

FSC-PRO-60-006B V2-0 D2-0 CROSSWALK DOCUMENT

Purpose: This document aims to provide guidance on the most important proposed changes to FSC-PRO-60-006b Risk Assessment Framework. It does not capture *all* changes but is intended to focus on the changes that have the most meaningful impact on the development of FSC Risk Assessments.

Theme/topic	V1-0 content	V2-0 D2-0 content
Title	FSC National Risk Assessment Framework	Risk Assessment Framework
Code	FSC-PRO-60-002a, addendum procedure to FSC-PRO-60-002 which contains the process requirements for CW risk assessments.	FSC-PRO-60-006b, addendum procedure to FSC-PRO-60-006 which will contain the process requirements for Risk Assessments (RA) and Forest Stewardship Standards (FSS), combined in order to streamline and increase the efficiency of the processes conducted on the country or regional level.
Risk terminology	Terms used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For risk designation: 'specified risk' and 'low risk'; - For risk mitigation: 'control measures'. 	FSC is adopting the EUDR terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For risk designation: 'Non-negligible risk' and 'negligible risk' replace 'specified risk' and 'low risk' respectively;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For risk mitigation: 'Mitigation measures' replace 'control measures'.
Applicability of risk assessments	Only applicable to Controlled Wood (CW).	To align with EUDR, risk assessments are now applicable to Forest Management and Chain of Custody (including Controlled Wood).
Methodology	FSC was the only responsible party for developing and revising risk assessments.	<p>The process requirements have been streamlined considering the need for ensuring that the requirements can be followed by other organizations participating in the Risk Information Alliance (further information under the following link: https://fsc.org/en/newscentre/standards/fscs-new-approach-for-risk-assessments-in-forests).</p> <p>Nevertheless, the requirements maintain the connection to FSC process structure and terminology</p>
Indicators	32 indicators divided by the 5 CW categories of unacceptable sources.	A common set of indicators, containing 76 indicators. Although there is an increase in the number of indicators, the topics covered are mostly the same (e.g. legality assessment, human and labour rights, HCVs, conversion, GMO, etc.). The requirements have structurally changed through how the proposed indicators are written. The indicators have been revised and reworded to include specific requirements.
Template for risk assessments	Word format, requiring a description of identified risks per indicator, without making a clear	Introduction of standardized template in Excel format that can be transferred to other formats. This template contains a clear structure for assessing

	connection to the scale used for the assessment and the type of risk.	each type of risk per indicator and scale, and the establishment of mitigation measures.
Mapping risks	FSC RA developers were encouraged to present risks on maps.	Clause 4.5 of the section 'Requirements for the content of risk assessments' proposes that, at a minimum, shapefiles for the geopolitical assessment scale are used and clear descriptions of the source types shall be provided.
Establishment of mitigation measures	Control measures were always optional.	Clause 6.1 of the section 'Requirements for the content of risk assessments' introduces requirement to establish mitigation measures where 'non-negligible risks' are identified.
Review and revision	Update at least every 5 years.	<p>Clause 8.1 of the section 'Process requirements for developing and revising risk assessments' requires an annual review of risk assessments, in addition to a complete review and eventual revision every 5 years.</p> <p>This annual review and update shall ensure that the applicable legislation, risk designations and mitigation measures are up to date.</p>
Assessment of conversion	The assessment of conversion considered conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use that happened in the last 5 years in the area under assessment that is up to 0.02% on average per year or more than 5000 hectares on average per year as negligible risk.	<p>Clause 8.4 and 8.5 of the section 'Indicator specific requirements' introduce alignment with the Policy <FSC-POL-01-007 Policy to Address Conversion> and EUDR regarding no tolerance for conversion.</p> <p>The indicator 68 (<i>There is no conversion from forest to agriculture since 31 December 2020</i>) adopts a precautionary approach to assess the risk of conversion. Therefore, a 'non-negligible' risk</p>

		<p>designation shall be applicable as default. The risk assessments developed by a chamber-balanced working group may change the risk designation through data analysis demonstrating that conversion has not taken place in the area under assessment since 31 December 2020.</p> <p>The definition on conversion provided in the section 'Terms and Definitions' has been updated to reflect this alignment.</p>
Assessment of forest degradation	Assessment of degradation as a threat to High Conservation Values (HCVs) needed but did not require an overall assessment of forest degradation.	<p>In alignment with EUDR, indicator 69 introduces the assessment of forest degradation: <i>There is no forest degradation since 31 December 2020</i>, including a numerical 'non-negligible' risk threshold to assess this indicator: <i>The degradation of forests since 31 December 2020 is more than 0.02% on average per year.</i></p> <p>A definition on forest degradation has been added in the section 'Terms and Definitions'.</p>
Assessment of HCVs	'Threat' in the context of HCVs refers to common management activities that cause or may cause loss or degradation of HCVs. Threats not originating from management activities were outside the scope of the risk assessment.	Clause 7.4 of the section 'Indicator specific requirements' proposes to not restrict the assessment of threats to HCVs to only those ones originating from management activities.
Identification of Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs)	IFLs identification was based on Global Forest Watch maps at http://intactforest.org .	Clause 7.9 of the section 'Indicator specific requirements' proposes to update IFL boundaries using other forms of best available information (in addition to the Global Forest Watch maps], such as

		historical harvesting documentation, existing Forest Stewardship Standard (FSS) frameworks, maps and external data provided by independent organizations, scientists and experts.
Minimum qualification of experts to be consulted	Included as an Annex, and the requirements divided by the 5 CW categories of unacceptable sources.	Requirement dropped from the annexes. Clause 3.7 has been added in the section 'Process requirements for developing and revising risk assessments' requiring selected experts to have knowledge and/or experience on the indicator(s) being consulted.
HCV assessment guidance	Included as an Annex, but not a normative element.	Dropped from the annexes, taking into consideration is no longer updated and consistent with the requirement to have uniform scale of assessment across all indicators.