



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for Chinese Taipei

中華臺北 FSC 森林經營驗證標準

FSC-STD-TWN-01-2023 EN

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From left to right:

Photo 1: Timber products @ Lin, Yu-Jen (Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan)

Photo 2: Native species - Civet @ Liu, I-Hsin (Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan)

Photo 3: Site survey for forest management @ Lin, Yu-Jen (Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan).

照片來源

從左到右

圖一：林產品 林裕仁 攝（行政院農業委員會林業試驗所）

圖二：臺灣本土物種-麝香貓 劉一新 攝（行政院農業委員會林業試驗所）

圖三：森林經營現地資源調查 林裕仁 攝（行政院農業委員會林業試驗所）

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² The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and phase-out of the old version of the standard. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

過渡期是指本標準新版引入與更新舊版並行之時期。過渡期結束後六個月，針對舊版簽發之證書將被視為無效。

Table of Content 目錄

A Preface 序	4
A.1 Descriptive statement of FSC FSC 簡介	4
A.2 Descriptive statement of the Standard Development Group 標準發展小組簡介	5
B Preamble 前言	7
B.1 Purpose 目的	7
B.2 Scope 範圍	8
B.2.1 Bamboo forests 竹林	9
B.3 Background information on the standard development 標準制定背景資料	11
B.4 Responsibility for conformity 遵循責任	14
B.5 Interpretations and disputes 解釋與爭議	15
C Version 版本	16
Code of the standard: FSC-STD-TWN-01-2023 標準號：FSC-STD-TWN-01-2023	16
D Context 緣起	17
D.1 Background information 背景資料	17
D.2 List of key consultants and advisors who assisted the SDG	
標準發展小組(SDG)提供協助之主要顧問與專家名單	23
E References 參考文獻	23
F Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers	
指標、附錄與驗證項目說明	24
G Principles, Criteria and Indicators 原則、準則暨國家指標	27
H Annexes to the Forest Stewardship Standard (including NTFP indicators)	
森林經營驗證標準附錄(包括非木質林產品指標)	132
Annex A Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.	
附錄 A 適用法律、法規及國家簽署之國際條約、公約和協議基本清單	133
Annex B Training requirements for workers 附錄 B 勞工培訓規定	147
Annex C Conservation Area Network* Conceptual Diagram	
附錄 C 保育區網絡概念圖	149
Annex D Elements of the Management plan 附錄 D 經營計畫基本要素	151
Annex E Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring	
附錄 E 規劃及監測之概念架構	154
Annex F Monitoring Requirements 附錄 F 監測規範	158
Annex G High Conservation Value Framework 附錄 G 高保育價值架構	162
Annex H Additional indicators for NTFP 附錄 H 非木質林產品附加指標	186
Annex I List of rare and threatened species in the country	
附錄 I 國家珍稀與受威脅物種名錄	192
Annex J Glossary of Terms 附錄 J 專有名詞	193

A Preface 序

(Informative section) (資料部分)

A.1 Descriptive statement of FSC FSC 簡介

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

森林管理委員會(簡稱 FSC)成立於 1993 年，作為聯合國環境與發展會議(1992 年里約熱內盧地球高峰會)的後續行動，其使命是促進世界範圍內對環境友善、社會有益和經濟可行的森林經營。

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forests biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the Principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value.

對環境友善的森林經營：確保木材和非木質產品的生產以及生態系服務，能夠維持森林的生物多樣性、生產力和生態過程。對社會有益的森林經營：幫助當地居民和社會普遍享受長期利益，同時激勵當地人民維持森林資源並遵循長期的經營計畫。經濟可行的森林經營：意味著森林營運的結構和經營是為了獲得足夠的利潤，以不犧牲森林資源、生態系，或受影響的社區為代價產生財務利潤。在產生足夠的財務回饋和負責任的森林經營之間的緊張關係，可以透過努力以最佳的價值推銷各種森林產品和服務得到緩解。

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also

known as Certification Bodies) that certify compliance with FSCs standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

FSC 是一個國際組織，提供自願性認證和獨立第三方驗證系統。系統允許證書持有人，在環境友善、社會有益和經濟可行的森林經營前提下，銷售其產品和服務。FSC 森林驗證經營標準以 FSC 的原則和準則為基礎，制定開發和核准 FSC 經營標準。FSC 為認證符合 FSC 標準合格評定機構(也稱為認證機構)制定驗證標準。在這些標準的基礎上，FSC 為通過 FSC 驗證產品尋求市場的組織，提供驗證體系。

A.2 Descriptive statement of the Standard Development Group 標準發展小組簡介

The Standard Development Group (SDG) for Chinese Taipei was established in September 2012 and is an independent group, composed by members as leaders in different fields of environment and economy as well as social aspects. The objective of SDG is to comply with FSC requirements, develop and maintain the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard according to FSC Principles, standards and procedures. The SDG is coordinated by Mr. Lin Yu-Jen and is chaired by Mr. Fang, Kuo-Yun, and consists of the following members:

標準發展小組(SDG)成立於2012年9月，是一個獨立的團體，成員由環境、經濟和社會等不同領域的領導者組成。SDG的目標是遵照FSC要求，根據FSC原則、標準和流程制定並維護FSC國家森林經營驗證標準。此SDG由林裕仁先生統籌協調，由方國運先生擔任主席，並由以下成員組成：

Chair 主席	
Fang, Kuo-Yun 方國運	Endemic Species Research Institute / Former Director 特有生物研究保育中心/主任(退休)
Executive Secretary 執行秘書	
Lin, Yu-Jen 林裕仁	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute / Researcher 林業試驗所/研究員

List of SDG members SDG 成員列表

Economic Chamber 經濟組	
Lin, Jiunn-Cheng 林俊成	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute / Chief Secretary 林業試驗所/主任秘書
Pan, Hsiao-Lung 潘孝隆	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute / Assistant Researcher 林業試驗所/助理研究員

Lin, Chia-Ting 林家鼎	Yong Zai Forest Ltd. / Chief Executive Officer Reforestation Association Republic of China / Secretary General 永在林業股份有限公司/執行長 中華造林事業協會/秘書長
Environmental Chamber 環境組	
Chiou, Chyi-Rong 邱祈榮	National Taiwan University/ Associate Professor 國立臺灣大學/副教授
Tsai, Yu-Luen 蔡育倫	Feathered Forest Ecological Work Co. Ltd. / manager 羽林生態股份有限公司/經理
Liao, Ching-Hui 廖靜蕙	Freelance writer, special reporter at the Environmental Information Center 自由撰稿人，環境資訊中心特約記者
Social Chamber 社會組	
Liu, Chiung-Hsi 劉炯錫	National Taitung University/ Professor 國立臺東大學/教授
Bagkall Haivangan 邦卡兒·海放南	Yushan National Park Rangers / Secretary 玉山國家公園管理處/秘書
Tien, Shih-Han 田詩涵	Museum of Archaeology, Tainan Branch of National Museum of Prehistory / Chief 國立臺灣史前文化博物館南科考古館/主任

B Preamble 前言

B.1 Purpose 目的

(Informative section) (資料部分)

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the scope (see 2.2. below) of the standard.

本標準規定 FSC 認證之驗證機構在標準範圍內(見下文 2.2.)評估森林經營所需的實際要素。

The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore requires the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the Forest Management unit (FMU) level.

FSC 森林經營之原則和準則(P&C)為負責任的森林經營提供國際公認之標準。惟任何森林經營的國際標準都需要在區域或國家層面進行調整，藉以反映世界各地多元法律、社會和地理條件下之森林。因此，FSC 的 P&C 要求增加適合區域或國家條件之指標，以利在森林經營單元(FMU)層面實施。

With the approval of FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN the FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point (from 1 July 2018, the second version of this document - FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN is effective). This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC Forest Stewardship Standard (FSS).

FSC 董事會於 2015 年 3 月批准之 FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN FSC 國際通用指標(IGI)，以此 IGI 標準對原則和準則(P&C)進行調整，以適應區域或國家的情況(第二版 FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN 文件已於 2018 年 7 月 1 日生效)。其優點如下：

- 確保原則和準則(P&C) 在全球實施的一致性；
- 改善並加強 FSC 體系的可靠性；

- 改善森林經營驗證標準的一致性與品質；
- 支持森林經營驗證標準更快速有效的核准流程。FSC 政策和標準委員會(PSC)核准 FSC 原則、準則與構成 FSC 森林經營驗證標準(FSS)之指標。

The development of FSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- **FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN** Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-1;
- **FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN** Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND
- **FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN** Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

FSS 的發展依照下列 FSC 規範文件之要求：

- **FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN** 國家森林經營驗證標準制定和轉移到 FSC 原則和準則版本 5-1；
- **FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN** 國家森林經營驗證標準的構成和內容，及
- **FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN** 對於國家森林經營驗證標準的制定和維護所需流程。

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

上述文件由 FSC 標準執行部門(PSU)制定，旨在改善世界不同地區不同驗證機構間驗證決策的一致性和透明度，進而提高整體 FSC 驗證方案的可信度。

B.2 Scope 範圍

(Normative section) (規範部分)

Geographic region 地理區域	Chinese Taipei ³ 中華臺北
Forest types 森林型態	All forest types 所有森林型態

³ Under Chinese Taipei, the islands of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu are meant. In some parts of this standard, the term *Taiwan region* is used, which is equivalent to *Chinese Taipei* in terms of geographic scope of the standard.

「中華臺北」是指臺灣、澎湖、金門、馬祖等島嶼。本標準在地理範圍上某些部分使用名詞「臺灣地區」等同於「中華臺北」。

Ownership types 所有權型態	All types of ownership, including public, private and community 所有型態的所有權，包括公有、私有和社區共管
Management scale categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002) 經營規模類型(根據 FSC-STD-60-002 第 6 節)	All categories of management units including provisions for small MUs (see section F of the standard for further details) 包括小型經營單元在內之所有類型的經營單元(詳見本標準第 F 節)
Forest products (according to FSC-STD-40-004a) 林產品(根據 FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood. NTFP (bamboo shoots, honey, mushrooms, medicinal plants, bark, resin, seeds/fruits, fallen twigs, leaves, shrubs/vines, grasses, NTFP-specific indicators are provided in Annex H) (see also Section B.2.1 for further information on bamboo) 原木。非木質林產品(竹筍、蜂蜜、蘑菇、藥用植物、樹皮、樹脂、種子/果實、落下的樹枝、樹葉、灌木/藤蔓、草；非木質林產品-具體指標見附錄 H)(有關竹子更多資訊，另請參閱 B.2.1)

B.2.1 Bamboo forests 竹林

(Informative section) (資料部分)

As outlined in the table above, this FSS includes all forest types (natural, plantations) in its scope. However, due to high importance of bamboo for the forestry sector, this separate sub-section has been added to describe bamboo forests and their management.

如上表所述，FSS 森林經營驗證標準包含其範圍內的所有森林型態(天然、人工)。惟竹子對臺灣林業部門極具重要性，因此增加此小節描述竹林和其經營。

The Taiwan region is one of the important producing areas of bamboo in the world. It has a great diversity of bamboo species, with the distribution of bamboo forests in all counties and cities across the entire island. According to the forest classification results from the 4th national forest resource inventory report (2015), bamboo forests (more than 80% of bamboo) cover 112,549 ha, and bamboo & wood mixed forests (bamboo accounts from 20% to 80%) represent 114,900 ha. In total, these forests cover 227,449 ha of area. However, if the classification method assumed that forests, where bamboos occupy more than 50% of the stands were regarded as bamboo forests, the area of these bamboo forests would be around 183,330 ha. Bamboo forests can be divided into Pachymorph and Leptomorph, the former consists of *Dendrocalamus Latiflorus*, *Bambusa Atrovirens*, *Bambusa Stenostachya*, and *Bambusa Dollchomerithalla*, with an area of about 120,130 ha, while the latter is dominated by

Phyllostachys Heterocycla and *Phyllostachys Makinoi*, with an area of about 63,200 ha.

臺灣是世界上重要竹子生產地之一。竹子種類繁多，全島各縣市均有竹林分佈。根據第四次全國森林資源調查報告(2015)森林分類結果，竹林總覆蓋面積 227,449 公頃，純竹林面積(竹佔 80%以上)112,549 公頃，竹木混合林面積(竹佔 20~80%)114,900 公頃，若林分中竹大於 50%被視為竹林，其竹林面積達 183,330 公頃。竹林可分為合軸叢生竹(sympodial)及單稈散生竹(monopodial)兩大類，前者以麻竹、綠竹、薊竹、長枝竹為主，面積約 120,130 公頃；後者以孟宗竹及桂竹為主，面積約 63,200 公頃。

Bamboo has a long history in terms of both management and production. In general, bamboo is an essential natural resource that not only contributes to the development of rural economies but also provides an important source of farmers' income and output value - major products including building materials, furniture, organic bamboo compost, bamboo charcoal, and bamboo shoots as a source of food.

臺灣竹子在經營和生產方面皆有悠久的歷史。總體而言，竹子是一種重要的自然資源，它不僅有助於農村經濟的發展，更是農民收入和產值的重要來源-竹子主要產品包括：建築材料、家具、有機竹堆肥、竹炭和作為食物來源的竹筍。

These years investments in innovative views and energy in the use of bamboo are continuing, hoping to contribute to the global natural environment and human health. There was also an effort to improve peoples' understanding of bamboo resource application, increasing the visibility of bamboo crafts and bamboo cultural industry resources. The aim was also to promote and disseminate the circular economy and new technology to help to promote agricultural level to a new position, particularly with abundant bamboo forest resources, combining industry, government and academic resources to contribute to a sustainable environment. For example, studies have found that bamboo residues can be re-used as a fuel to generate energy for the industry as it has some special characters of fast growth, short maturity period and stronger carbon sequestration ability than wood. Also, it is an internationally recognized green and environmentally friendly biological material. However, due to the decline of bamboo industry, bamboo forests in mountainous areas have gradually become wasteful.

近年來，臺灣在竹材利用方面持續投入創新觀點和資源，期望為全球自然環境和人類健康做出貢獻，提高人們對竹資源利用的認識，提高竹工藝品和竹文化產業的知名度，目的在於推廣和宣傳循環經濟，及有助於提升農業創新技術，特別是在竹林資源豐富地區，結合產、官、學各方面之資源，為發展永續環境做出貢獻。例如：竹具有生長快速、成熟期短、固碳能力(碳吸存)優於木材等特點，將竹的剩餘資材再利用製成燃料，提供能源給工業使用。再者，竹亦是國際公認的綠色環保生物資材。惟由於竹產業的衰退，山區竹林逐漸荒廢。

Joint efforts in afforestation, production, refined processing technology and increasing sales and sales revenues can expand the scale and reduce costs, in addition to guiding bamboo forest management units to resume sustainable operations and increase the self-sufficiency rate of domestic wood and bamboo materials. This has important contributions to retain forest management manpower and reduce bamboo forest fire risks.

結合造林、生產、精緻加工技術，增加產品銷售與收入，除可提高產量規模與降低成本外，亦可引導竹林經營單元恢復永續經營，提高國內木竹材的自給率。對於維持森林經營人力和減少竹林火災風險同時提供重要貢獻。

The logging of natural bamboo forests is prohibited by law (same as prohibition of logging of natural forests in general). Forest conversion (as defined in Criteria* 6.9 and 6.10) to bamboo forests and plantations is not eligible for FSC certification.

法律禁止伐採天然竹林(與一般禁止伐採天然林相同)，森林轉換為竹林和人工林不符合 FSC 驗證條件(如準則 6.9 和 6.10 中所定義)。

The following table provides an overview of common management approaches related to bamboo forests.

下表概述與竹林相關的常見經營方法。

Bamboo forest type 竹林型態	Natural bamboo forest 天然竹林	Bamboo plantation 人工竹林
Management intensity 經營強度	Low 低	Low 低
Harvest method 收穫方式	Selective harvest 擇伐	Partial harvest to clear cutting, selective harvest 部分伐採到皆伐，擇伐
Fertilizers 肥料	No 無	Yes 有
Pesticide 農藥	No 無	Yes 有

B.3 Background information on the standard development 標準制定背景資料

(Informative section) (資料部分)

The following timetable briefly describes the process of the FSS development. The SDG members are listed in Section A.2 above.

下列表格簡述此 FSS 發展時程。SDG 成員詳列於上文第 A.2 節。

Item 項次	Time needed 所需時間	Date of completion (year/month) 完成日期(年/月)
Standard development proposal meeting 標準發展草案發起會議	1 day 1 天	2012/2 2012 年 2 月
Preparation of Standards Development Group 籌組標準發展小組(SDG)	30 days 30 天	2012/9 2012 年 9 月
The 1 st (set up) meeting of the SDG 召開第一次標準發展小組(成立)會議	1 day 1 天	2012/11 2012 年 11 月
Newspaper announcement about the FSC approval to proceed with FSS development 報紙刊載 FSC 核准進行 FSS 發展公告	1 day 1 天	2013/2 2013 年 2 月
The 1st public consultation announcement (based on FSC Principles & Criteria v.5) 第一次社會大眾公開諮詢(FSC 原則和準則第 5 版)	60 days 60 天	2013/3-2013/4 2013 年 3 月-2013 年 4 月
The 2nd public consultation announcement (based on FSC Principles & Criteria v.5) 第二次社會大眾公開諮詢(FSC 原則和準則第 5 版)	60 days 60 天	2013/8-2013/9 2013 年 8 月-2013 年 9 月
The 3rd public consultation announcement (based on FSC Principles & Criteria v.5) 第三次社會大眾公開諮詢(FSC 原則和準則第 5 版)	60 days 60 天	2014/10-2014/11 2014 年 10 月-2014 年 11 月
Forest testing 林地測試	5 days 5 天	2015/7 2018 年 7 月
1st Draft Standard (based on FSC Principles & Criteria v.5) 森林經營驗證標準草案第 1 版(FSC 原則和準則第 5 版)	60 days 60 天	2016/7-2016/8 2016 年 7 月-2016 年 8 月
First formal Public Consultation period & Stakeholder Comments 第一次正式社會大眾公開諮詢期和利益相關方評論	60 days 60 天	2016/8-2016/9 2016 年 8 月-2016 年 9 月
Consultation report 諮詢報告	30 days 30 天	2016/11 2016 年 11 月
2nd Draft Standard 森林經營驗證標準草案第 2 版	30 days 30 天	2016/11 2016 年 11 月

Item 項次	Time needed 所需時間	Date of completion (year/month) 完成日期(年/月)
Second formal Public Consultation period & Stakeholder Comments 第二次正式社會大眾公開諮詢期和利益相關方評論	60 days 60 天	2016/12-2017/2 2016 年 12 月-2017 年 2 月
Forest tested draft Standard 依森林經營驗證標準草案所做林地測試	30 days 30 天	2017/8 2017 年 8 月
Stakeholder Comments 利益相關方評論彙整	60 days 60 天	2018/3-2018/4 2018 年 3 月-2018 年 4 月
Consultation report 諮詢報告	30 days 30 天	2018/5 2018 年 5 月
Pre-approval draft 草案預核版本	5 days 5 天	2018/6 2018 年 6 月
SDG Formal recommendation 標準發展小組(SDG)正式建議	5 days 5 天	2018/7 2018 年 7 月
Final Draft Standard 森林經營驗證標準草案最終版本	30 days 30 天	2018/9 2018 年 9 月
Submit to FSC 提交至 FSC		2019/1 2019 年 1 月
The standard was not approved by PSC at their meeting in Sept. 9 月 PSC 審查會議未核准森林經營驗證標準草案		2019/9 2019 年 9 月
Re-organize the members of Standards Development Group and held a meeting 重組標準發展小組(SDG)成員並召開會議	1 day 1 天	2020/1 2020 年 1 月
Elaboration of updated version of the FSS by the completion of the initial version before the field test 進行林地測試前，完成森林經營驗證標準草案，用以詳細說明 FSS 之更新版本		2020/5 2020 年 5 月
New Field Testing 新林地測試	2 days 2 天	2020/8 2020 年 8 月
The third formal Public Consultation period & Stakeholder Comments 第三次正式社會大眾公開諮詢期和利益相關方評論	60 days 60 天	2020/9-2020/10 2020 年 9 月-2020 年 10 月

Item 項次	Time needed 所需時間	Date of completion (year/month) 完成日期(年/月)
關方評論		
Develop the final (pre-approval) version and re-submit FSS to FSC 發展森林經營驗證標準草案最終(預核)版本並重新提交 FSS 至 FSC		2020/11 2020 年 11 月
Acceptance by PSU of the pre-approval version after pre-check and further updates 在預檢和更新後，PSU 接受森林經營驗證標準草案預核版本		2021/1 2021 年 1 月
PSU submitted to PSC for approval PSU 提交給 PSC 核准		2021/6 2021 年 6 月
The date of conditional approval of FSS 有條件核准 FSS 日期		2021/7/31 2021 年 7 月 31 日

B.4 Responsibility for conformity 遵循責任

(Normative section) (規範部分)

The requirements in this standard cover all of The Organization's management activities that are related to the Management Unit, whether within the Management Unit or outside; whether directly undertaken or contracted out.

本標準規範包括經營單元內所有組織之經營活動，無論是在經營單元內部還是外部；直接承接或是外包。

In terms of geographical space, the requirements in this standard apply generally to the entire geographic space inside the boundary of the Management Unit which is being submitted for (re)certification. However, some of the Criteria and indicators apply beyond the boundary of the Management Unit. This would include those infrastructural facilities that are part of the Management Unit, as defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria.

針對地理空間，本標準規範普遍適用於經營單元邊界內所提交(再)驗證之整個地理空間，惟有些準則和指標則適用於經營單元邊界外之地理空間。根據 FSC 原則和準則定義，此將包括部分經營單元之基礎設施。

This standard is to be used in conjunction with international, national and local laws and regulations.

本標準應與國際、國家及地方法律法規結合使用。

Where there might be situations of conflict between the requirements in this standard and laws, specific FSC procedures will apply.

若標準規範與法律之間產生衝突，則將適用特定之 FSC 程序。

Responsibility for ensuring conformity with the requirements in this standard lies with the person(s) or entities that is/are the certificate applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification, this person(s) or entities are referred to as 'The Organization'.

個人或團體的證書申請人或持有者之責任確保符合本標準規範。基於 FSC 驗證目的，個人或團體在此稱為"組織"。

The Organization is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit.

組織對經營單元相關之決策、政策和經營活動負責。

The Organization is also responsible for demonstrating that other persons or entities that are permitted or contracted by The Organization to operate in, or for the benefit of the Management Unit, conform with the requirements in this standard.

組織負有在經營單元內經允許或簽約之營運，或為經營單元營利之個人或團體展示符合本標準規範之責任。

The Organization is required to take corrective actions in the event of such persons or entities not being in conformity with the requirements in this standard.

若個人或團體不符合本標準規範，組織必須採取糾正措施。

B.5 Interpretations and disputes 解釋與爭議

(Normative section) (規範部分)

Interpretation requests regarding the FSC Forest Stewardship Standards are submitted directly to FSC for processing and approval. Approved interpretations are published in the international FSC website (see: INT-STD-60-006_01).

關於 FSC 森林經營驗證標準的解釋請求直接提交給 FSC 進行處理和核准。已核准之解釋公布在國際 FSC 網站上(參見：INT-STD-60-006_01)。

Disputes between stakeholders concerning certification requirements are managed by FSC dispute resolution procedure (see: FSC-PRO-01-008).



利益相關方間涉及驗證規範之爭議依照 FSC 爭議解決程序處理(參見：FSC-PRO-01-008)。

C Version 版本

(Normative section) (規範部分)

Code of the standard: FSC-STD-TWN-01-2023 標準號：FSC-STD-TWN-01-2023

D Context 緣起

(Informative section) (資料部分)

D.1 Background information 背景資料

Below, some key facts are provided about Chinese Taipei and its forests and forestry sector –

以下提供關於臺灣及其森林、林業部門的主要基本概況-

1. Total land area of Chinese Taipei - 3,619,706.7 ha 國土總面積 3,619,706.7 公頃
2. Forest composition (see the table below) 森林組成結構(詳見下表)

	Natural Forest 天然林	Plantations 人工林
Percentage 百分比	79%	21%
Key Tree Species 主要樹種	<i>Tsuga chinensis</i> var. <i>Formosana</i> , <i>Picea morrissonicola</i> , <i>Pinus</i> spp. 臺灣鐵杉、臺灣雲杉、松屬	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp., <i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Calocedrus macrolepis</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Acacia</i> <i>confusa</i> , <i>Zelkova serrata</i> . 扁柏屬、松屬、臺灣肖楠、樟 樹、相思樹、臺灣檫

3. According to records from Forestry Bureau dated 2020/08/12, the recent annual volume of logging is about 46,915 m³, and all of it takes place in *plantations** (logging in natural forests is not allowed per laws/regulations).

根據林務局 2020 年 8 月 12 日紀錄，近幾年木材年伐採量約為 46,915 立方公尺，伐採區域皆在人工林(目前森林法規禁止天然林伐採)。

4. Key facts about biodiversity (both, flora and fauna; plus, examples of red-listed species)
 - a. Red-listed species: https://www.tesri.gov.tw/A6_2
 - b. Every single species and their *conservation** level in different systems:
<https://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home.php>
 - c. Distributions of species: <https://www.tbn.org.tw/>
 - d. Latest research results on species biodiversity
https://www.tesri.gov.tw/A15_2

關於臺灣生物多樣性主要基本概況(包括植物群與動物群；另添加臺灣瀕危物種紅皮書名錄)

- a. 臺灣瀕危物種紅皮書名錄：https://www.tesri.gov.tw/A6_2
- b. 臺灣單一物種及其在不同系統中的保育等級：
<https://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home.php>

- c. 臺灣物種分布：<https://www.tbn.org.tw/>
- d. 臺灣生物多樣性物種最新研究成果：https://www.tesri.gov.tw/A15_2

5. Key types of formally designated protected areas are national parks, nature reserves, sanctuaries, nature monuments, etc.); Total protected area (including sea area) is 1,134,206.15 ha, among them land area is 694,298.12ha (or 61.21%).

正式規範的主要保護區域有國家公園、自然保護區、禁獵區、自然遺產等；總保護面積(包括海洋區域)約有 1,134,206.15 公頃，其中陸地區域約有 694,298.12 公頃(約佔 61.21%)。

6. Indigenous peoples – 原住民

There are currently 735 indigenous tribes categorized into 16 ethnic groups officially recognized by the “Council of Indigenous Peoples”, with a population of around 580,000, accounting for 2.44% of the population. The region is now mainly located in the eastern part of the main island, Western mountainous area, and Lanyu island.

目前「原住民委員會」正式承認原住民部落 735 個，分為 16 個族群，人口約 58 萬，佔臺灣總人口 2.44%。該地區現主要位於臺灣本島東部、西部山區和蘭嶼島。

Due to the influence of ethnic migration, modern life, and economic activities, many Indigenous Peoples have moved out of mountainous areas, which caused reduction of their dependency on forests.

由於民族遷徙、現代生活和經濟活動的影響，許多原住民已遷出山區，減少對森林的依賴。

However, in recent years, the level of forest-dependency is increasing, as some are moved back to their hometowns due to consciousness rising – they live in the vicinity of the forest because of the ancestral spirits. Most of them are engaged in farming, fishing, and production/collection of non-timber forest products in the forest such as beekeeping or the cultivation of mushrooms.

然而，近年來，原住民對於森林的依賴程度有逐漸增加的趨勢。由於部分原住民意識提高搬回家鄉-因祖靈選擇住在森林附近。大多數的人從事耕種、撈捕，以及在森林中生產/採集非木質林產品，例如養蜂或種植蘑菇。

The table and map below list the Indigenous Peoples of Chinese Taipei and geographic areas where they live (for more information, please visit the following website: <https://www.cip.gov.tw/portal/index.html>)

下方表格和地圖中，列出臺灣原住民和他們的居住地理區域(若需要更多訊息，請參考網站：<https://www.cip.gov.tw/portal/index.html>)。

Name 名稱	No of tribe (nation) 部落數量	Geographic area 地理區域
Amis 阿美族	210	The east side of the Central Range, the south of Meilun Creek of Hualien County, along the East Rift Valley along Pacific coast to Taitung alluvial fan of Taitung County. 中央山脈東側，花蓮縣美崙溪以南，沿太平洋沿岸東邊縱谷至臺東縣臺東沖積扇。
Atayal 泰雅族	206	The mountainous areas of north-central Taiwan region, including the north of the Puli-Hualien line. 泰雅族生活在臺灣中北部山區，包括埔里-花蓮線以北。
Bunun 布農族	75	The mountainous area of the Central Range with an elevation of 500-1500m, including Nantou, Hualien, Taitung County and Kaohsiung City. 中央山脈海拔 500-1500 m 山區，包括南投、花蓮、臺東縣和高雄市。
Hla'alua 拉阿魯哇族	1	Gaozhong Village and Taoyuan Village in Taoyuan District and Maya Village in Namaxia District, Kaohsiung City. 拉阿魯哇族主要聚居在高雄市桃源區高中里、桃源里和那瑪夏區瑪雅里。
Kanakanavu 卡那卡那富族	1	On both banks of Nanzixianxi River Basin in Namasia District of Kaohsiung City; most of them now live in Dakanouwa Li and May Li. 卡那卡那富族居住在高雄市那瑪夏區楠梓仙溪流兩岸；大多數人現在住在達卡努瓦里和梅里。
Kavalan 噶瑪蘭族	2	Used to live in Ilan, has now moved to Hualien and Taitung before civilization. 原本居住在宜蘭的噶瑪蘭人，現已搬到花蓮和臺東。
Paiwan 排灣族	124	Mostly active in central range of southern Taiwan region including Pintung and Taitung County. 主要活躍於臺灣南部中部，包括屏東和臺東縣。
Pinuyumayan 卑南族	10	In the low mountain area around Taitung Alluvial Fan of Taitung County. 臺東縣臺東沖積扇周邊低山區。
Rukai 魯凱族	16	Maolin District of Kaohsiung City, Wutai Township of Pingtung County, Taromak tribe* (nation) of Taitung County. 魯凱族居住在高雄市茂林區、屏東縣霧臺鄉和臺東縣東興村。
Saisiyat 賽夏族	19	The mountainous area between Hsinchu County and Miaoli County. It is also divided into two major ethnic groups: the Southern Tribes* and

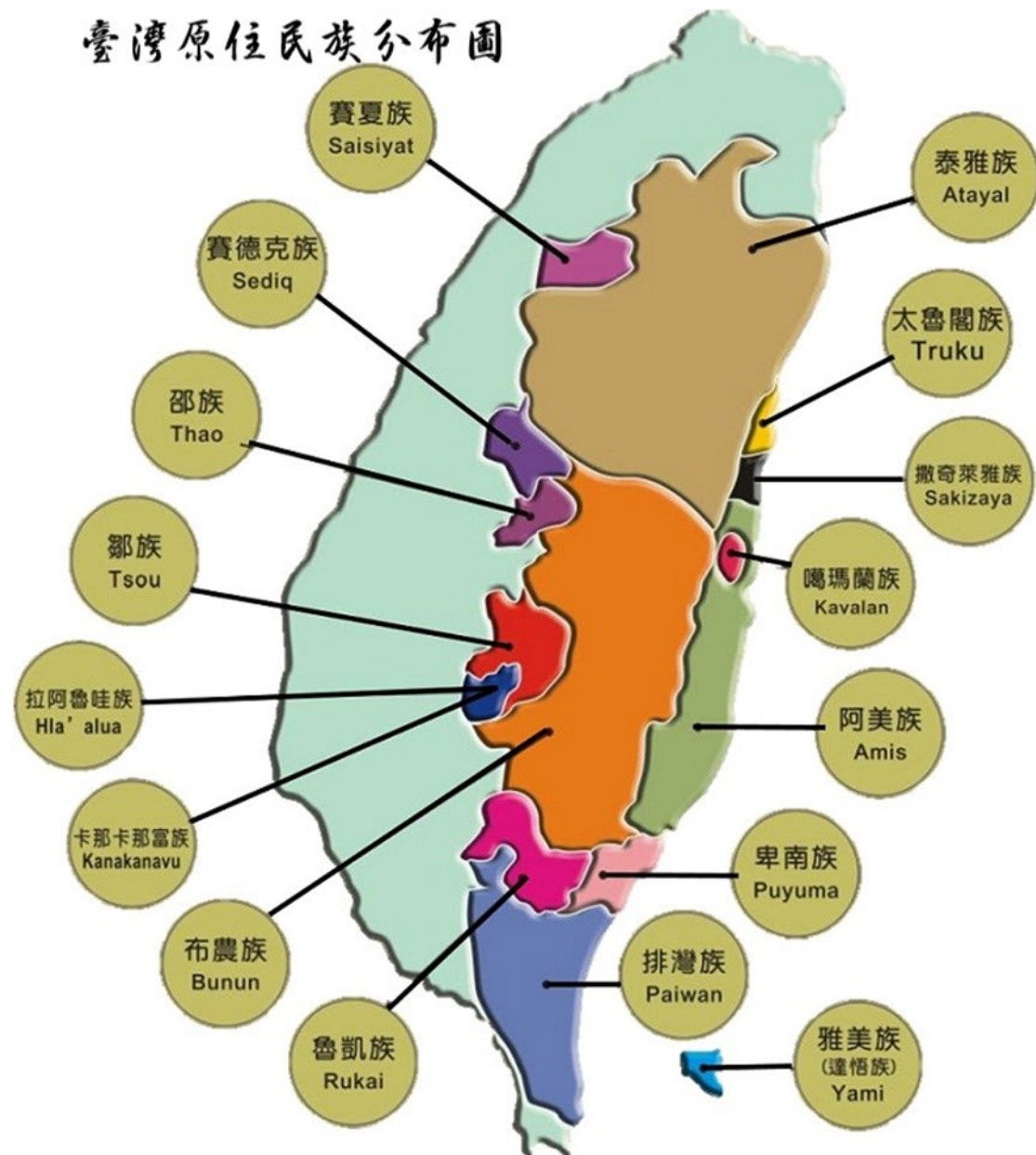
FSC-STD-TWN-01-2023

THE FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR CHINESE TAIPEI
2023

Name 名稱	No of tribe (nation) 部落數量	Geographic area 地理區域
		the Northern Tribes. The Northern ones live in Wufeng Township, Hsinchu County, and the South ones live in Nanzhuang Township and Shitan Township, Miaoli County. 賽夏族居住在新竹縣與苗栗縣之間的山區。分為兩大民族：南方部落和北方部落。北方人居住在新竹縣五峰鄉，南方人居住在苗栗縣南庄鄉和獅潭鄉。
Sakizaya 撒奇萊雅族	4	The territory of this group is located in Hualien and Shingen township of Hualien County. 此部落位於花蓮縣花蓮、新城鄉等區域。
Sediq 賽德克族	13	The origin of Sediq is Truwan. It is located in Chunyang Hot Spring, Ren Ai Township. It is mainly located in the central and eastern parts of Taiwan region, which is somewhere between Atayal in the north and Bunun in the south. 賽德克族的起源地是 Truwan，位於仁愛鄉春陽溫泉。主要位於臺灣中部和東部，北部的泰雅族和南部的布農族之間。
Thao 邵族	1	Yuchi Township and Shuili Township of Nantou County. Most Thao people live in Riyuetan Village near Sun-moon Lake. A small number of Thao people originally belong to the Toushe system live in Dapinglin, Dingkang Village of Shuili Township. 邵族居住在南投縣魚池鄉和水里鄉。大多數邵族人居住在日月潭附近的日月潭村。少數原屬頭社系的邵族人居住在水里鄉頂坎村大坪林。
Truku 太魯閣族	31	Mainly living in the areas from Hualien County to Heping River in the north and from Hongye and Taiping River in the south, namely Xiulin Township, Wanrong Township in Hualien County under the current administrative system as well as a few in Lishan and Lunshan in Zhuoxi Village. 太魯閣族主要居住在北起花蓮縣至和平河，南至紅葉、太平河一帶，即現行行政體制下的花蓮縣秀林鄉、萬榮鄉，以及少數在驪山地區。還有卓溪村的輪山。
Tsou 鄒族	8	Alishan Township of Chiayi County and Xinyi Township of Nantou County. 鄒族主要居住在嘉義縣阿里山鄉和南投縣信義鄉。
Yami 雅美族	6	Six tribes (nation) of Lanyu Island in Taitung County. 臺東縣蘭嶼島六部落。



Name 名稱	No of <i>tribe</i> (nation) 部落數量	Geographic area 地理區域
Mixed tribes (nation) 混居部落	8	Mixed indigenous tribes (nation) living in Hsinchu County, Nantou County, and Kaohsiung City. 居住在新竹縣、南投縣和高雄市混合之原住民族部落。



Indigenous Peoples of Taiwan region

臺灣原住民分布圖（資料來源:原住民族委員會）

7. Total area of FSC-certified forests and number of FM certificate holders (by May 2021): is 1,430.7 ha of FSC-certified forests and three FM certificate holders.

