwise required introduction of organizations' risk assessments for a short period of time between 01 January 2019 and the approval of revised FSC risk assessments. At the same time, this advice is consistent with Motion 56 from the 2017 FSC General Assembly, and the decision of the FSC Board of Directors at their 78<sup>th</sup> meeting in August 2018.</p>
Advice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An NRA approved according to FSC-PRO-60-002 V2-0 ('old NRA') remains valid until replaced by an FSC risk assessment approved according to FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0, but no longer than until 30 June 2019.</li> <li>2. If an 'old NRA' is not replaced by the FSC risk assessment approved according to FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 by 30 June 2019, the area covered in the 'old NRA' becomes unassessed area. Organizations sourcing material from this area will be required to develop extended company risk assessments (ECRA) instead.</li> </ol> <p>NOTE: As per Clause 3.2 of FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, organizations shall have a 6-month transition period to adapt their DDS to the NRA approved according to FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 and replacing the 'old NRA', unless an extension of 2 months is justified and approved by the certification body.</p>

<b>ADVICE-40-005-23</b>	<b>Using company risk assessments in the due diligence system after 30 June 2019.</b>
Normative reference	FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, definition of risk assessment
Effective date	30 June 2019
Approval	18 February 2019
Terms & definitions	<p><b>National risk assessment (NRA):</b> An assessment of the risk of sourcing from unacceptable sources in a given country/region, developed according to FSC-PRO-60-002 <i>The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments</i>.</p> <p><b>Centralized national risk assessment (CNRA):</b> National risk assessment or part thereof developed by FSC International Center.</p> <p><b>Company risk assessment (CRA):</b> An organization's assessment of the risk of sourcing from unacceptable sources in unassessed areas, developed according to Annex A of FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 <i>Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood</i>. This risk assessment can only be used for a country or part thereof where an FSC risk assessment for all five controlled wood categories had been scheduled by 31 December 2017.</p> <p><b>Extended company risk assessment (ECRA):</b> An organization's assessment of the risk of sourcing from unacceptable sources in unassessed areas, developed according to FSC-PRO-60-002a <i>FSC National Risk Assessment Framework</i>.</p>
Background	As per FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, in countries where an FSC risk assessment (NRA or CNRA) had been scheduled by 31 December 2017, organizations can use a company risk assessment in their due diligence system (DDS) till the

	<p>delivery of an FSC risk assessment. However, the standard does not provide a 'cut-off' date beyond which company risk assessments shall not be used.</p> <p>As per ADVICE-40-005-22, in countries having an NRA approved according to FSC-PRO-60-002 V2-0 ('old NRA'), organizations can continue to use the 'old NRAs' until replaced by an FSC risk assessment approved according to FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0, but no longer than until 30 June 2019.</p> <p>So, for countries where an FSC risk assessment had been scheduled by 31 December 2017, if those countries had 'old NRAs', there is a 'cut-off' date for the 'old NRAs' but for other countries there is no similar 'cut-off' date for company risk assessments.</p> <p>The initial expectation was for FSC risk assessments to be completed by 31 December 2018. However, the development of FSC risk assessments for certain countries has been delayed and re-scheduled based on various factors. Due to these delays, the approval of revised FSC risk assessments is expected to be completed only by 30 June 2019. This advice aims to avoid additional complexity in the system, which might arise if some countries do not complete the approval of the FSC risk assessments by 30 June 2019 and continue to use company risk assessments, whereas other countries with 'old NRAs' will no longer be permitted to use them after that date. This advice is based on Motion 56 from the 2017 FSC General Assembly, and the decision of the FSC Board of Directors at their 78<sup>th</sup> meeting in August 2018.</p>
Advice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For all countries and regions where an FSC risk assessment was scheduled by 30 December 2017, organizations sourcing material from these areas can continue to use company risk assessments in their DDS, but not beyond 30 June 2019 (unless as per Clause 3.2 of FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1).</li> <li>2. If an FSC risk assessment according to FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 is not approved for these countries and regions by 30 June 2019, these areas shall subsequently become 'unassessed areas'. Organizations continuing sourcing material from these areas after this date are required to have extended company risk assessments (ECRA) in place for their DDS.</li> </ol> <p>NOTE: As per Clause 3.2 of FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, the organization shall adapt its DDS to use FSC risk assessments within six (6) months of the date of FSC risk assessment approval by FSC, unless an extension is justified and approved by the certification body.</p>

