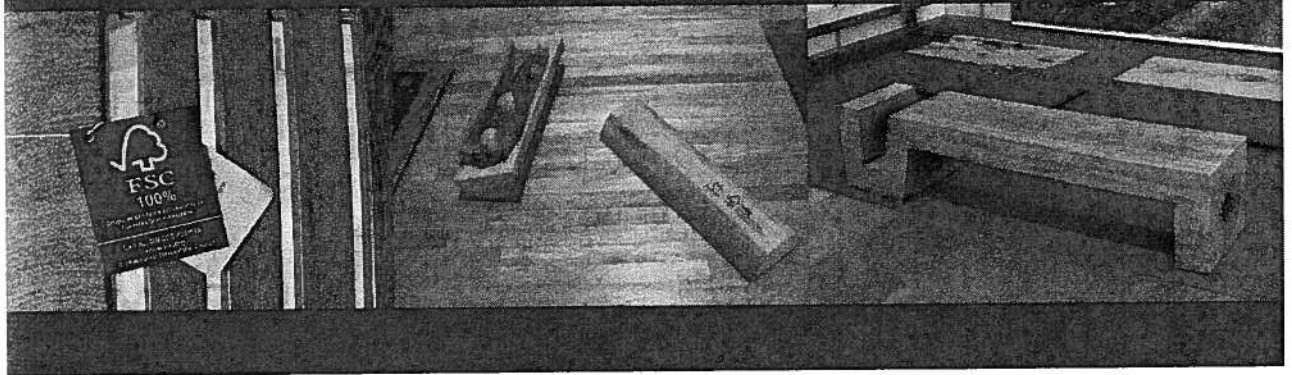




FSC STANDARD

FSC Standard for Chain of Custody Certification

FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1 EN



ANNEX I: Comparison of the transfer, percentage and credit system [INFORMATIVE]

The following graphics explain the basic functionality of the various Chain of Custody systems for controlling FSC claims [see Sections 7–9] by means of production scenarios with differing inputs:

Inputs

- = FSC input: 'FSC 100%'
- ◐ = FSC input: 'FSC Mix 70%'
- = Controlled input

Outputs

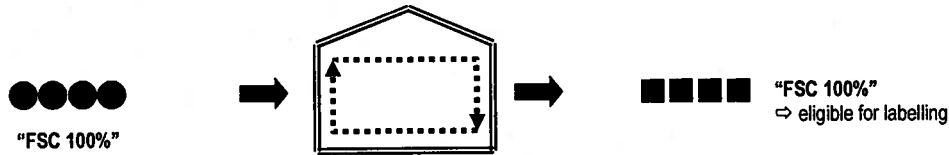
- = 'FSC 100%'
- ◑ = 'FSC Mix' with percentage or credit claim
- = 'FSC Controlled Wood' claim

1. Transfer system

Under the transfer system the material category and associated claim with the lowest FSC input (for inputs of virgin material) or post-consumer input (for inputs of reclaimed material) per input volume has to be identified.

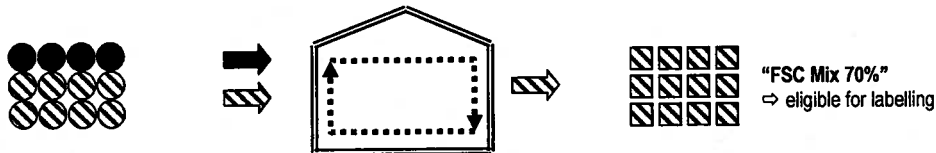
NOTE: The transfer system cannot be applied to material mixtures that include materials with neither FSC input nor post-consumer input.

Scenario A: Material input with a single FSC claim



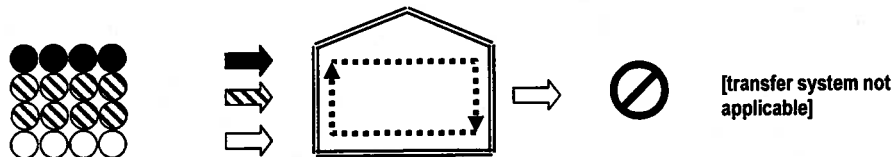
The transfer system is particularly useful in cases where only a single material input is used as e.g. in the case of 'FSC 100%' product groups. In these cases the input claim is simply transferred to the output.

