



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

FSC-PRO-60-006B V2-0 D2-0 交叉对照文件

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.

目的:本文件旨在为 FSC-PRO-60-006b 风险评估框架最重要的拟议变更提供指导。它没有涵盖所有变化，但旨在重点关注对 FSC 风险评估的发展产生最有意影响的变化。

Theme/topic 主题	V1-0 content V1-0 内容	V2-0 D2-0 content V2-0 内容
Title 标题	FSC National Risk Assessment Framework FSC 国家风险评估框架	Risk Assessment Framework 风险评估框架

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.
代码	FSC-PRO-60-002a 及其附录程序，包括受控木材风险评估的流程要求。	FSC-PRO-60-006b 及其附录程序，将包含风险评估（RA）和森林管理标准（FSS）的流程要求，旨在简化和提高在国家或区域一级开展的流程的效率。
Risk terminology	<p>Terms used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For risk designation: 'specified risk' and 'low risk'; - For risk mitigation: 'control measures'. 	<p>FSC is adopting the EUDR terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For risk designation: 'Non-negligible risk' and 'negligible risk' replace 'specified risk' and 'low risk' respectively; - For risk mitigation: 'Mitigation measures' replace 'control measures'.
风险术语	<p>使用的术语:</p> <p>-对于风险指定:“特定风险”和“低风险”;</p> <p>-对于风险缓解:“控制措施”。</p>	<p>FSC 将采用 EUDR 术语:</p> <p>-对于风险指定:“不可忽略的风险”和“可忽略的风险”分别取代“特定风险”和“低风险”;</p> <p>-对于风险缓解:“缓解措施”取代“控制措施”。</p>
Applicability of risk assessments	Only applicable to Controlled Wood (CW). 仅适用于受控木材。	To align with EUDR, risk assessments are now applicable to Forest Management and Chain of Custody (including Controlled Wood).
风险适用		

为与 EUDR 保持一致，风险评估将适用于所有森林经营及产销监管链经营活动（包括受控木材）。

Methodology

方法

FSC was the only responsible party for developing and revising risk assessments.

FSC 是制定和修订风险评估的唯一负责方

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>). Nevertheless, the requirements maintain the connection to FSC process structure and terminology.

考虑到需要确保参与风险信息联盟的其他组织能够遵守这些要求，对流程要求进行了简化（更多信息请访问以下链接：<https://FSC.org/en/newscentre/standards/fscs-new-approach-for-Risk-assessments-in-forest>）。然而，这些要求保持了与 FSC 流程结构和术语的联系

Indicators

指标

32 indicators divided by the 5 CW categories of unacceptable sources.

32 项指标按 5 类不可接受来源的受控木材划分。

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

		<p>indicators have been revised and reworded to include specific requirements.</p> <p>一套通用指标，包含 76 项指标。虽然指标数量有所增加，但涵盖的主题基本相同（例如合法性评估、人权和劳动权、HCV、转化、转基因生物等）。通过拟议指标的编写方式，要求在结构上发生了变化。对指标进行了修订和重新措辞，以纳入具体要求。</p>
Template for risk assessments 风险评估模板	<p>Word format, requiring a description of identified risks per indicator, without making a clear connection to the scale used for the assessment and the type of risk.</p> <p>Word 格式，要求描述每个指标的已确定风险，但没有明确说明评估所用的尺度和风险类型。</p>	<p>Introduction of standardized template in Excel format that can be transferred to other formats. This template contains a clear structure for assessing each type of risk per indicator and scale, and the establishment of mitigation measures.</p> <p>引入 Excel 格式的标准化模板，可以转换为其他格式。该模板包含一个清晰的结构，用于根据指标和规模评估每种风险，并制定缓解措施。</p>
Mapping risks 标注风险	<p>FSC RA developers were encouraged to present risks on maps.</p> <p>鼓励 FSC 风险评估开发者在地图上标注风险。</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>“风险评估内容要求”一节的第 4.5 条建议，至少应使用地缘政治评估等级的形状文件，并提供来源类型的清晰描述。</p>

Establishment of mitigation measures 制定缓释措施	Control measures were always optional. 控制措施可选。	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. “风险评估内容要求”一节的第 6.1 条介绍了在识别出“不可忽略的风险”时制定缓解措施的要求。
Review and revision 审查和修订	Update at least every 5 years. 至少每 5 年修订一次。	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. This annual review and update shall ensure that the applicable legislation, risk designations and mitigation measures are up to date. “制定和修订风险评估的流程要求”一节的第 8.1 条要求每年对风险评估进行一次审查，此外还要求每 5 年进行一次全面审查和最终修订。 该年度审查和更新应确保适用的立法、风险指定和缓解措施是最新的。
Assessment of conversion 转化评估	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%	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. The indicator 68 (<i>There is no conversion from forest</i>

on average per year or more than 5000 hectares on average per year as negligible risk.