<b>ADVICE-40-005-24</b>	<b>Landscape approach to implementation of the National Risk Assessment of the United States</b>
Normative reference	FSC-STD-20-011 V4-0 Clauses 6.2 and 6.17 FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, Clause 4.14
Effective date	05 April 2019
Approval	05 April 2019
Scope	This Advice Note applies to all certification bodies (CBs) with CoC/CW in their accreditation scope when auditing a certificate holder's mitigation measures for sourcing controlled material from the United States. This Advice Note is intended to facilitate innovative approaches to address specified risks in the

	FSC National Risk Assessment for the Coterminous United States of America (FSC-NRA-US). These approaches aim to reduce the occurrence of undesirable activities at a landscape scale.
Background	<p>FSC US has implemented several innovations in its NRA, which consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Landscape approach to risk designation:</b> Fine-scale risk designations are considered impractical, due to the United States' large land area and ecological diversity, as well as the availability of pertinent data on e.g., species range and individual occurrences. As such, roughly 80% of the 'specified risk' designations for threats to HCVs (Controlled Wood category 3) and for forest conversion (Controlled Wood category 4) in the NRA are at a landscape scale. These range in size from individual counties to portions of multiple states, to entire ecological regions.</li> <li>• <b>Landscape approach to risk mitigation:</b> Information on origin of forest materials is confined to a landscape level for the US certificate holders due to legal constraints on information sharing and the complexity of supply chains. As such, it is impractical for companies to attempt risk mitigation at specific sites of origin. This led to development of landscape-level risk mitigation measures. The mandatory control measures in the NRA require that certificate holders implement one or more of a limited set of mitigation options within each specified risk area from which they source material. The overall approach is based on the premise that concentrated effort by numerous certificate holders on a limited range of activities is more likely to result in positive change on the ground than certificate holders implementing disparate actions. A limited set of options also reduces conformance variability and uncertainty, so that certificate holders are better able to manage financial risk, and it creates a more level playing field.</li> <li>• <b>Landscape approach to effectiveness verification:</b> Since it is infeasible for individual certificate holders to verify the effectiveness of their mitigation actions within a framework of landscape-level risk mitigation, FSC US will undertake the verification of mitigation effectiveness in lieu of individual verification. FSC US will monitor changes on the ground within the areas of specified risk, primarily through information sharing with expert stakeholder organizations active within these landscapes, and data collection from various sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Intended benefits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape approach provides certificate holders with greater clarity and certainty of the requirements by: 1) providing a limited set of mitigation options for each specified risk, 2) creating a framework for determining what level of mitigation is required, and 3) developing a baseline of expectations for each kind of mitigation action allowed.</li> <li>• The approach focuses mitigation efforts by certificate holders on a finite set of actions that will concentrate investment in accepted and centrally monitored conservation efforts, directly creating change on the ground.</li> <li>• An opportunity to significantly influence forest conservation well beyond the boundaries of certified forests, while increasing the credibility of the controlled wood system.</li> </ul>
Advice	1. Certification bodies shall verify the implementation of the mandatory control measures specified in the US NRA for controlled wood categories 3 (Wood from forests in which HCVs are threatened by management activities) and 4 (Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use).