統計至 2021 年 5 月，臺灣 FSC 森林驗證總面積和 FM 證書持有者數量：1,430.7 公頃 FSC 驗證森林和 3 張 FM 證書。

D.2 List of key consultants and advisors who assisted the SDG

標準發展小組(SDG)提供協助顧問與專家名單

Technical experts (also involved in the Consultative Forum) 技術專家(亦參與諮詢論壇)

No.	Name 姓名	Organization 服務機構	e-mail 電子信箱
1	Huang, Yue-Hsing 黃裕星	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute (TFRI) / Former Director General 林業試驗所/前所長	star52070@hotmail.com
2	Wu, Chin-Shien 吳俊賢	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute (TFRI) / Former Researcher and Chief of Forestry Economics Division 林業試驗所/林業經濟組前組長	johnwu@tfri.gov.tw
3	Chen, Mei-Hui 陳美惠	National Ping-Tung, University of Science and Technology Department of Forestry / Professor 國立屏東科技大學森林系/教授	meihui106@gmail.com
4	Wang, Hurng- Jyuhn 王鴻濬	Department of Public Administration, National Dong-Hwa University / Professor 國立東華大學公共行政學系/教授兼任人 文社會科學學院院長	hjiwang@gms.ndhu.edu.tw
			hongjinwang@gmail.com
5	Yen, Ai-Ching 顏愛靜	The Department of Land Economics, National Chengchi University / Professor 國立政治大學地政學系/教授	irene1@nccu.edu.tw
			irene50604a@gmail.com
6	Lee, Jun-Yen 李俊彥	Department of Bio-industry and Agribusiness Administration, National Chiayi University / Professor 國立嘉義大學生物事業管理學系/教授	leejy@mail.ncyu.edu.tw

E References 參考文獻

(Informative section) (資料部分)

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

下列引用文件與本標準申請有關。對於沒有版本號的參考文獻，適用最新版本(包括任何修訂)。

FSC-POL-20-003	<i>The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i> 驗證範圍區域分割
FSC-POL-30-001	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i> FSC 農藥政策
FSC-POL-30-401	<i>FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions</i> FSC 驗證和國際勞工組織公約
FSC-POL-30-602	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i> FSC 對 GMO 的解釋：基因改造生物
FSC-STD-20-007	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i> 森林經營評估
FSC-STD-30-005	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i> FSC 在實體森林經營小組中的標準
FSC-PRO-01-005	<i>Processing Appeals</i> 申訴流程
FSC-PRO-01-008	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i> FSC 驗證計畫的投訴處理流程
FSC-PRO-01-009	<i>Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i> FSC 驗證計畫的相關投訴方案處理流程
FSC-PRO-30-006	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i> 生態系服務程序：影響論證與營銷工具
FSC-DIR-20-007	<i>FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations</i> FSC 森林經營評估指令
FSC-GUI-30-003	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i> FSC 自願並事前知情同意執行指南
FSC-GUI-60-005	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i> 促進國家森林經營驗證標準性別平等

F Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers

指標、附錄與驗證項目說明

(Normative section) (規範部分)

Normative elements in the standard are:

Scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, Criteria, indicators, tables and annexes.

驗證標準規範性要素：

範圍、生效日、有效期、專有名詞、原則、準則、指標、表格和附錄。

Not normative elements in the standard that can be used for guidance only are:

Verifiers and notes (as well as other guidance/applicability notes which might be produced in association with this standard).

驗證標準非規範性要素：

查核項目和註釋(與驗證標準相關其他指導方針/適用性註釋)。

All indicators, except those for which there is an additional indicator with the same number marked as SLIMF, are applicable to all sizes of The Organizations, intensities of forest management and types of forest including natural forest and plantation.

所有指標，除相同數字標記在小規模低強度經營的森林組織(SLIMF)附加指標外，適用於所有組織規模、森林經營強度和森林型態，包括天然林和人工林。

For those cases when there are two indicators with the same number, but one of them is marked as SLIMF - only the indicators marked as SLIMF are mandatory for SLIMF management units, while the indicators not marked as SLIMF are mandatory for non-SLIMF management units.

相同編號的指標，僅標記 SLIMF 的指標，對 SLIMF 經營單元屬強制性，未標記者屬非強制性。

SLIMF Eligibility Criteria 具備 SLIMF 資格準則	National threshold 國內門檻
Small management units 小規模經營單元	Up to 100 hectares 低於 100 公頃
Low intensity management units 低強度經營單元	The rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production <i>forest*</i> area of the unit, AND EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5,000 cubic meters, OR the <i>average</i> annual harvest from the total production <i>forest*</i> is less than 5,000 m ³ during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits. 總生產林分單位面積伐採率低於年平均生長量 (MAI)20%，且年伐採量小於 5,000 立方公尺，或經伐採報告和監督核實，在證書有效期內，總生產林分年平均伐採量小於 5,000 立方公尺。

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with all indicators in the standard. In addition, these Organizations shall conform with specific NTFP indicators that are listed in Annex H of this standard.

組織將非木質林產品納入驗證範圍，應符合驗證標準所有指標，並符合附錄 H 所列特定非木質林產品指標。

The text of the Principles and the Criteria under section G contain terms that are formatted in *italics* and marked with an asterisk*. These terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of terms. The terms that have been marked with an asterisk and formatted in italics in the indicators' text, are local terms which have been added to apply to the local circumstances for this standard only, or the terms that can be found in the IGI document (FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0) only at the IGI level. These terms are also defined in the annex of Glossary of terms.

在第 G 節原則和準則中，以斜體字型顯示並標有星號的術語，在附錄「專有名詞」中定義。指標中，以斜體字型顯示並標有星號的術語，僅為適用於本標準當地情況而添加的本地術語，或者在 IGI 級別的 IGI 文件(FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)中可找到的術語。這些術語在附錄「專有名詞」中亦有定義。

This document is subject to the review and revision cycle as described in FSC-PRO-01-001 EN *The Development and Revision of FSC® Requirements*.

本文件遵循 FSC-PRO-01-001 EN 《FSC®制定和修訂規範》審核和修訂週期。

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions 口頭形式表達規定

[Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*] [改編自 ISO/IEC 指令第 2 部分：國際標準結構和起草規則]

"shall": indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard; 'shall not' indicates a prohibition.

"應": 表示為符合標準要求必須嚴格遵守；"不應"表示禁止。

"should": indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required. The Organization can meet these requirements in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated and justified.

"應該": 表示在可能選項中，選用特別適宜或較佳者，不排除其他方案。組織能合理說明選用方案，能滿足相同要求。

"may": indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard; 'need not' indicates that a specified course of action is not a requirement.

"可以": 表示在標準限制範圍內允許的行動方案；"不需要"表示不要求任何的特定行動方案。

"can": is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

"可以/能": 用於可行性和能力的陳述，無論是物質的、物理的還是因果的。

G Principles, Criteria and Indicators 原則、準則暨國家指標

(Normative section) (規範部分)

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS*

The Organization* shall comply with all applicable laws*, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.

原則 1：符合法律規定

組織應符合所有適用法律、法規及國家批准的國際條約、公約和協議。

Criterion* 1.1. The Organization* shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration*, with written authorization from the legally competent* authority for specific activities.

準則 1.1. 組織應具有明確、足以證明與確切合法註冊之法人身分，從事特定活動應具備法定資格主管機關核准之書面文件。

Indicator 1.1.1. Legal registration to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Legal and valid legal certification documents based on the business activities within the scope of certification, such as Business Registration Certificate, forestry authority for approval and issuance of the registration licenses.
2. Checks: No evidence of any unresolved, substantiated challenges of The Organizations legal registration.

指標 1.1.1. 在驗證範圍內所有經合法註冊實施之活動，均應有無爭議的證明文件。

查核項目：

1. 文件：驗證範圍內的商業活動具有有效合法的證明文件，如商業登記證、林業主管部門批准和頒發的登記許可證。
2. 查驗：無證據顯示組織合法註冊上有任何懸而未決的爭議事項。

Indicator 1.1.2. Legal registration is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 1.1.1.

指標 1.1.2. 合法註冊是指由具法定的主管機關按照法定程序所授權。

查核項目：同指標 1.1.1.

Criterion* 1.2. The Organization* shall demonstrate that the legal status* of the Management unit*, including tenure* and use rights*, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.

準則 1.2. 組織應證明經營單元之所有權、使用權與其範圍均具備清楚明確之法律地位。

Indicator 1.2.1. Legal tenure to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.

Verifiers: Documents: Legal and valid legal certification documents based on the resources managed and used, such as the forest lease or the use of consent.

指標 1.2.1. 驗證範圍內資源的管理與使用均有合法權限的證明文件。

查核項目：文件：組織根據資源的管理和使用（例如森林租賃或同意使用）提供有效合法的證明文件。

Indicator 1.2.2. Legal tenure is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 1.2.1.

指標 1.2.2. 合法權限是指由具有法定的主管機關按照法定程序所授權。

查核項目：同指標 1.2.1.

Indicator 1.2.3. The boundaries of all Management units within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Official maps with clear marked scope and boundaries of all Management units.
2. Checks: The boundaries trees within the Management units have not been damaged or removed.

指標 1.2.3. 驗證範圍內所有經營單元之邊界都清楚地標記或記錄，並清楚地標示在地圖上。

查核項目：

1. 文件：提供所有經營單元明確標示範圍和邊界的地圖。
2. 查驗：經營單元內界木的完整性。

Criterion* 1.3. The Organization* shall have legal* rights to operate in the Management unit*, which fit the legal status* of The Organization* and of the Management unit*, and shall comply with the associated legal* obligations in applicable national and local laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal* rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the Management unit*. The

Organization* shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.

準則 1.3. 組織應具備合法地位與經營單元的法定經營權，並履行國家與地方法規義務。經營單元具有合法獲得從生態系提供產品與/或服務的權利。組織應繳納與權利義務相關之法定規費。

Indicator 1.3.1. All activities undertaken in the Management unit are carried out in compliance with:

1. Applicable laws and regulations and administrative requirements,
2. Legal and customary rights; and
3. Obligatory codes of practice.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Relevant certification documents or business licenses from local authorities, applicable and approved for all activities.
2. Checks: No evidence of any unresolved, substantiated challenges of The Organizations management activities.

指標 1.3.1. 經營單元內的所有活動均需符合以下規範：

1. 適用法律、法規與行政管理要求；
2. 法定權與習慣權；及
3. 必要之作業守則。

查核項目：

1. 文件：經地方主管機關批准之所有活動的相關證明文件或營業執照。
2. 查驗：無證據顯示組織的經營活動上有任何懸而未決的爭議事項。

Indicator 1.3.2. Payment is made in a timely manner of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest management.

Verifiers: Documents: Records such as invoices, tax returns and receipts or waiver and exemptions from legally competent authorities.

指標 1.3.2. 及時繳納所有與森林經營有關之法定規費。

查核項目：文件：發票單據、退稅單和收據或法定主管機關的豁免和免除證明。

Indicator 1.3.3. Activities covered by the management plan are designed to comply with all applicable laws.

Verifiers: Documents: Management plan

指標 1.3.3. 經營計畫所規劃之活動需符合所有適用法律。

查核項目：文件：經營計畫。

Criterion* 1.4. The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall

engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the *Management unit** from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.

準則 1.4. 組織應制定並執行適當的措施，和/或與監管機構合作，系統性保護經營單元，避免來自未經授權或非法之資源使用、清算及其他非法活動之影響。

Indicator 1.4.1. Unauthorized and/or illegal activities are identified, and appropriate measures are implemented to provide protection for the Management unit from these unauthorized and/or illegal activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of all detected instances of unauthorized and/or illegal activities.
2. Interviews: The Organization relevant staff.
3. Checks: Boundaries marked in areas where there is a high risk of encroachment.

指標 1.4.1. 界定未經授權和/或非法活動範圍，並採取適當的措施以保護經營單元避免未經授權和/或非法活動的影響。

查核項目：

1. 文件：所有已察覺未經授權和/或非法活動的紀錄。
2. 訪談：組織相關員工。
3. 查驗：高風險侵擾區域範圍的標示。

Indicator 1.4.2. Where protection is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of relevant engagement with government agencies.
2. Interview: The Organization's relevant staff and relevant government agencies.

指標 1.4.2. 當資源保護屬於監管機構的法定職責時，組織與監管機構共同合作，以界定、舉報、管制和阻止未經授權或非法活動。

查核項目：

1. 文件：與政府機構參與相關紀錄。
2. 訪談：組織和政府機構相關員工。

Indicator 1.4.3. If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of actions taken by The Organization, and
2. Interviews: The Organization relevant staff.

指標 1.4.3. 若已察覺非法或未經授權的活動，採取適當措施解決問題。

查核項目：

1. 文件：組織採取行動的紀錄，及
2. 訪談：組織相關員工。

Criterion* 1.5. The Organization* shall comply with the applicable *national laws, *local laws**, *ratified** international conventions and *obligatory codes of practice**, relating to the transportation and trade of *forest** products within and from the *Management unit**, and/or up to the point of first sale.**

準則 1.5. 林產品的運輸與貿易，從經營單元內和/或至首次銷售點，組織應遵守國家法律、地方法規、批准的國際公約和必要作業守則之相關法規。

Indicator 1.5.1. Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of timber forest products and NTFP up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Removal pass permit, delivery orders, invoices, bill of lading, export declaration form, timber disposal permit and/or others as relevant,
 - b. Tree tagging, marking records and/or production records, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's relevant staff.

指標 1.5.1. 林產品和非木質林產品從生產到首次銷售點的整個運輸與貿易過程，皆證明遵守國家法律、地方法規、批准的國際公約和必要作業守則。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 運輸通行證、交貨單、發票、提貨單、出口報關單、木材處置許可證和/或其他相關文件。
 - b. 戳章、標示紀錄和/或生產紀錄，及
2. 訪談：組織相關員工。

Indicator 1.5.2. The Organization maintains the latest CITES species list to ensure that no species from that list are harvested and/or traded.

Verifiers: Documents

- a. Lists of all locally occurring timber (and non-timber, if applicable) species that are listed by CITES within the Management unit, and
- b. Permits or licenses for harvest and trade.

指標 1.5.2. 組織維護最新的 CITES《瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約》物種清單，確保該清單中任何物種未被採集、捕獵和/或交易。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 列出在經營單元內所有屬於 CITES《瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約》的木材（和非木材，如適用）物種清單，及
- b. 伐採和交易的同意或許可文件。

Criterion* 1.6. The Organization* shall identify, prevent and resolve *dispute over issues of statutory or *customary law**, which can be settled out of court in a *timely manner**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**.**

準則 1.6. 組織應透過受影響利益相關方的參與，藉由成文法或習慣法，界定、防範及解決爭議，以便及時在訴訟前和解。

Indicator 1.6.1. A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place as a Standard Operating Procedure, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with affected stakeholders to solve disputes in a clear and transparent way and process.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement with affected stakeholders,
 - b. Dispute resolution process, and
2. Interviews: Affected stakeholders.

指標 1.6.1. 透過文化適當參與方式，與受影響利益相關方共同制定清晰透明的爭議解決過程，以作為公開有效的標準作業程序(SOP)。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 與受影響利益相關方的參與紀錄。
 - b. 爭議解決過程，及
2. 訪談：受影響利益相關方。

Indicator 1.6.1 SLIMF: As soon as a dispute arises, the dispute is solved in a clear and transparent way and process through culturally appropriate engagement aided by local mediation committees. (e.g. "The Township and County-Administered City Mediation Act", "Taiwan Code of Civil Procedure" and "Enforcement Act of the Code of Civil Procedure").

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with affected stakeholders* (if any).
2. Interviews: Affected stakeholders

指標 1.6.1. SLIMF：當爭議發生，透過當地調解委員會協助以清晰透明的文化適當參與方式和程序解決爭議。(例如《鄉鎮市調解條例》、《民事訴訟法》、《民事訴訟法施行

法》)。

查核項目：

1. 文件：與受影響利益相關方的參與紀錄(如有)。
2. 訪談：受影響利益相關方。

Indicator 1.6.2. Disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary law that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Settlement agreements and/or documented cases (if any),
2. Interviews: Affected stakeholders and the mediation committee.

指標 1.6.2. 當爭議涉及適用法律或習慣法問題時，無論已和解或尚在爭議中，皆應於訴訟前及時回應。

查核項目：

1. 文件：和解協議和/或相關文件(如有)，
2. 訪談：受影響利益相關方和調解委員會。

Indicator 1.6.3. Up to date record of dispute related to issues of applicable laws or customary law, are held including:

1. Steps taken to resolve dispute;
2. Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes; and
3. Unresolved dispute, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Records of grievances,
- b. Records of dispute resolution decisions and actions, and
- c. Records of compensation and/or settlement agreements (if any).

指標 1.6.3. 保留涉及適用法律或習慣法爭議問題的最新紀錄，包括：

1. 解決爭議採取的步驟；
2. 所有爭議解決的程序與結果；及
3. 未解決爭議的原因及如何解決。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 申訴紀錄，
- b. 爭議解決的結論和過程紀錄，及
- c. 賠償金和/或調解紀錄(如有)。

Indicator 1.6.4. Operations cease in areas where *dispute* exist:

1. Of substantial *magnitude**; or

2. Of *substantial duration**; or
3. Involving a significant number of interests

Verifiers: Interviews: Affected stakeholders and community liaison officer.

指標 1.6.4. 有以下爭議存在的區域應停止作業：

1. 重大爭議；或
2. 長期爭議；或
3. 涉及多數利益。

查核項目：訪談：受影響利益相關方和社區聯絡員。

Criterion* 1.7. The Organization* shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, *The Organization** shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the *scale** and *intensity** of management activities and the *risk** of corruption.

準則 1.7. 組織應宣示不提供、不接受金錢賄賂或其他任何形式之貪腐，且應遵守現存反貪腐法律。在尚未有反貪腐法律情況下，組織應依據經營活動與貪腐風險之規模和強度，實施相對比例之反貪腐機制。

Indicator 1.7.1. A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other forms of corruption, and this policy meets or exceeds relevant legislative requirements.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Written policy complies with the requirements,
- b. Communications materials (such as circulars, notifications, posters) regarding policy to staff, including contractors and other stakeholders.

指標 1.7.1. 政策承諾不提供、不接受金錢賄賂或其他任何形式之貪腐，並符合或超過相關立法的要求。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 符合要求的書面政策，
- b. 給員工、承包商和其他利益相關方有關政策的宣達資料(如公告、通知、海報)。

Indicator 1.7.2. Corrective measures are implemented if bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do occur.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of corrective measures and actions that implemented when occurs, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, workers and stakeholders.

指標 1.7.2. 若發生賄賂、脅迫和其他貪腐行為，採取糾正措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：事件發生時採取糾正措施和行動的紀錄，及
2. 訪談：組織員工，工人和利益相關方。

Indicator 1.7.3. The policy is publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers: Documents: Written and publicly available policy.

指標 1.7.3. 反貪腐書面政策可公開免費取得。

查核項目：文件：可公開取得的反貪腐書面政策。

Indicator 1.7.4. Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

指標 1.7.4. 不應發生賄賂、脅迫和其他貪腐行為。

Criterion* 1.8. The Organization* shall demonstrate a *long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the Management unit*, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a *publicly available** document made freely available.**

準則 1.8. 組織應承諾於經營單元內，會長期遵守 FSC 原則與準則和 FSC 相關政策與標準。此承諾聲明應於公開免費文件中取得。

Indicator 1.8.1. A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards.

Verifiers: Documents:

1. A long-term commitment policy to forest management complying with the FSC Principles and Criteria and related requirements, and
2. The written policy endorsed by The Organizations senior authorities.

指標 1.8.1. 具備政策執行權者核准符合 FSC 原則與準則及相關政策與標準，長期承諾實踐森林經營之書面政策。

查核項目：文件：

1. 符合 FSC 原則與標準及相關要求之森林經營長期承諾政策，及
2. 組織高階主管核准之書面政策。

Indicator 1.8.2. The policy is publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers: Documents: Evidences of publicly available policy.

指標 1.8.2. 政策可公開免費取得。

查核項目：文件：公開取得政策的佐證。

Note: See Annex A (Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements).

註解：見附件 A (適用法律、法規和國家批准的國際條約、公約和協議的基本清單)。

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

*The Organization** shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of *workers**.

原則 2：勞工權益與僱用條件

組織應維持或提高勞工之社會福利及經濟利益。

Criterion 2.1. The Organization* shall uphold* the Principles* and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles* and Rights at Work* (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions*.*

準則 2.1. 組織應依循國際勞工組織 1998 年《國際勞工組織工作的基本原則與權利宣言》中 8 項核心勞工公約之原則與工作權利。

Indicator 2.1.1. The Organization shall not use child labour.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Employment records, and
2. Interviews: Workers and employers/contractors/labour union representatives/relevant government agencies.

指標 2.1.1. 組織不僱用童工。

查核項目：

1. 文件：僱用紀錄，及
2. 訪談：工人和雇主/承包商/工會代表/相關政府機構。

Indicator 2.1.1.1 The Organization shall not employ workers below the age of 18 as stated under national/local labour laws or regulations of Chinese Taipei to protect workers rights, except cases specified in 2.1.1.2.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Same as Indicator 2.1.1.
2. Interviews and checks: Workers and employers/contractors/labour union representatives/relevant government agencies and field observation.

指標 2.1.1.1. 為保護工人權利，除 2.1.1.2. 規定的情況外，組織不得僱用臺灣國家/地方勞動法規所規定的 18 歲以下工人。

查核項目：

1. 文件：同指標 2.1.1.
2. 訪談和查驗：工人和雇主/承包商/工會代表/相關政府機構和實地訪察。

Indicator 2.1.1.2. No person below the age of 18 is employed, except:

- Persons of ages 16 to 18 years who have not entered or have finished secondary school;

- Internship students aged 16 or more.

For these persons, only a light and non-hazardous work is assigned that does not negatively affect their health and safety.

指標 2.1.1.2. 除以下情況外，不得僱用未滿 18 歲的人：

- 16 至 18 歲未就學或已完成中學學業的人；
- 16 歲(含)以上的實習生。

對上述人等，僅分配對其健康和 safety 無負面影響的輕量和無危險工作。

Indicator 2.1.1.3. The Organization shall prohibit worst forms of child labour.

指標 2.1.1.3. 組織應禁止最惡劣形式的童工。

Indicator 2.1.2. The Organization is not engaged or involved in any illegal employment activities or any forms of forced and/or compulsory labour.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Employment contracts and/or work agreements, and
2. Interviews: Workers, workers' organization/labour union representatives.

指標 2.1.2. 組織不從事或參與任何非法僱用活動，或任何形式的強迫和/或強制勞動。

查核項目：

1. 文件：僱用合約和/或工作協議，及
2. 訪談：工人，工人組織/工會代表。

Indicator 2.1.2.1 Employment relationships are based on mutual consent, and without any force, threat*, or penalty.

指標 2.1.2.1. 僱用關係建立在雙方同意基礎上，無任何暴力、威脅或懲罰。

Indicator 2.1.2.2. There is no evidence of any practice indicative of forced or compulsory labour, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Physical and sexual violence
- Bonded labour
- Withholding of wages /including payment of employment fees and or payment of deposit to commence employment
- Restriction of mobility/movement
- Retention of passport and identity documents
- Threats* of denunciation to the authorities.

指標 2.1.2.2. 沒有證據顯示僱用關係有任何下列(包括但不限於)強迫或強制勞動的情況：

- 肢體暴力和性侵害

- 抵債勞動
- 以預扣工資(包括支付酬金和/或押金)始予雇用
- 限制人身自由
- 扣留護照和身份證件
- 威脅告發當局

Indicator 2.1.3. The *employment and occupation** practices of The Organization do not have any forms of *discrimination**.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Records of wage,
 - b. Job application records,
 - c. Dispute and grievance,
 - d. Job evaluation (appraisals),
 - e. Employment demographic/gender ratio in job types (if available), and
2. Interviews and checks: Workers and employers/contractors/labour union representatives/relevant government agencies and field observation.

指標 2.1.3. 組織沒有任何就業和職業的歧視。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 工資紀錄
 - b. 工作申請紀錄
 - c. 爭議和申訴
 - d. 工作評估(績效)
 - e. 工作類型中的就業人口統計/性別比率(如有)，及
2. 訪談和查驗：工人和雇主/承包商/工會代表/相關政府機構和實地訪察。

Indicator 2.1.4. The Organization shall respect freedom of association and the right to *collective bargaining**.

Verifiers: Interviews: Workers, *workers' organization** representatives.

指標 2.1.4. 組織應尊重結社自由和勞資談判權。

查核項目：訪談：工人、工人組織代表。

Indicator 2.1.4.1. Workers are able to establish or join *worker organizations** of their own choosing.

指標 2.1.4.1. 工人能建立或參加自己選擇的工人組織。

Indicator 2.1.4.2. The Organization respects the rights of workers to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting a *workers' organization**, or to refrain from doing the same; and will not discriminate or punish workers for exercising these rights.

指標 2.1.4.2. 組織尊重工人從事或妨礙有關建立、加入或協助工人組織合法活動之權利；且工人不會因為行使這些權利而受到歧視或懲罰。

Indicator 2.1.4.3. The Organization negotiates with lawfully established *workers' organizations** and/ or duly selected representatives in *good faith** and with the best efforts to reach a *collective bargaining** agreement.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of negotiations/*collective bargaining** agreements (if any),
2. Interviews: Workers and representatives of recognized *workers' organizations**.

指標 2.1.4.3. 組織真誠地與合法成立的工人組織和/或正式授權的代表進行談判，並盡最大努力及善意達成勞資談判協議。

查核項目：

1. 文件：談判紀錄/勞資談判協議(如有)，
2. 訪談：工人和工人組織授權的代表。

Indicator 2.1.4.4. *Collective bargaining** agreements are implemented where they exist.

指標 2.1.4.4. 確實執行勞資談判協議。

Criterion* 2.2. The Organization* shall promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.

準則 2.2. 組織應在人員訓練、培訓機會、合約簽訂、參與過程和管理活動中提升性別平等。

Indicator 2.2.1. Systems comply with “Act of Gender Equality in Employment”, “Labor Standards Act” and other related laws of Chinese Taipei to promote *gender equality* and prevent *gender discrimination** in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities.

Note: Please refer to following laws (also Section 3.5 of Annex A of the FSS).

Labor Standards Act (2020)

Enforcement Rules of the Labor Standards Act (2019)

Labor Inspection Act (2020)

Enforcement Rules of the Labor Inspection Act (2020)

Labor Insurance Act (2021)

Enforcement Rules of the Labor Insurance Act (2021)

Labor Union Act (2021)

Employment Service Act (2018)

Enforcement Rules for Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2015)

Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2016)

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Organizations policy on gender equality,
 - b. Documentation communicating The Organizations policy on gender equality (e.g. circulars or notification to employees, contractors etc.),
 - c. Records of training and health & safety programs confirm sufficient inclusion of women, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, workers and stakeholders.

指標 2.2.1. 組織僱用制度符合臺灣"性別工作平等法"、"勞動基準法"和其他相關法律，促進性別平等，預防在人員訓練、培訓機會、合約簽訂、參與過程和管理活動中性別歧視。

註解：請參閱以下法律(以及 FSS 附件 A 的第 3.5 部分)

勞動基準法 (2020)

勞動基準法施行細則 (2019)

勞動檢查法 (2020)

勞動檢查法施行細則 (2020)

勞工保險條例 (2021)

勞工保險條例施行細則 (2021)

工會法 (2021)

就業服務法 (2018)

性別工作平等法施行細則 (2015)

性別工作平等法 (2016)

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 組織性別平等政策，
 - b. 傳達組織性別平等政策文件 (例如發給員工、承包商的通告或通知)
 - c. 確認女性員工充分參與職業培訓和安全衛生教育訓練的紀錄，及
2. 訪談：組織的員工、勞工和利益相關方。

Indicator 2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.

指標 2.2.2. 男性與女性員工在相同條件下具有同等工作機會，並鼓勵女性員工積極參與各種工作職務。

Indicator 2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture, non-timber forest product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

指標 2.2.3. 女性員工從事的工作範圍(育苗、育林、非木質林產品採集、秤重、包裝等)與男性相同，包括培訓和健康安全訓練。

Indicator 2.2.4 Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.

指標 2.2.4. 女性或男性員工需同工同酬。

Indicator 2.2.5 Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

指標 2.2.5. 女性員工薪資採用雙方約定的支付方式(例：銀行轉帳、直接繳納學校費用等)，確保其能安全領取並擁有酬勞。

Indicator 2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a 8-weeks period after childbirth.

指標 2.2.6. 產假不得少於八週。

Indicator 2.2.7 At least 5-days paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.

指標 2.2.7. 至少可請 5 天的陪產假且不受懲處。

Indicator 2.2.8 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records and participation lists of meetings, committee and forums, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, workers and stakeholders.

指標 2.2.8. 出席會議、管理委員會與決策制訂過程之成員涵蓋女性及男性，鼓勵雙方積極參與。

查核項目：

1. 文件：會議、委員會和決策會的紀錄與出席表單，及
2. 訪談：組織的員工、勞工和利益相關方。

Indicator 2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and *discrimination** based on gender, marital status, ethnicity, parenthood

or sexual orientation as enshrined in the implementation of "Sexual Harassment Prevention Act", "Regulations of Sexual Harassment Prevention" and "Act of Gender Equality in Employment".

Verifiers:

1. Documents: same as 2.2.1 and Case reports (if any), and
2. Interviews: *The Organization's* staff, workers and stakeholders.

指標 2.2.9. 依《性騷擾防治法》《性騷擾防治準則》和《性別工作平等法》所列規範，以保密有效機制彙報與消除因性別、婚姻狀態、種族劃分、父母身分或性別傾向引起之性騷擾與性別歧視案件。

查核項目：

1. 文件：同指標 2.2.1. 案件報告(如有)，及
2. 訪談：組織的員工、勞工和利益相關方。

Criterion* 2.3. *The Organization shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to *scale**, *intensity** and *risk** of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.**

準則 2.3. 組織應執行健康與安全規範，使勞工免於職業安全衛生之危害。規範應切合經營活動之規模、強度及風險，並達到或超過國際勞工組織《林業安全衛生作業規程》之建議。

Indicator 2.3.1. Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed relevant legislation of Chinese Taipei and the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

Note: See Annex A, Section 3.4 for relevant legislation of Chinese Taipei related to health and safety practices.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Circulars on laws and regulations covering health and safety of workers,
 - b. The Organizations occupational safety and health hazards policy and procedures,
 - c. Records of working instructions, which are prominently displayed at work sites and in languages understandable to forest workers,
 - d. Machinery maintenance records.
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, workers and/or contractors, relevant government agencies and relevant stakeholders and
3. Checks: Workplace and machinery.

指標 2.3.1.所制訂與實施保護勞工健康和 safety(H&S)之規範，需符合或超過臺灣法律和國際勞工組織《林業安全衛生作業規程》的要求。

註解：臺灣職業安全衛生規範相關法規，請參閱附件 A 第 3.4 節。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 涉及勞工職業安全衛生公告的法律和法規，
 - b. 組織職業安全衛生政策與規程，
 - c. 作業準則以林業工作者理解的語言書寫，並標示在工作場所顯著位置之紀錄
 - d. 機械維修紀錄。
2. 訪談：組織員工、勞工和/或承包商、相關政府機構和利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：工作場所和機械。

Indicator 2.3.2 Workers have and use personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

指標 2.3.2. 勞工根據其工作任務配有並使用適當之個人保護裝備。

Indicator 2.3.3. Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Health and accident reports of The Organization, and
- b. Health analysis (including accident rates and lost time to accidents).

