

CERTIFICATION SYSTEM
FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL™



The mark of
responsible forestry

FOREST MANAGEMENT REFERENTIAL
For Taiwan

森林經營驗證台灣參考標準



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參考：必維 FSC™ 森林經營驗證台灣參考標準

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The Trademark of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) identifies the wood which comes from a well managed forest according to strict environmental, social and economic international standards.

Should there be any doubt as to text interpretation, the English version will prevail. Do not hesitate to contact Bureau Veritas Certification for any question you may have.
如果對文字的解釋有任何疑問，請以英文版本為準。如果您有任何問題，請及時聯繫必維驗證。

Foreword 前言

The present referential has been designed by Bureau Veritas Certification, based on the Forest Stewardship Principle and Criteria (FSC-STD-01-001) and the FSC Standard: 'Structure and Content of Forest Stewardship Standards (FSC-STD-20-002).

本標準由必維驗證依據《FSC 森林經營原則和標準》(FSC-STD-01-001)和《FSC 森林經營標準的結構與內容》(FSC-STD-20-002)的相關要求制定。

This standard does not consider the requirements for the use of FSC trademark off product. The company has to use FSC trademark as stated in the standard FSC-STD-50-001 and have a validation of any use of FSC trademark by Bureau Veritas Certification prior any publication.

本標準未包括在產品外 FSC 商標使用的相關要求。獲得驗證的公司需按照標準 (FSC-STD-50-001) 的要求使用 FSC 商標，同時，在公開使用 FSC 商標前必須得到必維驗證的符合要求確認。

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必維驗證-法國是一家獨立的授信驗證機構，係必維國際檢驗集團之子公司。

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A – Introduction 序言

The present document is a **normative document** that specifies the requirements to be met by forest management enterprises in order to obtain a FSC forest management certificate.

此檔為具有規範效力的檔，檔為營林企業符合森林經營驗證相關要求的具體規定。

It contains the FSC Principles (10) and Criteria (56) and 'generic indicators' that have been specified by Bureau Veritas Certification and endorsed by FSC.

此檔中包含了 FSC 森林經營驗證的 10 項原則、56 條標準及“通用指標”，此檔由必維驗證制定並已獲得 FSC 認可。

This document was adapted for forest Management in Taiwan in accordance to the “Local adaptation of certification body generic Forest Stewardship Standards”.

此檔是依據《驗證機構 FSC 地方改編標準》(FSC-STD-20-003)的相關要求改編的 BV 台灣 FSC 森林經營標準。

Compliance with the standard shall be determined by evaluating observed performance at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level against each indicator of the standard, and in comparison with any performance threshold(s) specified for the indicator, unless otherwise specified (e.g. certification of group).

標準符合性結論將通過評估森林經營單位(FMU)對應於每一具體指標的符合程度並與符合該指標的最低限度進行比較來獲得，另有規定的除外(如聯合認證)。

For group certification, the compliance of the company shall be evaluated against this standard completed with the standard FSC-STD-30-005 v1-0 “FSC standard for group entities in forest management groups”.

對於聯合認證，森林經營單位的符合性將依據 FSC-STD-30-005 《FSC 森林經營聯合實體驗證標準》進行稽核。

The terms in this referential are used in the meaning of the English words defined in the "FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms".

本標準所用術語的含義全部引用《FSC 術語表》(FSC-STD-01-002)英文版的相關定義。

The present referential is publicly available. 本標準為公開標準。

B – Scope 使用範圍

This referential is applicable for all types of forests, including SLIMFs and bamboo, located in Taiwan.

本標準適用於台灣所有森林類型，包括小規模低強度森林和竹林。

C – Standard effective date 標準生效日期

The FSC FM Bureau Veritas generic standard has been accredited by FSC on the 25th of July 2005 and updated the 28th of January 2014 and shall be used by Bureau Veritas Certification for the evaluation and certification of forest management entities in Taiwan.

《必維 FSC 森林經營驗證通用標準》已於 2005 年 7 月 25 日獲得 FSC 的認可，並於 2014 年的 1 月 28 日進行更新。必維將依據此標準對台灣的營林單位進行稽核。

D – References 參考標準

FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship 《FSC 森林經營的原則和標準》

FSC-STD-01-002 FSC glossary of terms 《FSC 術語表》

FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria 《小規模低強度森林標準》

FSC-STD-20-001 General requirements for FSC certification bodies 《FSC 認證機構的一般要求》

FSC-STD-20-002 Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards 《通用 FSC 森林經營標準的結構、內容及地方改編標準》

FSC-STD-20-003 Local adaptation of generic Forest Stewardship Standards 《FSC 森林經營通用標準的地方改編標準》
FSC-STD-40-004 v2.0 Standard for Chain of Custody Certification 《產銷監管鏈驗證標準》
NF EN 45020, Standardisation and linked activities - General Vocabulary 《標準化及相關活動-通用詞彙》

E – Forest Management requirements 森林經營要求

In bold: Original FSC Principles and Criteria 粗體：FSC 原則和標準

In normal font: indicators of Forest Management, specified by Bureau Veritas Certification. 一般字體：必維國際檢驗集團驗證服務部規定的森林經營指標。

1. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES - Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.

原則 1：遵守法律及 FSC 的原則 - 森林經營應遵守所在國家的法律及其國家簽署的國際公約和協議，並遵守 FSC 的所有原則和標準。

1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.
森林經營應尊重本國的所有法律和地方行政法規。

1.1.1 Applicant (or Certificate holder) should be legally registered or have a clear legal status. 申請人應證明擁有經我國(商業與林業)主管機關核准合法登記註冊為法人之文件。

1.1.2 Forest manager(s) shall be aware of and have access to relevant Taiwan legislation and regulations (e.g. list of relevant legislation, records or relevant legislation and/or access to relevant websites). 經營者有取得相關的台灣法律法規的途徑(例如相關法律、記錄清單和(/或)訪問相關網站)。

1.1.3 Forest manager(s) management activities and procedures are in compliance with relevant Taiwan laws and regulations. These are listed in Annex 1. 森林經營者的經營活動和程式遵守附件1中相關的法律法規。

1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid. 應繳納所有合理的法規指定費用、特許、稅及其他費用。

1.2.1 Forest manager(s) is aware of all applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges. 森林經營者應清楚瞭解須向政府繳納與權利義務相關之各種法定規費。

1.2.2. All relevant fees and other charges shall be paid and up to date. Receipt or relevant evidence shall be kept. 經營者應保留向政府繳納與權利義務相關之各種法定規費記錄，以確認期限內繳納所有適用法定規費。

1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all the binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected. 尊重簽約國所有具有約束力的國際協議(如《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》、《國際勞工組織公約》、

《國際熱帶木材協定》及《生物多樣性公約》) 中的有關條款。

1.3.1 There is no substantiated evidence of any non-compliance with applicable requirements of any international agreements listed in the FSC standard to which Taiwan is a signatory. These are listed in Annex 2. 與附件2中列明在FSC標準中且台灣已簽署或遵守的國際協議中所適用的無任何不符合。

1.3.2. No evidence shows that business groups and group members are in violation of the relevant international agreements. 無證據顯示被抽查的經營團體和團體成員違反有關國際協定的相關法律義務。

1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case-by-case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties. 由驗證機構及參與或受影響的各方對驗證目的相關法律、法規與 FSC 原則和標準之間的衝突應進行逐一的評估。

1.4.1 Forest manager(s) shall be willing to participate in appropriate process for resolving any identified conflicts and comply with any solution proposed by BV audit team or FSC Taiwan office. 森林經營者自願參加解決所有鑑別出的衝突的相應程式，並遵守必維國際檢驗集團稽核小組或FSC台灣辦公室提供的解決方案。

1.4.2 Any potential conflict identified between laws and the FSC Principles and Criteria should be documented and reported to Bureau Veritas. 與FSC原則與標準有潛在衝突的法律法規應檔化並告知必維國際檢驗集團稽核小組。

1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities. 森林經營區需避免非法採伐、定居及其它未經許可的活動。

1.5.1 Forest manager(s) shall develop processes of notification and filing to relevant authorities, in case of illegal or unauthorized activities taken place. 為防範經營區域內之非法活動發生，組織應制訂向司法和/或有關主管機關通報與備案之作業流程辦法。

1.5.2 Forest manager(s) shall perform regular surveillance of the forest area so that unauthorized activities, if any, are promptly identified and controlled. Such monitoring activities can be performed in collaboration with relevant local authorities. 森林經營者應定期巡視林區，以便及時發現和管控未經許可的活動。此類巡視活動可以與地方相關政府部門合作。

1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria. 森林經營者應承諾長期遵守 FSC 原則和標準。

1.6.1 Forest manager(s) shall include in its documented procedures a statement of long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC P&C. 森林經營者應在文件化程序中包含一份承諾長期遵守FSC原則和標準的聲明。

1.6.2 Forest manager(s) shall not implement activities that conflict with the FSC Principles & Criteria in and outside the forest area under assessment. 森林經營者不得在受評估林區內外開展與FSC原則和標準衝突的活動。

1.6.3 Forest manager(s) shall disclose information on all forest areas where they have some degree of management responsibility, if any (to demonstrate compliance with current FSC policies on partial certification and on excision of areas from the scope of certification). 森林經營者應當披露其負有一定程度上管理責任的所有林區(如有)的資訊(以證明對有關部分驗證和從驗證中分離出去區域對現行FSC政策的遵守情況)。

2. TENURE AND RIGHTS RESPONSIBILITIES - Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

原則 2：所有權、使用權及責任 - 對土地及森林資源的長期所有權和使用權應明確界定、文化化並具法律效力。

2.1 Clear long-term tenure and forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated. 有明確的證據證明對土地和森林資源擁有長期的使用權 (如土地所有權、傳統的權利或租賃協議)。

2.1.1 Forest manager(s) shall have documents demonstrating the legal right to manage the forest under evaluation for at least the 5 years period of validity of an FSC certificate, and describing tenure rights and/or the rights to manage the forest/plantation area over the long-term. 森林經營者應有文件證明其在一個FSC證書有效期內，對受評估林區具有合法經營權，以及森林/人工林的所有權和經營權。

2.1.2 There shall be clear boundaries for the forest management unit and boundaries should be marked on maps. 森林經營單位應有清晰的界限，並應在地圖上標記。

2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies. 法定或傳統所有權或使用權的當地社區應保有對森林作業的控制，某種程度上是出於對他們的權利和資源保護的需要，除非他們在知情的情況下自願把控制權委託給其它機構。

2.2.1 Forest manager(s) is aware of and respect local communities' legal or customary tenure or use rights within its management area and respect them. 森林經營者知曉並且尊重當地社區對經營區域內的合法或慣常的土地所有權和使用權。

2.2.2 If local communities or local farmers voluntarily entrust the resource management rights to the forest manager(s), the agreement between both parties does not necessarily needs to be in writing but shall be confirmed by interviews with representatives of the local communities and forest managers, with no evidence of dispute. 如果當地社區或農民自願將資源經營權委託森林經營者，必須將協議(口頭或書面)告知所有有關各方，並/或由社區代表確認，避免爭議發生與存在。

2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified. 要運用適當的機制，來解決有關所有權及使用權方面的糾紛。在驗證審核中，要考慮任何懸而未決爭議的環境及狀態。涉及到很多利益的大量糾紛通常會導致一項森林經營活動失去驗證資格。

2.3.1 There are no unresolved disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests relating to tenure and land use right in the area under evaluation. 如果存在大規模且涉及重大利益的所有權和/或使用權爭議未解決，此森林經營單位不能被驗證。

2.3.2 Forest manager(s) shall be in compliance with the Taiwan procedure for Dispute Settlement of Forest Trees and Forest Land Tenure and applicable local regulations to resolve any disputes. 森林經營者應根據台灣林木林地權屬爭議處理規定解決任何爭議。

2.3.3 Forest manager(s) shall keep all relevant records related to disputes and documentation of steps taken to resolve the dispute. 森林經營者應保留涉及爭議的相關記錄，並記錄解決爭議的所採取的措施。

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS - The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.

原則 3：原住民的權利 - 應當承認並尊重原住民擁有、使用和經營他們的土地、領地及資源的法定權利及傳統權利。

Note: By “indigenous people” we consider people and population as described in the UN paper “The concept of indigenous people” PFII/2004/WS.1/3.