	<p>However, they are not required to verify the effectiveness of the actions identified as part of the mandatory control measures.</p> <p>NOTE: Certification bodies are required to fully conform to the Advice Note and will not receive any corrective action request (CAR) from Assurance Services International (ASI) for not verifying the effectiveness of the mitigation measures for Controlled Wood categories 3 and 4. However, if they do identify critical gaps in risk mitigation arising out of the landscape approach, they should report this to PSU and FSC-US.</p>
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<b>ADVICE-40-005-25</b>	<b>Adapting Due Diligence Systems to urgently revised FSC risk assessments</b>
Normative reference	FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, Clause 3.2, 4.12 and 4.13
Effective date	8 March 2022
Approval	8 March 2022 by FSC Director General
Background	<p>Recent geopolitical tensions have highlighted the need to refine the mechanisms for quickly responding to suddenly changed risk situations in areas covered by a valid NRA or CNRA (henceforth 'FSC risk assessment'), as such risks could seriously undermine the integrity of the FSC certification scheme in general, and controlled wood in particular, if left unaddressed.</p> <p>Furthermore, these risks can represent serious reputational harm to the FSC certification scheme and the FSC brand.</p> <p>Therefore, FSC has issued FSC-ADV-60-002-01, introducing the option for FSC International to change the risk designations and control measures for relevant controlled wood indicators in FSC risk assessments through the urgent (NRA) and fast (CNRA) revision mechanisms.</p> <p>As these extraordinary changes to risk designations and control measures are required to avoid serious reputational harm, this Advice Note shortens the period by which organizations shall adapt their due diligence systems (DDS) to use FSC risk assessments revised according to FSC-ADV-60-002-01.</p>
Advice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For FSC risk assessments that have been revised based on FSC-ADV-60-002-01, the organization shall adapt its DDS to reflect the changed risk designations and control measures within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of approval (CNRA) and international approval date (NRAs) of the revised FSC risk assessment.</li> </ol> <p>NOTE: Clauses 2 and 3 below apply to control measures established to mitigate the risk, but do not apply to control measures established to avoid sourcing, as per Clause 4.1 in FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The organization shall implement the mandatory control measures in the applicable CNRA, subject to clause 3</li> <li>3. The organization may replace the mandatory control measures provided in the CNRA with more effective control measures, under the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The organization shall demonstrate to the certification body that control measures provided in the CNRA are inadequate to mitigate risk found in the organization's specific operations; and</li> <li>b) The organization shall demonstrate to the certification body that the alternative control measures are sufficient to mitigate the risk, and the</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>certification body approves the alternative control measures; and</p> <p>c) The organization, upon approval by the certification body of a) and b), shall forward a description of the alternative control measures, and justification for their use, to the body responsible for CNRA maintenance (as defined in the CNRA).</p>
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<b>ADVICE-40-005-26</b>	<b>Extension of the Validity of FSC Controlled Wood Risk Assessments</b>
Normative reference	<p>Clause 8.4, 10.1, 10.6 and 10.7 of <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments&gt;</u></p> <p>Clause 8.1 and 8.8 of <u>&lt;PSU-PRO-10-002 V2-0 The Development and Approval of FSC Centralized National Risk Assessments&gt;</u></p> <p><u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 FSC National Risk Assessment Framework&gt;</u></p> <p><u>&lt;FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood&gt;</u></p>
Effective date	06 September 2023
Approval	30 August 2023 by FSC Managing Director
Transition end date	(not applicable)
Scope	This Advice Note applies to The Organization sourcing FSC Controlled Wood using <u>&lt;FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood&gt;</u> .
Terms and Definitions	<p><b>National Risk Assessment (NRA):</b> A designation of the risk of sourcing from unacceptable sources in a given country or region, developed according to <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-002 The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments&gt;</u> (Source: <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments&gt;</u>).</p> <p><b>Centralized National Risk Assessment (CNRA):</b> National risk assessment or part thereof developed by FSC International Center (Source: <u>&lt;PSU-PRO-10-002 V2-0 The Development and Approval of FSC Centralized National Risk Assessments&gt;</u>).</p> <p>Note: NRA and CNRA are collectively referred to as FSC Controlled Wood Risk Assessment.</p> <p><b>The Organization:</b> The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: <u>&lt;FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship&gt;</u>).</p>
Background	<p>As per <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments&gt;</u> and <u>&lt;PSU-PRO-10-002 V2-0 The Development and Approval of FSC Centralized National Risk Assessments&gt;</u>, an approved FSC Controlled Wood Risk Assessment remains valid for a period of five (5) years from the approval date. The validity of the majority of FSC Controlled Wood Risk Assessments is expiring by December 2024.</p> <p>The objective of this Advice Note is to extend the validity of FSC Controlled Wood Risk Assessments.</p>
Advice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing FSC Controlled Wood Risk Assessments shall remain in effect beyond their stated period of validity until replaced by the next versions of corresponding FSC Risk Assessments.</li> </ol>