转换评估认为，在过去 5 年中，评估区内每年平均 0.02%或每年平均 5000 公顷以上的天然林转换为种植园或非森林用途的风险可忽略不计。

to agriculture since 31 December 2020) adopts a precautionary approach to assess the risk of conversion. Therefore, a ‘non-negligible’ risk 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.

“指标具体要求”一节的第 8.4 和 8.5 条介绍了与政策《FSC-POL-01-007 处理转换的政策》和关于不允许转换的 EUDR 的一致性。指标 68（自 2020 年 12 月 31 日以来没有发生从森林到农业的转化）采用预防性方法评估转化风险。因此，“不可忽略”风险设定应适用于违约。由一个分庭平衡的工作组制定的风险评估可能会通过数据分析改变风险指定，数据分析表明自 2020 年 12 月 31 日以来，评估地区尚未进行转换。

The definition on conversion provided in the section ‘Terms and Definitions’ has been updated to reflect this alignment.

“术语和定义”一节中提供的转换定义已经更新，以反映这种一致性。

Assessment of forest degradation

森林退化评估

Assessment of degradation as a threat to High Conservation Values (HCVs) needed but did not

In alignment with EUDR, indicator 69 introduces the assessment of forest degradation: *There is no forest degradation since 31 December 2020*, including a numerical ‘non-negligible’ risk threshold to assess

	<p>require an overall assessment of forest degradation.</p> <p>需要评估森林退化对高保护价值的威胁，但不要求对森林退化进行全面评估。</p>	<p>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> <p>与 EUDR 一致，指标 69 引入了森林退化评估:自 2020 年 12 月 31 日以来没有森林退化，包括评估该指标的“不可忽略”风险阈值:自 2020 年 12 月 31 日以来的森林退化平均每年超过 0.02%。</p> <p>在“术语和定义”一节中增加了森林退化的定义。</p>
<p>Assessment of HCVs</p> <p>高保护价值（HCV）评估</p>	<p>‘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.</p> <p>HCV 环境中的“威胁”是指导致或可能导致 HCV 丢失或降解的常见管理活动。并非源自经营活动的威胁不在风险评估范围内。</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>“指标具体要求”一节的第 7.4 条建议不要将对 HCV 的威胁评估仅限于源自管理活动的威胁。</p>
<p>Identification of Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs)</p> <p>完整的森林景观识别</p>	<p>IFLs identification was based on Global Forest Watch maps at http://intactforest.org.</p> <p>IFLs 的识别是基于 http://intactforest.org 的全球森林观察地图。</p>	<p>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</p>

		<p>external data provided by independent organizations, scientists and experts.</p> <p>“指标具体要求”一节第 7.9 条建议使用其他形式的最佳可得信息（除全球森林观察地图外）更新 IFL 边界，如历史采伐文件、现有森林管理标准（FSS）框架、地图以及独立组织、科学家和专家提供的外部数据。</p>
<p>Minimum qualification of experts to be consulted</p> <p>咨询专家的最低资格</p>	<p>Included as an Annex, and the requirements divided by the 5 CW categories of unacceptable sources.</p> <p>包括在附件中，并按 5 类不可接受来源的受控木材划分要求。</p>	<p>Requirement dropped from the annexes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>要求从附件中删除。</p> <p>在“制定和修订风险评估的流程要求”一节中增加了第 3.7 条，要求选定的专家具备所咨询指标方面的知识和/或经验。</p>
<p>HCV assessment guidance</p> <p>HCV 评估指南</p>	<p>Included as an Annex, but not a normative element.</p> <p>包括在附件中，但不是规范性要素。</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>从附件中删除，考虑不再更新，不符合所有指标统一分摊比额表的要求。</p>

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