指標 2.3.3. 保存包含事故頻率與因事故發生致無法作業時間之職業安全衛生規範紀錄。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 組織衛生和事故報告，及
- b. 安全衛生分析 (包含事故頻率與因事故發生致無法作業時間)。

Indicator 2.3.4. The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents happening, and/or if there are any violations against relevant national laws/regulations.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Documented health & safety practices, and
- b. Reviews/revisions of health & safety practices.

指標 2.3.4. 當重大意外或事故發生，和/或抵觸任何國家相關法規，需對職業安全衛生規範進行審閱及修訂。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 職業安全衛生規範文件，和

b. 職業安全衛生規範審閱/修訂紀錄。

Criterion* 2.4. The Organization* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest* industry standards or other recognized forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, The Organization* shall through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*.

準則 2.4. 組織支付之工資應符合或超過最低林業工資標準，或其他經認可之林業工資協議或最低生活費，且皆高於法定最低工資。當這些規範都不存在時，組織應與勞工共同建立決定生活費之機制。

Indicator 2.4.1. Wages paid by The Organization in all circumstances meet or exceed the following standard, whichever is higher:

1. Legal minimum wage level, or
2. Minimum living wages in Chinese Taipei.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Records of pay/salary slips of workers (including contract workers*),
 - b. Legal minimum wage level,
 - c. Legal minimum living wages, and
2. Interviews: Workers (including contract workers).

指標 2.4.1. 在任何情況下，組織支付的工資符合或超過以下標準，以較高者為準：

1. 法定基本工資，或
2. 最低生活費。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 勞工(包括約僱勞工)的工資/月薪單紀錄，
 - b. 法定基本工資，
 - c. 法定最低生活費，及
2. 訪談：勞工(包括約僱勞工)。

Indicator 2.4.2. Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Workers payment records, and
2. Interviews: Workers and contractors.

指標 2.4.2. 準時支付工資、薪水和約定支付款項。

查核項目：

1. 文件：勞工薪資紀錄，及
2. 訪談：勞工和承包商。

Criterion* 2.5. The Organization* shall demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the management plan* and all management activities.

準則 2.5. 組織應證明勞工有接受專業工作培訓與監督管理，使其安全並有效地執行經營計畫與所有經營活動。

Indicator 2.5.1. Workers have job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of training programmes, evaluations and attendance,
 - b. Skill or training certificates, and
2. Interviews: Workers

指標 2.5.1. 勞工參與符合附錄 B 的專業工作培訓與監督管理，使其安全並有效地執行經營計畫與所有經營活動。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 培訓計畫、評估和出勤紀錄
 - b. 技能或培訓證書，及
2. 訪談：勞工。

Indicator 2.5.2. Up to date training records are kept for all relevant workers.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of training.

指標 2.5.2. 勞工所有培訓紀錄應予保存並隨時更新。

查核項目：文件：培訓紀錄。

Criterion* 2.6. The Organization* through engagement* with workers* shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation* to workers* for loss or damage to property, Occupational diseases*, or Occupational injuries* sustained while working for The Organization*.

準則 2.6. 組織應與勞工共同建立申訴解決之機制，於勞工為組織工作期間所導致之財產損失或損壞、職業疾病或持續性職業傷害，提供合理補償。

Indicator 2.6.1. A dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with workers.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with workers, and
2. Interviews: Forest managers, workers and labour union representatives.

指標 2.6.1. 與勞工透過文化適當參與制訂申訴解決程序。

查核項目：

1. 文件：勞工參與紀錄，及
2. 訪談：森林管理員、勞工和工會代表。

Indicator 2.6.1. SLIMF: As soon as a dispute arises with workers, the dispute is solved in a clear and transparent way and process through culturally appropriate engagement aided by local mediation committees. (e.g. "The Township and County-Administered City Mediation Act", "Taiwan Code of Civil Procedure" and "Enforcement Act of the Code of Civil Procedure").

Verifiers: Documents: Records of engagement with workers (if any).

指標 2.6.1. SLIMF：當與勞工發生爭議，會透過當地調解委員會以文化適當參與並清晰透明的方式和程序解決。(例如《鄉鎮市調解條例》、《民事訴訟法》和《民事訴訟法施行法》)

查核項目：文件：勞工參與紀錄(如有)。

Indicator 2.6.2. Workers grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Reports of grievances, dispute resolution decisions and actions, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, workers and labour union representatives.

指標 2.6.2. 確認並回應勞工申訴，無論已和解或尚在爭議中。

查核項目：

1. 文件：申訴、爭議解決的結論和過程紀錄，及
2. 訪談：組織員工、勞工和工會代表。

Indicator 2.6.3. Up-to-date records of workers grievances related to workers loss or damage of property, occupational diseases or injuries are maintained including:

1. Steps taken to resolve grievances;
2. Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation; and
3. Unresolved dispute, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Reports of grievances, dispute resolution decisions and actions, and

b. Analyses of unresolved dispute.

指標 2.6.3. 與勞工財產損失或損壞、職業疾病或傷害之相關申訴紀錄，應隨時更新，包括：

1. 解決申訴採取之步驟；
2. 所有爭議解決程序的結果，包括合理補償；
3. 未解決爭議的原因及如何解決。

查核項目： 文件：

- a. 申訴、爭議解決的結論和過程報告，及
- b. 爭議未解決的分析。

Indicator 2.6.4. When workers suffer work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease or injuries, the compensation meets or exceeds the requirements of "Regulations of Allowance and Approved Grant for Workers with *Occupational Accidents*" of Chinese Taipei.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of compensation paid to workers, and
2. Interviews: Relevant government agencies and workers.

指標 2.6.4. 當勞工遭受與工作有關財產損失或損壞、職業疾病或傷害之補償，必須符合或超過臺灣法規 "職業災害勞工補助及核發辦法" 的要求。

查核項目：

1. 文件：支付勞工的補償紀錄，及
2. 訪談：政府相關機構和勞工。

Note: See Annex A (Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements)

註解：參見附件 A (適用法律、法規和國家批准的國際條約、公約和協議的基本清單)

Note: See Annex B (Training requirements for workers).

註解：參見附件 B (勞工培訓需求)

PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES* RIGHTS

*The Organization** shall identify and *uphold** *Indigenous peoples* legal** and *customary rights** of ownership, use and management of land, *territories** and resources affected by management activities.

原則 3：原住民族的權利

組織應於合法與習慣權下，確認並維護原住民族受經營活動影響之土地、領域和資源的所有、使用與管理權。

Criterion* 3.1. *The Organization** shall identify the *Indigenous peoples** that exist within the *Management unit** or those that are affected by management activities. *The Organization** shall then, through *engagement** with these *Indigenous peoples**, identify their rights of *tenure**, their rights of access to and use of *forest* resources and ecosystem services**, their *customary rights** and *legal** rights and obligations that apply within the *Management unit**. *The Organization** shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.

準則 3.1. 組織應確認在經營單元內或受經營活動影響之原住民族。組織應透過原住民族之參與，確認其所有權、森林資源和生態系服務取得及使用權利、適用於經營單元內法定與習慣之權利和義務。組織亦應確認有爭議的區域。

Indicator 3.1.1. Indigenous peoples that may be affected by management activities are identified.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Records on methods used by The Organization to identify all Indigenous peoples that may be affected by management activities, and
- b. Lists of all *tribes** (nation) of Indigenous peoples that exist within and outside the Management unit that may be affected by management activities.

指標 3.1.1. 確認可能受到經營活動影響之原住民族。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 組織用於確認可能受經營活動影響之所有原住民族方法之紀錄，及
- b. 經營單元內外可能受到經營活動影響之所有原住民族部落清單。

Indicator 3.1.2. Through culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous peoples identified in 3.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:

1. Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
2. Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services;
3. Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;

5. Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous peoples, governments and/or others;
6. Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization;
7. The aspirations and goals of Indigenous peoples related to management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement with indigenous *tribes** (nation) ,
 - b. Records and documents identifying all key rights of Indigenous peoples with the Management unit
 - c. Records of supporting historical documents and/or oral history
 - d. Records and maps of all identified areas where rights are contested.
 - e. Records of consultations including at least one relevant government agency, Civil Society Organization or academic expert, and
2. Interviews: Indigenous peoples, relevant government agencies and/or Civil Society Organizations.

指標 3.1.2. 以指標 3.1.1.確認之原住民族，以文化適當參與方式紀錄和/或繪製以下內容：

1. 法定與習慣之所有權；
2. 森林資源和生態系服務取得及使用權利；
3. 適用法定與習慣之權利和義務；
4. 支持權利和義務之證據；
5. 原住民族、政府和/或其他人之間權利爭議區域；
6. 組織處理法定與習慣權，及權利爭議的方法摘要；
7. 原住民族對於經營活動的期望和目標。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 原住民族部落參與紀錄，
 - b. 確認經營單元內原住民族主要權利的紀錄和文件，
 - c. 歷史文件和/或口述歷史的紀錄，
 - d. 確認權利爭議區域之紀錄並標記於地圖上，
 - e. 至少任一政府相關機構、民間社會組織或學術專家參與的諮詢紀錄，及
2. 訪談：原住民族、政府相關機構和/或民間社會組織。

Indicator 3.1.2. SLIMF: The Organization provides records or maps for activities and requirements listed in elements 1-7 in Indicator 3.1.2.

Verifiers: Interviews: Indigenous peoples, relevant government agencies and/or Civil Society Organizations.

指標 3.1.2. SLIMF：組織提供指標 3.1.2 中要素 1 至 7 所列活動與需求之紀錄或地圖。

查核項目：訪談：原住民族、政府相關機構和/或民間社會組織。

Criterion* 3.2. The Organization* shall recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous peoples* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by Indigenous peoples* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, prior and informed consent*.

準則 3.2. 組織維護經營單元內及周遭相關經營活動之控管，應認同並維護原住民族法定與習慣權利，在必要時須保護原住民族權利、資源、土地及領域。當原住民族將經營活動的管控權利授予第三方時，須是自願並事前知情同意。

Indicator 3.2.1. Through culturally appropriate engagement Indigenous peoples are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement/consultations,
 - b. Modifications to management activities requested by Indigenous peoples, and
2. Interviews : Affected Indigenous peoples

指標 3.2.1. 透過文化適當參與方式，告知原住民族對經營活動提出建議和修改需求之時間、地點及方式，以在必要時保護其權利、資源、土地及領域。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 參與/諮詢紀錄，
 - b. 經原住民族要求而修改之經營活動，及
2. 訪談：受影響之原住民族。

Indicator 3.2.2. The legal and customary rights of Indigenous peoples are not violated by The Organization.

Verifiers: Interviews: Affected *Indigenous peoples*

指標 3.2.2. 組織不能牴觸原住民族法定與習慣權利。

查核項目：訪談：受影響之原住民族。

Indicator 3.2.3. Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of Indigenous peoples related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through

culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process as required in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Records of engagement and/or dispute resolution process,
 - b. Agreements between The Organization and Indigenous peoples (if any), and
2. Interviews : Affected Indigenous peoples

指標 3.2.3. 當有證據顯示經營活動抵觸原住民族法定與習慣權利，必要時，透過文化適當參與方式，和/或遵循準則 1.6 或 4.6 所規定之解決爭議程序修正。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 參與和/或解決爭議程序的紀錄，
 - b. 組織和原住民族間的協議(如有)，及
2. 訪談：受影響之原住民族。

Indicator 3.2.4. Free, prior and informed consent is granted by Indigenous peoples prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

1. Ensuring Indigenous peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
2. Informing the Indigenous peoples of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
3. Informing the Indigenous peoples of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories and
4. Informing the Indigenous peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Agreements between The Organization and Indigenous peoples (if any),
 - b. Records of engagement/consultations including proceedings in relation to the above requirements, and
2. Interviews : Affected Indigenous peoples

指標 3.2.4. 執行影響原住民族權利之經營活動前，須取得原住民族自願並事前知情同意，包括以下程序：

1. 確保原住民族知悉其資源之權利和義務；
2. 告知原住民族其資源在經濟、社會及環境之價值；
3. 告知原住民族，在必要層面上，有權拒絕或修改組織所提之經營計畫，以維護其自身權利、資源、土地和領域；

4. 告知原住民族現行與未來規劃之森林經營活動。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 組織與原住民族間的協議(如有)，
 - b. 與上述要求程序有關的參與/諮詢紀錄，及
2. 訪談：受影響之原住民族。

Indicator 3.2.5. Where the process of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, The Organization and the affected Indigenous peoples are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 3.2.4.

指標 3.2.5. 當自願並事前知情同意程序尚未達成 FPIC 協議，組織與受影響之原住民族以雙方認同之善意方式參與 FPIC 程序，使部落感到滿意。

查核項目：同指標 3.2.4。

Criterion* 3.3. In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a *binding agreement** between *The Organization** and the *Indigenous peoples** shall be concluded through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent**. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by *Indigenous peoples** of *The Organizations** compliance with its terms and conditions.

準則 3.3. 當原住民族授予經營活動的管控權利時，組織與原住民族間具約束力之協議須是自願並事前知情同意。協議中應訂立合約效期、重新協商、續約、終止、經濟條件及其他。組織是否遵守協議條款應受原住民族監督。

Indicator 3.3.1. Where control over management activities has been granted through Free, Prior and Informed Consent based on culturally appropriate engagement, the binding agreement contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation and monitoring of the compliance, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Binding agreement (if any),
 - b. Records of engagement/consultations/,
 - c. Written reports or oral records from Indigenous peoples,
 - d. Documented evidence of fulfilment of conditions of the binding agreement, and
2. Interviews : Affected Indigenous peoples

指標 3.3.1. 當原住民族授予經營活動的管控權利時，需基於文化適當參與方式，取得原住民族自願並事前知情同意，達成組織與原住民族間之具約束力協議。該協議內容包含：合約效期、重新協商與條款履行之監督、續約、終止、經濟條件及其他。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 具約束力協議 (如有)，
 - b. 參與/諮詢的紀錄，
 - c. 原住民族的書面報告或口述紀錄，
 - d. 履行具約束力協議的書面證明，及
2. 訪談：受影響之原住民族。

Indicator 3.3.2. Records of binding agreements are maintained.

Verifiers: Documents: Records related to the binding agreement (if any).

指標 3.3.2. 保留具約束力協議紀錄。

查核項目：文件：與具約束力協議有關的紀錄(如有)。

Criterion* 3.4. The Organization* shall recognize and uphold* the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous peoples* as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples* (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).

準則 3.4. 組織應認同並維護 2007 年《聯合國原住民族權利宣言》及 1989 年《國際勞工組織第 169 號公約》定義之原住民族權利、習俗與文化。

Indicator 3.4.1. The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous peoples as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization.

指標 3.4.1. 組織不可抵觸《國際勞工組織第 169 號公約》和《聯合國原住民族權利宣言》所定義之原住民族權利、習俗和文化。

Indicator 3.4.2. Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Indigenous peoples, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by The Organization, the situation is documented including steps to restore* these rights, customs and culture of Indigenous peoples, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Records of training delivered to relevant workers to understand above-mentioned Indigenous peoples rights
 - b. Documentation of relevant steps taken by The Organization, and
2. Interviews: Affected Indigenous peoples, The Organization's staff and relevant

stakeholders.

指標 3.4.2. 當證據顯示組織牴觸《聯合國原住民族權利宣言》和《國際勞工組織第 169 號公約》定義之原住民族權利、習俗和文化，組織以文件敘明包含恢復原住民族權利、習俗和文化，並使其得到滿足之步驟。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 培訓相關勞工瞭解上述原住民族權利之紀錄，
 - b. 組織採取相關步驟之文件，及
2. 訪談：受影響之原住民族、組織員工和利益相關方。

Criterion* 3.5. The Organization*, through engagement* with Indigenous peoples*, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these Indigenous peoples* hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization* and their management, and/or protection* shall be agreed through engagement* with these Indigenous peoples*.

準則 3.5. 透過原住民族的參與，組織應確認其法定或習慣權利下具特殊文化、生態、經濟、宗教或重大心靈意義之場址。場址應被組織認同，其管理與/或保護應透過原住民族參與同意。

Indicator 3.5.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which Indigenous peoples hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Map and/or related supporting documents, and
- b. Records of *engagement*/consultations*.

指標 3.5.1. 透過文化適當參與方式，確認原住民族法定或習慣權利下具特殊文化、生態、經濟、宗教或重大心靈意義之場址。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 地圖和/或相關證明文件，及
- b. 參與/諮詢紀錄。

Indicator 3.5.2. Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous peoples. When Indigenous peoples determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or protection of the sites, then other means will be used.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:

- a. Records of engagement/consultations with Indigenous peoples and/or relevant stakeholders,
- b. Documentation of measures to protect such sites,
- c. Operational maps,
2. Interviews: Affected Indigenous peoples and The Organization's staff, and
3. Checks: Measures implemented on the ground to protect such sites.

指標 3.5.2. 透過文化適當參與方式取得原住民族同意，以文件紀錄並採取保護場址措施。當原住民族認定在文件或地圖所列場址，其外觀形體遭受價值或保護之威脅時，應採取其他措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 原住民族和/或利益相關方參與/諮詢的紀錄，
 - b. 保護場址措施文件，
 - c. 測繪標示地圖，
2. 訪談：受影響之原住民族和組織員工，及
3. 查驗：執行保護場址的措施。

Indicator 3.5.3. Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly identified management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the Indigenous peoples, and as directed by local and national laws.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of training for relevant workers to identify these sites and implement the necessary measures,
2. Interviews: Affected Indigenous peoples, The Organization's staff and workers,
3. Checks: Management activities cease sites.

指標 3.5.3. 當具有特殊文化、生態、經濟、宗教或重大心靈意義之場址被新認定時，立即停止鄰近區域經營活動，直到制訂出原住民族同意，並符合當地和國家法律要求之保護措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：培訓相關勞工瞭解場址界定與採取必要措施之紀錄，
2. 訪談：受影響之原住民族、組織員工和勞工，
3. 查驗：停止經營活動之場址。

Criterion* 3.6. The Organization* shall uphold* the right of Indigenous peoples* to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge* and shall compensate local communities* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property*. A binding agreement* as per Criterion* 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization* and the Indigenous peoples* for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights.

準則 3.6. 組織應維護原住民族之權利，以保護與利用其傳統知識。當使用其知識及智慧財產權時，應給予當地社區補償。組織使用其知識前，依據準則 3.3 自願並事前知情同意，與原住民族達成具約束力協議，並符合智慧財產權之保護。

Indicator 3.6.1. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Declaration/policy by The Organization
 - b. Binding agreement (if any), and
2. Interviews: Holders of traditional knowledge

指標 3.6.1. 傳統知識和智慧財產權受到保護。其使用唯有在公認持有者透過正式具約束力之協議，於自願並事前知情同意下提供，方可為之。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 組織的宣言/政策，
 - b. 具約束力之協議(如有)，及
2. 訪談：傳統知識持有者。

Indicator 3.6.2. Indigenous peoples are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Binding agreement (if any), and
- b. Records of engagement and compensation and/or benefit sharing.

指標 3.6.2. 依據與原住民族在自願並事前知情同意下達成具約束力之協議，使用其傳統知識和智慧財產權時給予補償。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 具約束力之協議(如有)，及
- b. 參與並補償和/或利益分享之紀錄。

PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

*The Organization** shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of *local communities**.

原則 4：社區關係

組織應對維持或強化當地社區之社會福利與經濟利益賦予貢獻。

Criterion* 4.1. *The Organization** shall identify the *local communities** that exist within the *Management unit** and those that are affected by management activities. *The Organization** shall then, through *engagement** with these *local communities**, identify their rights of *tenure**, their rights of access to and use of *forest** resources and *ecosystem services**, their *customary rights** and *legal** rights and obligations that apply within the *Management unit**.

準則 4.1. 組織應確認在經營單元內或受經營活動影響之當地社區。組織應透過當地社區之參與，確認其所有權、森林資源和生態系服務取得及使用權利、適用於經營單元內法定與習慣之權利和義務。

Indicator 4.1.1. Local communities that exist in the Management unit and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Records of methods used by The Organization to identify all local communities that may be affected by management activities, and
- b. List of all local communities that exist within and outside the Management unit that may be affected by management activities.

指標 4.1.1. 確認經營單元內和可能受到經營活動影響之當地社區。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 組織用於確認可能受到經營活動影響之所有當地社區方法之紀錄，及
- b. 經營單元內外可能受到經營活動影響之所有當地社區清單。

Indicator 4.1.2. Through culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities identified in 4.1.1, the following are documented and/or mapped:

1. Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
2. Their legal and customary access to, and use rights of the forest resources and ecosystem services;
3. Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
5. Areas where rights are contested between local communities, governments and/or others.

6. Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights, and contested rights are addressed by The Organization; and
7. The aspirations and goals of local communities related to management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement with local communities,
 - b. Records and documents identifying all key rights of local communities with Management unit
 - c. Records of supporting historical documents and/or oral history, and
 - d. Records and maps of all identified areas where rights are contested.
2. Interviews: Local communities

指標 4.1.2. 以指標 4.1.1. 中確認之當地社區，以文化適當參與方式紀錄和/或繪製以下內容：

1. 法定與習慣之所有權；
2. 森林資源和生態系服務取得及使用權利；
3. 適用法定與習慣之權利和義務；
4. 支持權利和義務之證據；
5. 當地社區、政府和/或其他人之間權利爭議區域；
6. 組織處理法定與習慣權，及權利爭議的方法摘要；及
7. 當地社區對於經營活動的期望和目標。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 當地社區參與紀錄，
 - b. 確認經營單元內當地社區主要權利的紀錄和文件，
 - c. 歷史文件和/或口述歷史的紀錄，及
 - d. 確認權利爭議區域之紀錄並標記於地圖上。
2. 訪談：當地社區。

Indicator 4.1.2 SLIMF: The Organization provides records or maps for activities and requirements listed in elements 1-7 in Indicator 4.1.2.

Verifiers: Interviews: Local communities

指標 4.1.2. SLIMF：組織提供指標 4.1.2. 中要素 1 至 7 所列活動與需求之紀錄或地圖。

查核項目：訪談：當地社區。

Criterion* 4.2. The Organization* shall recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of local communities* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories*. Delegation by local communities* of control over management

activities to third parties requires *Free, prior and informed consent**.

準則 4.2. 組織維護經營單元內及周遭相關經營活動之控管，應認同並維護當地社區法定與習慣權利，在必要時須保護當地社區權利、資源、土地及領域。當當地社區將經營活動的管控權利授予第三方時，須是自願並事前知情同意。

Indicator 4.2.1. Through culturally appropriate engagement local communities are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement,
 - b. Modifications to management activities requested by local communities, and
2. Interviews: Local communities

指標 4.2.1. 透過文化適當參與方式，告知當地社區對經營活動提出建議和修改需求之時間、地點及方式，以在必要時保護其權利、資源、土地及領域。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 參與紀錄，
 - b. 經當地社區要求而修改之經營活動，及
2. 訪談：當地社區。

Indicator 4.2.2. The legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities are not violated by The Organization.

Verifiers: Interviews : Local communities

指標 4.2.2. 組織不能抵觸當地社區依法定與習慣權所管控經營活動。

查核項目：訪談：當地社區。

Indicator 4.2.3. Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of local communities related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement and/or dispute resolution process, and
2. Interviews : Local communities

指標 4.2.3. 當有證據顯示經營活動抵觸當地社區法定與習慣權利，必要時，透過文化適當參與方式，和/或遵循準則 1.6 或 4.6 所規定之解決爭議程序修正。

查核項目：

1. 文件：參與和/或爭議解決程序的紀錄，及
2. 訪談：當地社區。

Indicator 4.2.4. Free, prior and informed consent is granted by local communities prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

1. Ensuring local communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
2. Informing the local communities of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms.
3. Informing the local communities of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources;
4. Informing the local communities of the current and future planned forest management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Agreement between The Organization and local communities (if any),
 - b. Records of engagement/consultations, and
2. Interviews: Local communities

指標 4.2.4. 執行影響當地社區權利之經營活動前，須取得當地社區自願並事前知情同意，包括以下程序：

1. 確保當地社區知悉其資源之權利和義務；
2. 告知當地社區其資源在經濟、社會及環境方面之價值；
3. 告知當地社區，在必要層面上，有權拒絕或修改組織所提之經營計畫，以維護其自身權利、資源、土地和領域；
4. 告知當地社區現行與未來規劃之森林經營活動；

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 組織與當地社區間的協議(如有)
 - b. 參與/諮詢紀錄，及
2. 訪談：當地社區。

Indicator 4.2.5. Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, The Organization* and the affected local communities are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 4.2.4.

指標 4.2.5. 當自願並事前知情同意程序尚未達成 FPIC 協議，組織與受影響之當地社區以雙方認同之善意方式參與 FPIC 程序，使社區感到滿意。

查核項目：同指標 4.2.4.。

Criterion* 4.3. The Organization* shall provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities.

準則 4.3. 組織應依據經營活動之規模及強度，提供合理之僱用、培訓及其他服務機會給當地社區、承包商與供應商。

Indicator 4.3.1. Reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities, local contractors and local suppliers for:

1. Employment,
2. Training, and
3. Other services.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Recruitment and employment records, and
2. Interviews: Local communities, workers and/or staff, contractors and suppliers.

指標 4.3.1. 告知與提供合理機會給當地社區、承包商和供應商，包括：

1. 僱用，
2. 培訓，及
3. 其他服務。

查核項目：

1. 文件：招聘和僱用紀錄，及
2. 訪談：當地社區，勞工和/或員工，承包商和供應商。

Criterion* 4.4. The Organization* shall implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities* that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities.

準則 4.4. 組織應依據經營活動之規模、強度與社會經濟影響，透過當地社區參與，落實有助於其社會和經濟均衡發展之附加活動。

Indicator 4.4.1. Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and/or other relevant organizations.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of engagement with local communities.

指標 4.4.1. 與當地社區和/或其他相關組織透過文化適當參與，確認有助於當地之社會和經濟發展機會。

查核項目：文件：當地社區參與紀錄。

Indicator 4.4.2. Projects and additional activities are implemented and/or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. The Organizations documented programme for community relations, (if any)
 - b. Projects and/or records of additional activities.
2. Interviews: Local communities.

指標 4.4.2. 執行且/或支持有助於當地社會和經濟發展之專案及附加活動，以切合經營活動對社會經濟之影響。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 組織之社區關係計畫 (如有)，及
 - b. 專案和/或附加活動紀錄
2. 訪談：當地社區。

Criterion* 4.5. The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant* negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and risk* of those activities and negative impacts.

準則 4.5. 透過當地社區參與，採取行動確認社區因經營活動所遭受社會、環境與經濟重要之負面影響，並加以避免及減緩。行動採取應切合經營活動與負面影響之規模、強度及風險。

Indicator 4.5.1. Through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement,
 - b. Reports of social, environmental and economic impacts,
 - c. Documented management measures, and
2. Interviews: Affected local communities

指標 4.5.1. 透過當地社區文化適當參與，執行有效措施，確認因經營活動導致社會、環境與經濟重要之負面影響，並加以避免及減緩。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 參與紀錄
 - b. 社會、環境和經濟影響報告，
 - c. 經營措施文件，及
2. 訪談：受影響之當地社區。

Criterion* 4.6. The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation* to local communities* and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of The Organization*.

準則 4.6. 組織應與當地社區共同建立申訴解決之機制，於當地社區與民眾因組織之經營活動受到影響時，提供合理補償。

Indicator 4.6.1. A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place as a Standard Operating Procedure, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Records of engagement with local communities
 - b. Publicly available dispute resolution process,
2. Interviews: Local communities

指標 4.6.1. 與當地社區透過文化適當參與，制訂公開可用之爭議解決程序當作標準作業程序(SOP)。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 當地社區參與紀錄，
 - b. 公開可用的爭議解決程序，
2. 訪談：當地社區。

Indicator 4.6.1. SLIMF: As soon as a dispute arises with local communities (and/or other related stakeholders), the dispute* is solved in a clear and transparent way and process through culturally appropriate engagement aided by local mediation committees. (e.g. "The Township and County-Administered City Mediation Act", "Taiwan Code of Civil Procedure" and "Enforcement Act of the Code of Civil Procedure").

Verifiers: Documents: Records of engagement with local communities. (if any)

指標 4.6.1. SLIMF：當與當地社區發生爭議(和/或其他有關的利益相關方)，會透過當地調解委員會以文化適當參與並清晰透明的方式和程序解決。(例如《鄉鎮市調解條例》、《民事訴訟法》和《民事訴訟法施行法》)

查核項目：文件：當地社區參與紀錄(如有)

Indicator 4.6.2. Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Reports of grievances, dispute resolution decisions and actions, and
2. Interview: Local communities and community liaison officer.

指標 4.6.2. 採取及時措施回應受經營活動影響之申訴，無論已和解或尚在爭議中。

查核項目：

1. 文件：申訴、爭議解決的結論和過程紀錄，及
2. 訪談：當地社區和社區聯絡員。

Indicator 4.6.3. An up to date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:

1. Steps taken to resolve grievances
2. Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation to local communities and individuals; and
3. Unresolved dispute, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Reports of grievances, dispute resolution decisions and actions, and
- b. Analysis of unresolved disputes.

指標 4.6.3. 受經營活動影響之相關申訴紀錄，應隨時更新，包括：

1. 解決申訴採取之步驟；
2. 所有爭議解決程序的結果，包括對當地社區及個人之合理補償；及
3. 未解決爭議的原因及如何解決。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 申訴、爭議解決的結論和過程報告，及
- b. 爭議未解決的分析。

Indicator 4.6.4. Operations cease in areas while dispute exist of:

1. Substantial *magnitude*;
2. Substantial duration; or
3. Involving a significant number of interests.

Verifiers: Interviews: Affected local communities and community liaison officer.

指標 4.6.4. 有以下爭議存在的區域應停止作業：

1. 重大爭議；
2. 長期爭議；或
3. 涉及多數利益。

查核項目：訪談：受影響當地社區和社區聯絡員。

Criterion* 4.7. The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities* hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization*, and their management and/or protection* shall be agreed through engagement* with these local communities*.

準則 4.7. 透過當地社區的參與，組織應確認其法定或習慣權利下具特殊文化、生態、經濟、宗教或重大心靈意義之場址。場址應被組織認同，其管理與/或保護應透過當地社區參與同意。

Indicator 4.7.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, for which local communities hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement and are recognized by The Organization.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Map and/or related supporting documents, and
- b. Records of engagement*/consultations.

指標 4.7.1. 透過文化適當參與方式，組織確認當地社區法定或習慣權利下具特殊文化、生態、經濟、宗教或重大心靈意義之場址，並予以認同。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 地圖和/或相關證明文件，及
- b. 參與/諮詢紀錄。

Indicator 4.7.2. Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. When local communities determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or protection of the sites, then other means will be used.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement/consultations with local communities and/or relevant stakeholders,
 - b. Documentation of measures to protect such sites,
 - c. Operational maps.

2. Interviews: Affected local communities and The Organization's staff
3. Checks: Measures implemented on the ground to protect such sites.

指標 4.7.2. 透過文化適當參與方式取得當地社區同意，以文件紀錄並採取保護場址措施。當當地社區認定在文件或地圖所列場址，其外觀形體遭受價值或保護之威脅時，應採取其他措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 當地社區和/或利益相關方參與/諮詢的紀錄，
 - b. 保護場址措施文件，
 - c. 測繪標示地圖。
2. 訪談：受影響之當地社區和組織員工。
3. 查驗：執行保護場址的措施。

Indicator 4.7.3. Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly identified, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the local communities, and as directed by local and national laws.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of training for relevant workers to identify these sites and implement the necessary measures,
2. Interviews: Affected local communities, The Organization's staff and workers,
3. Checks: Management activities cease sites.

指標 4.7.3. 當具有特殊文化、生態、經濟、宗教或重大心靈意義之場址被新認定時，立即停止鄰近區域經營活動，直到制訂出當地社區同意，並符合當地和國家法律要求之保護措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：培訓相關勞工瞭解場址界定與採取必要措施之紀錄，
2. 訪談：受影響之當地社區、組織員工和勞工，
3. 查驗：停止經營活動之場址。

Criterion* 4.8. The Organization* shall uphold* the right of local communities* to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge* and shall compensate local communities* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property*. A binding agreement* as per Criterion* 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization* and the local communities* for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights.

準則 4.8. 組織應維護當地社區之權利，以保護與利用其傳統知識。當使用其知識及智慧財

產權時，應給予當地社區補償。組織使用其知識前，依據準則 3.3 自願並事前知情同意，與當地社區達成具約束力協議，並符合智慧財產權之保護。

Indicator 4.8.1. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Declaration/policy by The Organization
 - b. Binding agreement (if any), and
2. Interviews: Holders of traditional knowledge

指標 4.8.1. 傳統知識和智慧財產權受到保護。其使用唯有在持有者透過正式具約束力之協議，於自願並事前知情同意下提供，方可為之。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 組織的宣言/政策，
 - b. 具約束力之協議 (如有)，及
2. 訪談：傳統知識持有者。

Indicator 4.8.2. Local communities are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Binding agreement, and
- b. Records of engagement and compensation and/or benefit sharing.

指標 4.8.2. 依據與當地社區在自願並事前知情同意下達成具約束力之協議，使用其傳統知識和智慧財產權時給予補償。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 具約束力之協議，及
- b. 參與並補償和/或利益分享之紀錄。

PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

*The Organization** shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the *Management unit** to maintain or enhance *long-term* economic viability** and the range of social and environmental benefits.

原則 5：森林帶來的效益

組織應有效地管理經營單元多元產品和服務之範疇，以維持或提升長期經濟可行性及環境和社會效益之範圍。

Criterion* 5.1. *The Organization** shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the *Management unit** in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the *scale** and *intensity** of management activities.

準則 5.1. 依據經營單元現有資源和生態系服務範圍，組織應確認、生產或可多元化生產之效益和/或產品，並依其經營活動規模與強度，適切強化及多元化當地經濟。

Indicator 5.1.1. The range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

Verifiers: Documents: Reports of ecosystem services and resources survey of the Management unit.