註：原住民的概念參考聯合國定義。PFII/2004/WS.1/3

3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies. 原住民應當控制其土地及領地上的森林經營，除非他們在知情的情況下自願把控制權委託給其它機構。

3.1.1 Forest manager(s) is aware of and respect indigenous people' legal and customary rights within the forest area under evaluation. 森林經營者知曉並尊重原住民在評估林區內的法律上與合於其習慣的權利。

3.1.2 If indigenous people authorize or delegate control over forest management activities through free and informed consent, an agreement (oral or in writing) must be acknowledge by all the parties concerned, and/or the community representatives confirm that free, prior and informed consent was given. The process shall include:

3.1.2.1. Ensuring indigenous peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;

3.1.2.2. Informing the indigenous peoples of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;

3.1.2.3. Informing the indigenous peoples of their right to withhold consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect rights, resources, lands and territories; and;

3.1.2.4. Informing the indigenous peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.

如果原住民在自願並知情的情況下授權或委託其森林經營活動的管控權，必須將協議(口頭或書面)告知所有有關各方，並/或由原住民代表確認。此過程應包括：

3.1.2.1 確保原住民知曉他們對資源的權利和義務；

3.1.2.2 告知原住民其授權或委託給其他機構的資源在經濟，社會和環境方面的價值；

3.1.2.3 為了在一定程度上保護原住民的權利，資源，土地和領土，應告知原住民他們對計畫的營林活動保持同意權，並且，

3.1.2.4 告知原住民當前和未來的營林活動；

3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples. 森林經營不能直接或間接地破壞資源或削弱原住民的使用權。

3.2.1 The forest manager(s) is aware of and respect resources or tenure right areas of indigenous peoples. 森林經營者知曉並尊重原住民的資源或土地所有權範圍。

3.2.2 Forest manager(s) maintains and respects the traditional rights of indigenous peoples to use forest products or NTFPs, provided these uses are traditional and not detrimental to forest resources and management objectives. 森林經營者維護並尊重原住民使用林產品和非木材林產品的傳統權利，前提是傳統上的，且不會損害森林資源和管理目標。

3.2.3 There shall be no evidence or indication that the forest manager(s) threatens the rights and resources of indigenous peoples within or adjacent to the area under evaluation. 無證據或跡象表明森林經營者威脅到原住民在受評估區域內或毗鄰區域的權利和資源。

3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers. 森林經營者要與原住民合作，明確劃出對他們有特殊文化、生態、經濟或宗教意義的場所，並加以確認和保護。

3.3.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious value to indigenous peoples, or other local communities have been identified and marked on the map. 經營者確認，並在地圖上標明劃出原住居民、或其他當地社區具有特殊文化、歷史、生態、經濟或宗教意義的場所。

3.3.2 Forest workers should identify these sites and take measures to avoid any damage/interference, unless they have an agreement with relevant stakeholders. 所有經營區內作業人員在現場可以識別這些地點，並且採取措施防止對其造成任何形式的破壞或干擾，除非已經和權益關係者達成協議。

3.3.3 Identified sites of special interest to indigenous people shall be protected during forest management activities. 在森林經營過程中，應保護所鑑別出的原住民特殊意義場所。

3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence. 在森林樹種的利用及森林作業的管理體系等方面利用原住民的傳統知識時，應給予相應的補償。這些補償條件應在森林經營活動開始以前，在原住民自願和知情的情況下，正式達成一致意見。

3.4.1 Any potential use of traditional knowledge from indigenous people is identified. 鑑別任何可能利用原住民傳統知識的行為。

3.4.2 Whenever traditional knowledge is used for commercial purposes, appropriate and fair compensation is agreed with the indigenous people concerned. 在將傳統知識用於商業目的時，應按照與有關原住民達成的約定給予適當補償。

3.4.3 Whenever relevant, forest manager(s) have evidence that agreed compensations are effectively paid. 只要相關，森林經營者需有證據證明已支付約定的補償金。

4. COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS - Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well being of forest workers and local communities.

原則 4：社區關係與勞動者的權利 - 森林經營活動應維護或提高林業工作者和當地社區的長期社會利益及經濟利益。

4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services. 森林經營活動應維護或提高林業工作者和當地社區的長期社會利益及經濟利益。

4.1.1 Forest manager(s) offer opportunities for employment, training and other services to local farmers, local communities. 森林經營者向當地農民、當地社區提供就業機會、培訓和其他服務。

4.1.2 Forest manager(s) contributes to training sessions designed to enhance the capabilities and qualifications of group members and forest workers. 森林經營者協助進行旨在提高團體成員和林業工作者能力和資格的培訓課程。

4.1.3 The local farmers, local communities should be involved in the management activities. 應將當地農民、當地社區納入經營活動。

4.2 Forest management shall meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families. 森林經營應滿足或超過與員工及其家庭健康和安全的有關的所有適用法律和(或)法規。

4.2.1 Forest manager(s) shall comply with Taiwan minimum requirements of the Labor law of Taiwan, Law of Taiwan on Work Safety and the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry. 森林經營者瞭解與員工及其家屬健康與安全有關的台灣法律規章及國際勞工組織操作規程所要求林業安全與健康的最低要求，並遵守這些規定。

4.2.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that documented procedure(s) for health and safety are implemented in all forest management activities and maintain up to date records of work-related accidents. 森林經營者應建立健康與安全記錄機制，保存並隨時更新健康與所有工安事故紀錄。

4.2.3 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that forest workers including subcontractors are provided with safety training for the forest management activities they are performing. 森林經營者應當確保向包括分包商在內的林業工作者提供適用其所從事森林經營活動安全培訓。

4.2.4 Forest manager(s) shall keep on-job training or any other relevant training records up-to-date. 森林經營者應保存並隨時更新在職訓練或其他適當教育形式之紀錄。

4.2.5 When manual harvesting without chainsaws is taking place (e.g. single stem bamboo, small sized poplar stems), workers shall wear safety shoes, gloves and helmets. 在進行手工採伐時（例如，單桿竹，楊樹小徑材），工作者應穿戴安全鞋，手套和安全帽。

4.2.6 For forest management activities that involve any machinery such as chainsaws, skidders, forwarders, etc, forestry operators shall wear safety equipment in compliance with ILO H&S in Forestry Work (helmet, hearing protection, appropriate clothing, safety shoes and chainsaw proof chaps). 對涉及任何機械的森林經營活動，諸如鏈鋸、集材機、曳引機等，林業工作者應根據國際勞工組織的《林業工作健康與安全》佩戴安全配備(安全帽、耳塞、合適的服裝、安全靴和鏈鋸工護腿套褲)。

4.2.7 Forest workers shall be registered with the relevant social and/or accident security insurance. 應當給林業工作者購買相關社會保險和(/或)意外傷害保險。

4.2.8 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that juveniles under the age of 16 are not employed under any forest management activities; dispatch work to juveniles under the age 18 shall comply with Labor law of Taiwan. 任何林業工作不應雇用16歲以下的童工；指派未滿十八歲的未成年工工作內容應符合台灣勞工法規。

4.3 The rights of the workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). 依《國際勞工組織公約 1987》和《國際勞工組織公約 1998》的規定，要保證職工有建立組織及自願同雇主談判的權利。

4.3.1 Forest manager(s) should aware of and respect labour organization, worker accessing to workers' unions, or any other legally appropriate workers' representation to negotiate and/or defend their rights. 森林經營者應瞭解並尊重勞工組織或參加工會及參與勞資雙方談判之權利。

4.3.2 Forest workers shall receive fair wage or payment that is consistent with local standards for the work performed. 森林經營者支付員工之工資與其他福利待遇均應達到或超過法定要求，或同一地區類似工作之標準。

4.3.3 Forest manager(s) investigate and resolve fairly and objectively any issue or grievance raised by a worker, workers or workers' organisation, in conformity with local customs and legal requirements. 森林經營者根據當地習俗和法律規定，公平客觀地調查與處理勞工或勞工組織所提出的任何問題或不滿。

4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations. 應將社會影響評估的結果結合到森林經營計畫與經營活動中；並與受森林經營活動直接影響的個人及群體保持諮詢。

4.4.1 Forest manager(s) shall communicate with local farmers and other local stakeholders for social impacts resulting from forest operations. 森林經營者應當與當地農民和其他當地利益相關者互相交流，並考量他們對社會影響評估的觀點。

4.4.2 Forest manager(s) shall demonstrate that results of social impact evaluations have been considered to improve forest management activities. 森林經營者應證明其森林經營活動結合了社會影響評估結果，以改進森林經營。

4.4.3 General service for the public like recreation and leisure activities shall be encouraged without causing damages to forests. 在不損壞森林的前提下，森林經營應增強對公眾的一般性服務，諸如遊憩和休閒活動。

4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage. 若森林經營造成的損失和破壞影響了當地人法定或傳統的權利、財產、資源或生活，應運用適當的機制加以解決，並提供合理的補償。

4.5.1 Forest manager can explain a conflict resolution mechanism. 森林經營者可以闡述糾紛解決機制。

4.5.2. Forest manager(s) shall identify and keep records of any loss and/or damage resulting from forest management activities that may be affecting local communities. 森林經營者應鑑別和記錄任何因森林經營活動造成的可能影響當地社區的損失和(/或)損害。

4.5.3 The record of providing fair compensation for such loss or damage is in place if any. 若有，記錄對這種損失或者損害所提供的合理補償。

5. BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST - Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

原則 5：森林帶來的收益 - 森林經營活動應鼓勵有效利用森林的多種產品和服務，以確保森林的經濟效益和廣泛的社會效益及環境效益。

5.1 Forest management shall strive towards economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest. 森林經營應力爭實現經濟效益，同時要全面考慮生產的環境、社會和營運成本，並確保維持森林生態系統生產力的必要投資。

5.1.1 Forest manager(s) shall be able to demonstrate that forest management have been performed adequately to ensure that at least minimum levels of economic viability are maintained. 森林經營者應證明森林經營活動在最低限度上，能充分確保經濟的可行性。

5.1.2 Current and future budgets shall take into account environmental costs (e.g. restoration activities) and social costs (e.g. compensation costs). 當前和未來的預算應考慮環境成本(例如植被恢復活動)和社會成本(如賠償費用)。

5.1.3 Forest manager(s) shall keep records of the environmental and social costs whenever relevant, and related investments. 森林經營者應記錄有關的環境和社會成本，以及相關的投資活動。

5.2 Forest management and marketing operations shall encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products. 森林經營及行銷作業應鼓勵多種林產品的最佳利用和就地加工。

5.2.1 Forest manager(s) shall add or maintain commercial value by grading and sorting of harvested timber and non-timber forest products. 森林經營者應對原木或非木質林產品分級、分類，維持或提高其商業價值。

5.2.2 Forest manager(s) seek to process their products locally for at least part of the forest and non-timber forest production. 森林經營者尋求在當地加工至少部分森林和非木材林產品。

5.2.3 Forest manager(s) shall seek the optimal use of forest's diversity of forest products whenever relevant. 只要相關，森林經營者應努力對林產品的森林多樣化進行最佳利用。

5.3 Forest management shall minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources. 森林經營最大限度地減少因採伐及就地加工造成的浪費，並避免破壞其它的森林資源。

5.3.1 Harvesting operations in State Forest Land shall only take place after "final felling & thinning application" and/or legal harvest design/permit has been documented and approved by relevant forest authorities. 國有林事業區租地造林伐採作業應僅在有關係林業主管部門記錄和批准的“主間伐申請書”，並依規定程式辦理後取得伐採許可證方可進行伐木作業。

5.3.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that harvesting and, whenever relevant, on-site processing operations minimize waste, timber degradation and damage to the forest stand and other resources. 森林經營者應確保最大限度地減少採伐活動及相關現場加工中的浪費、木材降級、林分損壞以及其他森林資源的損害。

5.3.3 Following harvesting, harvest wastes shall remain as much as possible in the forest to provide appropriate ecological functions. 採伐完畢後，應盡可能地將採伐剩餘物留在林區，以發揮其生態功能。