Scenario B: Inputs with different FSC claims



In the second example a mixture of 'FSC 100%' and 'FSC Mix 70%' material input is used. In this case the material category with the lowest FSC input per input volume is 'FSC Mix 70%' which therefore can be transferred as applicable FSC claim for the output. This scenario is applicable for users who are either unable or do not want to calculate the exact FSC input to their production but only want to ensure a certain minimum FSC claim for their outputs.

Scenario C: Inputs with different FSC claims and without FSC claims

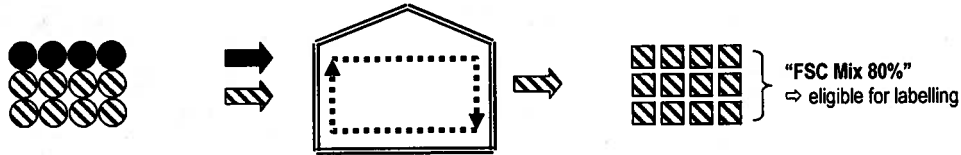


The transfer system cannot be applied as the material mixture contains material with no FSC input.

2. Percentage system

Under the percentage system all outputs can be sold with a percentage claim that corresponds to the proportion of FSC input and post-consumer input compared to the total input.

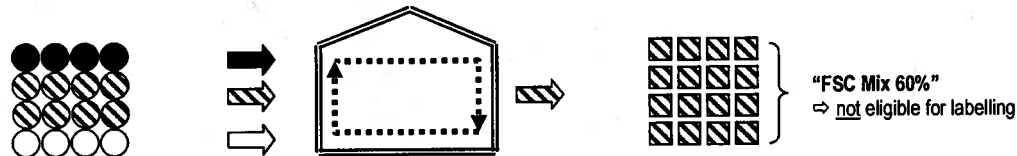
Scenario B: Inputs with different FSC claims



The FSC claim for the output is calculated as follows:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ units with FSC input of } 100\% \\ 8 \text{ units with FSC input of } 70\% \end{array} \right\} \frac{(4 \times 100\%) + (8 \times 70\%)}{4 + 8} \times 100\% = \frac{4 + 5.6}{12} \times 100\% = 80\%$$

Scenario C: Inputs with different FSC claims and without FSC claims



The FSC claim for the output is calculated as follows:

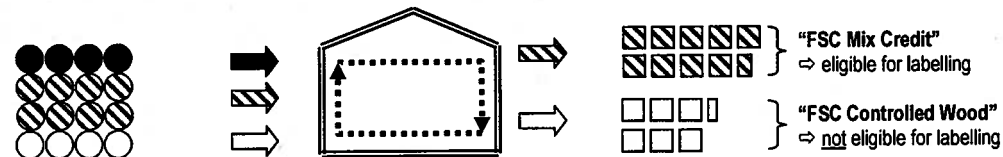
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ units with FSC input of } 100\% \\ 8 \text{ units with FSC input of } 70\% \\ 4 \text{ units without FSC input} \end{array} \right\} \frac{(4 \times 100\%) + (8 \times 70\%)}{4 + 8 + 4} \times 100\% = \frac{4 + 5.6}{16} \times 100\% = 60\%$$

3. Credit system

Under the credit system a proportion of the outputs can be sold with a credit claim corresponding to the quantity of FSC input and/or post-consumer inputs. FSC inputs and post-consumer inputs can also be accumulated as FSC credit on a credit account. The remainder of the output can be sold as 'FSC Controlled Wood'.

Scenario C: Inputs with different FSC claims and without FSC claims

NOTE: The credit system could also be applied to scenario B, above.



The number of output units which can be sold with an 'FSC Mix Credit' claim is calculated as follows:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ units with FSC input of } 100\% \\ 8 \text{ units with FSC input of } 70\% \\ 4 \text{ units without FSC input} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (4 \times 100\%) + (8 \times 70\%) \text{ units} = 4 + 5.6 \text{ units} = 9.6 \text{ units} \\ \text{The remainder of } 6.4 \text{ units can be sold as 'FSC Controlled Wood'}. \end{array}$$