指標 5.1.1. 確認有利於強化及多元化當地經濟之資源和生態系服務範圍。

查核項目：文件：經營單元之資源和生態系服務調查報告。

Indicator 5.1.2. Consistent with management objectives, the identified benefits and products are produced by The Organization and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Documentation addressing the management of the forest for multiple benefits
 - b. Forest resource assessment reports, and
2. Interviews: Local communities and The Organization's staff.

指標 5.1.2. 依據經營目標，由組織及/或他人生產確認之效益與產品，強化及多元化當地經濟。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 說明森林經營具多元效益之文件，
 - b. 森林資源評估報告，及

2. 訪談：當地社區和組織員工。

Indicator 5.1.2. SLIMF: Consistent with management objectives the identified benefits and products are produced by The Organization, and are also used by others to contribute to strengthening and diversifying the local economy.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Documentation addressing the management of the forest for multiple benefits,
 - b. Forest* resource assessment reports, and
2. Interviews: Local communities and The Organization's staff.

指標 5.1.2. SLIMF：依據經營目標，由組織生產確認之效益與產品，也可被他人用於強化和多元化當地經濟。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 說明森林經營具多元效益之文件，
 - b. 森林資源評估報告，及
2. 訪談：當地社區和組織員工。

Indicator 5.1.3. When The Organization uses FSC Ecosystem services Claims, The Organization complies with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

Verifiers: Documents: Related documentation using the applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006. (If any)

指標 5.1.3. 當組織使用 FSC 生態系服務聲明時，應遵循 FSC-PRO-30-006 相關要求。

查核項目：文件：使用 FSC-PRO-30-006 要求之相關適用文件。(如有)

Criterion* 5.2. The Organization* shall normally harvest products and services from the Management unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.

準則 5.2. 組織應符合或低於永續維持水準，使經營單元正常收穫產品和服務。

Indicator 5.2.1. Timber harvesting levels* are based on an analysis of current best available information on growth and yield; inventory of the forest; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Annual work plan/harvesting plan,
- b. Management unit record book,
- c. Prescribed annual allowable cut,

d. Inventory of the forest, and

e. Forest growth models and/or growth information for growth and yield projection. (if any)

指標 5.2.1. 根據目前可取得森林生長量、收穫量、資源調查、死亡率和生態系統功能維護之最佳資訊，決定木材伐採層級。

查核項目：文件：

a. 年度工作計畫/收穫計畫，

b. 經營單元紀錄，

c. 年度允許砍伐之規定，

d. 森林資源調查，及

e. 森林生長模型和/或用於生長和生產計畫之生長資訊 (如有)。

Indicator 5.2.2. Based on the *timber harvesting level** analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth.

Verifiers: Documents:

a. Allowable Annual Cut section under the management plan,

b. Annual work plan/harvesting plan, and

c. Management unit harvest record book.

指標 5.2.2. 根據木材伐採層級分析，木材最大年容許伐採量之決定，以不超過永續維持之伐採層級，確保伐採率不超過生長率。

查核項目：文件：

a. 經營計畫年度允許砍伐，

b. 年度工作計畫/收穫計畫，及

c. 經營單元收穫紀錄。

Indicator 5.2.3. Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 5.2.2.

指標 5.2.3. 記錄年度實際木材伐採層級，且在規定時期內之伐採量不超過 5.2.2 中同一時期之允許伐採量。

查核項目：同指標 5.2.2.。

Indicator 5.2.4. For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products under The Organizations control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on best available information.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 5.2.1.

指標 5.2.4. 基於可取得最佳資訊，組織掌控永續收穫層級，計算商業性伐採服務及非木質林產品採取量，並遵守之。

查核項目：同指標 5.2.1.

Criterion* 5.3. The Organization* shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*.

準則 5.3. 組織應展現經營計畫已涵蓋營運活動之正負面外部效應。

Indicator 5.3.1. Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment with cost analysis reports, and
- b. Management plan.

指標 5.3.1. 將用於預防、減緩或補償經營活動對社會及環境產生負面影響之成本量化，並記載於經營計畫中。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 具有成本分析之社會和環境影響評估報告，及
- b. 經營計畫。

Indicator 5.3.2. Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment reports, and
- b. Management plan.

指標 5.3.2. 經營計畫書應界定經營活動對社會及環境產生之正面效益。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 社會和環境影響評估報告，及
- b. 經營計畫。

Criterion* 5.4. The Organization* shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization* where these are available, proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk*. If these are not locally available, The Organization* shall make reasonable* attempts to help establish these services.

準則 5.4. 組織應依經營之規模、強度和風險，選用當地之加工、服務、和加值以符合組織需求。當地若無法提供上述需求，組織應合理嘗試協助當地建立相應之服務。

Indicator 5.4.1. Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.

Note: In the context of this indicator, “local” means -

1. Using county (where The Organization is located) as the boundary no matter what The Organization size is, Or
2. 100 km-wide area from the outer boundaries of the Management Unit; whichever is larger.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: List of available local goods and services,
2. Interviews: Local communities and The Organization’s staff.

指標 5.4.1. 當成本、品質及能力與外地相當時，選用當地商品、服務、加工和加值設備。

註解：在本指標的上下文中，“當地”是指 -

1. 無論組織大小如何，都以縣(組織所在地)為邊界，或
2. 距經營單元外部邊界 100 公里(含)以內之區域；以較大者為準。

查核項目：

1. 文件：可選用之當地商品和服務清單，
2. 訪談：當地社區和組織員工。

Indicator 5.4.2. Reasonable attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.

Verifiers:

1. Interviews: Local communities and The Organization’s staff, and
2. Checks: Local services established. (if any)

指標 5.4.2. 當無法取得當地商品、服務、加工和加值設施時，組織應合理嘗試建立並提升上述需求之能力。

查核項目：

1. 訪談：當地社區和組織員工，及
2. 查驗：建立當地服務(如有)。

Criterion* 5.5. The Organization* shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, *intensity** and *risk**, its commitment to *long-term* economic viability**.**

準則 5.5. 組織應適切依據經營之規模、強度和風險，透過規劃及支出展現長期經濟可行性之承諾。

Indicator 5.5.1. Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the Management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Related accounting reports,
- b. Management plan.

指標 5.5.1. 支配足夠執行經營計畫資金，符合標準的要求，確保長期經濟之可行性。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 相關會計報告，
- b. 經營計畫。

Indicator 5.5.2. Expenditures and investments are made to implement the Management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 5.5.1.

指標 5.5.2. 執行經營計畫之支出與投資，符合標準的要求，確保長期經濟之可行性。

查核項目：同指標 5.5.1.

PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

The Organization shall maintain, conserve and/or restore* ecosystem services* and environmental values* of the Management unit*, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.*

原則 6：環境價值和影響

組織應維持、保育和/或復育經營單元之生態系服務和環境價值，並防止、修復或減緩負面環境影響。

Criterion 6.1. The Organization* shall assess environmental values* in the Management unit* and those values outside the Management unit* potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale* and frequency that is proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and risk* of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation* measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.*

準則 6.1. 組織應評估經營單元內及經營單元外潛在受到經營活動影響之環境價值。該評估之細節程度、規模和頻率須適切符合經營活動之規模、強度及風險，足以決定必要之保育措施，察覺並監測經營活動可能產生之負面影響。

Indicator 6.1.1. Best available information is used to identify environmental values within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management unit.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Environmental value assessment report,
- b. Documentation on methodology of the assessment, and
- c. Records of consultations.

指標 6.1.1. 利用可取得之最佳資訊評估經營單元內及經營單元外潛在受到經營活動影響之環境價值。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 環境價值評估報告，
- b. 評估方法之文件，及
- c. 諮詢紀錄。

Indicator 6.1.1. SLIMF: The Organization has identified environmental values within the management unit.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Environmental value assessment report,
- b. Documentation on methodology of the assessment.

指標 6.1.1. SLIMF：組織已確定經營單元內之環境價值。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 環境價值評估報告，
- b. 評估方法之文件。

Indicator 6.1.2. Assessments of environmental values are conducted with a level of detail and at least once in 5 years, so that:

1. Impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values can be assessed as per Criterion 6.2;
2. Risks* to environmental values can be identified as per Criterion 6.2;
3. Necessary conservation measures to protect values can be identified as per Criterion 6.3; and
4. Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle 8.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Environmental impact assessment report,
 - b. Monitoring plan,
 - c. Records of consultations, and
2. Interviews: Stakeholders and The Organization's staff.

指標 6.1.2. 每 5 年實施至少一次詳細程度的環境價值評估，以達到下列事項：

1. 評估準則 6.2 中已確認對環境價值影響之經營活動；
2. 確認準則 6.2 中對環境價值造成之風險；
3. 確認準則 6.3 中為保護環境價值採取必要之保育措施；及
4. 實施原則 8 中影響或環境變遷之監測。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 環境影響評估報告，
 - b. 監測計畫，
 - c. 諮詢紀錄，及
2. 訪談：利益相關方和組織員工。

Indicator 6.1.2. SLIMF: The Organization conducts environmental assessment that enables

1. The assessment of impacts of management activities on environmental values;
2. Identification of risks to environmental values;
3. Necessary environment conservation measures and
4. Monitoring of impacts on environmental values and of environmental changes.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Environmental impact assessment report,
2. Interviews: Stakeholders and The Organization's staff.

指標 6.1.2. SLIMF：組織實施環境評估，足以

1. 評估經營活動對環境價值之影響；
2. 識別環境價值之風險；
3. 必要之環境保護措施和
4. 監測對環境價值和環境變遷之影響。

查核項目：

1. 文件：環境影響評估報告，
2. 訪談：利益相關方和組織員工。

Criterion* 6.2. Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, *The Organization** shall identify and assess the *scale*, intensity* and risk** of potential impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values**.

準則 6.2. 當立地干擾活動開始前，組織應界定並評估經營活動對已確定之環境價值潛在影響之規模、強度和風險。

Indicator 6.2.1. An environmental impact assessment identifies and assesses the potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values from the stand level to the landscape level prior to the start of site disturbing activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Environmental impact assessment reports,
 - b. Records of consultations, and
2. Interviews: Stakeholders and The Organization's staff.

指標 6.2.1. 從林分層級到地景層級，經營活動對環境價值潛在之近期和遠期影響，在立地干擾活動前，應先透過環境影響評估報告界定和評估。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 環境影響評估報告，
 - b. 諮詢紀錄，及
2. 訪談：利益相關方和組織員工。

Criterion* 6.3. *The Organization** shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the *environmental values**, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the *scale*, intensity* and risk** of these impacts.

準則 6.3. 組織應適切根據負面衝擊之規模、強度和風險，確立並執行有效行動，以避免經營活動對環境價值造成衝擊，及減緩和修復已發生的影響。

Indicator 6.3.1. Management activities prevent negative impacts and protect environmental values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Environmental impact assessment reports,
 - b. Environmental management plan,
 - c. Records of consultations,
2. Interviews: Stakeholders and The Organization's staff, and
3. Checks: Implemented activities and/or sites.

指標 6.3.1. 避免經營活動造成負面衝擊並保護環境價值。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 環境影響評估報告，
 - b. 環境經營計畫，
 - c. 諮詢紀錄，
2. 訪談：利益相關方和組織員工，及
3. 查驗：已執行的活動和/或場址。

Indicator 6.3.2. Where negative impacts to environmental values occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Documentation of negative impacts occurred, and associated measures adopted,
 - b. Records of consultations,
2. Interviews: Stakeholders and The Organization's staff, and
3. Checks: Adopted measures and mitigation and/or repair of negative impacts.

指標 6.3.2. 當環境價值遭受負面影響時，應採取措施避免進一步損害，並予以減緩和/或修復。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 已發生負面影響與採取相關措施的文件，
 - b. 諮詢紀錄，
2. 訪談：利益相關方和組織員工，及
3. 查驗：已採取措施及減緩和/或修復負面影響。

Criterion* 6.4. The Organization* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management unit*.

準則 6.4. 為保護經營單元內珍稀物種、受威脅物種及其棲息地，組織應透過保育帶、保護區、連結通道，和/或(必要時)採取其他直接措施保護其生存與活力。措施應適切符合經營活動之規模、強度和風險，並合乎珍稀物種和受威脅物種之保育狀況和生態要求。當組織決定經營單元內之保護措施時，應一併考慮毗鄰經營單元之珍稀物種和受威脅物種地理分佈範圍和生態要求。

Indicator 6.4.1. Best available information is used to identify rare and threatened species, and their habitats, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species of Chinese Taipei that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management unit.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Documentation of identifying methods,
- b. Up-to-date list of rare and threatened species and habitats present in the Management unit, Habitat map of rare and threatened species present in the Management unit, and Records of consultations with resource persons and relevant stakeholders.

指標 6.4.1. 利用可取得的最佳資訊確認位於或可能位於，及毗鄰經營單元之珍稀物種和受威脅物種及其棲息地。物種包括名列於 CITES(當適用時)、臺灣、區域和當地珍稀及受威脅物種之名錄。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 確認方法之文件，
- b. 經營單元內現有珍稀及受威脅物種及棲息地之最新清單、經營單元內現有珍稀及受威脅物種之棲息地地圖及資源人士和利益相關方諮詢紀錄。

Indicator 6.4.2. Potential impacts of management activities on rare and threatened species and their conservation status and habitats are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Environmental impact assessment reports,

- b. Up-to-date list of rare and threatened species and habitats present in the Management unit,
- c. Habitat map of rare and threatened species present in the Management unit,
- d. Documentation of management measures for rare and threatened species,
- 2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders,
- 3. Checks: Conservation zones and protection areas.

指標 6.4.2. 界定經營活動對珍稀和受威脅物種，及其保育現狀與棲息地之潛在影響，並調整經營活動以避免產生負面衝擊。

查核項目：

- 1. 文件：
 - a. 環境影響評估報告，
 - b. 經營單元內現有珍稀及受威脅物種及棲息地之最新清單，
 - c. 經營單元內現有珍稀及受威脅物種之棲息地地圖，及
 - d. 針對珍稀及受威脅物種採取經營措施之文件，
- 2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，
- 3. 查驗：保育帶和保護區。

Indicator 6.4.3. The rare and threatened species and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct measures for their survival and viability, such as species recovery programs.

Verifiers:

- 1. Documents: Documentation of implementation of management prescriptions for the protection of rare and threatened species and their habitats, and
- 2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders.

指標 6.4.3. 珍稀和受威脅物種及其棲息地應透過保育帶、保護區、連結通道之建立和其他得以維持其生存和活力之直接措施(如物種復育計畫)等方式加以保護。

查核項目：

- 1. 文件：執行保護珍稀及受威脅物種及其棲息地經營規範之紀錄，及
- 2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方。

Indicator 6.4.4. Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species is prevented.

Verifiers:

- 1. Documents: Documentation of measures to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species, and
- 2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders.

指標 6.4.4. 防止珍稀或受威脅物種之狩獵、捕撈、捕捉及採集。

查核項目：

1. 文件：記錄防止珍稀或受威脅物種之狩獵，捕撈，捕捉及採集措施文件，及
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方。

Criterion* 6.5 The Organization* shall identify and protect representative sample areas* of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more Natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall restore* a proportion of the Management unit* to more Natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection* or restoration*, including within plantations*, shall be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale*, intensity* and risk* of management activities.

準則 6.5. 組織應界定並保護具有原生生態系代表性之區域，並/或進行復育使其更接近自然狀態。當無代表性區域或不足時，組織應在經營單元內復育部分區域使其更接近自然狀態。保護或復育的範圍與措施(涵蓋人工林)，應符合地景層級之保育狀態、生態系價值及經營活動之規模、強度和風險。

Indicator 6.5.1. Best available information is used to identify native ecosystems that exist, or would exist under Natural conditions, within the Management unit.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Documentation of identifying methods,
- b. Survey reports and/or maps of native ecosystem areas, and
- c. Records of consultations with resource persons and relevant stakeholders.

指標 6.5.1. 利用可取得的最佳資訊界定經營單元內現存或於自然狀態下可能存在之原生生態系。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 確定方法之文件，
- b. 原生生態系區域之調查報告和/或地圖，及
- c. 與資源人士和利益相關方之諮詢紀錄。

Indicator 6.5.2. Representative Sample Areas of native ecosystems are protected, where they exist.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Survey reports and/or maps of representative sample area,
 - b. Documentation of management measures for protect and/or restore representative sample areas,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and

3. Checks: Protected representative sample areas.

指標 6.5.2. 當原生生態系之代表性區域存在時，應加以保護。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 代表性區域之調查報告和/或地圖，
 - b. 記錄保護和/或復育代表性區域經營措施之文件，
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：受保護的代表性區域。

Indicator 6.5.3. Where Representative Sample Areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the Management units is restored to more Natural conditions.

Note: Management unit < 50 ha and under the condition defined in INT-STD-01-001_09 can meet set-aside requirements outside the Management unit. (refer to Interpretation of normative framework, Forest management)

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Survey reports and/or maps of representative sample area,
 - b. Restoration plan, (if any)
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: The restored areas. (if any)

指標 6.5.3. 當原生生態系代表性區域缺乏，或現有的區域不具代表性或面積不足，應在經營單元內復育部分區域使其更接近自然狀態。

註解：當經營單元小於 50 公頃，並符合 INT-STD-01-001_09 定義之條件，可於經營單元外預留以滿足要求。(請參閱《規範框架的解釋，森林經營》)

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 代表性區域之調查報告和/或地圖，
 - b. 復育計畫(如有)，
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：復育區域(如有)。

Indicator 6.5.4. The size of the Representative Sample Areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, the size of the Management unit and the intensity of forest management.

Verifiers :

1. Documents:

- a. Survey reports and/or maps of Representative Sample Area,
 - b. Restoration plan, (if any)
 - c. Management plan.
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
 3. Checks: Representative Sample Areas and/or restoration areas.

指標 6.5.4. 代表性區域和/或復育區域之面積應適切符合地景層級之保育狀態、生態系價值及經營單元規模和森林經營強度。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 代表性區域之調查報告和/或地圖，
 - b. 復育計畫 (如有)，
 - c. 經營計畫，
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：代表性區域和/或復育區域。

Indicator 6.5.5. Representative Sample Areas in combination with other components of the *conservation areas network** comprise an area which is greater than 10% of the Management unit.

Verifiers: Documents: Documentation of *conservation areas network** and relevant maps.

指標 6.5.5. 代表性區域與其他保育區網絡要素連結之範圍應大於經營單元之 10%。

查核項目：文件：保育區網絡和相關地圖的文件。

Criterion* 6.6. The Organization* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring *native species and *genotypes**, and prevent losses of *biological diversity**, especially through *habitat** management in the *Management unit**. The Organization* shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.**

準則 6.6. 組織應特別透過經營單元內棲息地管理，有效維護自然存續之原生物種和基因型，防止生物多樣性流失。針對狩獵、捕撈、誘捕及採集之管理和控制，組織應證明已採取有效措施。

Indicator 6.6.1. Management activities maintain the plant communities and habitat features* found within native ecosystems in which the Management unit is located.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Survey reports and/or maps of *native ecosystem* areas,
 - b. Documentation of management measures on the plant communities and *habitat features** within native ecosystems,

2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Plant communities and *habitat features** maintained.

指標 6.6.1. 經營活動應維護經營單元內原生生態系植群及棲息地特性。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 原生生態系區域之調查報告和/或地圖，
 - b. 經營原生生態系植群和棲息地措施之文件，
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：植群和棲息地特性的維護。

Indicator 6.6.2. Where past management has eliminated plant communities or *habitat features**, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats are implemented.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Management plans and/or records of previous management activities,
 - b. Documentation of Re-establishing activities for plant communities or *habitat features**, (if any)
2. Checks: Sites being re-established. (if any)

指標 6.6.2. 當植群或棲息地特性已遭受過往經營活動破壞，組織應執行棲息地重建。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 經營計畫和/或前期的經營活動紀錄，
 - b. 植群或棲息地重建之文件(如有)，
2. 查驗：重建中的場址(如有)。

Indicator 6.6.3. Management maintains, enhances, or restores *habitat features** associated with native ecosystems, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Survey reports and/or maps of native ecosystem areas,
 - b. Documentation of management measures on species and their genetic diversity,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Sites containing *habitat features**.

指標 6.6.3. 為保持自然存續物種及基因之多樣性，經營管理應維護、加強或復育棲息地特性，使與原生生態系相結合。

查核項目：

1. 文件：

- a. 原生生態系區域之調查報告和/或地圖，
- b. 經營原生生態系植群和棲息地措施之文件，
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：包含棲息地特性之場址。

Indicator 6.6.4. Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.

Note: The Organization implemented following measures -

1. Establishing written rules to prohibit workers from hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting and selling rare or endangered species, those rules are based on applicable legislation.
2. Providing education, training and patrolling programs for the protection of rare and threatened species.
3. Cooperating with local forestry administration and communities, and reporting incidences of hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting of rare or threatened species in case The Organization has legal authority to take legal action based on applicable legislation.
4. Maintaining records about incidences of hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting of rare or threatened species.
5. Strengthening education, training and patrolling efforts or establishing other relevant measures when incidences of hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting of rare or threatened species increase.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Documented management activities related to firearms, hunting, trapping, fishing, collecting and transportation of rare or endangered species,
 - b. Records of education, training and patrolling programs,
 - c. Records with local forestry administration and communities about incidences of hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting of rare or threatened species,
 - d. Records of other related measures. (if any)
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, relevant government agencies, local communities and other relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Measures to manage and control firearms, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting and transportation of rare or endangered species.

指標 6.6.4. 採取有效措施管理及控制狩獵、捕撈、誘捕或採集活動，確保維護自然存續物種之多樣性及自然分布。

註解：組織執行下列措施 -

1. 建立基於適用法規，禁止工人狩獵，捕撈，誘捕，採集和出售珍稀和受威脅物種之書面規則。
2. 提供教育，培訓和巡邏計畫以保護珍稀和受威脅物種。
3. 組織根據適用法規採取合法行動，與當地林業行政部門和社區合作，呈報狩獵，捕撈，誘捕或採集珍稀和受威脅物種事件。
4. 保留有關狩獵，捕撈，誘捕或採集珍稀和受威脅物種事件紀錄。
5. 當狩獵，捕撈，誘捕或採集珍稀和受威脅物種發生率增加時，加強教育、培訓和巡邏力度或採取其他相關措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 有關槍械使用，狩獵、誘捕、捕撈、採集和運輸珍稀或瀕危物種管理活動之紀錄
 - b. 教育，培訓和巡邏計畫的紀錄，
 - c. 與當地林業行政部門和社區有關狩獵、捕撈、誘捕或採集珍稀和受威脅物種事件之紀錄，
 - d. 其他相關措施的紀錄(如有)。
2. 訪談：組織員工，有關政府機構，當地社區和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：有關槍械使用，狩獵、誘捕、捕撈、採集和運輸珍稀或瀕危物種之管理和控制措施。

Indicator 6.6.4. SLIMF: The Organizations is not involved in unsustainable hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting activities.

Verifiers: Interviews: Relevant government agencies, local communities and other relevant stakeholders.

指標 6.6.4. SLIMF：組織不可涉及非永續的狩獵、撈捕、誘捕或採集活動。

查核項目：訪談：相關政府機構，當地社區和有關之利益相關方。

Indicator 6.6.5. If The Organization is legally allowed to hunt, fish, trap and collect, The Organization demonstrates that a written procedure is developed and implemented according to applicable legislation.

Note: Following laws and regulations have regulated the limits to partially allow hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting:

1. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora CITES.
2. Wildlife Conservation Act.

Also, Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom. For further details, please see “Regulations for Indigenous Peoples Need to Hunt and Kill Wild Animals based on Traditional Culture and Rituals” (2015, only in Chinese version).

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. The original or copy of the allowance or certificate from local authorities to hunt, fish, trap and collect.
- b. The written procedure or working plan that is implemented according to applicable legislation.

指標 6.6.5. 當組織依法獲准狩獵、誘捕、捕撈和採集，應證明已依法制定書面程序並執行之。

註解：下列法規規範部分准許狩獵、誘捕、捕撈和採集之限制行為：

1. 瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約，CITES。
2. 野生動物保育法。

此外，原住民族採用森林產品規則依據其習俗，詳見“原住民族基於傳統文化及祭儀需要獵捕宰殺利用野生動物管理辦法”(2015年，只有中文版)。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 地方主管機關准許狩獵、誘捕、捕撈和採集之容許額度或證明文件正本或副本，
- b. 根據適用法規所執行的書面程序或工作計畫。

Indicator 6.6.6. Mechanisms for wildlife protection are in place to protect animal species from illegal hunting or trading:

1. The provisions of applicable legislation of Chinese Taipei and international regulations which ban illegal hunting or trading in animal species, and
2. A domestic regulation on banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization.

Note: The Organization complies with following applicable Chinese Taipei and international laws/regulations to protect wildlife animals:

1. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES.
2. Wildlife Conservation Act.

Also, Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom. For further details, please see “Regulations for Indigenous Peoples Need to Hunt and Kill Wild Animals based on Traditional Culture and Rituals” (2015, only in Chinese version).

Verifiers:

1. Documents:

- a. Documented the management activities of firearms, hunting, trapping, fishing, collecting and transportation of wildlife,
- b. Records with local forestry administration and communities about incidences of hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting of wildlife,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, relevant government agencies, local communities and other relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Measures to manage and control firearms, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting and transportation of wildlife.

指標 6.6.6. 設置野生動植物保護機制，以保護動物物種免遭非法狩獵或交易：

1. 禁止非法狩獵或交易動物物種之臺灣和國際法規，及
2. 禁止及懲罰組織利用其設施和車輛，運輸及交易山產/野味與槍械之國內法規。

註解：組織遵守以下適用的臺灣和國際法律/法規來保護野生動植物：

1. 瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約，CITES。
2. 野生動物保育法。

此外，原住民族根據他們的習慣採用林產品規則。詳情請見《原住民族基於傳統文化及祭儀需要獵捕宰殺利用野生動物管理辦法》(2015 年，只有中文版)。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 有關槍械使用，狩獵、誘捕、捕撈、採集和運輸野生動植物管理活動之紀錄，
 - b. 與當地林業行政部門和社區有關狩獵、捕撈、誘捕或採集野生動植物事件之紀錄，
2. 訪談：組織員工，相關政府機構，當地社區和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：有關槍械使用，狩獵、誘捕、捕撈、採集和運輸珍稀或瀕危物種之管理和控制措施。

Indicator 6.6.7. Effective measures are taken to decrease the occurrence of hunting, trapping, collecting and capturing bush meat or wild fish by workers.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :
 - a. Documented rules to prohibit workers from hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting and selling rare or endangered species, those rules are based on applicable legislation.
 - b. Records of education, training and patrolling programs,
 - c. Records of implementation on punishment and penalty when occurs.
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and workers.

指標 6.6.7. 採取有效措施降低工人狩獵、誘捕、採集和捕獲山產/野味或野生魚類之發生。

查核項目：

1. 文件：

- a. 根據適用的法規，禁止工人狩獵、誘捕、捕撈、採集和出售珍稀或瀕危物種之書面規定
 - b. 教育，培訓和巡邏計畫的紀錄，
 - c. 執行處罰的紀錄，
2. 訪談：組織員工和勞工。

Criterion* 6.7. The Organization* shall protect or restore* natural watercourses, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*. The Organization* shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.

準則 6.7. 組織應保護和復育天然水道、水體、濱水帶及其連結通道。組織應避免對水質和水量造成負面影響，並減緩與補救已造成之影響。

Indicator 6.7.1. Protection measures are implemented to protect natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, including water quantity and water quality.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Topographical maps,
 - b. Reports of water quantity and quality data,
 - c. The guidelines to protect natural water courses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity,
 - d. Records of protect measures.
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders,
3. Checks: Implemented (and improved) measures to protect natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity.

指標 6.7.1. 採取保護天然水道、水體、濱水帶及其連結通道(包括水量與水質)之措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 地形圖，
 - b. 水量和水質數據報告，
 - c. 保護天然水道、水體、濱水帶及其連結通道指南，
 - d. 保護措施紀錄。
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，
3. 查驗：執行(和改進)保護天然水道、水體、濱水帶及其連結通道之措施。

Indicator 6.7.2. Where implemented protection measures do not protect watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest

management, or if they have been damaged by past activities on land and water by The Organization, restoration activities are implemented.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Topographical maps,
 - b. Reports of water quantity and quality data,
 - c. Restoration plan, (if any)
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Restoration activities/sites. (if any)

指標 6.7.2. 當土地和水資源受到先前活動破壞，或組織執行的保護措施無法保護水道、水體、濱水帶、連結通道，及維持受森林經營影響之水量或水質時，應採取復育措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 地形圖，
 - b. 水量和水質數據報告，
 - c. 復育計畫(如有)，
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：復育活動/場址(如有)。

Indicator 6.7.3. Where continued degradation exists to watercourses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Topographical maps,
 - b. Records of degradation to watercourses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality by the activities of third parties,
 - c. Records of prevention and mitigation measures.
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Implemented prevention and mitigation measures. (if any)

指標 6.7.3. 當先前經營者及第三方之活動持續危害水道、水體、水量和水質，應採取阻止或減緩之措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 地形圖，
 - b. 第三方活動導致水道，水體，水量和水質惡化之紀錄，
 - c. 阻止和減緩措施紀錄，

2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：已執行的阻止和減緩措施(如有)。

Criterion* 6.8. The Organization* shall manage the landscape* in the Management unit* to maintain and/or restore* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales* and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape* values in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*.

準則 6.8. 組織應管理經營單元內之地景，維護和/或復育物種組成、大小、齡級、空間格局和更新週期之多樣性鑲嵌體，以符合該區域地景價值，並促進環境和經濟韌性。

Indicator 6.8.1. A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Survey or inventory reports,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Sites for evidence of the maintenance of varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles.

指標 6.8.1. 地景應維持適宜物種組成、大小、齡級、空間格局和更新週期之多樣性鑲嵌體。

查核項目：

1. 文件：資源調查報告，
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：維持地景物種組成、大小、齡級、空間格局和更新週期之鑲嵌體多樣性場址。

Indicator 6.8.2. The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is restored where it has not been maintained appropriate to the landscape.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Survey or inventory reports,
 - b. Restoration plan and maps, (if any)
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Restoration sites. (if any)

指標 6.8.2. 當地景無法維持物種組成、大小、齡級、空間格局和更新週期鑲嵌體之適當性，應採取復育措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：

- a. 資源調查報告，
- b. 復育計畫和地圖 (如有)，
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：復育場址 (如有)。

Criterion* 6.9. The Organization* shall not convert Natural forest* to plantations*, nor Natural forests* or plantations* on sites directly converted from Natural forest* to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:

- a) **Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management unit*, and**
- b) **Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term* conservation* benefits in the Management unit*, and**
- c) **Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.**

準則 6.9. 組織不應將天然林變更為人工林，亦不可將天然林或直接變更後的人工林轉換為非林地使用，除非變更滿足下列條件：

- a) 僅涉及森林經營單元內部分有限面積，及
- b) 在森林經營單元內能產生明顯、重大、附加、長期穩定之自然保育效益，及
- c) 對高保育價值及任何維繫或強化其所需土地及資源不會造成破壞或威脅。

Indicator 6.9.1. There is no conversion of natural forest to plantations, nor conversion of natural forests to non-forest land use, nor conversion of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:

1. Affects a very limited portion of the Management unit (no more than 0.5% of the area of the Management unit in any year, nor will it affect 5% of the entire Management unit), and
2. The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management unit; and
3. Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. History and background section of the management plan,
- b. Annual work plans,
- c. Records of consultation with stakeholders,
- d. HCV assessment report, and
- e. Environmental Impact Assessment report.

指標 6.9.1. 不能將天然林變更為人工林，亦不可將天然林或直接變更後的人工林轉換為非林地使用，除非變更滿足下列條件：

1. 影響經營單元內有限部分(每年不超過經營單元面積 0.5%，亦不影響整體經營單元之 5%)；
2. 變更在森林經營單元內會產生明顯、重大、額外、安全、長期之自然保育效益；及
3. 對高保育價值及任何維繫或強化其所需土地及資源不會造成破壞或威脅。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 經營計畫之沿革和背景，
- b. 年度工作計畫，
- c. 與利益相關方的諮詢紀錄，
- d. 高保育價值評估報告，及
- e. 環境影響評估報告。

Criterion* 6.10. Management units* containing plantations* that were established on areas converted from natural forest* after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:

- a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that *The Organization** was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
- b) The conversion affected a *very limited portion** of the area of the *Management unit** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* conservation* benefits* in the *Management unit**.

準則 6.10. 經營單元內 1994 年 11 月以後由天然林變更之人工林，不具驗證資格，下列情況除外：

- a) 沒有明確和充分證據顯示組織對變更具有直接或間接責任，或
- b) 變更在經營單元內僅影響有限部分，且能產生明顯、重大、額外、長期穩定之自然保育效益。

Indicator 6.10.1. Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. History and background section of the *management plan*,
 - b. Map of Management unit, including maps of conversion area(s) within the Management unit,
 - c. Records from the forest authorities (e.g. letter of approval for conversion, etc.),
 - d. Records of land ownership from the land authorities,
 - e. Governmental gazette, (if any)
 - f. Records of forest areas allocated for forest *plantation* development prior to 1994 (if any),

and

2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders.

指標 6.10.1. 依據可取得的最佳資訊，收集 1994 年以來所有變更之準確資料。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 經營計畫之沿革和背景，
 - b. 經營單元地圖(包括經營單元內變更區域)，
 - c. 林業主管機關紀錄(例如，變更許可文件等)，
 - d. 土地主管機關給予之土地所有權紀錄，
 - e. 政府公報(如有)，
 - f. 1994 年之前准予人工林開發之森林面積紀錄(如有)，及
2. 訪談：組織員工和有關之利益相關方。

Indicator 6.10.2. Areas converted from Natural forest to plantation since November 1994 are not certified, except where:

1. The Organization provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
2. The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management unit; and
3. The total area of plantation on sites converted from natural forest since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management unit.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Evidence that The Organization was not responsible for the conversion or
- b. Documentation of conservation benefits, and
- c. Data and maps showing size of Management unit and converted areas since November 1994.