5.3.4 Forest manager(s) should ensure that removal or burning of biomass after harvest shall be minimized and only applied in conformity with relevant legal requirements and/or procedures in Taiwan. 森林經營者應確保最大限度地減少採伐後生物量的移除和燃燒，且應按照台灣相關法律規定和(或)程式的規定對採伐後的剩餘物進行移除和燒除。

5.4 Forest management shall strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product. 森林經營應促進當地經濟發展並使之多元化，避免依賴單一林產品。

5.4.1 Whenever relevant, forest manager(s) shall encourage the use of multiple traditional forest products including NTFPs (e.g. mushrooms, bamboo shoots) with the involvement of local farmers and communities. 只要相關，森林經營者應鼓勵與當地農民和當地社區共同參與對傳統林產品(如蘑菇、竹筍)採集和多樣化利用。

5.5 Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries. 森林經營活動應認知、保持並在適當的提高森林服務和資源(如流域及漁業區)的價值。

5.5.1 Forest manager(s) shall recognize and maintain and protect the value of forest services and resources, watercourses and watersheds, and consider them in the management maps, documents or procedures. 森林經營者應當認識承認和保持森林服務或資源的價值，並將其包含在經營地圖、檔或程式中。

5.5.2 The management practices shall minimize any potential negative impact on the forest services or resources through adequate implementation of forest management activities. 經由充分開展森林經營活動，使管理措施盡量減少對森林服務或資源的任何潛在的負面影響。

5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels, which can be permanently sustained. 林產品的採伐率不得超過長期可持續利用所允許的水準。

5.6.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that average annual harvest rates are recorded, that an annual summary of harvested volumes is available, and that harvest volumes are in line with the approved management documents. 森林經營者應記錄平均年採伐率，匯總年採伐量，且採伐量與已經獲得批准的經營規劃檔一致。

5.6.2 Forest manager(s) ensure that annual harvest volumes do not exceed legal allowable harvest quotas. 森林經營者確保年採伐量不超過法律允許的採伐限額。

5.6.3 Appropriate harvesting techniques are used in the field to avoid long-term damage to the resource and ensure that the resource can be permanently sustained. 在區域內運用適當的採伐技術，以避免對資源造成長期損害，並確保資源永久持續利用。

6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT - Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

原則 6：環境衝擊 - 森林經營應保護生物多樣性及其相關的價值，如水資源、土壤以及獨特的和脆弱的生態系統與景觀的價值，並以此來保持森林的生態功能及其完整性。

6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed - appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources - and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site disturbing operations. 應完成環境影響評估，評估應符合森林經營的規模、強度及受其影響的資源獨特性，並應充分結合在森林經營體系中。評估應包括景觀水準上的考慮以及就地加工設施的影響；環境影響評估應在對林區有影響的活動開始之前進行。

6.1.1 Forest manager(s) shall demonstrate that they have identified potential impacts of forest management activities on the environment at least at site level prior to site disturbing activities. 森林經營者應證明在被評估區域內或附近區域開始作業活動之前，至少在作業現場層面，就已知並已經確定森林經營活動可能對環境產生的負面影響。

6.1.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that forest workers have been informed about potential environmental impacts resulting from the management and harvesting activities which shall be avoided and mitigated. 森林經營者應告知森林工作者經營和採伐活動中存在的、應盡量避免或減輕其影響的潛在環境影響。

6.1.3 Environmental impact assessments shall be performed and shall be taken into consideration in the management procedures or work instructions. 應進行環境影響評估且參考評估結果編制經營程式或工作手冊。

6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled. 要有保護珍稀、受威脅和瀕危物種及其棲息地（例如築巢區和進食地）的措施。應建立符合森林經營範圍和強度及所需保護資源獨特性的保護區，並限制不適宜的狩獵、捕魚、誘捕及採集活動。

6.2.1 Forest manager(s) have assessed the likely presence of rare, threatened or endangered species and potential habitats on the basis of the best available information at local level. See Annex 3. 森林經營者已根據現有的當地層級的最佳可得資訊對可能出現的珍稀、受威脅和瀕危物種及其潛在棲息地進行評估。(參見附件3)

6.2.2 Where information exists on the actual presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitat in the area under evaluation, this information shall be made available for public access and is incorporated into management documents and/or procedures. 如存在有關評估區域內實際存在的珍稀、受威脅和瀕危物種及其棲息地的資訊的，森林經營者應公佈此資訊，並將之納入經營規劃檔和(或)程式中。

6.2.3 When the scale of the management unit does not permit the establishment of conservation zones and protection areas, forest manager(s) shall demonstrate that their management activities can prevent disturbance of the rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitats. 若經營單位規模不允許建立保護區，森林經營者應當證明其經營活動不會對珍稀、受威脅和瀕危物種及其棲息地造成幹擾。

6.2.4 Forest manager(s) can demonstrate that inappropriate or illegal hunting, fishing and collecting of rare, threatened or endangered species is monitored and controlled (such as the relevant authorities). 森林經營者應當證明對珍稀、受威脅和瀕危物種的不適宜或非法的狩獵、捕魚、誘捕及採集行為有進行監控(如被有關當局監控)。

6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:
應保持、提高或恢復生態功能及其價值，包括：

- a) **Forest regeneration and succession.** 森林更新與演替；
- b) **Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.** 基因、物種及生態系統的多樣性；
- c) **Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.** 影響森林生態系統生產力的自然循環。

6.3.1 Forest manager(s) shall encourage natural regeneration whenever appropriate. 適當時，森林經營者應鼓勵進行自然更新。

6.3.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that regeneration and/or reforestation after harvesting are timely and successful. 森林經營者應確保森林採伐後能夠及時、成功地實施造林活動。

6.3.3 Forest manager(s) shall implement a restoration program to ensure the restoration of degraded sites whenever required. 森林經營者應執行恢復計劃，以確保在必要時對退化土地進行恢復。

6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within landscapes shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale of operations and the uniqueness of the resource. 應保護景觀範圍內現有的、具有代表性的生態系統樣地的自然狀態，並將其標記在地圖上，典型樣地應符合森林經營活動的規模和強度以及受影響資源的獨特性。

6.4.1 Where significant representative ecosystems at landscape level have been identified, they should be marked on maps and protected in their natural state. 當地具有代表性的生態區經鑑別後，森林經營者需在地圖上加以標記，並保護其自然狀態。

6.4.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that Public Welfare Forests are protected in compliance with Taiwan requirements. 森林經營者應確保按照台灣規定保護公益林/保安林。

6.4.3 The forest manager(s) shall ensure that the status of officially protected areas next to or in the vicinity of the forest area under evaluation is respected during management activities. 森林經營者應確保在經營活動過程中尊重受評估林區的毗鄰或附近受官方保護區域的地位。

6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources. 應編制並實施文件化的指引，以控制侵蝕，最大限度地減少採伐、道路建設及所有其它機械幹擾活動對森林的破壞，以及保護水資源。

6.5.1 Forest manager(s) shall have written guidelines/procedures for all site disturbing forest management activities taking place within the area under evaluation. 森林經營者應對受評估區域內所發生的所有對林區有影響的森林經營活動制訂指導書/程式。

6.5.2 Forestry workers and sub-contractors shall be informed that logging in riverside areas and steep slopes is restricted. 應告知林業工作者和分包商在河邊區域和陡坡限制採伐。

6.5.3 Evidence of soil erosion control measure(s). 有控制土壤侵蝕的證據。

6.5.4 For bamboo certification, the harvesting of bamboo shoots shall not result in significantly large scale soil disturbance, soil erosion, or soil loss. 對於竹林驗證，竹筍採集不應嚴重幹擾土壤，不應導致顯著的土壤侵蝕或土壤流失。

6.6 Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks. 森林經營體系應促進開發和採用有利於環境的非化學方法進行有害物治理，盡量避免使用化學殺蟲劑。禁止使用世界衛生組織 1A、1B 類清單中所列的物質及氫氯碳化物殺蟲劑，禁止使用長效、有毒及衍生物具有生物活性和在食物鏈中積累的殺蟲劑，以及國際公約禁止使用的殺蟲劑。如果使用化學品，應提供適當的設備和培訓，最大限度地減少健康及環境風險。

6.6.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that unless with a previous derogation by the FSC, there is no forbidden chemical products used as described by the FSC (FSC-STD-30-001 and FSC-STD-30-001a).

森林經營者應確保不在受評估區域內使用 FSC 禁用的化學品 (FSC-STD-30-001 and FSC-STD-30-001a)，除非得到 FSC 的豁免許可。

6.6.2 Forest manager(s) shall maintain an up-to-date and complete list of chemicals used within the area under evaluation including quantities used. 森林經營者應保存包含受評估區域內所使用化學品的名稱及使用數量的最新清單。

6.6.3. The forest operation shall seek to minimize the use of all chemical products including chemical fertilizers. 森林經營應盡量少使用化學產品，包括化肥。

6.6.4. Permitted pesticides are only applied by trained and qualified staff or contractors with proper safety equipment. 只有接受過訓練的、合格的員工或分包商在佩戴安全配備的情況下使用經過批准的農藥。

6.6.5. Permitted pesticides are stored safely. 應安全存放允許使用的農藥。

6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations. 任何化學品、容器、液體和無機固體廢物(包括燃料和油料)都應在森林以外地區採用符合環境要求的方法進行廢棄。

6.7.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that chemical, container, liquid and solid non-organic wastes are not disposed of on forestry sites. 森林經營者應確保不在林區內棄置化學品、容器、液體和無機固體廢棄物。

6.7.2 Containers are available to collect waste before final disposal. 在垃圾被最終處理前，使用容器收集廢棄物。

6.7.3 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that the areas for storage and re-filling fuel and oil are safe. 森林經營者應確保燃油儲存和添加的場所安全。

6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited. 應依國家法律和國際認可的科學議定書應用生物控制技術；對生物控制技術的應用作記載，限制到最低量，並監督和嚴格控制其使用。禁止使用轉基因生物。

6.8.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that biological control agents are only used if they have been approved by the competent national authorities. 森林經營者應確保只有經國家主管機關批准方可使用生物控制劑。

6.8.2 Monitoring systems are in place to provide necessary data on use. 具有監測系統，提供必要的使用數據。

6.8.3 No GMOs are used in any element of forest management. 森林經營過程中沒有使用轉基因(GMO)生物。

6.9 The use of exotic species shall be controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts. 謹慎控制並主動監測外來樹種的使用，避免引起不良的生態影響。

6.9.1 Exotic species shall only be introduced in compliance with legal requirements and with valid afforestation permits. 外來物種引進應嚴格遵守法律規定，並獲得造林許可。

6.9.2 Exotic species are not introduced into native species natural forests. 不得在原生(本土)樹種為主的天然林中引進外來物種。

6.9.3 The potential environmental impacts of the exotic species introduced shall be monitored through an appropriate monitoring program and controlled. 制定合理的監測方案，監測並控制所引進的外來樹種的潛在環境影響。

6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: 除以下情況外，應避免使森林變為人工林或非林地用地：

- a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; 僅涉及到森林經營單元中很小的部分；
- b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; 不發生在高保護價值林區；
- c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit. 能保證在整個森林經營單位中產生明顯的、重大的、額外的、可靠的和長期的保護效益。

6.10.1 Forest manager(s) shall not convert forests into plantations or non-forest land uses, except where the conversion meets the conditions of 6.10.3. 除非滿足第6.10.3的轉化條件，否則，森林經營者不得將森林轉化為人工林或非林地用地。

6.10.2 If conversion occurs, the forest manager(s) shall ensure that it does not take place in HCVF areas and shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management Unit** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *Management Unit** (the dimensions are approved by the stake holders). These changes are documented.