<b>ADVICE-40-005-27</b>	<b>Use of FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework</b>
Normative reference	FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clauses 3.4, 3.5, 4.1 - 4.14, and 6.1</li> <li>- Annex A: Clauses 1.2, 1.5, and 2.1</li> </ul> ADVICE-20-011-19
Approval date	06 June 2024 by the FSC Board of Directors Amended on 01 April 2025.
Effective date	For organizations implementing < <u>FSC-STD-01-004 FSC Regulatory Module</u> >: 01 July 2024 For organizations implementing < <u>FSC-STD-40-004r V1-0 FSC Regulatory Module – Chain of Custody Certification</u> >: 01 July 2025 For all other organizations: 01 October 2024
Transition end date	31 December 2025 Not applicable for the organizations implementing <u>FSC Regulatory Module</u> .
Scope	This advice note applies to the organization sourcing controlled material under < <u>FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood</u> >.
Terms and Definitions	<p><b>Mitigation Measure:</b> An action that the organization shall take to mitigate the risk of sourcing material from unacceptable sources.</p> <p>NOTE: FSC is replacing the term ‘control measure’ with ‘mitigation measure’. The term “control measure” used in the FSC Risk Assessments developed according to &lt;<u>FSC-PRO-60-002a FSC National Risk Assessment Framework</u>&gt; is equal to term “mitigation measures” introduced in this Advice Note, and used in the FSC Risk Assessments developed according to &lt;<u>FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework</u>&gt;.</p> <p><b>Negligible risk:</b> A conclusion, following a risk assessment, that there is no cause for concern either that material from a specific geographic area originates from unacceptable sources, or that material is mixed with non-eligible inputs or material with a different origin in such a way that would not allow the level of risk related to origin to be confirmed as negligible.</p> <p>NOTE: FSC is replacing the term ‘low risk’ with ‘negligible risk’. The term ‘low risk’ was used in &lt;<u>FSC-PRO-60-002a FSC National Risk Assessment Framework</u>&gt;.</p> <p><b>Negligible risk area:</b> A negligible risk area refers to an area where the level of risk of sourcing material is assessed as negligible through the risk assessment described in &lt;<u>FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework</u>&gt;.</p>



	<p><b>Non-negligible risk:</b> A conclusion, following a risk assessment, that there is cause for concern that material from unacceptable sources may have been sourced or entered the supply chain from a specific geographic area. The nature and extent of this risk is specified for the purpose of defining efficient mitigation measures.</p> <p>NOTE: FSC is replacing the term ‘specified risk’ with ‘non-negligible risk’. The term ‘low risk’ was used in <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-002a FSC National Risk Assessment Framework&gt;</u>.</p> <p><b>Non-negligible risk area:</b> A non-negligible risk area refers to an area where the level of risk of sourcing material is assessed as non-negligible through the risk assessment described in <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework&gt;</u>.</p> <p><b>Unassessed area:</b> An area that is not covered by a risk assessment.</p> <p>NOTE: The terms and definitions are used for the purpose of this advice note only.</p>
Abbreviations	<p><b>EUDR:</b> Regulation (European Union) 2023/1115 on deforestation-free products</p> <p><b>DDS:</b> Due Diligence System</p> <p><b>RA:</b> Risk Assessment</p>
Background	<p>FSC has developed this advice note to implement the alignment with the FSC Policy to Address Conversion in the controlled wood standard and to ensure the integrity of the FSC system during the transition to the revised <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework&gt;</u>, and the introduction of the <u>FSC Regulatory Module</u> [which is a voluntary add-on standard to support FSC certificate holders in their efforts to comply with Regulation (European Union) 2023/1115 on deforestation-free products (EUDR)].</p>
Advice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The organization shall use risk assessment indicators listed in <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework&gt;</u> when developing or annually reviewing an extended company risk assessment as per Annex A, Clauses 1.5 and 2.1 of <u>&lt;FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for sourcing FSC Controlled Wood&gt;</u>.</li> </ol> <p>NOTE: FSC provides <u>&lt;FSC-GUI-40-005&gt;</u> containing a crosswalk between the indicators listed in <u>&lt;FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood&gt;</u> and those in <u>&lt;FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework&gt;</u> to facilitate their identification where indicators are referred to by their category number in the controlled wood standard.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The organization shall use the terms “negligible risk” instead of “low risk” and “non-negligible risk” instead of “specified risk” in its DDS, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. When assessing and documenting the risk of mixing material with non-eligible inputs in its supply chains during transport, processing, and storage in accordance with Clause 3.4 of <u>&lt;FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood&gt;</u>;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

NOTE: "Negligible risk" is also the term to use instead of "no risk" regarding the risk of mixing as referred to in Clause 3.5.

- b. When providing a written summary of its DDS to the certification body according to Clause 6.1 in <FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood>.

NOTE: FSC Risk Assessments developed according to <FSC-PRO-60-002a FSC National Risk Assessment Framework> remain valid until replaced by FSC Risk Assessments developed according to <FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework>. The "low" and "specified" risk designations concluded in these FSC Risk Assessments are to be referred to as "negligible" and "non-negligible" respectively in the DDS.

- 3. The organization shall use the term "mitigation measure" instead of "control measure" in its DDS, including;
  - a. When implementing measures to either avoid or to mitigate negligible or non-negligible risk of origin and risk of mixing in accordance with Section 4 of <FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood>;
- 4. When providing a written summary of its DDS to the certification body according to Clause 6.2 in <FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood>. For organizations implementing FSC Regulatory Module, Clause 1.2 of Annex A in <FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood> shall not be applied.



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