指標 6.10.2. 1994 年 11 月後由天然林變更為人工林之區域不得驗證，下列情況除外：

1. 組織提供明確和充分證據證明其對變更無直接或間接責任；或
2. 該變更在經營單元內能產生明顯、重大、額外、長期穩定之自然保育效益，及
3. 1994 年 11 月後由天然林變更之人工林總面積不超過經營單元總面積之 5%。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 組織對該變更無需負責任之證據，或
- b. 記錄保育效益之文件，及
- c. 顯示自 1994 年 11 月以來經營單元和變更區域規模之數據和地圖。

PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

*The Organization** shall have a *management plan** consistent with its policies and *objectives** and proportionate to *scale*, intensity* and risks** of its management activities. The *management plan** shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote *adaptive management**. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform *affected stakeholders** and *interested stakeholders** and to justify management decisions.

原則 7：經營規劃

組織應依據經營活動之規模、強度與風險，制訂與其政策及目標相符合之經營計畫。經營計畫應可執行，並依據監測資訊持續更新，促進適應性經營。相關之規劃及程序文件應足以指導員工、告知受影響及感興趣之利益相關方，並能說明經營決策之正當性。

Criterion* 7.1. *The Organization** shall, proportionate to *scale*, intensity* and risk** of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and *objectives** for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and *objectives** shall be incorporated into the *management plan**, and publicized.

準則 7.1. 組織應依據經營活動規模、強度與風險，訂定符合環境健全、社會有益及經濟可行之政策(願景及價值)及經營目標。政策及目標之摘要應納入經營計畫並公開。

Indicator 7.1.1. Policies (vision and values) and specific, operational management objectives to meet the requirements of this standard are defined.

Verifiers: Documents: Management plan

指標 7.1.1. 制訂符合本標準要求之政策(願景和價值)和具體可操作之經營目標。

查核項目：文件：經營計畫。

Indicator* 7.1.2. Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives are included in the management plan and publicized.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Management plan, and
- b. Evidence of the publication of summaries of policies and objectives.

指標 7.1.2. 經營計畫應涵蓋並公開制訂政策及經營目標之摘要。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 經營計畫，及
- b. 政策及目標摘要公布之證據。

Criterion* 7.2. The Organization* shall have and implement a *management plan for the *Management unit** which is fully consistent with the policies and *management objectives** as established according to *Criterion* 7.1*. The *management plan** shall describe the natural resources that exist in the *Management unit** and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The *management plan** shall cover *forest* management planning** and social *management planning** proportionate to *scale*, intensity* and risk** of the planned activities.**

準則 7.2. 組織應制訂和實施經營計畫，以利經營單元完全符合準則 7.1 之政策和經營目標。該經營計畫須闡述經營單元現有自然資源、如何達成 FSC 驗證要求，並依經營活動規模、強度和風險適切規劃森林經營和社會經營。

Indicator 7.2.1. The management plan includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives.

Verifiers: Documents: Management plan.

指標 7.2.1. 森林經營計畫包含為實踐經營目標之經營活動、程序、策略及措施。

查核項目：文件：經營計畫。

Indicator 7.2.2. The management plan addresses the elements listed in Annex D, and is implemented.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Management plan,
 - b. Related evidences of implemented works, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff.

指標 7.2.2. 森林經營計畫實施項目詳述於附錄 D。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 經營計畫，
 - b. 已執行作業的相關證據，及
2. 訪談：組織員工。

Criterion* 7.3. The *management plan shall include *verifiable targets** by which progress towards each of the prescribed *management objectives** can be assessed.**

準則 7.3. 經營計畫應包括評估各預定經營目標執行進度之可查核標的。

Indicator 7.3.1. Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for

monitoring the progress towards each management objective.

Verifiers: Documents: Management plan

指標 7.3.1. 建立可評估之查核標的與頻率，以監測各經營目標的執行進度。

查核項目：文件：經營計畫。

Criterion* 7.4. The Organization* shall update and revise periodically the management planning* and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder* engagement* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

準則 7.4. 組織應納入監測和評估結果、利益相關方之參與或新科學及技術資訊，並反應環境、社會、經濟狀況的變動，定期更新並修訂經營規劃與程序文件。

Indicator 7.4.1. The management plan is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex E to incorporate:

1. Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
2. Evaluation results;
3. Stakeholder engagement results;
4. New scientific and technical information and
5. Changing environmental, social, economic or legal circumstances

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Revisions of the management plan,
- b. Records of revised and updated information.

指標 7.4.1. 根據附錄 E 定期修訂與更新經營計畫，以納入：

1. 監測結果，包括驗證稽核結果；
2. 評估結果；
3. 利益相關方之參與結果；
4. 新科學和技術資訊；
5. 環境、社會、經濟或法律環境的變動。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 經營計畫之修訂，
- b. 資料修訂和更新的紀錄。

Criterion* 7.5. The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the management plan* free of charge. Excluding confidential information*, other relevant components of the management plan* shall be made available to affected stakeholders* on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.

準則 7.5. 組織之經營計畫摘要，應可免費公開取得。除機密資訊外，當受影響之利益相

關方要求時，應可取得相關經營計畫內容，且酌收工本費。

Indicator 7.5.1. A summary of the management plan in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Public summary of the management plan, and
- b. Evidence of public notices of the availability of the summary with map.

指標 7.5.1. 除機密資訊外，內含地圖之經營計畫摘要格式需使利益相關方易於理解，並可免費公開取得。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 公開的經營計畫摘要，及
- b. 公告內含地圖摘要之證據。

Indicator 7.5.2. Relevant components of the management plan, excluding confidential information*, are available to affected stakeholders on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of requests for the relevant components of the management plan from stakeholders.

指標 7.5.2. 除機密資訊外，當受影響之利益相關方要求時，應可取得相關經營計畫內容，且酌收複製或處理的實際成本。

查核項目：文件：利益相關方對經營計畫相關內容要求的紀錄。

Criterion* 7.6. The Organization* shall, proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders* in its management planning* and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders* on request.

準則 7.6. 組織應適切依據經營活動之規模、強度和風險程度，主動且透明地邀請受影響之利益相關方參與經營規劃和監測程序。當感興趣之利益相關方要求時，應允許參與。

Indicator 7.6.1. Culturally appropriate engagement is used to ensure that affected stakeholders are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

1. Dispute resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
2. Definition of Living wages (Criterion 2.4);
3. Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1), sites (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5);
4. Local communities socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4); and

5. High Conservation Value assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with affected stakeholders, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and affected stakeholders

指標 7.6.1. 以主動且透明之文化適當參與方式，確保受影響之利益相關方參與下列過程：

1. 爭議解決程序(準則 1.6 & 2.6 & 4.6)；
2. 訂定基本生活工資(準則 2.4)；
3. 辨識權利(準則 3.1 & 4.1)、場址(準則 3.5 & 4.7)及影響(準則 4.5)；
4. 當地社區的社會經濟發展活動(準則 4.4)；及
5. 高保育價值的評估、經營與監測(準則 9.1 & 9.2 & 9.4)。

查核項目：

1. 文件：受影響利益相關方之參與紀錄，及
2. 訪談：組織員工和受影響利益相關方。

Indicator 7.6.2. Culturally appropriate engagement is used to:

1. Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
2. Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
3. Ensure all *affected rights holders** and affected and interested stakeholders (including women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
4. Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
5. Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
6. Ensure the results of all culturally appropriate engagement activities are shared with those involved.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of engagement with stakeholders, including participation lists and meeting records.

指標 7.6.2. 以文化適當參與方式：

1. 決定適合的代表人及聯絡窗口(包括適當的當地的機構、組織與機關)；
2. 決定雙方同意之資訊雙向交流溝通管道；
3. 確保所有受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方(包括婦女、青年、老年人、弱勢團體)皆得到公平的代表和參與；
4. 確保所有會議，所有討論要點與所有的協議均已列入紀錄；
5. 確保會議紀錄內容經過確認；及
6. 確保參與者共享所有以文化適當參與方式的活動結果。

查核項目：文件：利益相關方的參與紀錄，包括參加名單和會議紀錄。

Indicator 7.6.3. *Affected rights holders** and affected stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for culturally appropriate engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Evidences of engagement opportunities provided for *affected rights holders** and affected stakeholders,
- b. Records of engagement with *affected rights holders** and affected stakeholders.

指標 7.6.3. 提供機會予受影響的權利擁有者及利益相關方，以文化適當參與方式監測與規劃影響其權益之經營活動程序。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 提供機會予受影響的權利擁有者及利益相關方之參與證據。
- b. 受影響的權利擁有者及利益相關方之參與紀錄。

Indicator 7.6.4. On request, interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Evidences of engagement opportunities provided for interested stakeholders,
- b. Records of engagement with interested stakeholders.

指標 7.6.4. 當感興趣之利益相關方要求時，提供機會參與監測與規劃影響其權益之經營活動程序。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 提供機會予感興趣利益相關方之參與證據，
- b. 感興趣利益相關方之參與紀錄。

Note: Annex D (Elements of the Management plan).

註解：附件 D (經營計畫基本要素)。

Note: Annex E (Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring).

註解：附件 E (規劃及監測之概念架構)。

PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

*The Organization** shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the *management objectives**, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the *Management unit**, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and *risk** of management activities, in order to implement *adaptive management**.

原則 8：監測與評估

為實施適應性經營，組織應證明其經營目標之執行進度、經營活動之影響及經營單元之狀況，有適切依據經營活動之規模、強度及風險加以監測與評估。

Criterion* 8.1. *The Organization** shall monitor the implementation of its *Management plan**, including its policies and *management objectives**, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its *verifiable targets**.

準則 8.1. 組織應監測經營計畫之執行，包括經營計畫之政策與經營目標、規劃作業之進度及可查核標的之達成情形。

Indicator 8.1.1. Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the management plan including its policies and management objectives and achievement of verifiable targets.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Documentation of monitoring plans, and
- b. Records of monitoring.

指標 8.1.1. 經營計畫之監測程序已文件化並執行，包含政策、經營目標及可查核標的之達成。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 監測計畫，及
- b. 監測紀錄。

Indicator 8.1.1. SLIMF: The Organization monitors the implementation of the Management Plan on the basis of a written monitoring procedure.

Verifiers: Documents: A brief and workable monitoring plans.

指標 8.1.1. **SLIMF**：根據書面監測程序，組織監測經營計畫之執行。

查核項目：文件：簡要可行的監測計畫。

Criterion* 8.2. *The Organization** shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the *Management unit**, and changes in its environmental condition.

準則 8.2. 組織應監測與評估經營單元內經營活動環境與社會影響及環境條件之變動情

形。

Indicator 8.2.1. The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored consistent with Annex F.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Monitoring plans, and
- b. Monitoring results/records.

指標 8.2.1. 依據附錄 F 監測經營活動導致之社會及環境影響。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 監測計畫，及
- b. 監測結果/紀錄。

Indicator 8.2.2. Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annex F.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 8.2.1.

指標 8.2.2. 依據附錄 F 監測環境條件的變動情形。

查核項目：同指標 8.2.1.

Criterion* 8.3. The Organization* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

準則 8.3. 組織應將監測與評估之分析結果回饋至規劃流程。

Indicator 8.3.1. Adaptive management procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting management plan.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Revisions of the management plan,
- b. Evidence of periodic revisions based on monitoring results/records.

指標 8.3.1. 為執行適應性經營程序，定期更新監測結果回饋至規劃流程，藉以修訂森林經營計畫。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 經營計畫的修訂，
- b. 根據監測結果/記錄進行定期修訂之證據。

Indicator 8.3.2. If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then management objectives, verifiable targets and/or management activities are revised.

Verifiers: Documents: Revisions of the management plan.

指標 8.3.2. 當監測結果不符合 FSC 標準時，則調整經營目標、可查核標的及/或經營活動。

查核項目：文件：經營計畫的修訂。

Criterion* 8.4. The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information*.

準則 8.4. 組織除機密資訊外之監測結果摘要，應可免費公開取得。

Indicator 8.4.1. A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex F, in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Public summary of the monitoring results, and
- b. Evidence of public notices of the availability of the summary with map.

指標 8.4.1. 依據附錄 F 之監測結果摘要(內含地圖)，除機密資訊外，其格式需使利益相關方易於理解，並可免費公開取得。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 公開監測結果之摘要，及
- b. 公告內含地圖摘要之證據。

Indicator 8.4.1. SLIMF: On request, The Organization provides a summary of monitoring results at no cost.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of providing of the monitoring results summary. (if any)

指標 8.4.1. SLIMF：當有要求時，組織需免費提供監測結果摘要。

查核項目：文件：提供監測結果摘要紀錄(如有)。

Criterion* 8.5. The Organization* shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management unit* that are marketed as FSC certified.

準則 8.5. 組織應依經營活動規模、強度和風險適切制訂及實施產銷履歷系統，證明所有產自經營單元且有 FSC 驗證標記之產品，其來源與產量符合年度計畫。

Indicator 8.5.1. A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of that:

1. *Transaction verification** is supported by providing *FSC transaction** data, as requested by the certification body;
2. *Fibre testing** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and

information about species composition for verification, as requested by the certification body.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Documents related to the tracking system of all products marketed as FSC certified,
 - b. Records of samples offered per request.
2. Checks:
 - a. Sites of logs, sizes and species, from log yards to stump,
 - b. Timber yard.

指標 8.5.1. 應實施產銷履歷，追蹤所有被標記為 FSC 驗證之產品。其中：

1. 當驗證機構要求時，需提交交易證明所需之 FSC 交易數據；
2. 當驗證機構要求時，需提交木材纖維測試所需物種組成之樣品和標本材料及資訊。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 與 FSC 驗證相關所有產品之追蹤系統文件，
 - b. 根據要求所提供的樣品紀錄，
2. 查驗：
 - a. 從原木場到根株，確認原木的位置、大小和種類，
 - b. 貯木場。

Indicator 8.5.2. Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

1. Common and scientific species name;
2. Product name or description;
3. Volume (or quantity) of product;
4. Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block;
5. Logging date;
6. If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
7. Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers: Documents: Documentation of all products sold.

指標 8.5.2. 彙編記錄所有售出產品之相關資訊，包括：

1. 俗名及物種學名；
2. 產品名稱或產品說明；
3. 產品材積/重量(或數量)；
4. 追溯材料到原木伐區的資訊；
5. 伐採日期；
6. 在林地施作基礎加工作業之日期與材積/重量(如有)；及

7. 材料是否被視為 FSC 驗證之產品販售。
查核項目：文件：所有售出產品之文件。

Indicator 8.5.3. Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

1. Name and address of purchaser;
2. The date of sale;
3. Common and scientific species name;
4. Product description;
5. The volume (or quantity) sold;
6. Certificate code;
7. The FSC Claim FSC 100% identifying products sold as FSC certified, and
8. Chain of Custody certificate number.

Verifiers: Documents: Sales invoices or similar documentation for all products sold with an FSC claim.

指標 8.5.3. 所有列有 FSC 聲明之產品，其銷售發票或類似文件至少保存 5 年，並確認含有下列資訊：

1. 採購者名稱和地址；
2. 銷售日期；
3. 俗名及物種學名；
4. 產品說明；
5. 銷售材積/重量(或數量)；
6. 證書號碼；及
7. FSC 驗證販售之產品具有 FSC 聲明"FSC 100%"。
8. 產銷監管鏈證書編號。

查核項目：文件：列有 FSC 聲明所有產品之銷售發票或類似文件。

Note: Annex F (Monitoring Requirements).

註解：附錄 F (監測規範)。

PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

*The Organization** shall maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values** in the *Management unit** through applying the *precautionary approach**.

原則 9：高保育價值

組織應透過實施預防性措施維持和/或提升經營單元內之高保育價值。

Criterion 9.1. The Organization**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following *High Conservation Values** in the *Management unit**, proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and *risk** of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the *High Conservation Values**:

HCV 1 Species diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and *rare**, threatened or endangered species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 *Landscape*-level ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest* Landscapes** and large *landscape*-level ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 *Ecosystems** and *habitats**. Rare, threatened, or endangered *ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.

HCV 4 *Critical* ecosystem services**. Basic *ecosystem services** in *critical** situations, including *protection** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through *engagement** with these communities or *Indigenous peoples**.

HCV 6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples**.

準則 9.1. 組織應透過受影響利益相關方和感興趣利益相關方之參與及其他方法與來源，並符合經營活動之規模、強度、風險，和高保育價值出現之可能性，對經營單元內下列高保育價值之存在與狀況進行評估和記錄。

高保育價值 1 – 物種多樣性。在全球、區域或國家層級具有生物多樣性集中之重要區域，

包含特有種、珍稀、受威脅或瀕危物種。

高保育價值 2 – 地景層級之生態系和鑲嵌體。對全球性、區域性或國家層級有重要性之未受干擾的森林地景和大尺度地景層級生態系和鑲嵌體，在自然分布與豐富度下，多數自然演替物種於其中具有存活族群。

高保育價值 3 – 生態系和棲息地。珍稀、受威脅或瀕危之生態系、棲息地或庇難區。

高保育價值 4 – 關鍵生態系服務。基本生態系服務之關鍵要素，包括集水區保護、脆弱土壤及邊坡之沖蝕控制。

高保育價值 5 – 社區需求。經由社區及原住民族之參與確認，滿足當地社區或原住民族基本需求(如生計、健康、營養、水等)之場址及資源。

高保育價值 6 – 文化價值。具全球性或國家級文化、考古或歷史之重要意義；和/或對當地社區或原住民族傳統文化而言具有文化、生態、經濟或宗教/神聖重要性之場址、資源、棲息地和地景，需經由當地社區和原住民族之參與確認。

Indicator 9.1.1. An assessment is completed using Best Available Information that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas they rely upon (Annex G); and their condition.

Verifiers: Documents: HCV assessment report

指標 9.1.1. 利用可取得的最佳資訊完成高保育價值評估，記錄準則 9.1 定義之高保育價值 1-6 的位置與狀態，且依循附錄 G 之高保育價值區域及其條件。

查核項目：文件：高保育價值評估報告。

Indicator 9.1.1. SLIMF: The Organization has identified the location and assessed the status of HCV Categories 1-6 based on Annex G of this FSS and FSC Step-By-Step Guide (<https://fsc.org/en/for-people/solutions-for-smallholders-and-communities>)

Verifiers: Documents: Records of the assessments.

指標 9.1.1. SLIMF：組織根據本文件 FSS 之附錄 G 和 FSC 步驟指南確定高保育價值 1-6 的位置並評估狀態。

查核項目：文件：評估紀錄。

Indicator 9.1.2. The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement with affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders,
 - b. HCV assessment report, and

2. Interviews: Affected rights holders, and affected and interested stakeholders.

指標 9.1.2. 與受影響權利擁有者、受影響並對高保育價值工作感興趣利益相關方，以文化適當參與之結果進行評估。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方之參與紀錄，
 - b. 高保育價值評估報告，及
2. 訪談：受影響權利擁有者及受影響並感興趣利益相關方。

Criterion* 9.2. The Organization* shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and experts.**

準則 9.2. 組織應透過受影響並感興趣利益相關方及專家之參與，制訂有效策略，維持和/或提升經確認之高保育價值。

Indicator 9.2.1. Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using Best Available Information (Annex G).

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Documentation of identify methods,
- b. HCV assessment report.

指標 9.2.1. 利用可取得的最佳資訊(附錄 G)確認高保育價值之威脅。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 確認方法之文件，
- b. 高保育價值評估報告。

Indicator 9.2.2. Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas (Annex G) prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. HCV Management strategies and actions of the Management plan, and
- b. HCV monitoring records and results.

指標 9.2.2. 實施潛在危害經營活動前，制訂經營策略及措施，維持和/或提升經確認之高保育價值及維持高保育價值相關之區域(附錄 G)。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 經營計畫的高保育價值經營策略和措施，及
- b. 高保育價值監測紀錄和結果。

Indicator 9.2.2. SLIMF: The Organization has developed strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the status of HCV Categories 1-6 based on Annex G of this FSS and FSC Step-By-Step Guide. (<https://fsc.org/en/for-people/solutions-for-smallholders-and-communities>).

Verifiers: Documents: Records of the assessments.

指標 9.2.2. SLIMF：組織根據本文件 FSS 之附錄 G 和 FSC 步驟指南制訂經營策略及措施維持和/或提升高保育價值 1-6 的狀態。

查核項目：文件：評估紀錄。

Indicator 9.2.3. Affected rights holders*, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts, and
2. Interviews: *Affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts.

指標 9.2.3. 透過受影響權利擁有者、受影響並感興趣利益相關方和相關專家之參與，制訂經營策略與措施，以維持和/或提升經確認之高保育價值。

查核項目：

1. 文件：受影響權利擁有者，受影響並感興趣利益相關方和相關專家之參與紀錄，及
2. 訪談：受影響權利擁有者，受影響並感興趣利益相關方和相關專家。

Indicator 9.2.3. SLIMF: The management strategy and action development include engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders, and
2. Interviews: *Affected rights holders**, and affected and interested stakeholders.

指標 9.2.3. SLIMF：透過受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方之參與，制訂經營策略與措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方之參與紀錄，及
2. 訪談：受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方。

Indicator 9.2.4. The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. HCV Management strategies and actions of the Management plan,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, *affected rights holders**, and affected and interested stakeholders.

指標 9.2.4. 已制訂之策略能有效的維持和/或提升高保育價值。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 經營計畫之高保育價值經營策略和措施，
 - b. 高保育價值監測紀錄和結果，及
2. 訪談：組織員工、受影響權利擁有者，和受影響並感興趣利益相關方。

Criterion* 9.3. The Organization* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values. These strategies and actions shall implement the *precautionary approach** and be proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and *risk** of management activities.**

準則 9.3. 組織應實施維持和/或提升經確認高保育價值之策略和活動，且涵蓋符合經營活動規模、強度和風險之預防性措施。

Indicator 9.3.1. The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed (Annex G).

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. HCV Management strategies and actions of the Management plan,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results, and
2. Interviews: *The Organization's* staff, *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.
3. Checks: HCV sites.

指標 9.3.1. 維持和/或提升高保育價值及其依附之高保育價值區域，包括實施已制定之策略(附錄 G)。

查核項目：

1. 文件：

- a. 經營計畫高保育價值之經營策略和措施，
- b. 高保育價值監測紀錄和結果，及
2. 訪談：組織員工、受影響權利擁有者，和受影響並感興趣利益相關方。
3. 查驗：高保育價值場址。

Indicator 9.3.2. The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 9.3.1.

指標 9.3.2. 即使科學資訊不完善或不確定，高保育價值脆弱性與敏感性亦不確定，均需採取預防及避免對高保育價值危害及風險之策略和措施。

查核項目：同指標 9.3.1.。

Indicator 9.3.3. Activities that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Restoration plan and/or related actions records, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.

指標 9.3.3. 立即停止危及高保育價值之作業，並採取措施復育與保護高保育價值。

查核項目：

1. 文件：復育計畫和/或相關措施之紀錄，及
2. 訪談：受影響權利擁有者，和受影響並感興趣利益相關方。

Criterion* 9.4. The Organization* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values*, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and risk* of management activities, and shall include engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.

準則 9.4. 組織應證明進行定期監測以評估高保育價值狀態變化，並調整經營策略確保有效之保護。監測應符合經營活動之規模、強度和風險，並包括受影響、感興趣利益相關方及專家之參與。

Indicator 9.4.1. A program of periodic monitoring (Annex G) assesses:

1. Implementation of strategies;
2. The status of High Conservation Values including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend; and

3. The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Values, to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Monitoring program,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff

指標 9.4.1. 定期監測(附錄 G)方案評估下列事項：

1. 實施之策略；
2. 高保育價值及其所依附之區域；和
3. 保護高保育價值之經營策略和措施，其有效性足以充分維持和/或提升高保育價值。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 監測方案，
 - b. 高保育價值監測紀錄和結果，及
2. 訪談：組織員工。

Indicator 9.4.1. SLIMF: The Organization periodically monitors the status of HCV Categories 1-6 based on Annex G of this FSS and FSC Step-By-Step Guide. (<https://fsc.org/en/for-people/solutions-for-smallholders-and-communities>)

Verifiers: Documents: Records of the assessments.

指標 9.4.1. SLIMF：組織根據本文件 FSS 之附錄 G 和 FSC 步驟指南定期監測 HCV 類別 1-6 之狀況。

查核項目：文件：評估紀錄。

Indicator 9.4.2. The monitoring program includes engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts, and
2. Interviews: *Affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts.

指標 9.4.2. 監測方案包括受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方、感興趣利益相關方及相關專家之參與。

查核項目：

1. 文件：受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方、感興趣利益相關方及相關專家之參與紀錄，及
2. 訪談：受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方、感興趣利益相關方及相關專家。

Indicator 9.4.2. SLIMF: The monitoring program includes engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders, and
2. Interviews: *Affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.

指標 9.4.2. SLIMF：監測方案包括受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方之參與。

查核項目：

1. 文件：受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方之參與紀錄，及
2. 訪談：受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方。

Indicator 9.4.3. The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in High Conservation Values, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each High Conservation Value.

Note: In order to meet the requirements of this indicator, SLIMF are recommended to use FSC Step-By-Step Guide available at <https://fsc.org/en/for-people/solutions-for-smallholders-and-communities>.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Monitoring program,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.

指標 9.4.3. 監測方案有足夠之規模、內容和頻率，監測經確認各類高保育價值相對於最初評估狀態之變化。

註解：為符合指標要求，建議 SLIMF 使用 FSC 步驟指南。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 監測方案，
 - b. 高保育價值監測紀錄和結果，及

2. 訪談：組織員工、受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方。

Indicator 9.4.4. Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Original HCV Management strategies and actions of the Management plan,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results,
 - c. Revised HCV Management strategies and actions, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.

指標 9.4.4. 當監測結果或其他新資訊顯示目前策略和措施不足以維持和/或提升高保育價值時，調整經營策略和措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 經營計畫內最初版之高保育價值經營策略和措施，
 - b. 高保育價值之監測紀錄和結果，
 - c. 修訂版之高保育價值經營策略和措施，及
2. 訪談：組織員工、受影響權利擁有者、受影響利益相關方及感興趣利益相關方。

Note: Annex G (High Conservation Values Framework).

註解：附錄 G (高保育價值架構)。

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management activities conducted by or for *The Organization** for the *Management unit** shall be selected and implemented consistent with *The Organizations** economic, environmental and social policies and *objectives** and in compliance with the *Principles** and *Criteria** collectively.

原則 10：經營活動之實施

組織為自身或經營單元執行之經營活動，其選擇與執行應符合組織之經濟、環境與社會政策和目標，並遵守全部原則與準則。

Criterion* 10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the *management plan**, *The Organization** shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to *pre-harvesting** or more *Natural conditions**.

準則 10.1. 伐採後或配合經營計畫，組織應以天然或人工更新方法，及時恢復植被至伐採前或更自然之狀態。

Indicator 10.1.1. Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

1. Protects affected environmental values; and
2. Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest composition and structure.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Pre-harvesting plan,
 - b. Record of sites inspection of post-harvesting,
 - c. Regeneration plan, and
2. Checks: Regeneration sites.

指標 10.1.1. 及時更新所有伐採跡地，以：

1. 保護受影響之環境價值；及
2. 適度恢復整體伐採前或次生天然林的組成及結構。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 伐採前計畫，
 - b. 伐採後跡地之檢查紀錄，
 - c. 更新計畫，及
2. 查驗：更新場址。

Indicator 10.1.2. Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

1. For harvest of existing plantations, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more natural conditions using ecologically well-adapted species;

2. For harvest of natural forests, regenerate to pre-harvest or to more natural conditions;
or
3. For harvest of degraded natural forests, regenerate to more natural conditions.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Regeneration plan, and
2. Checks: Regeneration sites.

指標 10.1.2. 更新作業按照下列方式進行：

1. 現有人工林伐採後，使用生態適應性強之樹種更新，至伐採前既存植被或更自然之狀態；
2. 天然林伐採後，將其更新至伐採前或更自然之狀態；或
3. 退化天然林伐採後，將其更新至更自然之狀態。

查核項目：

1. 文件：更新計畫，及
2. 查驗：更新場址。

Criterion* 10.2. The Organization* shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives. The Organization* shall use *native species** and *local genotypes** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.**

準則 10.2. 組織應使用立地生態適應性佳，並符合經營目標之樹種進行更新。除非有明確且具說服力使用其他樹種之原因，組織應採用原生樹種及當地基因型樹種進行更新。

Indicator 10.2.1. Species chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species, and are of local genotypes, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan,
 - b. Records of seed and genetic material sources,
 - c. Written justifications if non-local genotypes or non-native species are used,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, local relevant stakeholders,
3. Checks: Regeneration sites.

指標 10.2.1. 除非有明確具說服力使用非原生或非當地基因型之原因，應選擇當地基因型及在立地生態適應性佳之樹種進行更新。

查核項目：

1. 文件：

- a. 更新計畫，
 - b. 種子和基因物質之來源紀錄，
 - c. 使用非當地基因型或非原生物種之書面理由，
2. 訪談：組織員工，當地有關利益相關方，
 3. 查驗：更新場址。

Indicator 10.2.2. Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the management objectives.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan, and
 - b. Management plan.
2. Checks: Regeneration sites.

指標 10.2.2. 用於更新之樹種與更新目標及經營目標一致。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 更新計畫，及
 - b. 經營計畫，
2. 查驗：更新場址。

Criterion* 10.3. The Organization* shall only use alien species* when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

準則 10.3. 惟有當知識及/或經驗顯示入侵影響能被控制且減緩措施能有效執行時，組織方可採用外來種。

Indicator 10.3.1. Alien species are used only when direct experience and / or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan,
 - b. Scientific papers (if any), and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, local relevant stakeholders.

指標 10.3.1. 惟有當實務經驗及/或科學研究結果顯示入侵影響能被控制，方可採用外來種。

查核項目：

1. 文件：

- a. 更新計畫，
- b. 科學文獻(如有)，及
2. 訪談：組織員工，當地有關利益相關方。

Indicator 10.3.2. Alien species are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan,
 - b. Records of mitigation measures, (if any)
2. Checks: Spread of Alien species.

指標 10.3.2. 惟有當減緩措施能有效控制外來種擴散至種植區域外時，組織方可採用外來種。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 更新計畫，
 - b. 減緩措施之紀錄(如有)，
2. 查驗：外來種之擴散。

Indicator 10.3.3. The spread of invasive species is controlled if they were introduced by The Organization.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan,
 - b. Records of mitigation measures (if any),
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, relevant government agencies, and
3. Checks: Spread of invasive species.

指標 10.3.3. 組織需控制其所引進入侵物種之擴散。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 更新計畫，
 - b. 減緩措施之紀錄(如有)，
2. 訪談：組織員工、相關政府機關，及
3. 查驗：外來種之擴散。

Indicator 10.3.4. Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species that were not introduced by The Organization.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Relevant management prescriptions,
 - b. Record of Monitoring program,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, relevant government agencies and separate regulatory bodies
3. Checks: Management activities to control alien species (if any).

指標 10.3.4. 優先與獨立監管機構合作，透過經營活動之實施控制非組織所引進外來種之入侵影響。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 相關經營規定，
 - b. 監測方案之紀錄，
2. 訪談：組織員工、相關政府機關和獨立監管機構，
3. 查驗：控制外來種之經營活動(如有)。

Criterion* 10.4 *The Organization* shall not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management unit*.*

準則 10.4. 組織不應在經營單元內使用基因改造生物。

Indicator* 10.4.1. *Genetically modified organisms* (GMOs) are not used in the Management Unit*.*

Verifiers: Documents: Policy statement not to use *genetically modified organisms**.

指標 10.4.1. 經營單元內不使用基因改造生物(GMOs)。

查核項目：文件：不使用基因改造生物之政策聲明。

Criterion* 10.5 *The Organization* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.*

準則 10.5. 組織應使用生態上適合植被、物種、立地及經營目標之育林作業。

Indicator 10.5.1. Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Management plan
 - b. Records of silvicultural practices and treatments
2. Checks: Silvicultural practices sites.

指標 10.5.1. 使用生態上適合植被、物種、立地及經營目標之育林作業。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 經營計畫，
 - b. 育林作業和處理紀錄，
2. 查驗：育林作業場址。

Criterion* 10.6. *The Organization* shall minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers*. When fertilizers* are used, The Organization* shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers*, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*, including soils.*

準則 10.6. 組織應減少或避免施用肥料。當施用肥料時，組織應證明施用肥料之育林作業，相等或高於不施用肥料者之生態和經濟效益，同時預防、減緩和/或修復對環境價值及土壤之損害。

Indicator 10.6.1. The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Silvicultural plan,
 - b. Fertilizer use records for nurseries
 - c. Fertilizer use records for field operations (if any), and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and workers.

指標 10.6.1. 避免或減少施用肥料。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 育林計畫，
 - b. 苗圃施肥紀錄，
 - c. 田間作業施肥紀錄(如有)，及
2. 訪談：組織員工和工人。

Indicator 10.6.2. When fertilizers are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.

Verifiers: Checks: Nurseries sites, and the other sites that use fertilizers (if any).

指標 10.6.2. 施用肥料之育林作業相等或高於不施用肥料者之生態和經濟效益。

查核項目：查驗：苗圃場址，和其他施肥之場址(如有)。

Indicator 10.6.3. When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.

Verifiers: Documents: Fertilizer use records for nurseries and field operations.

指標 10.6.3. 當施用肥料時，記錄其類型、比例、頻率及地點。

查核項目：文件：苗圃和田間作業之施肥紀錄。

Indicator 10.6.4. When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Silvicultural plan,
 - b. Records of fertilizers use,
 - c. Relevant records of protected measures (if any), and
2. Checks: Fertilizers used sites (if any).

指標 10.6.4. 當施用肥料時，應保護環境價值，包括透過執行措施以防止損害。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 育林計畫，
 - b. 施肥紀錄，
 - c. 保護措施之相關紀錄(如有)，及
2. 查驗：施肥場址(如有)。

Indicator 10.6.5. Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Relevant records of measures taken to mitigate and/or repair damage
 - b. Environmental monitoring report,
2. Checks: Implementation of relevant measures.