如進行轉化的，森林經營者應當確保不在高保護價值森林地區進行上述轉化，且任一年內的轉化不應超過森林經營單位的0.5%，也不能影響整個森林經營單位的5%。（轉換面積應得到利益相關方的批准）。這些轉換應記錄在案。

6.10.3 Forest conversion shall only occur in compliance with legal requirements and following appropriate authorization from relevant authorities. 僅應按照法律要求並取得有關機關的適當授權方可進行森林轉化。

7. MANAGEMENT PLAN - A management plan - appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations - shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

原則 7：經營計畫 - 應當制定並執行與森林經營規模和強度相適應的森林經營計畫，並適時進行修改。經營計畫應清楚地闡述經營的長期目標以及為實現這些目標應採取的措施。

7.1 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: 經營計畫及其相關檔應包括：

- a) **Management objectives.** 經營目標；
- b) **Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.** 森林資源描述、環境限制因素、土地利用及所有權狀況、社會經濟條件，以及毗鄰土地概況；
- c) **Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.** 根據所涉及的森林的生態條件以及通過資源調查得到的資訊，說明營林和((/或))其它經營體制；
- d) **Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.** 年採伐率及樹種選擇的理由；
- e) **Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.** 監測森林生長及動態的措施；
- f) **Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.** 在環境評估基礎上制定的環境保護措施；
- g) **Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.** 鑑別及保護珍稀、受威脅及瀕危物種的計劃；
- h) **Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.** 描述保護區、規劃的經營活動及土地所有權等森林資源基本資訊的圖集；
- i) **Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.** 說明使用的採伐技術和設備，以及使用的理由。

7.1.1 For SLIMF, the management plan and supporting documents shall provide: 對於SLIMF森林經營者方案應包括以下內容

- a) Management objectives. 經營目標
- b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands. 闡述森林概況(包括森林資源、環境限制、土地用途、土地所有狀態)
- c) Ensuring the resource can be permanently sustained by taking forest harvesting and management measures. (clear-cutting, selective cutting and thinning). 確保實現永續性目標所採用的伐採方式和森林經營措施(皆伐、擇伐和疏伐)
- d) Limitation factor of sustainable cutting. 永續伐採的限制因素(必須與FSC準則 5.6一致)
- e) The influence of management activities on the environment or society. 經營活動對環境/社會的影響
- f) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. 珍稀樹種和高保護價值的維護
- g) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. 森林地圖上標明保護區、已規劃的經營活動和土地所有權
- h) Planning term. 計畫期限

7.1.2 For bamboo forest, the management plan and supporting documents shall provide: 對於竹林經營，經營方案應包括以下資訊

- a) Bamboo forest management objectives. 竹林經營目標
- b) Description of the forest resource and its use right. 對資源和使用權進行說明
- c) Specific areas for commercial business objectives. 以商業為經營目標的特定區域
- d) Harvest rate or number of bamboo according to the best management operation. 根據已建立的最佳經營作業決定竹林的伐採率或數量
- e) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used. 說明所使用的伐採技術和設備
- f) Information about any potential environmental impact, including rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitat. 任何潛在影響環境的相關資訊，包括珍稀、受威脅和瀕危物種或棲地

7.1.3 Forest manager(s) shall comply with “Rules for State-owned Forest Product Disposal”, and engage in harvesting activities after the permit application. 應遵守《國有林產物處分規則》之規範申請許可後從事伐採活動。

7.1.4 A description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used shall be included in the management documents or procedures. 森林經營檔或程式檔中應描述並證明採伐工藝和設備的合理性。

7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic considerations. 結合監測結果或新的科技資訊，以及變化的環境、社會和經濟狀況，定期修正森林經營計畫。

7.2.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that the management documents or procedures are reviewed periodically in compliance with relevant legal requirements for the review of management plans, if any. 應當確保遵照相關法律規定，對管理方案或程式進行更新與定期審查。

7.2.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that the revised management plan incorporate any change in legal requirements, changes in quotas at national and local level, and/or the results of any new provincial inventory. 有證據顯示，在修訂政策、程式和計畫時，已考慮最新科技發展及監測的結果。

7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan. 應對林業工作者進行必要的培訓和指導，確保他們正確實施森林經營計畫。

7.3.1 Forest workers including subcontractors shall receive appropriate information or training on health and safety at work and on how to perform relevant forest management activities. 有證據顯示，包括分包商在內的林業工人已接受有關健康和工作安全及執行相關森林經營活動方式的相關資訊或培訓。

7.3.2 Evidence of appropriate performance of forest workers shall be observed in the forest. 現場觀察顯示林業工作者能夠正確實施森林操作。

7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1 above. 在尊重資訊保密的同時，森林經營者要向公眾提供森林經營計畫基本內容的要點，包括標準 7.1 列出的內容。

7.4.1 Forest manager(s) shall have a summary of the forest management plan available to the public upon request. 森林經營者應公開提供表現森林經營活動摘要檔。

Any information considered as confidential by the company can be deleted before publication. 可在公佈前刪除任何公司視為保密的資訊。

8. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT - Monitoring shall be conducted - appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management - to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

原則 8：監測與評估 - 應按照森林經營的規模和強度進行監測，以評估森林狀況、林產品產量、產銷監管鏈、經營活動及其社會與環境影響。

8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring shall be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures shall be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change. 應根據森林經營活動的規模和強度，以及受影響環境的相對複雜性及脆弱性，來確定監測的頻率和強度。監測程式應是不間斷且能重現的，以便監測結果具有可比性，以評估變化情況。

8.1.1 The management activities that need to be monitored are identified and recorded. 鑑別並記錄需要監測的經營活動。

8.1.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that regular monitoring in connection with at least harvesting and reforestation activities is performed and recorded, and monitoring is performed following consistent procedures to allow for comparison of results over time. 森林經營者應確保開展至少與採伐和造林活動有關的定期監測活動，並加以記錄，並按照一致的程式進行監測，以便對一段時間內的結果進行比較。

8.1.3 Appropriate communication is maintained with the responsible authorities so that relevant monitoring information is accessible whenever required. 與相關負責主管機關保持適當溝通，以便在需要時提供相關監測資訊。

8.2 Forest management shall include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: 森林經營應包括監測所需要的科學研究及數據採集，至少要有以下這些指標：

- a) **yield of all forest products harvested;** 所採伐的全部林產品的產量；
- b) **growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest;** 生長率、更新率及森林狀況；
- c) **composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna;** 動植物的組成及觀察到的變化；
- d) **environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations;** 採伐及其它活動的環境與社會影響；
- e) **costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.** 森林經營的成本、生產率及效率。

8.2.1 Forest manager(s) shall collect and record harvest data for all commercial species (including NTPF) that are being harvested during the certification period. 森林經營者應收集並記錄驗證期間的所有商業採伐數據(含非木質林產品)。

8.2.2 Forest manager(s) shall monitor growth rates, natural regeneration and forest condition through field data or observations made during management activities. 森林經營者應當通過林地數據或在管理活動中觀察來監測生長率、自然更新和森林狀況。

8.2.3 Forest manager(s) shall monitor and record any significant flora or fauna modifications that may occur during or following forest management activities to ensure that the diversity of the forest resource is maintained. 森林經營者應監測、記錄森林經營活動過程中或之後可能發生的任何重大動植物變化，以確保保持森林資源的多樣性。

8.2.4 Forest manager(s) or group entity keep relevant financial records for the main forest management activities only, such as harvesting, performed within the area under evaluation. 森林經營者或聯合實體可以僅保存有關受評估區域內所開展的採伐等主要森林經營活動的相關財務記錄。

8.2.5 Forest manager(s) should have access to official data and other information demonstrating that the resource is not affected by the management activities. 森林經營者需提供其經營活動沒有對資源造成負面影響的證明性官方數據或其它資訊。

8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the “chain of custody.” 森林經營者應提供檔，使監測機構和驗證機構能追蹤到每一種林產品的源頭，這個過程就是所謂的“產銷監管鏈”。

8.3.1 Forest manager(s) shall have an established control system which allows the traceability of timber or bamboo, from its origin to the forest gate, the point of processing and/or the point where ownership changes. 森林經營者應建立管制系統，使木材或竹子的追溯能從其源頭至林區門口，即流程的管制點及(/或)所有權轉移的管制點。

8.3.2 Relevant documents such as transport documents are recorded so that forest manager(s) can demonstrate that forest products are coming from the certified area. 應保存運輸文件等有關文件，以便森林經營者能夠證明林產品來自已驗證區域。

8.3.3 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that all relevant staff, workers and sub-contractors are informed or trained regarding the appropriate implementation of the chain of custody procedures. 森林經營者應確保已告知工作者和分包商有關適當執行產銷監管鏈程式的資訊，或進行有關方面的培訓。

8.3.4 Invoices or packing lists for certified products shall indicate: 驗證產品的發票或裝箱單應當標明；

- the name, contact details and certificate number of the certified entity, either individual forest manager or group entity; 驗證實體（個別森林經營者或聯合實體）的名稱、聯繫方式和證書編號；
- the name and contact details of the buyer; 買方姓名/名稱及聯繫方式；
- the date; 日期；
- the quantity (volume or another unit) of the certified products sold; 所銷售驗證產品的數量(體積或其他單位)；
- the nature, species and references of the certified products sold (dimensions and quality); 所銷售驗證產品的性質、種類和查詢資訊(尺寸和質量)；
- any other relevant information sufficient to link the invoice or packing list to the certified products and demonstrate its origin. 其他任何足以將發票或裝箱單與驗證產品相聯繫並證明其源頭的相關訊息。

8.3.5 Only FSC certified products are FSC-labelled. The products are labelled in compliance with “FSC-STD-50-001: Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders”; Forest manager(s) shall obtain written approval from Bureau Veritas in order to use FSC trademark.

只有認證的產品才能貼標。產品貼標一定要符合FSC 商標使用標準FSC-STD-50-001 (v2.1) 且森林經營者應在使用FSC商標之前取得必維認證的書面同意。

8.3.6 Self-Billing Invoices practices are allowed (the buyer makes the invoice to her/himself instead of farmers) provided that: 允許買方自行開具農產品收購發票，但前提是：

- Sellers are group members covered by the valid FSC FM certificate; 賣方是團體成員包括在有效的FSC FM證書內；
- Buyer is the group entity who holds a valid FSC COC certificate; 買方是聯合實體，持有有效的FSC COC證書
- The FM/COC code is only used together with the seller's name on the invoice. 只與發票上的賣方名稱一起使用FM/COC編號。

8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan. 應在森林經營計畫的實施和修訂中展現監測結果。

8.4.1 Forest manager(s) or group entity shall ensure that the results of Key Monitoring Indicators are recorded and available, such as forest products harvested, growth rates, environmental and social impacts and relevant financial data. 森林經營者或聯合實體應確保記錄並提供主要監測指標結果，例如所採伐的林產品、生長率、環境和社會影響以及相關財務數據。

8.4.2 Forest manager(s) shall demonstrate that environmental impact assessments, monitoring results or field observations are used to improve forest management activities and minimize their impact and are used as inputs during the revision of the management documents or procedures. 森林經營者應證明使用環境影響評估、監測結果或實地觀察來改進森林經營活動，並將其影響降至最低；且用來做為森林經營規劃檔或程式修訂時的輸入。

8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2. 尊重資訊保密的同時，森林經營者要向公眾提供監測指標結果的概括性總結，包括標準 8.2 列出的內容。

8.5.1 Forest manager(s) shall have records of the Key Monitoring Indicators and ensures that this information is available upon request. 森林經營者應擁有主要監測指標的記錄，並確保根據要求提供上述資訊。

Any information considered as confidential by the company can be deleted before publication. 可在公佈前將公司認為為保密的任何資訊刪除。

9. MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS - Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes, which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

原則 9：維護高保護價值森林 - 在高保護價值的森林中進行經營活動，應維護或加強這些森林的特徵，且持續以預防措施的角度來考量有關高保護價值森林的各種決定。

9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.
對高保護價值森林的特徵表現進行的評估應完整並符合森林經營的規模及強度。

9.1.1 Forest managers have assessed their forest for the presence of high conservation value attributes (existing information may be used). 森林經營者應對受評估林區進行評估，以確定是否存在高保護價值特性(可使用現有資料)。

9.1.2 HCVF assessment shall be peer-reviewed by environmental stakeholders, government or scientists. If HCVF is present, FME shall take all reasonable steps to protect these values and/or reduce threats. 高保護價值森林(HCVF)的評估結果應由環境利益相關者、政府官員或研究人員審核。如果存在高保護價值森林，森林經營單位應採取一切合理的措施進行保護和(/或)減少對其的損害。

9.1.3 The results of the HCVF assessment is recorded and identified HCVF (if any) are marked on maps/or are clearly identifiable in the field. 記錄HCVF評估結果，並在地圖上對高保護價值森林(HCVF) (如有)加以標明或在林地能明顯識別。

