Instead of having stand-alone advice notes to address specific integrity issues, the revision will explore embedding into the standard structured instruments to identify and mitigate integrity risks. It can include mechanisms on working with species of high risk to FSC (e.g., Paulownia and current ADVICE-40-004-20), risky product types (e.g., charcoal and current ADVICE-20-011-13), and timber harvested or processed in risky areas (e.g., coming from sanitary logging in certain areas and ADVICE-40-004-21). The mechanisms to address integrity issues should outline the reaction of the FSC system and all actors of a supply chain to false claims (i.e., ADVICE-40-004-18) and consider the latest technology and scientific developments, for example blockchain, geolocation and scientific methods of wood origin identification.

FSC-STD-40-004, Section B. Scope, Box 1, answers the question ‘To whom does FSC CoC certification apply?’ Some sectoral activities, such as packaging assembly, are not required to apply for CoC certification, but may still pose a risk to FSC integrity. This is packaging that is assembled or put together by non-certified organizations (i.e., assemblers, fillers, and packers) where different components are sourced from different CoC-certified (or non-certified) suppliers/manufacturers. FSC could review the associated risk and consider extending the scope of CoC certification.