指標 10.6.5. 減緩和/或修復施肥對環境價值之損害。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 採取減緩和/或修復損害措施相關紀錄，

- b. 環境監測報告，
- 2. 查驗：相關措施之執行。

Criterion* 10.7 The Organization* shall use integrated pest management and *silviculture** systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical *pesticides**. *The Organization** shall not use any chemical *pesticides** prohibited by FSC policy. When *pesticides** are used, *The Organization** shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values** and human health.

準則 10.7. 組織應採用能避免或減少施用化學農藥為目標之病蟲害綜合防治與育林作業法。組織不應施用任何 FSC 政策禁止之化學農藥。當組織施用農藥時，應對環境價值及人體健康之損害加以預防、減緩、及/或修復。

Indicator 10.7.1. Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent, and amount of chemical pesticide applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.

Verifiers:

- 1. Documents:
 - a. Policy statement on chemical pesticide use,
 - b. The integrated pest management plan,
 - c. Chemical pesticide use records for nurseries
 - d. Chemical pesticide use records for field operations (if any), and
- 2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and workers.

指標 10.7.1. 病蟲害綜合防治，包括育林作業法之選擇，避免施用化學農藥或逐漸減少施用頻率、範圍及用量，進而達到零施用或減少整體用量。

查核項目：

- 1. 文件：
 - a. 化學農藥施用政策聲明，
 - b. 病蟲害綜合防治計畫，
 - c. 苗圃化學農藥施用紀錄，
 - d. 田間化學農藥施用紀錄(如有)，及
- 2. 訪談：組織員工和工人。

Indicator 10.7.2. The use of pesticides complies with FSC Pesticide Policy FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0.

Verifiers:

- 1. Documents:
 - a. List of chemical pesticide purchased,

- b. Records of chemical pesticide use in nurseries and fields, and
- 2. Checks: Storage of chemical pesticides.

指標 10.7.2. 農藥施用符合 FSC 農藥政策 FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0。

查核項目：

- 1. 文件：
 - a. 化學農藥採購清單，
 - b. 苗圃和田間之化學農藥施用紀錄，
- 2. 查驗：化學農藥之儲存。

Indicator 10.7.3. When pesticides are used:

- 1. The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
- 2. Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Records of chemical pesticide use in nurseries and fields comply with related regulations, and
- b. Relevant scientific evidences.

指標 10.7.3. 當施用農藥時：

- 1. 農藥之選擇、應用方法、施用時間和施作形式應盡量降低對人類及非目標物種的風險。
- 2. 客觀證據顯示該農藥是控制有害生物唯一有效、可操作且符合成本效益之方法。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 符合臺灣相關法規之苗圃和田間化學農藥施用紀錄，及
- b. 相關科學證據。

Indicator 10.7.4. Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of chemical pesticide use in nurseries and fields.

指標 10.7.4. 保存農藥施用紀錄，包括商品名稱、有效成份及其施用量、施用之期間、地區與位置及原因。

查核項目：文件：苗圃和田間之化學農藥施用紀錄。

Indicator 10.7.5. The use of approved pesticides complies with the ILO document “Safety in the use of chemicals at work” and national/local laws/regulations regarding requirements for the

transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Chemical pesticide use plan
 - b. Records of chemical pesticide use,
 - c. Documentation of emergency procedures, and
2. Interviews: The Organization relevant staff and workers.

指標 10.7.5 施用合法農藥需遵循 ILO(國際勞工組織)"化學品施用工作安全指南"和臺灣國家/地方法規中有關運輸、儲存、處置、施用及農藥外漏事故清理之緊急應變程序。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 化學農藥施用計畫，
 - b. 化學農藥施用紀錄，
 - c. 緊急應變書面程序，及
2. 訪談：組織相關員工和工人。

Indicator 10.7.6. If pesticides are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding landscapes.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Chemical pesticide plan
 - b. Records of chemical pesticide use,
 - c. Relevant records of protected measures (if any).
2. Interviews: The Organization relevant staff and workers, and
3. Checks: Pesticide application sites (if any).

指標 10.7.6. 當施用農藥時，以能達到藥效之最低施用量為原則，並對周圍地景提供有效保護。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 化學農藥施用計畫，
 - b. 化學農藥施用紀錄，
 - c. 相關保護措施之紀錄(如有)，
2. 訪談：組織相關員工和工人，及
3. 查驗：農藥施用場址(如有)。

Indicator 10.7.7. Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Environmental monitoring report,
 - b. Relevant occupational health & safety/accident records,
 - c. Relevant records of measures taken to prevent, mitigate and/or repair damage
2. Interviews: The Organization's relevant staff and workers, local affected stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Implementation of relevant measures.

指標 10.7.7. 當施用之農藥對環境價值及人體健康造成損害時，應加以預防、減緩、及/或修復。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 環境監測報告，
 - b. 相關職業健康與安全/事故紀錄，
 - c. 採取預防、減緩和/或修復損害措施之相關紀錄，
2. 訪談：組織相關員工和工人，當地受影響利益相關方，及
3. 查驗：相關措施之執行。

Criterion* 10.8. The Organization* shall minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of biological control agents* in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols*. When biological control agents* are used, The Organization* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*.

準則 10.8. 依據國際公認之科學協議，組織應減少、監測及嚴格管控生物防治劑之施用。當施用生物防治劑時，組織應對環境價值之損害加以預防、減緩和/或修復。

Indicator 10.8.1. The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and controlled.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of biological control agents use (if any),
 - b. Monitoring records (if any), and
2. Interviews: The Organization's relevant staff and workers.

指標 10.8.1. 減少、監測及管控生物防治劑之施用。

查核項目：

1. 文件：
 - a. 生物防治劑施用紀錄(如有)，

- b. 監測紀錄(如有)，及
- 2. 訪談：組織相關員工和工人。

Indicator 10.8.2. Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of biological control agents use (if any).

指標 10.8.2. 以符合國際公認科學協議方式，施用生物防治劑。

查核項目：文件：生物防治劑施用紀錄(如有)。

Indicator 10.8.3. The use of biological control agents is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of biological control agents use (if any).

指標 10.8.3. 生物防治劑之施用紀錄，需包括其類型、施用量、施用期間、區域及原因。

查核項目：文件：生物防治劑施用紀錄(如有)。

Indicator 10.8.4. Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Verifiers:

- 1. Documents:
 - a. Environmental monitoring report,
 - b. Relevant records of measures taken to prevent, mitigate and/or repair damage (if any),and
- 2. Checks: Implementation of relevant measures (if any).

指標 10.8.4. 當施用生物防治劑對環境價值造成損害時，應加以預防、減緩和/或修復。

查核項目：

- 1. 文件：
 - a. 環境監測報告，
 - b. 採取預防、減緩和/或修復損害措施之相關紀錄(如有)，及
- 2. 查驗：相關措施之執行(如有)。

Criterion* 10.9 *The Organization* shall assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards* proportionate to scale*, intensity*, and risk*.*

準則 10.9. 組織應適度依據規模、強度和風險，評估風險與活動之執行，降低天然災害之潛在負面影響。

Indicator 10.9.1. Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on *infrastructure**, forest

resources and communities in the Management unit are assessed.

Verifiers: Documents: Risk Assessment Report.

指標 10.9.1. 評估天然災害對經營單元內基礎設施、森林資源和社區之潛在負面影響。

查核項目：文件：風險評估報告。

Indicator 10.9.1. SLIMF: The Organization conducts sufficient assessment on potential negative impacts of natural hazards on forest resources and communities in the Management unit.

Verifiers: Documents: Risk Assessment Report.

指標 10.9.1. SLIMF：組織適度評估天然災害對經營單元內森林資源和社區之潛在負面影響。

查核項目：文件：風險評估報告。

Indicator 10.9.2. Management activities mitigate potential negative impacts.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of mitigated management activities, and
2. Checks: Sites of mitigated management activities.

指標 10.9.2. 經營活動應減緩潛在負面影響。

查核項目：

1. 文件：減緩經營活動之紀錄，及
2. 查驗：減緩經營活動場址。

Indicator 10.9.3. The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.

指標 10.9.3. 確認經營活動增加天然災害發生頻率、分布或嚴重性之潛在風險。

Indicator 10.9.3. SLIMF: The risk of management activities to increase the frequency, distribution, or severity of natural hazards is identified through conducting sufficient assessment.

Verifiers: Documents: Risk Assessment Report.

指標 10.9.3. SLIMF：以適度評估確認經營活動增加天然災害發生頻率、分布或嚴重性之風險。

查核項目：文件：風險評估報告。

Indicator 10.9.4. Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.

指標 10.9.4. 調整經營活動和/或制訂並執行措施，降低經確認之風險。

Indicator 10.9.4. SLIMF: Reasonable attempts and measures are taken to modify and/or develop management activities to reduce the identified risks.

Verifiers :

1. Documents: Relevant records of measures taken to reduce the identified risks.
2. Checks: Implementation of relevant measures.

指標 10.9.4. SLIMF：合理嘗試、採取措施，及調整和/或制訂經營活動，降低經確認之風險。

查核項目：

1. 文件：採取降低經確認風險措施之相關紀錄
2. 查驗：相關措施之執行。

Criterion* 10.10 The Organization* shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape* values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.

準則 10.10. 為保護水資源與土壤，並預防、減緩及/或修復對珍稀與受威脅物種、棲息地、生態系及地景價值之干擾與損害，組織應對基礎設施開發、運輸活動及育林作業進行管理。

Indicator 10.10.1. Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Records of the activities of development, maintenance and use of the infrastructure, and
- b. Records of the activities of transportation.

指標 10.10.1. 為保護準則 6.1 經確認之環境價值，對基礎設施開發、維護和使用及運輸活動進行管理。

查核項目：文件：

- a. 基礎設施開發、維護和使用活動之紀錄，及
- b. 運輸活動之紀錄。

Indicator 10.10.2. Silviculture activities are managed to ensure protection of the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Silvicultural plan, and
2. Checks: Sites of silviculture.

指標 10.10.2. 為確實保護準則 6.1 經確認之環境價值，對育林作業進行管理。

查核項目：

1. 文件：育林計畫，及
2. 查驗：育林場址。

Indicator 10.10.3. Disturbance or damages to water courses, water bodies, soils, rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

Verifiers: Documents: Relevant records of measures taken to prevent, mitigate and/or repair damage.

指標 10.10.3. 對水道、水體、土壤、珍稀和受威脅物種、棲息地、生態系和地景價值之干擾或損害及時預防、減緩、修復，並調整經營活動，避免造成進一步損害。

查核項目：文件：有關預防、減緩和/或修復損害措施之相關紀錄。

Criterion* 10.11. The Organization* shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products* (NTFP*) so that environmental values* are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.

準則 10.11. 為保護環境價值、減少商品廢棄物，並避免對其他產品和服務造成損害，組織應對木材和非木質林產品(NTFP)之伐採和採集相關活動進行管理。

Indicator 10.11.1. Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1 and High Conservation Values identified in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Harvesting plan, and
2. Checks: Harvesting and extraction practices.

指標 10.11.1. 當伐採木材和採集非木質林產品時，落實準則 6.1 確認之環境價值和準則 9.1 和 9.2 確認之高保育價值之保護措施。

查核項目：

1. 文件：伐採計畫，及
2. 查驗：伐採及採集作業。

Indicator 10.11.2. Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials including NTFP.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Harvesting plan,

- b. Harvesting practices guidelines, and
- 2. Checks: Harvesting sites.

指標 10.11.2. 透過伐採活動，使林產品和包括非木質林產品之可商品化物料達到最佳利用。

查核項目：

- 1. 文件：
 - a. 伐採計畫，
 - b. 伐採作業指南，及
- 2. 查驗：伐採場址。

Indicator 10.11.3. Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values.

Verifiers:

- 1. Documents: Harvesting practices guidelines, and
- 2. Checks: Harvested sites.

指標 10.11.3. 為保護環境價值，於林地保留充足死亡、腐朽之生物量及森林結構。

查核項目：

- 1. 文件：伐採作業指南，及
- 2. 查驗：伐採場址。

Indicator 10.11.4. Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other environmental values.

Verifiers: Checks : Harvested sites.

指標 10.11.4. 伐採作業避免損害林地留存木、地上木質殘餘物及其他環境價值。

查核項目：查驗：伐採場址。

Criterion* 10.12. *The Organization shall dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner.**

準則 10.12. 組織應以環境適宜方式處置廢棄物。

Indicator 10.12.1. Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.

Verifiers:

- 1. Documents: Waste disposal guidelines
- 2. Interviews: *The Organization's* relevant staff, workers and contractors, and
- 3. Checks: Sites of management activities

指標 10.12.1. 為保護準則 6.1 確認之環境價值，以環境適宜方式進行所有廢棄物之收集、清理、運輸和處置。

查核項目：

1. 文件：廢棄物處置指南，
2. 訪談：組織相關員工，工人和承包商，及
3. 查驗：經營活動場址。

H Annexes to the Forest Stewardship Standard (including NTFP indicators) 森林經營驗證標準附錄(包括非木質林產品指標)

(Normative section) (規範部分)

Annex A 附錄 A	Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements. 適用法律、法規及國家簽署之國際條約、公約和協議基本清單
Annex B 附錄 B	Training requirements for workers 勞工培訓規定
Annex C 附錄 C	<i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> Conceptual Diagram. 保育區網絡概念圖
Annex D 附錄 D	Elements of the Management plan 經營計畫基本要素
Annex E 附錄 E	Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring 規劃及監測之概念架構
Annex F 附錄 F	Monitoring Requirements 監測規範
Annex G 附錄 G	High Conservation Value Framework 高保育價值架構
Annex H 附錄 H	Additional indicators for NTFP 非木質林產品附加指標
Annex I 附錄 I	List of rare and threatened species in the country 國家珍稀與受威脅物種名錄
Annex J 附錄 J	Glossary of Terms 專有名詞

Annex A Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.

附錄 A 適用法律、法規及國家簽署之國際條約、公約和協議基本清單

Note: For the laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, the latest edition of the referenced document including any amendments, apply.

註解：法律、法規和國家簽署之國際條約、公約和協議，皆引用最新版本(包括任何修訂)。

1. Legal rights to harvest 合法之伐採權利	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights 土地所有權與經營權	Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses. 土地所有權之法律，包括習慣權和經營權。其涵蓋經合法途徑取得之土地所有權、經營權、合法商業註冊、納稅登記及相關合法執照。
Land Act (2011, 土地法) Land Surveying and Mapping Act (2007, 國土測繪法) Slope land Conservation And Utilization Act (2019, 山坡地保育利用條例) Soil and water Conservation Act (2016, 水土保持法) Enforcement Rules of Soil and water Conservation Act (2019, 水土保持法施行細則) The Forestry Act (2016, 森林法) The Enforcement Rules for the Forestry Act (2006, 森林法施行細則) Regulations Governing Forest Registration (2000, 森林登記規則) Forest Protection Act (2013, only in Chinese version 森林保護法) Key points of the review of the economic operation of the forest (2019, 林下經濟經營使用審查作業要點) Measures for relief of agricultural natural disasters (2020, 農業天然災害救助辦法) Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom (2019, 原住民族依生活慣俗採取森林產物規則) Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有森林產物處分規則)	

1.2 Concession licenses 經營特許執照	Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses. 法律規範森林經營特許執照之核發程序，以合法取得該執照。預防經營特許執照核發過程發生常見之賄賂、貪腐及裙帶關係等問題。
Civil Service Examinations Act (2014, 公務人員考試法) The higher examination for technicians of special occupation and technical personnel rules (2017, only in Chinese version 專門職業及技術人員高等考試技師考試規則)	
1.3 Management and harvesting planning 經營與伐採計畫	Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities. 關於經營計畫之國家或地方性合法要求，包括執行森林資源調查、森林經營計畫和相關規劃(涵蓋監測、影響評估、與其他相關組織之意見徵詢)，並經法定主管機關核准。
The Forestry Act (2016, 森林法) The Enforcement Rules for the Forestry Act (2006, 森林法施行細則) Regulations Governing the Establishment and Management of Forest Recreation Areas (2005, 森林遊樂區設置管理辦法) Regulations for Conservation Forest Managements (2013, 保安林經營準則) Forest Protection Act (2013, only in Chinese version 森林保護法) Nature Protection Area Establishment Policy Method (2015, only in Chinese version 自然保護區設置管理辦法) Wildlife Conservation Act (2013, 野生動物保育法) Enforcement Rules of the Wildlife Conservation Act (2018, 野生動物保育法施行細則) Wildlife Assessment Classification Work Points (2008, only in Chinese version 野生動物評估分類作業要點) Key points of the review of the economic operation of the forest (2019, 林下經濟經營使用審查作業要點) Measures for relief of agricultural natural disasters (2020, 農業天然災害救助辦法) Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom (2019, 原住民族依生	

活慣俗採取森林產物規則) Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林產物處分規則)	
1.4 Harvesting permits 採運許可	National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits. 國家和地方性法律規範採運許可、執照或其他特殊伐採作業所要求合法文件之核發程序，以合法方式取得許可。預防採運許可核發過程發生常見之賄賂問題。
The Forestry Act (2016, 森林法) Regulations Governing Disposition Of Forest Products Of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林產物處分規則) Regulations for Management of Protection Forest, (2018, 林產物伐採查驗規則) Slopedland Conservation And Utilization Act (2019, 山坡地保育利用條例) Cultural Heritage Preservation Act (2016, 文化資產保存法) Regulations for Conservation Forest Managements (2013, 保安林經營準則) Regulations Governing the Management of Designated Scenic Areas (2017, 風景特定區管理規則) Key Points for Management of Leased Forest Land in National Forest Business District (2000, only in Chinese version 國有林事業區出租造林地管理要點) Key points of the review of the economic operation of the forest (2019, 林下經濟經營使用審查作業要點) Measures for relief of agricultural natural disasters (2020, 農業天然災害救助辦法) Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom (2019, 原住民族依生活慣俗採取森林產物規則) Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林產物處分規則)	
2. Taxes and fees 稅賦與規費	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct

支付權利金與伐採規費	classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification. 法律規範所有關於森林伐採特定費用支付，諸如權利金、立木伐採和其他按材積計算之規費，支付費用依據數量、品質和樹種類別區分。預防常見於森林產品不當分類與負責掌控分類官員收受賄賂之問題。
The Forestry Act (2016，森林法) Regulations Governing Disposition Of Forest Products Of State-owned Forests(2013，國有林產物處分規則) State-owned non-public real estate rental management Method (2019, only in Chinese version 國有非公用不動產出租管理辦法) Key Points for Management of Leased Forest Land in National Forest Business District (2000, only in Chinese version 國有林事業區出租造林地管理要點)	
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes 增值稅和其他營業稅	Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest (standing stock sales). 法律規範涵蓋所銷售產品之各種營業稅法，包括活立木等資材銷售。
Land Tax Act (2015，土地稅法) Land Tax Reduction and Exemption Regulations (2010，土地稅減免規則) Value-added and Non-value-added Business Tax Act (2017，加值型及非加值型營業稅法)	
2.3 Income and profit taxes 所得和收益稅	Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of forest products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments. 法律規範涵蓋銷售森林產品和伐採活動衍生利潤之所得和營利收益之相關稅法。本項目與木材銷售收入有關，與公司的其他稅費或員工薪資無關。
Income Tax Act (2018，所得稅法)	
3. Timber harvesting activities 木材伐採活動	

3.1 Timber harvesting regulations 木材伐採規則	Any <i>legal</i> requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, <i>minimum age</i>* and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered. 任何有關伐採技術和科技之法定規範，皆應加以考慮及施行，包括擇伐、傘伐(漸伐)、皆伐、自伐木跡地之木材運輸、季節性限制等；基本上包括伐採區域大小、伐採最小樹齡和/或胸徑、伐採過程中應保留的林分等；另進行伐採規劃和監測活動中建置之滑索或拖拉集材道、道路設施、排水系統和橋樑等亦應考量。
	The Forestry Act (2016，森林法) Regulations for Conservation Forest Managements (2013，保安林經營準則) The Indigenous Forest Conservation Act for Logging Ban Eco-Compensation and Reforestation Payback Reward for Lands Reserved for Indigenous Peoples (2016，原住民保留地的伐木補償法) Regulations on Development and Management of the Lands Reserved for Indigenous People (2018，原住民保留地開發管理辦法) Measures for the Implementation of the Ban on Logging of Aboriginal Reservations (2016，only in Chinese version 原住民保留地禁伐補償實施辦法) Nature Protection Area Establishment Policy Method (2015，only in Chinese version 自然保護區設置管理辦法) Regulations Governing the Establishment and Management of Forest Recreation Areas (2005，森林遊樂區設置管理辦法) Regulations for Conservation Forest Managements (2013，保安林經營準則) Cultural Heritage Preservation Act (2016，文化資產保存法)
3.2 Protected sites and species 保護立地與物種	International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including

	their habitats and potential habitats. 與保護區、容許的森林利用及林區活動、和/或珍稀、受威脅或瀕危物種(包括其棲息地和潛在棲息地)相關之國際、國家和地方性協議、法律和法規。
The Forestry Act (2016, 森林法) Nature Protection Area Establishment Policy Method (2015, only in Chinese version 自然保護區設置管理辦法) Wildlife Conservation Act (2013, 野生動物保育法) Cultural Heritage Preservation Act (2016, 文化資產保存法) National Park Law (2010, 國家公園法) Enforcement Rules of the National Park Law (1983, only in Chinese version 國家公園法施行細則) Wetland Conservation Act (2013, 濕地保育法) Coastal Zone Management Act (2015, 海岸管理法)	
3.3 Environmental requirements 環境要求	National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest machineries, use of pesticides and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation, air quality, <i>protection</i> and <i>restoration</i> of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry <i>infrastructure</i>*, mineral exploration and extraction, etc. 與環境價值之識別和/或保護相關的國家和地方性法律和法規，包括但不限於下述影響或與環境價值相關之行為：伐採、可容許之土壤損害、緩衝區的建立(例如水岸兩旁、開闢地和繁殖地)、伐採跡地保留木之維護、季節性伐採限制、森林機械作業的環境要求、農藥和其他化學品之使用、生物多樣性保育、空氣品質、水質保護和修復、娛樂設施之營運、非森林基礎設施之建設、礦產勘探和開採等。
The Forestry Act (2016, 森林法) The Organization Act of the Toxic and Chemical Substances Bureau, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan (2016, 行政院環境保護署毒物及化學物質局組織法)	

Environmental Impact Assessment Enforcement Rules (2018, 環境影響評估法施行細則) Agro-pesticides Management Act (2018, 農藥管理法) Wildlife Conservation Act (2013, 野生動物保育法) Regulations Governing Raising and Breeding of Protected or Dangerous Wildlife (2000, 保育類或具危險性野生動物飼養繁殖管理辦法) Wetland* Conservation Act (2013, 濕地保育法) Regulations for Reviewing the Designation and Abolition of Natural Landscape and Natural Monument (自然地景與自然紀念物指定及廢止審查辦法) Natural Landscape and Natural Monuments Award Subsidy Law (自然地景及自然紀念物獎勵補助辦法)	
3.4 Health and safety 健康與安全	Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations). 應考量法律所規定與森林作業健康和安​​全之相關要求，包含與伐採活動有關之個人防護裝備，執行伐採和運輸操作、伐採地周圍保護區的建立、機械操作、化學品使用之安全規範。不包括辦公室工作，或其他與森林作業不相關的活動。
Occupational Safety and Health Act (2013, 職業安全衛生法) Occupational Safety and Health Education and Training Rules (2016, 職業安全衛生教育訓練規則) Occupational Safety and Health Indication Establishment Guidelines (2014, only in Chinese version 職業安全衛生標示設置準則) Forest Farm Safety and Sanitation Rules (2014, only in Chinese version 林場安全衛生設施規則) Heavy Physical Labor Protection Measures Standard (2014, only in Chinese version 重體力勞動作業勞工保護措施標準) Occupational Safety and Health Facilities Rules (2019, only in Chinese version 職業安全衛生設施規則) Enforcement Rules of the occupational Safety and Health Act (2020, 職業安全衛生法施行細則) Practical Guidelines for Pesticide Application Safety Protection (農藥施用安全防護實務指引)	

3.5 Legal employment 合法僱用	Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and <i>minimum age</i>* for personnel involved in hazardous work legislation against <i>forced and compulsory labor</i>*, and <i>discrimination</i>* and freedom of association. 法律所規定僱用伐採作業員工之規範，包括勞動契約簽署、工作許可證發給、強制保險、能力證書驗證和其他職場培訓，及雇主預扣支付之社會及所得稅。並遵守最低的工作年齡、從事危險工作最低的法定年齡、不得強迫和強制勞動、反對歧視，及結社自由。
Labor Standards Act (2020，勞動基準法) Enforcement Rules of the Labor Standards Act (2019，勞動基準法施行細則) Labor Inspection Act (2015，勞動檢查法) Enforcement Rules of the Labor Inspection Act (2014，勞動檢查法施行細則) Labor Insurance Act (2015，勞工保險條例) Enforcement Rules of the Labor Insurance Act (2018，勞工保險條例施行細則) Labor Health Protection Rules (2016，only in Chinese version 勞工健康保護規則) Labor Pension Act (2016，勞工退休金條例) Enforcement Rules of the Labor Pension Act (2017，勞工退休金條例施行細則) Regulations for the Implementation of Annuity Insurance under the Labor Pension Act (2017，勞工退休金條例年金保險實施辦法) Labor education implementation measures (2016, only in Chinese version 勞工教育實施辦法) Regulations of Leave-Taking of Workers (2019，勞工請假規則) Indigenous Peoples Employment Rights Protection Act (2015，原住民族工作權保障法) ILO Core Labor Conventions (C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949; C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951; C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; C111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958. 國際勞工組織核心公約(C98 組織權及團體協商權，1949 年；C100 公平報酬，1951 年；C105 廢止強迫勞工，1957 年；C111 歧視(就業與職業)公約，1958 年) Labor Union Act (2016，工會法)	

Employment* Service Act (2018, 就業服務法) Enforcement Rules for Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2015, 性別工作平等法施行細則) Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2016, 性別工作平等法) Sexual Harassment Prevention Act (2009, 性騷擾防治法) Enforcement Rules of the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act (2006, 性騷擾防治法施行細則) Regulations of Sexual Harassment Prevention (2006, 性騷擾防治準則) Regulations on Aids for Legal Service and Living Expenses of Labor-Management Disputes (2020, 勞資爭議法律及生活費用扶助辦法) Act for Protecting Worker of <i>Occupational Accidents</i>* (2018, 職業災害勞工保護法) Labor Insurance Disability Benefit Payment Standards (2020, 勞工保險失能給付標準) Enforcement Rules of the Labor Insurance Act (2018, 勞工保險條例施行細則) Act for Settlement of Labor-Management Disputes (2017, 勞資爭議處理法) The Collective Agreement Act (2015, 團體協約法) The Protection of Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Act (2021, 兒童及少年福利與權益保障法) Enforcement Rules of the Protection of Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Act (2020, 兒童及少年福利與權益保障法施行細則) After pregnancy and childbirth, women and workers under the age of 18 are prohibited from engaging in hazardous or harmful work (2017, 妊娠與分娩後女性及未滿十八歲勞工禁止從事危險性或有害性工作認定標準) Regulations of Allowance and Approbated Grant for Workers with occupational <i>Accidents</i>* (2019, 職業災害勞工補助及核發辦法)	
4. Third parties rights 第三方權利	
4.1 Customary rights 習慣權	Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights. 與森林伐採活動相關的習慣權規定，包括利益共享和原住民權利。
Regulations Governing Disposition Of Forest Products Of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林產物處分規則) Indigenous Peoples Need To Hunt and Kill Wild Animals based on Traditional Culture and	

Rituals Method (2015, only in Chinese version 原住民基於傳統文化及祭儀需要獵捕宰殺利用野生動物管理辦法) The Forestry Act (2016, 林業法) The Common Management of Resources in Indigenous Areas Method (2007, only in Chinese version 原住民地區資源共同管理辦法) The Indigenous peoples Basic Law (2018, 原住民基本法) The Indigenous Forest Conservation Act for Logging Ban Eco-Compensation and Reforestation Payback Reward for Lands Reserved for Indigenous peoples (2016, 原住民森林保護法-原住民禁伐生態補償和再造林保留地的獎勵回饋) Measures for the Implementation of the Ban on Logging of Aboriginal Reservations (2016, only in Chinese version 原住民保留地禁伐補償實施辦法)	
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent 自願並事先知情同意	Legislation covering free, prior, and informed consent in connection with the transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to The Organization in charge of the harvesting operation. 在自願並事先知情同意的法律規定下，將森林經營權和習慣權移轉給負責伐採作業組織。
Regulations Governing Management, Operation And Coordination of Forests Located within National Parks Or Designated Scenic Areas (1990, 國家公園或風景特定區內森林區域管理經營配合辦法)	
4.3 Indigenous peoples rights 原住民權利	Legislation that regulates the rights of Indigenous peoples as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, and rights to use certain forest related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands. 原住民權利與森林活動之相關法律規範，涉及層面可能包含森林土地之土地所有權、森林相關資源使用權利、及從事傳統活動權利。
Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林產物處分規則) Regulations for Indigenous Peoples Need to Hunt and Kill Wild Animals based on Traditional Culture and Rituals (2015, only in Chinese version 原住民族基於傳統文化及祭儀需要獵捕宰殺利用野生動物管理辦法) The Forestry Act (2016, 森林法) The Common Management of Resources in Indigenous Areas Method (2007, only in Chinese version 原住民地區資源共同管理辦法)	

The Indigenous peoples Basic Law (2018, 原住民族基本法) The Indigenous Forest Conservation Act for Logging Ban Eco-Compensation and Reforestation Payback Reward for Lands Reserved for Indigenous peoples (2016, 原住民森林保護法-原住民禁伐生態補償和再造林保留地的獎勵回饋) Measures for the Implementation of the Ban on Logging of Aboriginal Reservations (2016, only in Chinese version 原住民保留地禁伐補償實施辦法) Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom (2019, 原住民族依生活慣俗採取森林產物規則) Indigenous peoples Employment Rights Protection Act (2015, 原住民族工作權保障法) Consultation to obtain the agreement of the indigenous <i>tribes</i>* (nation) to participate (2016, 諮詢取得原住民部落同意參與辦法)	
5. Trade and transport 貿易與運輸 NOTE: This section covers requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade. 註解：本章節涵蓋森林經營，及加工與貿易規範。	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities 樹種、數量和品質分類	Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees. 與伐採木材之貿易和運輸相關之法規，規範如何分類樹種、材積和品質。預防常見以不當分類減少/避免支付法定稅費之問題。
General Survey Methods For Trees Outside Forests and Criteria For Identification of Protected Trees (2016, only Chinese version 森林以外之樹木普查方法及受保護樹木認定標準) The Forestry Act (2016, 森林法) The Enforcement Rules for the Forestry Act (2006, 森林法施行細則) Enforcement Rules of Soil and Water Conservation Act (2018, 水土保持法施行細則) Regulations for Management of Protection Forest (2018, 林產物伐採查驗規則)	
5.2 Trade and transport 貿易與運輸	All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest operations. 從森林作業至木材運輸，應具備法律規範所需之許可文件，

	方可進行貿易與運輸。
The Forestry Act (2016，森林法) Foreign Trade Act (2013，貿易法) Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013，國有林林產物處分規則) Regulations for Management of Protection Forest (2018，林產物伐採查驗規則)	
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing 境外貿易與移轉訂價	Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the forest operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here. 境外貿易之法律規範。預防常見於避稅港內相關公司，以人為移轉訂價進行境外貿易，規避向木材伐採國繳納法定稅費，並將此資金用來賄賂森林作業和參與伐採作業人員之問題。許多國家已制定相關法規，明文禁止於國內進行移轉訂價和境外貿易，僅可於避稅港內依法為之。
Foreign Trade Act (2013，貿易法) Enforcement Rules of the Foreign Trade Act (2005，貿易法施行細則)	
5.4 Custom regulations 海關條例	Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species). 涵蓋包括進口/出口證、產品分類(編碼、數量、品質和物種)等方面的海關規定。
Regulations Governing the Customs Management of Import and Export Warehouses (2018，海關管理進出口貨棧辦法) Customs Import Tariff (2018，海關進口稅則)	
5.5 CITES 瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約 (華盛頓公約)	CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention). 瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約許可(瀕危野生動植物物種國

	際貿易公約，也被稱之為華盛頓公約)。
Enforcement Rules of the Wildlife Conservation Act (2018，野生動物保育法施行細則) Wildlife Conservation Act (2013，野生動物保育法) Regulations Governing Raising and Breeding of Protected or Dangerous Wildlife (2000，保育類或具危險性野生動物飼養繁殖管理辦法)	
6. Due diligence / due care 盡職審查/應當謹慎	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures 盡職審查/應當謹慎程序	Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc. 要求盡職審查/應當謹慎程序的法規，包括盡職審查/應當謹慎制度，申報義務，和/或貿易相關文件的保存等。
Specific legislation covering due diligence requirements does not exist. Please refer to section 5 Trade and transport for trade related obligations. 不涵蓋盡職調查要求的具體立法。有關貿易相關義務，請參閱第 5 節貿易和運輸。 The Forestry Act (2016，森林法)	
7. Ecosystem Services 生態系服務	
	Legislation covering ecosystem services rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that include the use of legal methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to ecosystem services. National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for ecosystem services. Also includes legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to ecosystem services (including tourism). 有關生態系服務權利的法規，包括習慣權及使用合法途徑提出索賠、獲得與生態系服務有關利益和經營權利，及國家與地方規範生態系服務界定、保護及給付之相關法規。亦包含商業和稅務合法登記，與生態系服務(包括旅遊業)相關開發、支付和索賠所需合法許可。
Regulations Governing Professional Guides at Natural and Cultural Ecology Scenic Areas (2003，自然人文生態景觀區專業導覽人員管理辦法) The Impact Reduction and Ecological Compensation Implementation Measures (2015, only in	



Chinese version 衝擊減輕及生態補償實施辦法)
Coastal Zone Management Act (2015, 海岸管理法)
National Park Law (2010, 國家公園法)
Wetland Conservation Act (2013, 濕地保育法)

Annex B Training requirements for workers 附錄 B 勞工培訓規定

The list of training requirements in this Annex is intended for those workers with specific job responsibilities related to the implementation of the Standard.