9.1.4 HCVF assessment shall at least involve local farmers, local communities and identify all officially protected areas and legal buffer zones. HCVF評估應至少包含當地農民、當地社區，並指出所有官方保護區域和法律規定的緩衝區。

9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof. 驗證過程中的諮詢部分應把重點放在已識別的保護特徵及保持其特徵的辦法選擇上。

9.2.1 When an HCVF has been identified for its socio-economic or cultural attributes, the consultation with stakeholders must be focused on the identified HCVF and that maintenance and management measures proposed by interested stakeholders are taken into account, if any. 如鑑別出具有社會經濟或文化特性的HCVF，利害相關者諮詢的重點應放在該高保護價值森林(HCVF)上，並且應重視利害相關者提出的維護和經營措施。

9.2.2 This consultation process shall at least involve local farmers, local communities. 諮詢過程至少應涉及當地農戶、當地社區。

9.2.3 Forest manager(s) shall keep records of the consultation process and responses received if any. If HCVF is present, FME shall take all reasonable steps to protect these values and/or reduce threats. 若有高保護價值森林(HCVF)，森林經營者應當保存有關諮詢過程和所收到回覆的記錄(如有)。森林經營單位應採取合理措施保護或減少對這些特性的損害。

9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary. 經營計畫應包括並與採取的預防措施一致，並能保持和加強相應保護特徵的具體措施並加以實施，在向公眾提供的經營計畫要點中應特別說明這些措施。

9.3.1 The HCVF attributes identified by the forest manager(s) are indicated and described in a management document or procedure. 經營計畫或程式應指出和描述森林經營者所確定的高保護價值森林(HCVF)特徵。

9.3.2 Forest manager(s), group entity and group members should be aware of the HCVF areas identified and informed of the HCVF document or procedure. 對森林經營者、聯合實體和聯合實體成員應知曉所確定的HCVF區域以及高保護價值森林(HCVF)檔或程式。

For group SLIMF certification, HCVF document or procedure should be accessible to all group members. 對聯合SLIMF驗證，全體群體成員應均可取得高保護價值森林(HCVF)檔或程式。

9.3.3 The HCVF assessment or management documents shall include specific measures to maintain or enhance the identified attributes. 應在高保護價值森林(HCVF)的評估或經營規劃檔包含可以維護或強化已識別特徵的具體措施。

9.3.4 All measures are described in the public summary of the management plan. 在經營計畫公開摘要中闡述上述措施。

9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes. 應進行年度監測，以評估採取的措施在保護和加強這些適應性保護特徵方面的效果。

9.4.1 The effectiveness of the management measures applied to maintain HCVF attributes shall be monitored periodically through appropriate field observation and recorded. 應使用適當的實地觀察來定期監測用於保持高保護價值森林(HCVF)特徵的經營措施的有效性。

9.4.2 The management activities shall not affect the HCVF attributes and no significant impact can be identified during field visits. 經營活動不應影響高保護價值森林(HCVF)特徵，且實地驗證過程中未發現重大影響。

10. PLANTATIONS - Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they shall complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

原則 10：人工林 - 應按照原則及標準 1~9 和原則 10 及其標準來規劃和經營人工林，人工林可以提供一系列的社會和經濟效益，並有助於滿足全世界對林產品的需求，同時它對天然林形成一種補充，減輕對天然林的壓力，並促進天然林的恢復和保護。

10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan. 應在森林經營計畫中明確闡述人工林的經營目標，包括天然林的保護與恢復目標，並且在經營計畫的實施過程中予以清楚的表明。

10.1.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that the objectives of plantation management including natural vegetation conservation and restoration are explicable indicated in the management documents. Conservation and restoration areas shall be pointed in maps. 森林經營者應當明確地在經營計畫中指出包括天然林保護與恢復目標之人工林的經營目標。保護與復育區域的狀態與經營目標，應在地圖上分別標示。

10.1.2 The achievement of the objectives can be clearly demonstrated by implementation of annual operational plan. 可在年度作業計畫中的清晰地闡述目標的完成情況。

10.2 The design and layout of plantations shall promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands within the natural landscape. 人工林的設計與佈局應能促進天然林的保護、恢復與保持，而不是增加對天然林的壓力。在人工林佈局中，應採用與森林經營活動的規模相適應的野生生物走廊、溪河岸邊緩衝區及不同林齡和不同輪伐期的林分組合。人工林地塊的佈局和規模應與自然景觀中出現的林分類型相一致。

10.2.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that the design and layout of plantations must follow the prescriptions of the management documents and procedures. 森林經營者應確保人工林的設計與配置遵守經營規劃檔和程式規定。

10.2.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that reforestation and afforestation activities with plantations are implemented according to Taiwan technical standards and regulations. 森林經營者應確保按照台灣技術標準和法規來執行人工林的種植和再造林活動。

10.2.3 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that buffer zones along watercourses and around water bodies are managed in conformity with the procedures and in compliance with the requirements of the Taiwan relevant Code of Forest Harvesting, regional best management practices and local regulations, even when buffer zones have been planted by native or exotic species. 森林經營者應確認人工林經營和造林作業有遵照國家與地方標準，考量對河岸緩衝區和野生動物棲地及廊道等自然生態系重要元素的維護。無論這些區域內種植的樹種是原生(本土)或外來樹種。

10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures. 最好在人工林的構成上實行多樣化，以增強其經濟、生態及社會的穩定性。這種多樣性可能包括景觀中經營單位的規模和空間分佈、物種的數量及遺傳成分、齡級及結構。

10.3.1 Forest manager(s) shall favour the diversity of the plantation by preferring whenever possible a diversity of exotic species, native species, varieties and/or origins in line with the management procedures and in compliance with legal requirements. 森林經營者在遵照經營檔和法律要求的前提下，提倡人工林的多樣性，包括對外來樹種、原生(本土)樹種、樹種種類、樹種起源等方面的多樣性。

10.3.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that the maximum size of clear cut areas is in compliance with the requirements of the Taiwan Code of Forest Harvesting. 森林經營者應當確保明確最大皆伐區域的面積符合台灣森林採伐作業規程的要求。

10.3.3 For group SLIMF certification, the group entity shall ensure that the diversity of the plantation through appropriate size and spatial distribution of compartments or management units within the landscape, and/or plantation age classes and/or whenever possible plantation structure at the group level, taking into account all group members and forest areas under evaluation. 參與驗證的聯合實體應確保林分多樣性，如確保當地景觀上林班(森林經營單元)的大小和空間分佈適宜，人工林齡級和(/或)結構合理等。

10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts. 造林樹種的選擇，應基於對立地的適應性及對經營目的的適合性。為了加強對生物多樣性的保護，在營造人工林和恢復退化的生態系統方面，應優先考慮使用鄉土樹種，而不是外來樹種。只有當外來樹種的表現比原生(本土)樹種更好時才能使用，而且應當對它們進行仔細的監測，以發現非正常的死亡率、或病蟲害爆發以及不利的生態影響。

10.4.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that the species selected to be planted and managed as plantation are suitable to the local environment. 森林經營者應確保樹種的選擇和管理適合當地的環境。

10.4.2 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that exotic species can only be introduced under the precondition that they have passed strict quarantine and are guaranteed to do no harm to the environment and biodiversity in compliance with Taiwanese regulations for quarantine, approval and supervision of introducing tree seeds and seedlings and other propagating materials. 森林經營者應確保引進外來樹種的先決條件是外來樹種已通過嚴格檢疫，並按照台灣引進林木種子、苗木及其他繁殖材料檢疫審批和監管規定，不對環境和生物多樣性造成損害。

10.4.3 Selection of species is legally approved by the relevant authorities and afforestation or reforestation has been formally approved through the relevant afforestation permit and registration with the Forest Authorities. 對於SLIMF驗證，物種的選擇相關主管機關的規定，且造林或再造林已通過取得相關造林許可證和向林業主管部門進行登記獲得正式批准。

10.5 A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover. 在整個森林經營範圍內保留一定的面積（與造林地的規模相適應，面積的大小可以根據當地標準來確定），以恢復天然林覆被率。

10.5.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that representative samples of existing natural ecosystems, wildlife corridors and significant wildlife habitats are being identified and protected. 森林經營者應當確保現有自然生態系統的代表性樣地、野生動物走廊和重要野生動物棲息地得到確認和保護。

10.5.2 Conformity with this requirement does not need to be demonstrated at the level of each FMU, but should consider the overall area including sites adjacent to the area under evaluation and other activities that demonstrate off-site contribution to the management or restoration of similar areas, such as community level projects, etc. 要符合本項要求無需證明每個FMU層面均符合要求，但應當考慮包括與受評估地區相鄰的景觀在內的全部區域，以及表明對管理或恢復區外類似區域所作貢獻的活動，如社區層面的項目等。

10.6 Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns. 應採取措施，保護並改善土壤結構、肥力和生物活動。採伐技術和採伐率、公路及林區道路的建設和維護以及樹種的選擇，從長遠上都不應造成土壤退化，或對水質、水量產生不利的影響及溪流排水方式的重大改變。

10.6.1 This requirement is compiled through demonstrated compliance with FSC Criterion 6.5. 通過證明已遵守FSC標準第6.5條來符合本項要求。

10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7. 應採取措施防止或盡可能減少病蟲害和火災的發生，以及侵入性植物的進入。病蟲害綜合治理應成為經營計畫的一個重要部分，主要依靠預防和生物防治措施，而不是化學殺蟲劑和化肥。人工林經營應盡所有努力來避免使用化學殺蟲劑及化肥，包括不在苗圃中使用。標準 6.6 及 6.7 也涉及到化學品的使用。

10.7.1 Forest manager(s) shall ensure that the management documents contain appropriate procedures to prevent or minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, uncontrolled forest fire and the spread of invasive species. 森林經營者應確保經營規劃檔包含相應的程式來防止或最大限度地減少病蟲害和不受控制的森林火災的發生，以及侵入性植物的擴散。

10.7.2 Forest manager(s) shall have a documented procedure to record, and reduce whenever possible, the use of pesticides and fertilizers. 森林經營者應有文件化程序來記錄並最大限度地減少殺蟲劑和化肥的使用。

10.7.3 Chemical should be used only whenever required, justified and followed relevant rules defined by relevant authority. Records shall be kept whenever chemicals are used. 僅在必要時方可經有關部門規定合理使用化學品。使用化學品時應保存記錄。

10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations, shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access. 為適應森林經營的規模和多樣化，除了原則 8、原則 6 和原則 4 中提出的那些要素外，對人工林的監測，還應包括定期評估其內外的潛在生態和社會影響（如天然更新，對水資源及土壤肥力的影響，以及對地方及社會福利的影響）。除非當地的試驗或實踐證明某一樹種在生態上很適合這一地區，不具有侵入性，同時對該地區的其它生態系統沒有重大的負面生態影響，否則不得大規模種植該樹種。要特別重視人工植林地的社會問題，尤其是對當地人所有權、使用權及進入權的保護。

10.8.1 Whenever relevant, forest manager(s) shall ensure that traditional access rights are maintained for local farmers and communities. 森林經營者應當確保為當地農民和社區保留任何相關的傳統進入林地權利。

10.8.2 Conformity with FSC Criterion 10.8 can be demonstrated through conformity with Principle 2, Criteria 4.4, and Criteria 8.2. 對於SLIMF驗證，可通過遵守原則2,第4.4條標準和第8.2條標準來證明符合FSC標準第10.8條。

10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion. 1994 年 11 月以後在天然林採伐地營造的人工林一般不具備驗證條件。人工林的經營者或所有者，如果有足夠的證據說服驗證機構，他們對這種土地利用方式的轉變沒有直接或間接的責任，在這種情形下可以允許進行驗證。

10.9.1 For all types of certificates, plantation has not been established on forest lands that were converted from natural forest cover to plantation after November 1994. 對於所有類型的驗證，1994年11月以後不得在天然林採伐跡地上營造人工林。

10.9.2 If plantation has been established on lands with natural forest cover after November 1994, the forest manager(s) shall demonstrate no direct responsibility in relation to the conversion. 如果1994年11月以後將天然林轉化為人工林的，提供經營者應提供與這種轉化無關的證明。

E- Glossary of terms 術語表

This glossary is extracted from the standard FSC-STD-01-002 "Glossary of terms", July 2004.
本表為標準 FSC-STD-01-002 (2004 年 7 月) 中《術語表》的摘錄。

accredited body: a body to which accreditation has been granted [ISO/CASCO 193 paragraph 6.3].