本附件培訓規定清單適用於與實施標準有關特定工作職責之勞工。

Workers shall be able to:

1. Implement forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5);
2. Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight *ILO Core Labour Conventions** (Criterion 2.1);
3. Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (Criterion 2.2);
4. Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health risks (Criterion 2.3);
5. Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
6. Identify where Indigenous peoples have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);
7. Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);
8. Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous peoples and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
9. Identify where local communities have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
10. Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
11. Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, when FSC Ecosystem services Claims are used (Criterion 5.1);
12. Handle, apply and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7); and
13. Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

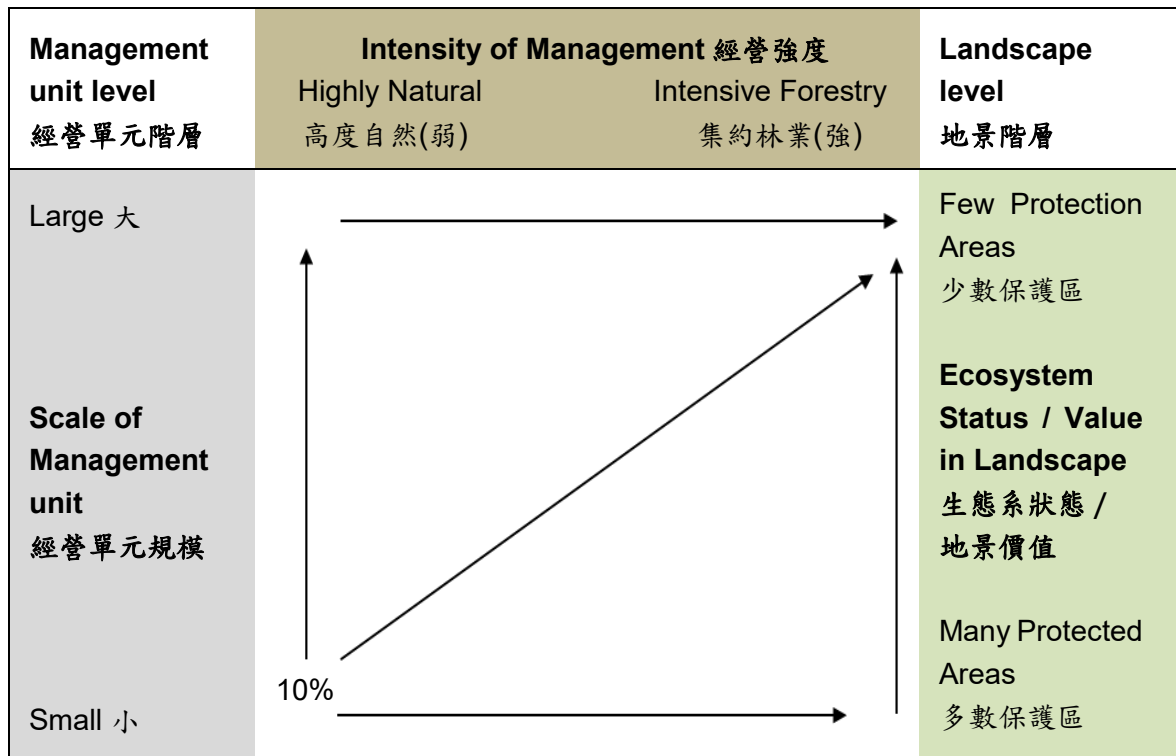
勞工應具備相關能力：

1. 森林活動之執行遵守法律規範(準則 1.5)；
2. 瞭解 8 項國際勞工組織核心勞工公約之內容、意義及適用性(準則 2.1)；
3. 辨識及回報性騷擾及性別歧視案件(準則 2.2)；

4. 安全處理及處置有害物質，以確保使用時不會造成人體健康之風險(準則 2.3)；
5. 為特定危險或需承擔特殊責任之工作履行其職責(準則 2.5)；
6. 確認原住民族與經營活動有關之法律及習慣權(準則 3.2)；
7. 確認及落實《聯合國原住民族權利宣言(2007)》及《國際勞工組織第 169 號公約(1989)》適用要素(準則 3.4)；
8. 當開始森林經營活動前，確認並採取必要措施保護原住民族特殊文化、生態、經濟、宗教或重大心靈意義之場址，避免產生負面影響(準則 3.5 及準則 4.7)；
9. 確認當地社區與管理活動相關之法律及習慣權(準則 4.2)；
10. 評估社會、經濟和環境影響並制訂適當之減緩措施(準則 4.5)；
11. 當使用 FSC 生態系服務聲明時，實施有關維持和/或增強生態系服務之活動(準則 5.1)；
12. 處理、使用和存放農藥(準則 10.7)；及
13. 執行廢棄物外漏之清理程序(準則 10.12)。

Annex C Conservation Area Network* Conceptual Diagram

附錄 C 保育區網絡概念圖



The diagram shows how the area of the Management unit included in the *Conservation Area Network** is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, intensity of management, and/or the status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

此圖顯示經營單元包含保育區網絡之面積，隨經營規模、強度及/或生態系變動之地景層面狀態和價值。變動從最小值的 10% 開始，以箭頭和其方向代表增加。

The far right column titled Ecosystems Status/Value in the Landscape signifies the extent to which native ecosystems are protected at the landscape level and the relative requirements for further protection in the Management unit.

最右欄「生態系狀態/地景價值」表示原生生態系在地景層面受到保護之程度及經營單元採取進一步保護之相對要求。

The far left column titled Area of Management unit shows that as the Management unit area increases, the Management unit will itself be at the landscape level and so will be expected to have a *Conservation Area Network** containing functional examples of all of the naturally

occurring ecosystems for that landscape.

最左欄「經營單元規模」表示經營單元隨面積之增加，於地景層面，保育區網絡預期保有該地景所有自然存在生態系功能性範例。

Annex D Elements of the Management plan 附錄 D 經營計畫基本要素

This annex lists relevant elements of the management plan. Different management units with different scale, intensity and risk shall determine the applicability according to the requirements in the corresponding indicators.

本附錄列出經營計畫的相關要素。根據不同經營單元規模、強度、風險之差異，決定對應指標的適用性。

1. The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9;
 - iii. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9; and
 - iv. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services for which promotional claims are made as identified in Criterion 5.1.
1. 各項評估結果包括：
 - i. 原則 6 及 9 所識別之自然資源及環境價值；
 - ii. 原則 6、原則 2 至原則 5 及原則 9 所識別之社會、經濟、文化資源與條件；
 - iii. 原則 6、原則 2 至原則 5 及原則 9 所識別區域內主要社會與環境風險；及
 - iv. 維護和/或強化準則 5.1 所識別生態系服務之推廣聲明。
2. Programs and activities regarding:
 - i. Workers rights, occupational health and safety, gender equality, as identified in Principle 2;
 - ii. Indigenous peoples, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in Principle 3, Principle 4 and Principle 5;
 - iii. Stakeholder engagement and the resolution of dispute and grievances, as identified in Principle 1, Principle 2 and Principle 7;
 - iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle 5.
2. 關於下列原則之計畫或活動：
 - i. 原則 2 所識別之勞工權利、職業健康與安全、性別平等；

- ii. 原則 3、4、5 所識別之原住民族、社會關係、在地經濟和社會發展；
 - iii. 原則 1、2、7 所識別之利益相關方參與、爭議解決及抱怨；
 - iv. 原則 10 所識別已規劃之經營活動與時間表、使用之育林作業、常見之伐採方法與設備；
 - v. 原則 5 所識別木材伐採率及其他自然資源之基本原理。
3. Measures to conserve and/or restore:
- i. Rare and threatened species and habitats;
 - ii. Water bodies and riparian zones;
 - iii. Landscape connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
 - iv. Declared ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - v. Representative sample areas, as identified in Principle 6; and
 - vi. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9.
3. 保護和/或復育下列項目之措施：
- i. 珍稀與受威脅物種及棲息地；
 - ii. 水體與濱水帶；
 - iii. 地景連接性，包括野生動物廊道；
 - iv. 準則 5.1 所識別宣告之生態系服務；
 - v. 原則 6 所識別之代表性樣區；及
 - vi. 原則 9 所識別之高保育價值。
4. Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
- i. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Declared Ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - iii. Social Values as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9.
4. 評估、預防及減緩經營活動負面影響之措施：
- i. 原則 6、9 所識別之環境價值；及
 - ii. 準則 5.1 所識別宣告之生態系服務；
 - iii. 原則 2 至原則 5 及原則 9 所識別之社會價值。
5. A description of the monitoring program, as identified in *Principle 8*, including:
- i. Growth and yield, as identified in Principle 5;
 - ii. Declared Ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - iii. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6
 - iv. Operational impacts, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9;
 - vi. Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement planned or in place, as

identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 7;

vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management unit.

5. 原則 8 所識別監測計畫之說明，包括：

- i. 原則 5 所識別之生長及收穫；
- ii. 準則 5.1 所識別宣告之生態系服務；
- iii. 原則 6 所識別之環境價值；
- iv. 原則 10 所識別作業之影響；
- v. 原則 9 所識別之高保育價值；
- vi. 原則 2 至原則 5 及原則 7 所識別以利益相關方參與為基礎所規劃或執行之監測系統；及
- vii. 圖示說明森林經營單元內自然資源和土地利用之區劃。

Annex E Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring

附錄 E 規劃及監測之概念架構

This annex lists relevant documents and monitoring elements. Different management units with different scale, intensity and risk shall determine the applicability according to the requirements in the corresponding indicators.

本附錄列出相關文件和監測要素。根據不同經營單元規模、強度、風險之差異，決定對應指標的適用性。

This diagram informs the periodicity for revision of the various management planning and monitoring documents. The frequency of revision is based on existing planning cycles and the source and significance of the information received from monitoring, evaluation and engagement.

該表格提供各種經營計畫和監測文檔之修訂週期。修訂頻率根據監測、評估和參與獲得之既有計畫週期、資訊來源和重要性。

Sample Management plan Document 經營計畫文件範例 Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction 註：根據 SIR 與權力有差異	Management Plan Revision Periodicity 經營計畫修訂週期	Element Being Monitored (Partial List) 監測要素 (部分)	Monitoring Periodicity 監測週期	Who Monitors This Element? 監測要素人員 (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction) (註：根據 SIR 與權力有差異)	FSC Principle / Criterion FSC 原則 / 準則
Site Plan (Harvest Plan) 伐採區計畫(伐採計畫)	Annual 每年	Creek crossings 溪流交匯處	When in the field and annually 現場、每年	Operational staff 作業人員	P10
		Roads 道路	When in the field and annually 現場、每年	Operational staff 作業人員	P10

Sample Management plan Document 經營計畫文件範例 Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction 註：根據 SIR 與權力有差異	Management Plan Revision Periodicity 經營計畫修訂週期	Element Being Monitored (Partial List) 監測要素 (部分)	Monitoring Periodicity 監測週期	Who Monitors This Element? 監測要素人員 (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction) (註：根據 SIR 與權力有差異)	FSC Principle / Criterion FSC 原則/準則
		Retention patches 保留區塊	Annually sample 每年、抽樣	Operational staff 作業人員	P6, P10
		Rare Threatened and Endangered species 珍稀及受威脅物種	Annually 每年	Consulting Biologist 諮詢生物學家	P6
		Annual harvest levels 年收穫量	Annually 每年	Woodlands Manager 林地主管	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks 病蟲害爆發	Annually, sample 每年、抽樣	Consulting Biologist /Ministry of Forests 諮詢生物學家/林業部門	
Budgeting 制訂預算	Annual 每年	Expenditures 支出	Annually 每年	Chief Financial Officer 財務長	P5
		Contribution to local	Quarterly 每季	General Manager 總經理	P5

Sample Management plan Document 經營計畫文件範例 Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction 註：根據 SIR 與權力有差異	Management Plan Revision Periodicity 經營計畫修訂週期	Element Being Monitored (Partial List) 監測要素 (部分)	Monitoring Periodicity 監測週期	Who Monitors This Element? 監測要素人員 (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction) (註：根據 SIR 與權力有差異)	FSC Principle / Criterion FSC 原則/ 準則
		economy 地方經濟貢獻			
Engagement Plan 參與計畫	Annual 每年	Employment statistics 就業統計	Annually 每年	General Manager 總經理	P3, P4
		Social Agreements 社會協議	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement Plan 每年或參與計畫協議	Social Coordinator 社會協調員	P3, P4
		Grievances 投訴	Ongoing 進行中	Human Resources Manager 人力資源經理	P2, P3, P4
5-Year management plan 5 年期經營計畫	5 years 5 年	Wildlife populations 野生動物族群	To be determined 待決定	Ministry of Environment 環境部門	P6
		Coarse Woody Debris 粗木殘材	Annually 每年	Ministry of Forests 林業部門	P10

Sample Management plan Document 經營計畫文件範例 Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction 註：根據 SIR 與權力有差異	Management Plan Revision Periodicity 經營計畫修訂週期	Element Being Monitored (Partial List) 監測要素 (部分)	Monitoring Periodicity 監測週期	Who Monitors This Element? 監測要素人員 (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction) (註：根據 SIR 與權力有差異)	FSC Principle / Criterion FSC 原則/準則
		Free growing / regeneration 天然生長/更新	Annually, sample 每年、樣本		
Sustainable Forestry management plan 永續森林經營計畫	10 years 10 年	Age class distribution 齡級分佈 Size class distribution 徑級分佈	Ten years 10 年	Ministry of Environment 環境部門	P6
		10 year Allowable Annual Cut 10 年允許伐採量	Annually, ten years 每年、10 年	Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager 林業部門/林地主管	C5.2
Ecosystem services Certification Document 生態系服務驗證文件	5 years 5 年	Prior to validation and verification 檢查或驗證之前	Prior to validation and verification 檢查或驗證之前	General Manager 總經理	FSC-PRO-30-006

Annex F Monitoring Requirements 附錄 F 監測規範

This annex lists relevant monitoring elements. Different management units with different scale, intensity and risk shall determine the applicability according to the requirements in the corresponding indicators.

本附錄列出相關之監測要素。根據不同經營單元規模、強度、風險之差異，決定對應指標的適用性。

1. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
 - ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2);
 - iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the Management unit (Criterion 10.3);
 - iv. The use of genetically modified organisms to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
 - v. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to environmental values from fertilizers (Criterion 10.6);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of pesticides (Criterion 10.7);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8);
 - ix. The impacts from Natural hazards (Criterion 10.9);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
 - xi. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products (NTFP), environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).
1. 8.2.1 所監測足以確認和描述經營活動之環境影響，適用情形包含：
 - i. 森林更新作業結果(準則 10.1)；
 - ii. 使用生態適應佳之樹種進行更新(準則 10.2)；
 - iii. 經營單元內外，與外來種入侵或其他負面影響(準則 10.3)；
 - iv. 確認未使用基因改造生物(準則 10.4)；
 - v. 育林作業結果(準則 10.5)；
 - vi. 肥料對環境價值之負面影響(準則 10.6)；
 - vii. 農藥使用之負面影響(準則 10.7)；

- viii. 生物防治劑使用之負面影響(準則 10.8)；
 - ix. 天然災害之影響(準則 10.9)；
 - x. 基礎設施發展、運輸活動及育林作業對珍稀和受威脅物種、棲息地、生態系統、地景價值、水和土壤之影響(準則 10.10)；
 - xi. 木材伐採和非木質林產品選取、環境價值、可銷售木材廢料和其他產品及服務之影響(準則 10.11)；及
 - xii. 以環境適宜方式處理廢棄物(準則 10.12)。
2. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
- i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
 - iii. Resolution of dispute and grievances (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - iv. Programs and activities regarding workers rights (Criterion 2.1);
 - v. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
 - vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
 - viii. Workers training (Criterion 2.5);
 - ix. Where pesticides are used, the health of workers exposed to pesticides (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
 - x. The identification of Indigenous peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);
 - xi. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xii. Indigenous peoples and community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xiii. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous peoples and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
 - xiv. The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
 - xv. Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
 - xvi. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
 - xvii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xviii. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);

- xix. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2);
 - xx. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
 - xxi. Long term economic viability (Criterion 5.5); and
 - xxii. High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.
2. 8.2.1 所監測足以確認和描述經營活動之社會影響，適用情形包含：
- i. 非法或非授權行為之證據(準則 1.4)；
 - ii. 符合適用法律、地方法規、批准的國際公約和必要作業守則(準則 1.5)；
 - iii. 爭議和申訴處理(準則 1.6、準則 2.6、準則 4.6)；
 - iv. 勞工權利相關之計畫和活動(準則 2.1)；
 - v. 性別平等、性騷擾和性別歧視(準則 2.2)；
 - vi. 職業健康和 safety 相關之計畫和活動(準則 2.3)；
 - vii. 工資支付(準則 2.4)；
 - viii. 勞工培訓(準則 2.5)；
 - ix. 使用農藥時，勞工接觸農藥之健康狀態(準則 2.5 及準則 10.7)；
 - x. 原住民族、當地社區及其合法與習慣權之界定(準則 3.1 及準則 4.1)；
 - xi. 全面落實具約束力之協議(準則 3.2 及準則 4.2)；
 - xii. 原住民族和社區關係(準則 3.2、準則 3.3 及準則 4.2)；
 - xiii. 保護原住民族和當地社區具有特殊文化、生態、經濟、宗教或重大心靈意義之場址(準則 3.5 及準則 4.7)；
 - xiv. 傳統知識及智慧財產之使用(準則 3.6 及準則 4.8)；
 - xv. 當地經濟及社會發展(準則 4.2、準則 4.3、準則 4.4、準則 4.5)；
 - xvi. 多元化收益及/或產品之生產(準則 5.1)；
 - xvii. 維持且/或增強生態系服務(準則 5.1)；
 - xviii. 維持且/或增強生態系服務之活動(準則 5.1)；
 - xix. 木材與非木質林產品計畫年度收穫之實際比較(準則 5.2)；
 - xx. 使用當地加工、當地服務及當地加值製造業(準則 5.4)；
 - xxi. 長期經濟可行性(準則 5.5)；及
 - xxii. 準則 9.1 所界定之高保育價值 5 和 6。
3. Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
- i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (when The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services);
 - ii. Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and

- implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criterion 6.3);
- iii. Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats (Criterion 6.4);
 - iv. Representative sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
 - v. Naturally occurring native species and biological diversity and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6);
 - vi. Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7);
 - vii. Landscape values and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore them (Criterion 6.8);
 - viii. Conversion of Natural forest to plantations or conversion to non-forest (Criterion 6.9);
 - ix. The status of plantations established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10); and
 - x. High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.
3. 8.2.2 中監測程序足以確認和描述環境情況的變化，適用情況包含：
- i. 生態系服務的維持和/或強化(準則 5.2)(當組織為推廣 FSC 聲明提供有關生態系服務或收取其規費時)；
 - ii. 包含碳吸存及碳儲存之環境價值及生態系功能(準則 6.1)；包含對環境價值負面影響之預防、減緩及修復地確認及實施行動之有效性(準則 6.3)；
 - iii. 實施保護珍稀和受威脅物種及所屬棲息地之有效行動(準則 6.4)；
 - iv. 實施保護或復育代表性區域之有效行動(準則 6.5)；
 - v. 實施保護且/或復育自然存在原生物種及生物多樣性之有效行動(準則 6.6)；
 - vi. 實施保護且/或復育水資源、水體、水量及水質之有效行動(準則 6.7)；
 - vii. 實施維持且/或復育地景價值之有效行動(準則 6.8)；
 - viii. 天然林轉化為人工林或轉化為非林地(準則 6.9)；
 - ix. 1994 年後建立之人工林狀態(準則 6.10)；及
 - x. 實施維持且/或強化準則 9.1 中所確認高保育價值 1 至 4 之有效行動。

Annex G High Conservation Value Framework 附錄 G 高保育價值架構***Strategies for maintaining High conservation values.*****維護高保育價值策略**

Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values may not necessarily preclude harvesting. However, the only way to maintain some High Conservation Values will be through protection of the High Conservation Value Area that supports them.

維護高保育價值策略並非得禁止伐採。然透過高保育價值區域之保護是維護某些高保育價值之唯一方法。

HCV 1 Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the habitats and species occurrences. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species are in place.

高保育價值 1 - 保護區、伐採規定和/或其他用於保護受威脅、瀕危及特有物種所依附生物多樣性集中之生態社會和棲息地，避免其棲息地與物種出沒之範圍、完整性、質量、活力降低。在保護區內確認有採取強化目標用於物種發展、擴大和/或復育棲息地等措施。

HCV 2 Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the forest ecosystems and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact Natural forest ecosystems. Examples include protection zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low-intensity operations that fully maintain forest structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and reconnect forest ecosystems, their intactness, and habitats that support natural biological diversity are in place.

高保育價值 2 - 策略在於充分維持森林生態系範圍、完整性與生物多樣性活力，包含動植物指標物種、關鍵物種和/或與大型且未受干擾的森林生態系有關之保護區。如保護區、預留區與僅限於低強度商業活動之非預留區，可充分維持森林結構、組成、更新與干擾型態。在保護區內確認有採取強化目標用於復育、重新連結森林生態系及其完整性，與維持自然生物多樣性棲息地等措施。

HCV 3 Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystem, habitats, or refugia are in place.

高保育價值 3 - 策略在於充分維護珍稀或瀕危物種的生態系、棲息地或庇難區範圍和完整性。在保護區內確認有採取強化目標用於復育、和/或發展稀有或瀕危物種生態系及棲息地或庇難區等措施。

HCV 4 Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to local communities located within or downstream of the Management unit, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include protection zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore water quality and quantity are in place. Where identified HCV 4 ecosystem services include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.

高保育價值 4 - 策略在於保護經營單元內或其下游對當地社區之任何重要集水區，及單元內特別不穩定或易受侵蝕地區。例如保護區、伐採規定、化學品使用限制和/或道路修築及養護規定，以保護集水區及其上游和上坡地區。在保護區內確認有採取強化目標用於恢復水質和水量等措施。在已界定的高保育價值 4 生態系服務區內，採取氣候調節策略，用於維持或增強碳吸存和儲存。

HCV 5 Strategies to protect the communities and/or Indigenous peoples needs in relation to the Management unit are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities and Indigenous peoples.

高保育價值 5 - 策略在於與當地社區和原住民族代表及成員共同制定，用於保護社區和原住民對經營單元之相關需求。

HCV 6 Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities and Indigenous peoples.

高保育價值 6 - 策略在於與當地社區和原住民族代表及成員共同制定，用於保護文化價值。

Identification, management and monitoring of HCV**高保育價值的界定、經營與監測**

To be used jointly with the Common Guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values developed by the HCV Resource Network (available on the FSC Website) as a source of additional information.

與 HCV 資源網(可在 FSC 網站得知)設立之"界定高保育價值通用指導方針"共同使用為其他資訊來源。

HCV 1 - Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional, or national levels.

高保育價值 1 - 物種多樣性。在全球、區域或國家層級具有生物多樣性集中之重要區域，包含特有種、珍稀、受威脅或瀕危物種。

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 1**高保育價值 1 之定義****1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV1:**

Taiwan region has 59,981 species, including Viruses, Protozoa, Plantae and so on. Further information can be obtained from following available website.

http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home_eng.php

The Chinese Taipei government has enacted relevant laws to define the conservation of biological diversity which includes protected areas and management plans to make sure that the biodiversity is adequately protected. Besides, there are laws to conserve animals in the Taiwan region. Please check this website:

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/Eng/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=M0120001>

The Chinese Taipei government has made the following efforts to protect rare, threatened or endangered species -

- List of the protected areas
- Consultations with research institutes, local experts, protected area managers and scholars etc.
- Scientific research studies in this field
- The management plans of the protected areas
- Files/records for the designation of the protected areas

1. 說明國內界定高保育價值 1 之最佳可用資訊：

包括病毒，原生動物，植物等，臺灣共有 59,981 種物種。

以下網站可獲得更多資訊：http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home_eng.php

政府亦制定相關法律來界定生物多樣性之保護，包括確保保護區與經營計畫之生物多樣性得到充分保護。此外，臺灣也有保護動物的法律，請參閱網址：

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=M0120001>

多年來，政府為保護珍稀、受威脅與瀕危物種付出許多努力-

- 保護區名錄
- 與研究機構、當地專家、保護區管理者和學者等進行諮詢
- 對該地區進行研究
- 保護區的經營計畫
- 特定保護區的文件/紀錄

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

There are many interested and affected stakeholders in the Taiwan region like Citizen of the Earth, The Society of Wilderness, Environmental Quality Protection Foundation, Academia Sinica, Society for Wildlife and Nature, Council of Agriculture, Water Resources Agency, Endemic Species Research Institute, academic institute, association and NGOs etc. They work very hard to help update and maintain relevant info, also held activities/lecture to proclaim knowledge about *biological diversity* with our environment. Here, the most representative stakeholders can be found:

<https://portal.taibif.tw/> (most of the related links in this website are in Chinese version only)

2. 對感興趣和受影響的利益相關方採用文化適當參與方式(該名單並不完整)：

在臺灣有許多感興趣和受影響的利益相關方，如地球公民基金會，荒野保護協會，環境品質文教基金會，中央研究院，中華民國自然生態保育協會，農業委員會，經濟部水利署，特有生物研究保育中心，學術機構，協會和非政府組織等，他們相當盡力協助更新和維護相關訊息，亦舉辦活動/講座宣揚生物多樣性環境知識。由此網站可找到最具代表性利益相關方：

<https://portal.taibif.tw/>

3. Anyone is welcome to join the contribution of biological observation records; Taiwan Biodiversity Network will be on the analysis, with the filter screen sensitive information in order to protect certain species. The contributed data after analysis and processing will be provided to the public under the "Government Information Open License". Also, we can contribute our observation records to other scientific websites to make information more effective. Here, further scientific information about Biodiversity can be found:

<https://www.tbn.org.tw/participation/participation>

3. 歡迎所有人提供生物觀察紀錄，進行臺灣生物多樣性網絡分析，過濾敏感資訊以保護某些物種。提供的數據經分析處理後，依政府資料開放授權條款向大眾公開。此外，我們將觀

察紀錄提供給其他科學網站，使資料更有效運用。由此網站可找到與生物多樣性有關之科學知識：<https://www.tbn.org.tw/participation/participation>

4. Examples of rare/threatened / endangered species in the country

There are many endemic or threatened species in the Taiwan region, such as *Amentotaxus Formosan*, *Babina okinavana*, *Formosan Black Bear*, etc. Further information is available at these websites:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001774>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000037>

Formosan Black Bear – <https://www.ysnp.gov.tw/Folder/Bear>

4. 我國珍稀/受威脅/瀕危物種案例：

臺灣有許多地方性或保育類的物種，例如臺灣穗花杉，豎琴蛙，臺灣黑熊等。以下網站可獲得更多資訊：

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001774>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000037>

Formosan Black Bear 臺灣黑熊專區 - <https://www.ysnp.gov.tw/En/Folder/BearEn>

5. Geographic areas where HCV1 is likely present:

Currently, there are 22 nature reserves, 20 wildlife refuges, 37 major wildlife habitats, 9 national parks, 1 national nature park and 6 forest reserves in the Taiwan region, where HCV1 are likely present:

http://taibif.tw/zh/fts_specimen_df

http://taibif.tw/zh/catalogue_of_life/browse_by_scientific_names?alpha=A (Please click the name you plan to search then it will show you the distribution on the maps)

In addition, information about biological diversity can be found at the following websites (in Chinese only):

<https://www.tbn.org.tw/taxa>

http://taibif.tw/zh/catalogue_of_life/browse_by_scientific_names?alpha=A (Please click the name you plan to search then it will show you the distribution on the maps)

https://www.tbn.org.tw/topic/species_diversity?q2=1010 (From home page please click the Taxa Richness, or Data Hotspot, or Data Coldspot, or Species by County, or Protected Areas on upper right corner of this web link to get more concrete maps)

At this website, a scientific or Chinese common name can be used to find the record of specific species.

http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home_eng.php

5. 高保育價值 1 可能存在的地理區域：

目前臺灣可能存在高保育價值 1 之區域，自然保留區有 22 處、野生動物保護區 20 處、野生動

物主要棲息地 37 處、國家公園 9 處、國家自然公園 1 處以及自然保護區 6 處：

http://taibif.tw/zh/fts_specimen_df

http://taibif.tw/zh/catalogue_of_life/browse_by_scientific_names?alpha=A(點擊搜尋名稱，地圖將顯示分佈)

由此網站可找到與臺灣生物多樣性有關資訊：

<https://www.tbn.org.tw/taxa>

http://taibif.tw/zh/catalogue_of_life/browse_by_scientific_names?alpha=A(點擊搜尋名稱，地圖將顯示分佈)

https://www.tbn.org.tw/topic/species_diversity?q2=1010(從主頁右上角點擊"物種數分布圖"或"生物類群紀錄熱點圖"或"資料冷點圖"或"縣市物種分布地圖"或"保護區"以獲取更多具體地圖)

由此網站可使用科學或中文常用名稱來搜尋特定物種的紀錄：

http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home_eng.php

6. Maps of HCV1 areas in the country:

Same as above.

6. 全國高保育價值 1 區域地圖：

同上述

7. Threats to HCV1 areas in the country:

- Human disturbance
- Alien species
- Forest fire

7. 國內高保育價值 1 區域之威脅

- 人為干擾
- 外來物種
- 森林火災

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV1

維持高保育價值 1 之策略

1. On human disturbance

Forest management needs to ensure tranquility and safety during the critical periods within forests with particular concentrations of the respective species. The management measures have to ensure the continuity of the forest vegetation as well as the preservation of some structures, within the forest stands, enabling them to perform their functions. Detailed management recommendations need to be implemented on a case by case basis, depending on the specific ecological needs and based on consultations with relevant experts. The protection zones are approved by government according to

Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, Wildlife Conservation Act, National Park Law and The Forestry Act.

Further information is available at this website: <https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001640>

1. 人為干擾方面

在關鍵時期，森林管理需確保森林內個別物種特定聚集之寧靜與安全。管理措施須確保森林植被的連續性，並保護森林林分內某些結構，使其發揮功效。細部管理建議需根據具體生態需求和相關專家諮詢的基礎上，逐案實施。政府根據《文化資產保存法》、《野生動物保育法》、《國家公園法》和《森林法》通過保護區。

以下網站可獲得更多資訊：<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/CN/0001640>

2. On alien species

Severe customs are executed for checking and continuous invasive species monitoring to avoid alien species jeopardizing endemic species habitats. In the meantime, all the records and backup for each species are kept, and the enhancement measures are developed on the above-mentioned laws to minimize the impact. All activities of The Organization shall be in line with and support these measures. The respective sources of information can be found here:

https://www.npgrc.tari.gov.tw/npgrc1/index_e.html

<https://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home.php>

2. 外來物種方面

臺灣嚴格執行海關檢查和持續入侵物種監測，以避免外來物種侵入我國，可能危害臺灣特有物種棲息地。同時保留每個物種所有紀錄和備份，並根據上述法律制定加強措施，以減少影響。

組織所有活動應符合並支持這些措施。

各別資訊可在此搜尋：

https://www.npgrc.tari.gov.tw/npgrc1/index_e.html

<https://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home.php>

3. On forest fires -

A pre-cautionary system is needed; the knowledge of people needs to be enhanced to pay more attention to fire safety and to take prevention measures when required.

3. 森林火災方面

需有預警系統；加強人們知識以更加關注消防安全，並在需要時採取預防措施。

MONITORING HCV1

高保育價值 1 之監測



Monitoring has to focus on species, habitats, continuity of forest vegetation, forest structure and other respective components of HCV1. It has to be conducted annually, with the focus on critical periods. More specific monitoring intervals can be defined depending on species and other specific circumstances.

監測須聚焦在高保育價值 1 的物種、棲息地、森林植被連續性、森林結構和其他各個組成部分。監測應聚焦在關鍵時期，並每年進行一次。根據物種和其他特定情況界定具體監測間隔。

HCV 2 - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

高保育價值 2 - 地景級生態系與鑲嵌體。在全球、區域或國家層級具有重要意義之未受干擾森林地景、大型地景級生態系和生態鑲嵌體，在自然分佈和豐富形態下，涵蓋絕大多數自然可存活族群。

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 2

高保育價值 2 之定義

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV2:

The information is available at the website: <https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001640>

1. 說明國內界定高保育價值 2 之最佳可用資訊：

以下網站可獲得更多資訊：<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/CN/0001640>

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Academia Sinica, Society for Wildlife and Nature, Council of Agriculture, Water Resources Agency, Endemic Species Research Institute, The Society of Wilderness, Environmental Quality Protection Foundation, Citizen of the Earth.

2. 對感興趣和受影響的利益相關方採用文化適當參與方式(該名單並不完整)：

中央研究院，中華民國自然生態保育協會，農委會，經濟部水利署，特有生物研究保育中心，荒野保護協會，環境品質文教基金會，地球公民基金會。

3. Examples of HCV2 areas in the country:

The Central Mountain Range Conservation Corridor.

3. 國內高保育價值 2 區域案例：

中央山脈保育廊道。

4. Geographic areas where IFLs or other types of HCV2 is likely present:

Geographic areas of HCV2 in the Taiwan region are listed at this website (there are no IFL in the Taiwan region):

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0000105>

(in this web link, the English version is incomplete and presently not being updated due to the limited financial and human resources)

4. 對感興趣和受影響的利益相關方採用文化適當參與方式(該名單並不完整)：
中央研究院，中華民國自然生態保育協會，農委會，經濟部水利署，特有生物研究保育中心，荒野保護協會，環境品質文教基金會，地球公民基金會。
5. Maps of HCV2 areas in the country can be seen at this website:
<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0000105>
5. 國內高保育價值 2 區域地圖可在以下網站搜尋：
<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0000105>
6. Threats to HCV2 areas in the country:
Human disturbance
6. 國內高保育價值 2 之威脅：
人為干擾

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV2

維持高保育價值 2 之策略

On Human Disturbance:

人為干擾方面：

The government of Chinese Taipei has approved regulations to clearly identify landscapes, such as Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, Enforcement Rules of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, Regulations for Reviewing the Designation and Abolition of Natural Landscape and Natural Monuments Award Subsidy Law to enhance the necessary measures to protect landscape threatened by human activities, particularly the landscapes protection strategies.