認可機構: 已獲得認可的機構【ISO/CASCO 193 第 6.3 款】。

applicant (for certification): a person or body that seeks to obtain a licence from a certification body [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 14.6].

申請人 (待驗證): 尋求從驗證機構取得證書的個人或實體【ISO/IEC 準則二:1991 第 14.6 款】。

auditor: an individual who is qualified and authorised to undertake all or any portion of an evaluation within an accreditation or certification scheme.

審核員: 有資格並被授權在評審或驗證計劃內開展全部或任何部分評估活動的個人。

biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

生物制劑: 用來消滅或調節其他生物體種群的生物體。

biological diversity values: The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).

生物多樣性的價值: 生物多樣性及其組成部分的內在的、生態的、遺傳的、社會的、經濟的、科學的、教育的、文化的、娛樂的以及美學方面的價值 (參見《生物多樣性公約》，1992)。

biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).

生物多樣性: 所有來源 (包括陸地、海洋及其他水生生態系統, 以及由各種生物組成的生態復合系統) 的生物之間的變異性; 這包括種內、種間和生態系統的多樣性 (參見《生物多樣性公約》，1992)。

certificate registration code: a unique code or number issued by a certification body to a certificate holder; and (in this manual) by FSC to an accredited certification body.

證書註冊碼: 由驗證機構向證書持有者以及(本手冊)由 FSC 向鑑定合格的機構頒發的唯一代碼或編號。

certification body: a third party which assesses and registers the quality system standards and any supplementary documentation required under the system [ISO/CASCO 227 paragraph 3.2].

驗證機構: 對品質體系標準和體系【ISO/CASCO 227 第 3.2 款】項下所需的任何補充文件進行評估和登記的協力廠商機構。

chain of custody verification: verification that the source(s) of a specified forest product is/are a forest(s) that has/have been awarded a certificate(s) for forest stewardship by a FSC-accredited certification body.

產銷監管鏈驗證: 在該項驗證中, 規定的林產品源是 FSC 鑑定合格的驗證機構授予森林管理證書的森林。

chemicals: the range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

化學品: 在森林經營過程中使用的化肥、殺蟲劑、殺菌劑和激素的總稱。

chain of custody: the channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.

產銷監管鏈: 林產品從源頭到最終使用者的分銷管道。

compliance/conformity: fulfilment by a product, process or service of specified requirements [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 13.1 and ISO/CASCO 193 paragraph 1.1]. In this manual, the terms "conformity" and "compliance" are used interchangeably.

合規/符合: 產品、流程或服務符合規定的要求【ISO/IEC 準則 2:1991 第 13.1 款和 ISO/CASCO 193 第 1.1 款】。在本手冊中, "符合"和"合規"可以通用。

ecosystem: a community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

生態系統: 動植物群落及它們所在的環境構成的一個具有獨立功能的整體。

endangered species: any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

瀕危物種: 在其分佈的整個或大部分地區面臨滅絕危險的物種。

exotic species: an introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

外來樹種：在本地的、引入的或非本地的物種。

forest management enterprise: an organization or other single legal entity engaged in forest management.

森林經營企業：從事森林經營的組織或其他單獨法律實體。

forest management unit (FMU): a clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body to a set of explicit objectives which are expressed in a self-contained multiyear management plan.

森林經營單位 (FMU)：單獨經營實體管理的具有自足多年經營計劃中所指出的一套明確目標的在地圖上劃定邊界的明確界定的林區。

FSC logo: the FSC logo consists of a half tree, half tick (or check), together with the initials FSC. It is designed for use on labels, claims and forest products certified with the FSC certification scheme. The FSC logo is an internationally registered trademark and its use is controlled by legally binding contracts.

FSC標識： FSC標識：FSC標識包括帶有縮寫FSC的半棵樹、半刻度（或檢查）。該標識設計用於經FSC驗證計劃認可的標籤、要求和林產品。FSC標識是一種國際註冊商標，應在具有法律約束力的合同的控制下使用。

FSC trademarks: the initials 'FSC', the words 'Forest Stewardship Council', and the FSC Logo are registered trademarks (see FSC Logo above).

FSC商標：縮寫“FSC”、單詞“森林管理委員會”，FSC標識是註冊商標（見以上FSC標識）。

genetically modified organisms: biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

轉基因生物體：通過各種手段誘導的構成遺傳結構變化的生物體。

group certification: An arrangement by which forest management units (FMUs) or other sites owned or managed by a number of distinct legal entities (group members) may be evaluated and subsequently certified within the scope of a single certificate.

聯合驗證：對森林經營單位 (FMU) 或不同的法律實體 (群體成員) 經營的其他林地進行評估，並隨後在單獨證書範圍內對上述單位和實體進行驗證的安排。

High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF): High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant : concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
- d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

高保護價值森林 (HCVF)：高保護價值森林是具有一種或多種特徵的森林：

- a) 具有全球性、區域性及國家級重要保護價值的林區：生物多樣性價值集中區（如特有種、瀕危物種、避難所）；和（/或）在經營單元內或含有經營單元的大片自然景觀及森林，在這裡以自然分佈和豐富的方式生存著自然產生的絕大多數（如果不是全部的話）的生物種群。
- b) 處於或含有稀有的、受威脅或瀕臨生態系統的林區。
- c) 在緊要情況下能提供基本自然服務功能（如流域保護、水土保持）的林區。
- d) 對滿足當地社區基本需要（如生存、健康）十分重要的和（或）對當地社區（當地社區合作中確定的具體文化、生態、經濟或宗教意義的地區）傳統文化特徵至關重要的林區。

The organisation Pro-Forest has also divided the concept of HCVF in six types that are described in their toolkit. Those six types are commonly used in the identification of HCVF in forest areas.

組織專業森林也分為6個類型的高保護價值森林概念，在其工具包中作出描述。這六種類型常用於確定林區高保護價值森林的鑑定。

Indigenous peoples: "The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly

the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant." (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples).

原住民：當來自世界其他地區、不同文化或不同種族血統的人抵達之前，全部或部分居住在現在領土上的人的後裔；後來者征服他們，或通過拓居、移民和其他方式使他們的數量下降到少數的地位或使他們處於殖民地的境地；至今他們還在現有國家機構（主要體現了佔人口統治地位的其他種族人羣的民族、社會及文化特徵形成的）下，以（他們自己現在也是其中一部分的）更符合自己特殊社會、經濟和文化傳統和傳統的方式生活著（摘自聯合國原住民工作組的工作定義）。

landscape: a geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.

景觀：在某一地區由於地質、地形、土壤、氣候、生物及人類相互作用而形成的生態系統構成的地理組合。

legal entity: an entity having legal personality, that is, capable of enjoying and being subject to legal rights and duties.

法律實體：具有法律人格，有能力享受法律權利和履行法律義務的實體。

local laws: includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms

地方法律：由權限次於國家水準的政府組織製定的各種法律，如部門的、地方性的和傳統的規定。

long term: the time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions.

長期：按照經營計畫的目標、森林採伐率及保持永久森林覆蓋的承諾，森林擁有者或經營者需要的時間期限。所涉及的時間長短將根據具體情況及生態條件而有所不同，它是採伐或乾擾後使該生態系統恢復其自然結構和成分，或達到成熟或原始狀態所需時間的函數。

native species: a species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.

原生(本土)樹種：自然生長在該地區、為該地區特有物種。

non-timber forest products: all forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

非木材林產品：除木材以外的所有林產品，包括從林木中得到的其他材料，如樹脂、樹葉以及其他的動植物產品。

normative document: a document that provides rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results. Note: The term "normative document" is a generic term that covers such documents as standards, technical specifications, codes of practice and regulations [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 3.1].

規範性文件：規定活動規則、準則或特點或其結果的文件。注：術語“規範性檔”是一個通用術語，包括標準、技術規範、工作守則和法規等文件【ISO / IEC準則2：1991第3.1款】。

organization: company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private, that has its own functions, administration and legal personality.

組織：不論已成立與否、公共或私人、有自己的職能以及行政和法律人格的公司、企業、商行、單位、機關或機構，或上述部門的一部分或結合。

pesticide (including fungicide and herbicide): any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from harmful organisms; in rendering such organisms harmless; and controlling organisms with harmful or unwanted effects. (The term pesticide is used here (instead of e.g. biocide) because (1) it is used in the FSC P&C and (2) the term biocide has other legal definitions and restrictions, and includes some household cleansing products). QV Chemical pesticide (FSC-POL-30-601 FSC Chemical Pesticides Policy July 2002-07)

農藥（包括殺菌劑和除草劑）：準備或用於保護植物或木材或其他植物產品、使上述生物體無害、並控制具有有害或不良影響生物體的任何物質、製劑或生物。（此處使用長期農藥（而不是殺菌滅藻劑等）是由於：（1）在FSC P&C中使用，（2）殺菌滅藻劑一詞具有其他法律上的定義和限制，並包括一些家居清潔產品）。QV化學農藥（2002-07七月FSC- POL- 30- 601 FSC化學農藥政策）。

plantation: forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

人工林：缺乏FSC批准的國家和地區森林管理標準所界定的本地生態系統大部分主要特點和關鍵元素的林區，無論是種植、播種或集約育林處理的人類活動的結果

requirement: a provision that conveys criteria to be fulfilled [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 7.5].

要求：表達所遵守標準的規定【ISO/IEC準則2：1991第7.5款】。

SLIMF (small or low intensity managed forest): a forest management unit which meets specific FSC requirements related to size and/or intensity of timber harvesting, and can therefore be evaluated by certification bodies using

streamlined evaluation procedures. The applicable FSC requirements are defined in FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria.

SLIMF (小規模或低強度管理森林)：符合有關木材採伐規模和(/或)強度的特定FSC要求，因此可以由驗證機構使用簡化評價程式進行評估的森林管理單位。適用的FSC要求在FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF資格標準中作出定義。

SLIMF group: A group of forest management units each of which meets the criteria as a SLIMF.

SLIMF群體：符合作為SLIMF標準的每個森林經營單位的群體。

stakeholder: individuals and organizations with a legitimate interest in the goods and services provided by an FMU; and those with an interest in the environmental and social effects of an FMU's activities, products and services. They include: those individuals and organizations which exercise statutory environmental control over the FMU; local people; employees; investors and insurers; customers and consumers; environmental interest and consumer groups and the general public [modified from Upton and Bass, 1995].

利害相關者：在森林經營單位提供的商品和服務中擁有合法權益和在森林經營單位的活動、產品和服務的環境和社會影響中擁有利益的個人和組織。包括：對森林經營單位行使法定環境控制權的個人和組織、當地人民、員工、投資者和保險公司、客戶和消費者、環境利益和消費者群體和廣大市民【經1995年Upton and Bass修訂】。

tenure: socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc).

所有權：指個人或群體持有的各種社會化意義的協議，該等協議經法律法規或慣例認可，其內容與特定土地單元或其中有關資源（個體樹木、植物物種、水、礦產等）的所有權、佔有、訪問權和(/或)用途的“權利和義務集合”有關。

third party: person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issue in question [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 13.2 and ISO/CASCO 193 paragraph 1.9].

協力廠商機構：被認可的獨立於有關各方有關問題的個人或實體【ISO/IEC準則2：1991第13.2款和ISO/CASCO 193第1.9款】。

threatened species: any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

受威脅物種：在可預見的將來會在其分佈區的整個或大部分地區面臨瀕臨境地的物種。

use-rights: rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

使用權：由地方傳統、共同協議確定的或有其他有進入權的機構規定的使用森林資源的權利。這些權利可以嚴格限制具體資源使用的消費量標準或具體的採伐技術。

verification of conformity: confirmation, by examination of evidence, that a product, process or service fulfils specified requirements [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 13.4].

符合性驗證：通過對證據進行審查，表明產品、工藝或服務符合所規定要求的確認【ISO/IEC準則2：1991第13.4款】。

G-術語表

(依據 FSC 原則與標準 1999 年 1 月修改)

本檔中使用的詞彙的意思與多數標準英語字典的定義一樣，某些簡稱（如當地社區）的確切含義或地方性解釋應由經營者及驗證機構依據當地的情況確定。在本檔中，下列詞彙應按以下解釋來理解：

生物多樣性	所有來源（包括陸地、海洋及其他水生生態系統，以及由各種生物組成的生態復合系統）的生物之間的變異性；這包括種內、種間和生態系統的多樣性（參見《生物多樣性公約》，1992）。
生物多樣性的價值	生物多樣性及其組成部分的內在的、生態的、遺傳的、社會的、經濟的、科學的、教育的、文化的、娛樂的以及美學方面的價值（參見《生物多樣性公約》，1992）。
生物制劑	用來消滅或調節其他生物體種群的生物體。
產銷監管鏈	林產品從源頭到最終使用者的管道。
化學品	在森林經營過程中使用的化肥、殺蟲劑、殺菌劑和激素的總稱。
標準	判斷是否達到（森林經營）原則的一種工具。
傳統權利	由經常重複的傳統或傳統行為而得到的權利，由於這種重複以及長時期默許，使這種權利在某一地理或社會單元中獲得了法律效力。
生態系統	動植物群落及它們所在的環境構成的一個具有獨立功能的整體。
瀕危物種	在其分佈的整個或大部分地區面臨滅絕危險的物種。
外來樹種	在本地的、引入的或非本地特產的物種。
森林完整性	天然林的構成、動態、功能及結構特徵。
森林經營/經營者	負責森林資源和企業經營活動、經營系統、結構、計劃和野外作業的人。
遺傳改性生物體	採用各種手段誘使遺傳結構發生變化的生物體。
原住居民的土地及領地	原住居民傳統上擁有的、或以其它方式佔有或使用的包括土地、空氣、水、海洋、海冰、動植物群及其他資源在內的整個環境（參見《原住居民權利宣言草案》第 6 部分）。
原住民	當來自世界其他地區、不同文化或不同種族血統的人抵達之前，全部或部分居住在現在領土上的人的後裔；後來者征服他們，或通過拓居、移民和其他方式使他們的數量下降到少數的地位或使他們處於殖民地的境地；至今他們還在現有國家機構（主要體現了佔人口統治地位的其他種族人群的民族、社會及文化特徵形成的）下，以（他們自己現在也是其中一部分的）更符合自己特殊社會、經濟和文化傳統和傳統的方式生活著（摘自聯合國原住居民工作組的工作定義）。
高保護價值森林	具有下列一種或多種特徵的森林： a) 具有全球性、區域性及國家級重要保護價值的林區。 生物多樣性價值集中區（如特有種、瀕危物種、避難所）；

在經營單元內或含有經營單元的大片自然景觀及森林，在這裡以自然分佈和豐富的方式生存著自然產生的絕大多數（如果不是全部的話）的生物種群。

b) 處於或含有稀有的、受威脅或瀕臨生態系統的林區。

c) 在緊要情況下能提供基本自然服務功能（如流域保護、水土保持）的林區。

d) 對滿足當地社區基本需要（如生存、健康）十分重要的和（或）對當地社區（當地社區合作中確定的具體文化、生態、經濟或宗教意義的地區）傳統文化特徵至關重要的林區。

景觀	在某一地區由於地質、地形、土壤、氣候、生物及人類相互作用而形成的生態系統構成的地理組合。
地方法律	由權限次於國家水準的政府組織製定的各種法律，如部門的、地方性的和傳統的規定。
長期	按照經營計畫的目標、森林採伐率及保持永久森林覆蓋的承諾，森林擁有者或經營者需要的時間期限。所涉及的時間長短將根據具體情況及生態條件而有所不同，它是採伐或乾擾後使該生態系統恢復其自然結構和成分，或達到成熟或原始狀態所需時間的函數。
原生(本土)樹種	自然生長在該地區的、為該地區特有的物種。
自然循環	由森林環境中土壤、水分、植物、動物間相互作用引起的、影響某一特定地點生態生產力的營養物質及礦物質的循環。
天然林	按照 FSC 批准的國家及地區森林經營標準定義的，具有本土生態系統的大多數主要特徵及關鍵要素（如複雜性、層次性和多樣性）的林分。
非木材林產品	除木材以外的所有林產品，包括從林木中得到的其他材料，如樹脂、樹葉以及其他的動植物產品。
其他森林類型	不符合人工林或天然林標準，由 FSC 批准的國家和地區森林經營標準更詳細定義的林區。
人工林	由 FSC 通過的國家和地區森林經營標準確定的、缺乏本地生態系統的大部分主要特徵和關鍵要素的，由人工種植、播種或集約營林活動形成的森林地區。
原則	在 FSC 的事例中指森林經營的基本規則和要素。
次生林	重大的森林幹擾或破壞（洪澇、火災、土地清理或超大強度的森林採伐）活動後更新的生態系統，其特點是缺少成熟林木，先鋒樹種豐富，林下幼樹及草本植物層稠密。儘管次生林經常在一個採伐期內具有很高的生物量積累，但根據森林初次遭受破壞的嚴重程度，次生林再轉變成為原始林通常需要經過幾個輪伐期的時間。長期或高強度的利用對下層土壤及營養物質循環造成不可逆轉的變化，會使原來的原始森林無法得到恢復（FSC 批准的國家和地區森林經營標準提供了更詳細的說明）。
營林	通過控制森林的建立、構成和生長，最大限度滿足森林所有者目的的森林生產和經營技術。這其中可能包括，也可能不包括木材生產。
演替	隨著時間推移由自然（非人為）因素引起的樹種構成或森林群落結構的漸進變化。

權屬	個人或群體擁有的、為法律條文或傳統實踐認可的、由社會定義的契約；指擁有、佔有、進入和（或）使用某一特定土地單元或這塊土地上有關資源（如單株林木、植物、水資源及礦產等）的“一系列權利與責任”。
受威脅物種	在可預見的將來會在其分佈區的整個或大部分地區面臨瀕臨境地的物種。
使用權	由地方傳統、共同協議確定的或有其他有進入權的機構規定的使用森林資源的權利。這些權利可以嚴格限制具體資源使用的消費量標準或具體的採伐技術。

H – Appendix 附件

Annex 1: Relevant Laws for Taiwan

A.1 Laws

- Forest Law
- Soil and Water Conservation Law
- Law on Prevention and Protection Disaster
- Aboriginal Basic Law
- Law on Aboriginal Right to Work Protection
- Labor Standard Law
- Cultural Heritage Preservation Law
- Wildlife Conservation Law
- Labor Safety and Health Act

A.2 Regulations

- Regulations on Slope Land Conservation and Utilization
- Regulations on Disaster Emergency Notification Operation
- Regulations on Disaster Emergency Notification of Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan
- Regulations on Forest Fire Notification Hierarchy of Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan
- Regulations on Wildlife Habitat Protection (including Native Applications Using Wild Animals)

A.3 Administrative Regulations and Rules

- Measures for the Implementation of the Forest Law
- Measures for the Implementation of the Regulations on Slope Land Conservation and Utilization
- Measures for Protection Forest Management
- Forest Protection Measures
- Measures for Compensation Payment on the Development and Utilization of Slope

- Measures for the Implementation of Law on Prevention and Protection Disaster
- Measures for Open Forest Fire Hazard Potential Data
- Measures for the Implementation of Law on Labor Standard
- Measures for the Implementation of law on Cultural Heritage Preservation
- Measures for Natural Landscape Designation and Cancellation
- Measures for the Implementation of Act on Wildlife Conservation
- Measures for Nature Reserve Set up and Management
- Major Diseases Notification and Emergency Response Measures on An Endangered Wild Animal
- Rules of Forest Products Harvest Inspection
- Rules of State-owned Forest Products Punishment

A4. Technical Codes and Guidelines

- Taiwan Forest Management Plan
- The State-owned Forest Yexi Governance and Dredging Scheme
- Forest Road Design Standards of Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan
- Essentials for Logging Management of Taiwan State Owned Forest
- Contracts of State-owned Forest Products Harvesting
- Essentials for Rental Plantation Management of State-owned Forest Industry
- Essentials for Incentives to Reforestation Implementation
- Essentials for Forest Protection and Management of Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan
- Essentials for Fire Safety Inspection in Important Work Area of Each
- Forest Management Office of Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan
- Types and Standards of Relief on Mudslide Disaster
- List of Protected Wildlife
- List of Banned Pesticides
- Rules for forest work health and safety equipment
- Regulations Governing Disposition Of Forest Products Of State-owned Forests

A5. International conventions and agreements to which Taiwan is a signatory

- Latham International Convention on Wetlands
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention on Biological Diversity- Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

附件一 國家相關的法律和行政法規

A.1 法律

- 森林法
- 水土保持法
- 災害防救法
- 原住民基本法
- 原住民工作權保障法
- 勞動基準法
- 文化資產保存法
- 野生動物保育法
- 勞工安全衛生法

A.2 法規

- 山坡地保育利用條例
- 災害緊急通報作業規定
- 行政院農業委員會災害緊急通報作業規定
- 行政院農業委員會林務局森林火災通報層級規定
- 野生動物棲地保護相關規定(含原住民使用野生動物申請書)

A.3 部門規章

- 森林法施行細則
- 山坡地保育利用條例施行細則
- 保安林施業方法
- 森林保護辦法

- 山坡地開發利用回饋金繳交辦法
- 災害防救法施行細則
- 森林火災災害潛勢資料公開辦法
- 勞動基準法施行細則
- 文化資產保存法施行細則
- 自然地景指定及廢止辦法
- 野生動物保育法施行細則
- 自然保護區設置管理辦法
- 瀕臨絕種保育類野生動物重大病害通報及緊急應變措施林產物伐採查驗規則國有林產物處分規則

A.4 技術規則和指南

- 瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約秘書處公佈禁貿物種和國家名單（2001）
- 台灣森林經營管理方案
- 國有林野溪治理與清疏方案
- 行政院農業委員會林務局林道設計規範
- 台灣區國有林伐木業管理要點
- 國有林產物採運契約書
- 國有林事業區出租造林地管理要點
- 獎勵造林實施要點
- 行政院農委會林務局森林護管工作要點
- 行政院農委會林務局各林區管理處重要作業地區防火安全檢查要點
- 土石流災害救助種類及標準
- 保育類野生動物名錄
- 禁用農藥一覽表
- 林場安全衛生設施規則
- 國有林林產物處分規則

A.5 簽署的相關國際公約和協議

- 拉薩姆國際濕地公約

- 生物多樣性公約
- 生物多樣性公約-卡塔赫納生物安全議定書
- 瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約

Annex 2: ILO Conventions 附件二：國際勞工組織公約

A FSC Policy on ILO conventions taken from FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and ILO conventions 摘自 FSC-POL-30-401 FSC 驗證和國際勞工組織公約的國際勞工組織公約的 FSC 政策

Following the FSC policy document "FSC and the ILO Conventions" endorsed at the 24th Board Meeting of March 2002, compliance with all ILO Conventions relevant for forestry is a requirement for FSC forest management certification. The relevant ILO Labour Conventions are as follows. ILO Convention 87 and 98 are printed in full. Conventions number 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 182 are Core Standards covered by the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up.

根據 2002 年 3 月 24 日董事會會議上同意遵守的 FSC 的政策檔《FSC 和國際勞工組織公約》，遵守與林業相關的所有國際勞工組織公約是進行 FSC 森林管理驗證的要求。國際勞工組織勞工公約的有關內容如下。國際勞工組織公約第 87 和 98 條全部列印如下。公約第 29、87、98、100、105、111、138 和 182 號是 1998 年《國際勞工組織工作中的基本原則和權利宣言》及其後續文件所涵蓋的核心標準。

1. Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO conventions that are ratified in that country.

森林經營者有法律上的義務遵守該國批准的所有國際勞工組織公約。

2. Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO member countries, by virtue of their country's ILO membership, even if not all the conventions have been ratified.

即使並非所有公約均獲批准，憑藉其國家的勞工組織成員身份，森林經營者應當遵守全部國際勞工組織成員的八個核心（基本）國際勞工組織公約。

3. FSC's policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions listed in Annex 2 [of FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and ILO conventions], in all countries (including countries which are not ILO members, and have not ratified the conventions).

自願驗證 FSC 政策期望經營者遵守【FSC-POL-30-401 FSC 驗證和國際勞工組織公約】附件二中所列的所有國家（包括非國際勞工組織成員以及尚未批准公約的國家）的全部公約。

The following conventions represent consensus among the 170 member countries of ILO, and have been adopted/endorsed by the International Labour conference or the Governing body of ILO: (Core conventions highlighted in **bold**)

下述公約代表了國際勞工組織 170 個成員國所達成的一致意見，並已經被國際勞工會議或國際勞工組織主管機構通過/批准：（核心公約以**粗體**標出）

29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 《強迫勞動公約》（1930）

87 Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize conventions, 1948. 《結社自由和保護組織權利公約》（1948）

97 Migration for employment (revised) convention, 1949. 《移民就業公約》（修訂）（1949）

98 Right to organize and collective bargaining convention, 1949. 《組織權利和集體談判公約》（1949）

100 Equal remuneration convention, 1951. 《同工同酬公約》（1951）

105 Abolition of forced labour convention, 1957. 《廢除強迫勞動公約》（1957）

111 Discrimination (occupation and employment) convention, 1958. 《歧視（就業及職業）公約》（1958）

131 Minimum Wage fixing convention, 1970. 《確定最低工資公約》（1970）

138 Minimum age convention, 1973. 《准予就業最低年齡公約》（1973）

141 Rural workers organizations convention, 1975. 《農村工人組織公約》（1975）

142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 《人力資源開發公約》（1975）

143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 《移民工人補充規定公約》（1975）

155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 《職業安全衛生公約》（1981）

169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 《土著和部落人民公約》（1989）

182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 《1999 年最惡劣形式的童工勞動公約》

ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. 國際勞工組織《林業工作安全和健康工作守則》

Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970 《R135 資確定建議》（1970）

B Personal Protective Equipment 個人防護裝備**(Safety and health in Forestry work, ILO Code of practice, 1998)** (1998年國際勞工組織工作守則的林業工作安全與健康)**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations**

Parts of the body to be protected:	Feet	Legs	Trunk, arms, legs	Hands	Head	Eyes	Eyes/face	Hearing
PPE normally appropriate:	Safety boots or shoes ¹	Safety trousers ²	Close-fitting clothing	Gloves	Safety helmet	Goggles	Visor (mesh)	Ear muffs ³
Operation								
<i>Planting</i> ⁴								
Manual	✓			✓ ⁵				
Mechanized	✓		✓					✓ ⁶
<i>Weeding/cleaning</i>								
Smooth-edged tools	✓			✓		✓		
Handsaw	✓			✓				
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush saw								
- with metal blade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- with nylon filament	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Rotating knife/flail	✓		✓	✓				✓ ⁶
<i>Pesticide application</i>	To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique							
<i>Pruning</i> [*]								
Hand tools	✓ ⁹			✓	✓ ¹⁰	✓		
<i>Felling</i> ¹¹								
Hand tools	✓		✓	✓ ¹²	✓			
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓		✓	✓
Mechanized	✓		✓		✓			✓
<i>Debarking</i>								
Manual	✓			✓				
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓ ⁶
<i>Splitting</i>								
Manual	✓			✓		✓		
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Extraction</i>								
Manual	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Chute	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Animal	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Mechanized								
- skidder	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- forewarder	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ⁶
- cable crane	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- helicopter	✓		✓ ¹⁵	✓ ¹⁴	✓ ¹⁶	✓		✓
<i>Stacking/loading</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ⁶
<i>Chipping</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ⁶
<i>Tree climbing</i> ¹⁷								
Using a chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓ ¹⁸	✓		✓
Not using a chain-saw	✓				✓			

Notes: * If pruning involves tree climbing above 3 m, a fall restricting device should be used. ¹With integrated steel toe for medium or heavy loads. ²Safety trousers incorporating clogging material, in hot climates/weather chain-saw leggings or chaps may be used. Safety trousers and chap contain fibres that are inflammable and melt, and should

Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations
(cont.)

not be worn during fire-fighting. ³Ear plugs and ear valves not generally suitable for forestry because of risk of infection. ⁴For planting of chemically treated plants and for dipping of plants in chemicals see relevant section of Chapter 13. ⁵When planting spiny seedlings or chemically treated plants. ⁶When noise level at work position exceeds 85dB(A). ⁷Chain-saw boots with protective guarding at front vamp and instep. ⁸Cut-resistant material incorporated in the back of the left hand. ⁹When falling branches are likely to cause injury. ¹⁰When pruning to a height exceeding 2.5 m. ¹¹Felling includes debranching and crosscutting. ¹²When using a handsaw. ¹³When extracting near unstable trees or branchwood. ¹⁴Only if manipulating logs; gloves with heavy-duty palm if handling wire choker rope or tether line. ¹⁵Highly visible colours. ¹⁶With chin strap. ¹⁷For required tree-climbing equipment see Chapter 15 of this code. ¹⁸Climbing helmets are preferable: if they are not available, safety helmets with chin straps may be used.

表一 森林林業活動中適當的個人防護用品 (PPE)

受保護身 份部位	腳	腿	軀幹、手 臂、腿部	手	頭	眼睛	眼睛/面 部	聽力
通常適用的 PPE	安全靴或 安全鞋 ¹	安全褲 ²	貼身衣物	手套	安全帽	護目鏡	帽舌/臉 盔面罩	耳罩 ³
林業作業 活動								
種植⁴								
人力(手 工種植)	√			√ ⁵				
機械化種 植	√		√					√ ⁶
除草/ 清理								
有刃工具	√			√		√		
手鋸	√			√				
油鋸	√ ⁷	√	√	√ ⁸	√	√	√	√
灌木鋸								
-金屬刀 片	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
-錦綸長 絲	√	√		√		√		√
旋刀/甩 刀	√		√	√				√ ⁶
農藥使 用	遵守特定物質和應用技術的使用規定。							
剪枝*								
手工工具	√			√	√ ¹⁰	√		
砍伐¹¹								
手工工具	√		√	√ ¹²	√			
油鋸	√ ⁷	√	√	√ ⁸	√		√	√
機械化	√		√		√			√
剝皮								
人力	√			√				
機械化	√		√	√		√		√ ⁶
切割								
人力	√			√		√		
機械化	√		√	√		√		√
集材								
人力	√			√	√ ¹³			
滑道	√			√	√ ¹³			
畜力	√			√	√ ¹³			

機械化								
-集木機	√		√	√ ¹⁴	√			√ ⁶
-傳送裝置	√		√		√			√ ⁶
-纜索起重機	√		√	√ ¹⁴	√			√ ⁶
-直升機	√		√ ¹⁵	√ ¹⁴	√ ¹⁶	√		√
堆放/裝載	√		√	√	√			√ ⁶
削片	√		√	√	√		√	√ ⁶
爬樹 ¹⁷								
使用油鋸	√	√	√	√ ⁸	√ ¹⁸	√		√
未使用油鋸	√				√			

備註：*如果需對 3m 以上樹木進行修剪作業，需使用防墜落裝置。

- 1 可承受中等或重負荷的鋼性鞋頭。
- 2 含有防滲材料的安全褲。在熱帶氣候/炎熱天氣下,可能需穿油鋸套褲或護腿。安全褲和護腿所含纖維應不易燃燒和溶解，且不能在滅火時穿戴。
- 3 由於相互傳染/無法交流的風險，故林業活動中一般不適合使用耳塞和耳閘。
- 4 關於種植化學方法處理的樹苗和把樹苗浸在化學藥品裡的防護用品，請參考第 13 章相關節的規定。
- 5 種植多刺的樹苗或經化學方法處理的樹苗時。
- 6 工作現場的噪音超過 85 分貝時。
- 7 前鞋面和腳背帶保護裝置的油鋸安全靴。
- 8 左手（手套）的手背部分有防切割材料。
- 9 砍伐的樹幹可能造成傷害。
- 10 修剪高度超過 2.5 米時。
- 11 砍伐包括去枝樞。
- 12 使用手鋸時。
- 13 當集材靠近不穩定的樹木或樹枝時。
- 14 僅在處理原木時；操作纜繩或牽繩時，需戴重型防護手套。
- 15 高可見度顏色。
- 16 帶下巴托。
- 17 爬樹所需的裝備，見本規範第 15 章。
- 18 優先使用攀爬頭盔：如無攀爬頭盔的，可能使用帶有下巴托的安全頭盔

Annex 3: CITES 附件三：瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) 瀕危物種國際貿易公約 (CITES)
 Additional Guidance for Timber Importers and traders GN15 (November 2005) 木材進口者和貿易商附加
 指南 GN15 (2005 年 11 月)

Latin name 拉丁語名稱	Common/Trade name 通用/貿易名稱	Notes / Distribution 注釋註釋/分佈
Appendix 1: 附錄 1		
Abies guatemalensis	Guatemalan fir	Central America 中美洲
Araucaria araucana	Monkey-puzzle tree	Chile and Argentina 智利和阿根廷
Dalbergia nigra	Brazilian Rosewood	Brazil 巴西
Fitzroya cupressoides	Alerce	Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia 哥斯達黎加，巴拿馬，哥倫比亞
Pilgerodendron uviferum		Argentina, Chile 阿根廷、智利
Podocarpus parlatorei	Parlatore's Podocarp	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru 阿根廷、玻利維亞、秘魯
Appendix 2: 附錄 2		
Aquilaria spp.	Agarwood	Asia (all species) 亞洲 (所有樹種)
Caryocar costaricense	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama 哥倫比亞，哥斯達黎加，巴拿馬
Gonystylus spp.	e.g. Ramin	Asia (all species) 亞洲 (所有樹種)
Guaiacum spp.	Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Central America, Caribbean (all species) 中美洲，加勒比地區 (所有樹種)
Gyrinops spp.	Agarwood	Asia (all species) 亞洲 (所有樹種)
Oreomunnea pterocarpa	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama 哥斯達黎加，墨西哥，巴拿馬
Pericopsis elata	Afromosia	Central and West Africa 中非和西非
Platymiscium pleiostachyum	Quira macaewood	logs, sawn wood and veneers controlled only 僅控制原木，鋸材和單板
Prunus africana	African cherry	Central America 中美洲
Pterocarpus santalinus	Red Sandalwood	Africa&Madagaskar 非洲及馬達加斯加
Swietenia humilis	Honduras Mahogany	India 印度
Swietenia macrophylla	Big-leaf Mahogany	logs, wood-chips and unprocessed broken material controlled only 僅控制原木，木晶片和未加工的破碎片
Swietenia mahagoni	Caribbean mahogany	Central America 中美洲
Taxus: chinensis	Yew: Chinese	Central-South America 中南美洲
cuspidata	Japanese	USA, West Indies, Central America 美國，西印度群島，中美洲
		logs sawn wood and veneer sheets controlled only 僅控制原木鋸材和薄板

fauana	Tibetan
sumatrana	Sumatran
wallichiana	Himalayan

Appendix 3: 附錄 3

Cedrela odorata	Cigarbox Cedar	South&Central America (logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets only) 中南美洲 (原木, 鋸材和薄板)
Dipteryx panamensis	Almendro	Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia 哥斯達黎加, 巴拿馬, 哥倫比亞
Magnolia liliifera var. obovata	Safan, Champak	Bhutan, China, India, Nepal 不丹, 中國, 印度, 尼泊爾
Podocarpus nerifolius	Yellow wood	Asia 亞洲
Tetracentron sinense	Tetracentrons	Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Myanmar 不丹, 中國, 印度, 尼泊爾, 緬甸

Soil Association Woodmark supports the inclusion of the following species in Appendix II; 根據土壤協會木材標籤計劃, 在附件二中列入下述樹種;

all are known to be in international trade and to be suffering or having already suffered substantial decline: 這些樹種都屬於國際貿易範圍, 並且其數量已經或即將大幅度減少:

Berchemia zeyheri	Pink ivorywood
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Port Orford cedar
Dalbergia cearensis	Kingwood
Dalbergia frutescens	Tulipwood
Dalbergia latifolia	Indian rosewood, Sonokeling
Dalbergia melanoxylon	African blackwood
Diospyros celebica	Macassar ebony
Diospyros crassiflora	African ebony
Diospyros ebumum	Sri Lankan ebony
Diospyros muni	Thai ebony
Diospyros philippinensis	Philippine ebony
Entandrophragma (all 11 spp.)	Utile, Sapele, African mahogany
Khaya (all 7 spp.)	African mahogany