臺灣已核准清楚界定地景法規，例如《文化資產保存法》、《文化資產保存法施行細則》和《陸域自然地景與自然紀念物指定及廢止審查辦法》加強必要措施以保護受人類活動威脅之地景，特別是地景保護策略。

Thus, in order to solve the disturbance from human, we have set following strategies for maintaining HCV2 -

1. Observing current regulations.
2. Keeping close connection with local authorities.
3. Other matters relevant to the management and conservation.

More information is given in the following website:

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/Eng/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=H0170001>

因此，為解決人為干擾，制定以下策略以維持高保育價值 2 -

1. 遵守現行法規。
2. 與地方政府保持密切聯繫。
3. 與管理和保護有關之其他事項。

以下網站提供更多資訊：

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/Eng/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=H0170001>

MONITORING HCV2

高保育價值 2 之監測

Monitoring indicators need to be targeted at the infrastructure development and use of natural resources, *fragmentation** of natural landscapes and/or ecosystems, maintenance/restoration of forest habitat types, etc. The Organization is responsible for monitoring the area under its control on an annual basis (or more frequently if needed).

監測指標須著重在自然資源的基礎設施開發和使用、自然景觀和/或生態系的破碎、森林棲息地型態的維護/復育等。組織負責進行年度基礎監測該地區(有需要將更頻繁地監測)。

HCV3 - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.

高保育價值 3 - 生態系和棲息地。珍稀、受威脅或瀕危生態系，棲息地或庇難區。

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV3**高保育價值 3 之定義****1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV3:**

For information on the protection of endangered species please check this website:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001774>

For more information about rare and valuable plants please check this website:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000037>

Or more information you can find at following available websites:

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000555>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/habitat>

Or please check following website to find more information, but in this web link the English version is incomplete and not updated:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0001683>

1. 國內界定高保育價值 3 之最佳可用資訊：

以下網站可搜尋保護瀕危物種的資訊：

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/CN/0001774>

以下網站可搜尋關於珍稀植物的資訊：

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/CN/0000037>

或以下網站提供更多資訊：

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/CN/0000555>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/CN/habitat>

或以下網站可提供更多資訊，但此網站英文版本不完整且未更新：

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0001683>

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Academia Sinica, Society for Wildlife and Nature, Council of Agriculture, Water Resources Agency, Endemic Species Research Institute, The Society of Wilderness, Environmental Quality Protection Foundation, Citizen of the Earth.

2. 對感興趣和受影響的利益相關方採用文化適當參與方式(該名單並不完整)：

中央研究院，中華民國自然生態保育協會，農委會，經濟部水利署，特有生物研究保育中心，荒野保護協會，環境品質文教基金會，地球公民基金會。

3. Examples of HCV3 ecosystems and habitats in the country:

Ecosystems and habitats of different wildlife and species of HCV3 (such as Taoyuan Guan-Xin Algal Reefs Ecosystem Major Wildlife Habitat) can be found at these websites:

https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/wildlife_habitats

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/species>

3. 國內高保育價值 3 生態系和棲息地案例：

以下網站可搜尋不同野生動物和高保育價值 3 物種之生態系和棲息地(例如：桃園觀新藻礁生態系野生動物保護區)：

https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/CN/wildlife_habitats

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/CN/species>

4. Geographic areas where HCV3 is likely present:

Geographic areas of likely occurrence of HCV3 can be found at this website (for instance, *Amentotaxus Formosana* could be used as a search example):

<https://portal.taibif.tw/>

4. 高保育價值 3 可能存在的地理區域：

由此網站可搜尋可能出現高保育價值 3 的地理區域(例如：臺灣穗花杉"*Amentotaxus formosana*"可作為搜尋案例)：

<https://portal.taibif.tw/>

5. Maps of HCV3 areas in the country:

Relevant information could be found at the following website:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/habitat>

5. 國內高保育價值 3 區域地圖：

以下網站可搜尋相關資訊：

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/CN/habitat>

6. Threats to HCV3 areas in the country:

Human disturbance

6. 國內高保育價值 3 之威脅：

人為干擾

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV3**維護高保育價值 3 之策略**

On Human Disturbance:

人為干擾方面：

The government of Chinese Taipei has approved a series of relevant laws to set up protection zones for wildlife, rare, threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats species to maintain their integrity, extent and the balance of natural ecosystems; fine or sentence is envisaged for those who break the laws; also, interested persons need to apply for permit if they intend to visit those protection zones; hunting and collecting are definitely not allowed.

臺灣已核准一系列相關法律，為野生動物、珍稀物種、受威脅物種、瀕危物種、特有物種或其他生物多樣性聚集及生態群落和棲息地物種建立保護區，以維護自然生態系完整性、範圍和平衡；對違法者將處以罰款或判刑；同樣，對有興趣走訪保護區的人，需申請許可證；不允許狩獵和採集。

In the meantime, the relevant Organizations have conducted breeding, planting, raising of those rare or threatened species to ensure their survival. From following website, the relevant acts, can be found: <https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000080>

同時，相關組織對這些珍稀與受威脅物種進行繁殖、種植、飼育以確保其生存。以下網站可搜尋臺灣批准相關法規：<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/legislation#menu>

There are many organizations or associations that involve local people in restoration and enhancing ecosystems, habitats, refugia for rare and threatened species; the management measures they propose are implemented exactly according to the laws to keep their compositional and structural complexity. Also, no illegal interventions are allowed. Thus, the following strategies need to be implemented to avoid human disturbance:

1. Observing current regulations.
2. Keeping close connection with local authorities.
3. Other measures relevant to the management and conservation.

臺灣有許多組織或協會包括當地民眾參與復育和加強珍稀與受威脅物種之生態系、棲息地、庇難區；根據法律提供管理措施並確實執行，以保持生物組成和結構複雜性。亦不允許任何非法干預。因此，需執行以下策略避免人為干擾：

1. 遵守現行法規。
2. 與地方政府保持密切聯繫。
3. 與管理和保育有關之其他措施。

MONITORING HCV3**高保育價值 3 之監測**

The Organization needs to conduct annual monitoring to check the environment, habitats, human activities and to control the number of visitors during the critical seasons to avoid the damaging or destruction of respective values. The frequency of monitoring might be adjusted, depending on local circumstances and specific values.

組織需進行年度監測以檢視環境、棲息地、人類活動，並在關鍵重要性季節控制遊客數量避免損害或破壞個別之價值。監視頻率可依據當地狀況和特定值進行調整。

HCV4 - Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

高保育價值 4 - 重要生態系服務。關鍵情況之基礎生態系服務，包括集水區保護和脆弱土壤斜坡侵蝕控制。

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV4

高保育價值 4 之定義

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV4:

Relevant geographic areas can be identified at this website:

<https://serv.swcb.gov.tw/> (available only in Chinese version as its used by local people)

<https://246.swcb.gov.tw/?lang=en>

Carbon Storage and Tree Production Value (Only in Chinese version)

<https://if.forest.gov.tw/landcover/index.html?appid=88042e42bc564b6fb4753bf5568fd07c#>

Forest Recreation: <https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Forest>

Trail: <https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Trail>

1. 國內界定高保育價值 4 之最佳可用資訊：

以下網站可搜尋相關地理區域：

<https://serv.swcb.gov.tw/>(僅有中文版本)

<https://246.swcb.gov.tw/?lang=zh-CN>

碳儲存和樹木生產價值(僅有中文版本)

<https://if.forest.gov.tw/landcover/index.html?appid=88042e42bc564b6fb4753bf5568fd07c#>

森林休閒：<https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Forest>

步道：<https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Trail>

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Academia Sinica, Society for Wildlife and Nature, Council of Agriculture, Water Resources Agency, Endemic Species Research Institute, The Society of Wilderness, Environmental Quality Protection Foundation, Citizen of the Earth, local governments, NPOs.

2. 對感興趣和受影響的利益相關方採用文化適當參與方式(該名單並不完整)：

中央研究院，中華民國自然生態保育協會，農委會，經濟部水利署，特有生物研究保育中心，荒野保護協會，環境品質文教基金會，地球公民基金會，地方政府，非營利組織。

3. Examples of HCV4 critical ecosystem services in the country can be seen at this website:

https://www.swcb.gov.tw/Topic/show_detail?id=4d4cf309c3f3424786b765c3cc6383ec

<https://www.swcb.gov.tw/home/Home/>

<https://www.wra.gov.tw/>

<http://wetland-tw.tcd.gov.tw/WetLandWeb/web-en/map-wetlands.html>

<http://wetland-tw.tcd.gov.tw/WetLandWeb/web-en/gallery.html>

3. 以下網站可搜尋臺灣高保育價值 4 重要生態系服務案例：

https://www.swcb.gov.tw/Topic/show_detail?id=4d4cf309c3f3424786b765c3cc6383ec

<https://www.swcb.gov.tw/home/Home/>

<https://www.wra.gov.tw/>

<http://wetland-tw.tcd.gov.tw/WetLandWeb/web-en/map-wetlands.html>

<http://wetland-tw.tcd.gov.tw/WetLandWeb/web-en/gallery.html>

4. Geographic areas where HCV4 is likely present are listed at this website:

Water Conservation

<https://serv.swcb.gov.tw/> (Only in Chinese version)

<http://fhy.wra.gov.tw/fhyv2/monitor/rain>

Carbon Storage and Tree Production Value (Only in Chinese version)

<https://if.forest.gov.tw/landcover/index.html?appid=88042e42bc564b6fb4753bf5568fd07c#>

Forest Recreation: <https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Forest>

Trail: <https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Trail>

4. 網站列出高保育價值 4 可能存在的地理區域：

水資源保護區：

<https://serv.swcb.gov.tw/> (僅有中文版本)

<https://fhy.wra.gov.tw/fhy/Alert/Reservoir>

碳儲存和樹木生產價值(僅有中文版本)

<https://if.forest.gov.tw/landcover/index.html?appid=88042e42bc564b6fb4753bf5568fd07c#>

森林休閒：<https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Forest>

步道：<https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Trail>

5. Maps of HCV4 areas in the country can be seen at this website:

Same as above.

5. 以下網站可搜尋國內高保育價值 4 區域地圖：

同上

6. Threats to HCV4 areas in the country:

- Landslides
- Soil erosion

6. 國內高保育價值 4 區域之威脅：

- 崩塌

- 土壤侵蝕

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV4

維護高保育價值 4 之策略

1. On landslides:

- Checking periodically, whether the riverbed or waterway is silted up with sediment and residue, particularly taking into consideration typhoon seasons.
- Planting, especially with deep-root trees to avoid landslides.

1. 崩塌方面：

- 定期檢查河床或水道是否被沉積物和殘留物淤塞，尤其颱風季節。
- 種植植物，特別是深根樹木以避免崩塌。

2. On soil erosion:

The Soil and Water Conservation Act to protect water areas; in particular, Article 21 of The Forestry Act has stated very clearly the responsibility of owner or stakeholder. For further details, please refer to the following website: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=M0040001>

For soil erosion, the forest owner or stakeholder have to complete reforestation and necessary water and soil conservation measures within an assigned period.

2. 土壤侵蝕方面：

臺灣已核准《水土保持法》保護水域；特別是《森林法》第 21 條明確規定所有者或利益相關方責任。以下網站可搜尋更多詳細資訊：

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=M0040001>

森林所有者或利益相關方對土壤侵蝕須在指定期間內完成再造林和必要之水土保持措施。

MONITORING HCV4

高保育價值 4 之監測

The Organization needs to collect samples annually (or more frequently if needed) to analyze the status and quality of respective values and take immediate actions (if necessary) to restore or improve these values. The Organization also needs to set up pre-caution system to maintain the water and soil quality during specific periods such as typhoon season or earthquake effect.

組織每年需採集樣本(如需要時更頻繁)分析各個數值的狀態和質量，並立即採取行動(如有必要)以復育或改善這些數值。在特定時期，例如颱風季節或地震影響，組織亦需建立預警系統，維持水源和土壤質量。

HCV5 - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous peoples.

高保育價值 5 - 社區需求。經由社區及原住民族之參與確認，滿足當地社區或原住民族基本需求（如生計、健康、營養、水等）之場址及資源。

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV5

高保育價值 5 之定義

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV5:

The best available information for identifying HCV5 is “The Indigenous peoples Basic Law” and “Community Forestry Planning Practices”. This Law is enacted for the purposes of protecting the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, promoting their subsistence and development and building inter-ethnic relations based on co-existence and prosperity. Please refer to following websites for more details:

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0130003>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0000436> (only Chinese version is available)

1. 國內界定高保育價值 5 之最佳可用資訊：

臺灣界定高保育價值 5 之最佳可用資訊是《原住民族基本法》和《社區林業計畫作業規範》。該法是為保護原住民族基本權利，促進其生存和發展，並在共存共榮基礎上建立族群關係。

以下網站可搜尋更多詳細資訊：

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0130003>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0000436> (僅有中文版本)

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Council of Indigenous peoples, local Indigenous peoples affairs authorities; Hakka Affairs Council (non-indigenous local communities), Forestry Bureau, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Water Resources Agency, local governments, NPOs (Non-Profit Organizations), Community council. Please refer to the following websites (only available in Chinese).

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0050077>

2. 對感興趣和受影響的利益相關方採用文化適當參與方式(該名單並不完整)：

原住民族委員會，地方原住民族事務主管機關；客家委員會(非原住民族地方社區)，林務局，水土保持局，經濟部水利署，地方政府，非營利組織，社區委員會。

可搜尋以下網站：<https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0050077>(僅有中文版本)

3. Examples of HCV5 sites and resources fundamental for local communities in the country:

The examples of HCV5 sites can be seen at this website (only available in Chinese):

<https://jrf-tw.gitbooks.io/taiwan-cor-shadow-report-2016-en/content/cor-32.html>

3. 國內高保育價值 5 本地社區場址及資源案例：

以下網站可搜尋高保育價值 5 案例(僅有中文版本)：

<https://jrf-tw.gitbooks.io/taiwan-cor-shadow-report-2016-en/content/cor-32.html>

4. Geographic areas where HCV5 is likely present:

The geographic areas and maps of HCV5 sites can be seen at these websites (available in Chinese version only):

For Indigenous people please refer to following websites:

<https://jrf-tw.gitbooks.io/taiwan-cor-shadow-report-2016-en/content/cor-32.html>

4. 高保育價值 5 可能存在的地理區域：

以下網站可搜尋高保育價值 5 地理區域和地圖(僅有中文版本)：

針對原住民族可搜尋以下網站：

<https://jrf-tw.gitbooks.io/taiwan-cor-shadow-report-2016-en/content/cor-32.html>

5. Maps of HCV5 areas in the country:

Same as above.

5. 國內高保護價值 5 區域地圖：

同上。

6. Threats to HCV5 areas in the country:

- Manpower shortage to manage and maintain the communities.
- Over-exploitation and illegal logging (causing deforestation) by human.

6. 國內高保護價值 5 區域之威脅：

- 缺乏管理和維護社區之人力。
- 人為過度開發和非法砍伐(造成毀林)。

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV5

維護高保護價值 5 之策略

1. On manpower shortage to manage and maintain the communities:

- Providing job opportunity for young generations to learn the skills at hometowns.
- Identifying volunteers with enthusiasm and willingness to maintain / enhance the forest condition periodically to meet the basic needs of local communities.

1. 缺乏管理和維護社區之人力方面

- 為年輕人在家鄉提供學習技能與工作機會。

- 確立具熱心和意願之志工定期維護/改善森林狀況，以符合當地社區基本需求。

2. On over-exploitation and illegal logging (causing deforestation) by humans:

The strategies to protect Indigenous peoples needs can be seen at the website indicated below; it explains, how the overall development of indigenous communities (including IPs) is promoted, including education, village development, culture protection and land rights; also, there is The Indigenous peoples Basic Law and Indigenous peoples Employment Rights Protection Act to protect IPs' rights.

<https://www.cip.gov.tw/zh-tw/index.html>

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0130003>

- Specific conservation measures shall be set up on a case by case basis, depending on the resources and basic needs identified through the engagement with the local community members.
- Informing local authorities immediately when discovering illegal logging.
- Harvesting shall follow Forest Management plan.

2. 人為過度開發和非法砍伐(造成毀林)方面

以下網站可搜尋保護原住民族需求之策略；說明如何促進原住民社區(包括原住民族)整體發展，涵蓋教育、鄉村發展、文化保護和土地權利；臺灣亦已核准《原住民基本法》和《原住民族工作權保障法》以保護原住民族權利。

<https://www.cip.gov.tw/zh-tw/index.html>

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0130003>

- 經由與當地社區成員參與確定之資源和基本需求，逐案制定具體保護措施。
- 發現非法砍伐時，應立即通知地方政府。
- 伐採應遵循森林經營計畫。

MONITORING HCV5

高保育價值 5 之監測

The Organization has to keep close watch on the basic needs of local communities (including indigenous peoples) to make sure that they are met (within the scope of The Organizations responsibilities under this standard). The monitoring needs to be conducted once a year, to ensure the compliance with respective requirements. The frequency of monitoring can be adjusted, if needed.

組織須密切關注當地社區基本需求(包括原住民族)，確保符合所需(在標準規範內之組織職責範圍)。每年需監測一次，確保符合個別要求。如有需要，可調整監測頻率。

HCV 6 - Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous peoples.

高保育價值 6 - 文化價值。具全球性或國家級文化、考古或歷史之重要意義；和/或對當地社區或原住民族傳統文化而言具有文化、生態、經濟或宗教/神聖重要性之場址、資源、棲息地和地景，需經由當地社區和原住民族之參與確認。

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 6

高保育價值 6 之定義

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV6:

Ministry of Culture and Council of Indigenous peoples are responsible for storage of information related to cultural values. Forest Bureau is in charge of respective forestry policies.

1. 國內界定高保育價值 6 之最佳可用資訊：

文化部和原住民族委員會負責保存與文化價值有關資訊。林務局負責個別林業政策。

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive): Council of Indigenous peoples, local Indigenous peoples affairs authorities, local communities, Forestry Bureau.

2. 對感興趣和受影響的利益相關方採用文化適當參與方式(該名單並不完整)：

原住民族委員會、地方原住民族事務主管機關、當地社區、林務局。

3. Examples of HCV6 significant cultural values in the country:

There are Forestry Culture Parks in Taiwan region: <https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/culture>
<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/area>

Lintianshan Forestry Culture Park: <https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000221>

Luodong Forestry Culture Park: <https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000222>
<https://nchdb.boch.gov.tw/assets/aboriginalSearch>

3. 國內高保育價值 6 具有重要文化價值案例：

臺灣林業文化公園：<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/culture>
<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/area>

林田山林業文化園區：<https://www.forest.gov.tw/ZH/0000221>

羅東林業文化園區：<https://www.forest.gov.tw/ZH/0000222>
<https://nchdb.boch.gov.tw/assets/aboriginalSearch>

4. Geographic areas where HCV6 is likely present:

Geographic areas and maps of HCV6 can be seen at these websites:

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/culture>

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/culture>

<https://www.cip.gov.tw/zh-tw/index.html>

4. 高保育價值 6 可能存在的地理區域：

以下網站可搜尋高保育價值 6 地理區域和地圖：

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/culture>

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/culture>

<https://www.cip.gov.tw/zh-tw/index.html>

5. Maps of HCV6 areas in the country can be seen at these websites:

Same as above.

5. 以下網站可搜尋臺灣高保育價值 6 區域地圖：

同上。

6. Threats to HCV6 areas in the country:

- Lack of funding and/or technology
- Lack of manpower to manage and maintain those cultural treasures and heritages.

6. 臺灣高保育價值 6 地區之威脅：

- 缺乏資金和/或技術。
- 缺乏人力管理和維護文化資產和遺產。

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV6

維護高保育價值 6 之策略

1. On lack of funding and/or technology:

- Raising more funds from public, governmental and/or private sources willing to donate and support the HCV6 maintaining plans.
- Looking for corporation with public, schools, companies and government to obtain more practical and useful technology and updated information, helping maintain HCV6.

1. 缺乏資金和/或技術方面

- 從願意捐贈和支持高保育價值 6 維護計畫的公眾、政府和/或私人籌募更多資金。
- 尋求與公眾、學校、公司和政府合作獲取更多實用與有用的技術和最新資訊，以維護高保育價值 6。

2. On lack of manpower to manage and maintain those cultural treasures and heritages:

- Providing job opportunity for young generations to learn the skills at hometowns.

- Identifying volunteers with enthusiasm and willingness to maintain / enhance the forest condition periodically to meet the basic needs of local communities.

2. 缺乏人力管理和維護文化資產和遺產方面

- 為年輕人在家鄉提供學習技能與工作機會。
- 確立具熱心和意願之志工定期維護/改善森林狀況，以符合當地社區基本需求。

MONITORING HCV6

高保育價值 6 之監測

The following key features have to be monitored: religious, spiritual, cultural, ecological, economic values and/or resources of critical importance for the local communities or Indigenous peoples. Monitoring has to be conducted annually, or with different frequencies, depending on a specific value(s).

須監測以下關鍵特徵：宗教、精神、文化、生態、經濟價值和/或對當地社區或原住民族至關重要資源。每年需監測一次，或根據特定數值進行不同頻率。

Annex H Additional indicators for NTFP 附錄 H 非木質林產品附加指標

For the certification of NTFP, The Organization shall comply with all the indicators of this standard (as clarified in Section F of this standard - Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers indicator), and with the NTFP-specific indicators of this annex.

對於非木質林產品的驗證，組織應遵循本標準的所有指標(如本標準第 F 節所示 - 指標、附件和驗證指標的使用說明)及本附件非木質林產品專有指標。

Indicator 1 NTFP (Criterion 1.3)

The management and use of NTFP comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including any existing customary rights.

指標 1 (準則 1.3) 對於非木質林產品的經營和使用應遵循所有適用之法律和規範，包括任何現有之習慣權。

Indicator 2 NTFP (Criterion 1.3)

Any permits or licenses necessary for the management or collection of the NTFP are kept up to date.

指標 2 (準則 1.3) 管理或收集非木質林產品所需之任何許可證或執照須在效期內。

Indicator 3 NTFP (Criterion 1.3)

When NTFP are aimed to human or animal consumption, all applicable legal and administrative requirements for hygiene and food safety are complied with.

指標 3 (準則 1.3) 當非木質林產品以人類或動物消費為目標時，均須符合所有衛生及食品安全之法律及行政規範。

Indicator 4 NTFP (Criterion 1.5)

Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the transportation and trade of NTFP* up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

指標 4 (準則 1.5) 非木質林產品在首次銷售點的運輸與貿易，應證明遵守國家法律、地方法規、批准的國際公約和必要作業守則之相關法規。

Indicator 5 NTFP (Criterion 2.3)

Use of appropriate personal protective equipment for NTFP management and harvesting activities is enforced.

指標 5 (準則 2.3) 非木質林產品之經營和伐採活動強制使用適當個人防護裝備。

Indicator 6 NTFP (Criterion 2.3)

Health and safety practices include specific work on NTFP management and harvesting.

指標 6 (準則 2.3) 非木質林產品之經營和伐採包括健康與安全規範之具體工作。

Indicator 7 NTFP (Criterion 2.5)

Workers receive specific job training for the management and use of NTFP.

指標 7 (準則 2.5) 勞工接受非木質林產品經營和使用之特定工作培訓。

Indicator 8 NTFP (Criterion 5.1)

Where the harvesting of an NTFP is shared between The Organization and the local community, there is an agreement settling the harvesting area, the harvesting technique, the maximum quantity or volume of product to be extracted by each party, and any consideration necessary to ensure coordinated harvesting of the product.

指標 8 (準則 5.1) 組織與當地社區共享非木質林產品之伐採，應達成協議，確定伐採範圍、伐採技術、各方獲取產品之最大數量或體積，及確保協調收穫產品之必要考量。

Indicator 9 NTFP (Criterion 5.2)

For the harvesting of NTFP, a sustainable harvesting level is calculated and met based on Best Available Information.

指標 9 (準則 5.2) 對於非木質林產品的伐採，依據可取得的最佳資訊計算並達到永續收穫層級。

Indicator 10 NTFP (Criterion 5.4)

Whenever possible, priority is given to processing the NTFP in local value-adding facilities.

指標 10 (準則 5.4) 在本地增值設施中儘可能優先處理非木質林產品。

Indicator 11 NTFP (Criterion 6.2)

The environmental impact assessment identifies and assesses the impacts of the NTFP management activities prior to the start of these activities.

指標 11 (準則 6.2) 在環境影響評估中界定和評估非木質林產品經營活動開始前之影響。

Indicator 12 NTFP (Criterion 6.3)

Where negative impacts to environmental values resulting from the management and use of NTFP occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

指標 12 (準則 6.3) 當非木質林產品的經營和使用對環境價值產生負面影響時，應採取

措施以避免進一步損害，並予以減緩和/或修復。

Indicator 13 NTFP (Criterion 7.1)

The Management plan defines specific operational objectives for the management of NTFP.

指標 13 (準則 7.1) 經營計畫中定義非木質林產品經營之具體運作目標。

Indicator 14 NTFP (Criterion 7.2)

The Management plan includes rights of use of the NTFP, socio-economic conditions of the harvesters and potential social impacts of NTFP management.

指標 14 (準則 7.2) 經營計畫包括非木質林產品的使用權、收穫者的社會經濟狀況及非木質林產品經營之潛在社會影響。

Indicator 15 NTFP (Criterion 7.2)

The Management plan includes mapping of the areas of distribution and use of NTFP.

指標 15 (準則 7.2) 經營計畫包括標記非木質林產品之分佈和使用區域。

Indicator 16 NTFP (Criterion 7.2)

The Management plan describes the NTFP quantitatively and establishes the harvesting rate, method of management, harvesting and regeneration that ensures the sustainability of harvesting.

指標 16 (準則 7.2) 經營計畫量化描述非木質林產品，並制定伐採率、經營方法、伐採和更新以確保伐採之永續性。

Indicator 17 NTFP (Criterion 7.2)

The annual plans include actions related to NTFP management and use, as well as preventive environmental measures deemed necessary.

指標 17 (準則 7.2) 年度計畫包括與非木質林產品經營和使用有關之行動，及認為必要的預防性環境措施。

Indicator 18 NTFP (Criterion 7.3)

Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each NTFP management objective.

指標 18 (準則 7.3) 建立可查核標的及評估頻率，以監測每個非木質林產品經營目標之進度。

Indicator 19 NTFP (Criterion 8.2)

Management monitoring assesses the impacts of NTFP management on their own stocks

(volume harvested, rate of regeneration or growth, vigor of stocks and individuals, etc.).

指標 19 (準則 8.2) 管理監測評估非木質林產品經營對其既有立木蓄積量的影響(材積收穫量，更新或生長速度，林相和個體的生長活力等)。

Indicator 20 NTFP (Criterion 8.2)

Management monitoring assesses the potential environmental impacts of NTFP collection or management.

指標 20 (準則 8.2) 管理監測評估非木質林產品採集或經營之潛在環境影響。

Indicator 21 NTFP (Criterion 8.2)

Management monitoring assesses the potential social impacts of NTFP collection or management.

指標 21 (準則 8.2) 管理監測評估非木質林產品採集或經營之潛在社會影響。

Indicator 22 NTFP (Criterion 8.5)

A system is implemented to track and trace all NTFP that are marketed as FSC certified, to the extent determined by the scope of the certificate.

指標 22 (準則 8.5) 所有 FSC 驗證銷售之非木質林產品，確定在證書規範內執行追蹤和追溯系統。

Indicator 23 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 8.5)

It is demonstrated based on best available information or pollen analysis that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates from within the FSC certified MU before the honey can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

指標 23 用於蜂蜜 (準則 8.5) 依據可取得之最佳資訊或花粉分析證明，至少 50% 的花粉收集來自 FSC 驗證經營單元內，爾後出售蜂蜜始能宣稱：FSC 100%。

Indicator 24 NTFP (Criterion 10.7)

In the case of the use of pesticides, methods of application are used that minimize the quantities used and ensure that NTFP are not affected negatively.

指標 24 (準則 10.7) 在使用農藥情況下，應盡量減少使用量以確保非木質林產品不受負面影響。

Indicator 25 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 10.7)

Sickness of the bees is treated physically such as with steam or fire to disinfect the beehives. For treatment of varroa mites, the following substances are used:

- formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid.

- menthol, eucalyptole and camphor.

指標 25 用於蜂蜜 (準則 10.7) 對蜜蜂的疾病進行物理治療，例如用蒸汽或火來消毒蜂箱。用於治療蜜蜂蜂蟻的物質有：

- 甲酸、乳酸、乙酸和草酸。
- 薄荷醇、桉葉油和樟腦。

Indicator 26 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 10.9)

Feeding of bees only takes place in cases of lack of natural food sources, due to climatic conditions or alike, e.g. during winter periods. When bee families are fed, a log book is kept for each bee family/bee hive, including:

- a) food product fed, e.g. sugar
- b) amount fed
- c) date/period fed.

指標 26 用於蜂蜜 (準則 10.9) 由於氣候條件或類似因素，只有在缺乏天然食物來源情況下才會餵食蜜蜂，例如冬季。當蜂群被餵食時，每個蜂群/蜂箱會有一本日誌，包括：

- a) 餵食的食品，例如：糖
- b) 餵食量
- c) 餵食日期/期間。

Indicator 27 NTFP (Criterion 10.11)

NTFP harvesting and extraction practices are implemented in a way that preserves environmental values.

指標 27 (準則 10.11) 非木質林產品伐採和採集工作以保護環境價值之方式執行。

Indicator 28 NTFP (Criterion 10.11/Criterion 10.7)

In the event of temporary storage of NTFP* in the forest, this is carried out in such a way as to minimize the risk of loss of product quality and the risk of spreading pests or diseases.

指標 28 (準則 10.7/準則 10.11) 將非木質林產品臨時存放於森林情況下，應將產品質量損失風險和病蟲害傳播風險降至最低。

Indicator 29 NTFP (Criterion 10.11)

Temporary storage techniques for NTFP, where relevant, are included in the Management plan.

指標 29 (準則 10.11) 經營計畫中包括非木質林產品臨時儲存之相關技術。

Indicator 30 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 8.5)

Maps of the location of all beehives and the apiary are clear, up to date and at an appropriate scale. The maps include land use data of the surroundings within a radius of 1500 meters (1.5

km) and provide the estimated percentage coverage of *forest** land, meadows, heathlands, organic agricultural fields and conventional agricultural fields with specification of crops.

指標 30 用於蜂蜜 (準則 8.5) 所有蜂箱和養蜂場之位置圖是清晰，最新且尺度適當。這些地圖包括半徑為 1500 米(1.5 公里)內周圍地區的土地使用數據，並提供林地、草地、荒地、有機農田和一般農田的估算百分比覆蓋率及作物規格。

Indicator 31 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 8.5)

The apiary sitting with the location of the beehives

- a) is identifiable in the field,
- b) is within a radius of 1500 m (1,5 km) around the beehives predominantly (at least 70%) covered by natural vegetation, FSC certified forest land (area within the certified MU) and/or low input farmland with low to no use of pesticides,
- c) is away from the road more than 10 meters (with anti-bee net); and away from the road more than 20 meters (no anti-bee net).
- d) is at an appropriate distance from other sources of pollution and contamination; also placed at a distance of the minimum of 100 meters from houses, communities and tribes.

指標 31 用於蜂蜜 (準則 8.5)

蜂箱在養蜂場的位置：

- a) 在現場可識別
- b) 在蜂箱周圍 1500 公尺(1.5 公里)的半徑範圍內，主要(至少 70%)被天然植被覆蓋、FSC 驗證的林地(驗證的經營單元內)和/或低投入或盡量不使用農藥之農田。
- c) 距道路 10 公尺以上(有防蜂網)；距離道路超過 20 公尺(沒有防蜂網)。
- d) 與其他污染和感染源保持適當距離；離房屋、社區和部落至少 100 公尺。

Annex I List of rare and threatened species in the country

附錄 I 國家珍稀與受威脅物種名錄

Kindly refer to the following website for relevant information:

K. T. Shao, Catalogue of life in Taiwan. Web electronic publication version 2009

<http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw>

相關訊息請參考以下網站：

K. T. Shao, 臺灣物種名錄。電子出版品 2009

<http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw>

Annex J Glossary of Terms 附錄 J 專有名詞

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien species Programme of the Convention on Biological diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

本專有名詞盡可能包括國際公認的定義。來源包括聯合國糧食及農業組織(FAO)、生物多樣性公約(1992)、千禧年生態系評估(2005)以及國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN)、國際勞工組織(ILO)與生物多樣性公約的入侵外來種計畫在其官方網站提供的線上術語表的定義。引用其他來源時會加以引述。

The term based on means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic Indicators, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

本專有名詞是指從國際來源中提供的現有定義加以改編而來。

國際通用指標中所使用的詞彙，若未於本專有名詞或其他規範性之 FSC 文件中定義，則以簡編牛津英語詞典或牛津簡明辭典定義使用。

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation* Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

適應性經營：藉由學習現有措施的成果不斷地改進經營政策和作業方式的一種系統化程序。(出處：Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a *Management unit**. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the *Management unit**. The following are examples of *affected stakeholders**:

- *Local communities**
- *Indigenous peoples**

- *Workers**
- *Forest* dwellers*
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- *Tenure** and *use rights** holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of *affected stakeholders**, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

受影響之利益相關方：因經營單元進行的活動而受到或可能受到影響的任何人、群眾或團體；如鄰近經營單元的個人、群眾或團體，但不限定於上述範圍(如下游地區的地主)。以下列舉出受影響之利益相關方為例：

- 當地社區
- 原住民族
- 勞工
- 居住在森林中的人
- 鄰近地區的居民
- 下游地區的地主
- 當地製造商
- 當地商人
- 具有所有權和使用權者，包括地主
- 經授權或認可的組織，其行為代表受影響之利益相關方，如社會和環境非政府組織(NGO)、工會等。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Affected Rights Holder: Persons and groups, including *Indigenous peoples**, *traditional peoples** and *local communities** with *legal** or *customary rights** who's *free, prior and informed consent** is required to determine management decisions.

受影響的權利擁有者：具有法律或習慣權的人和團體，包括原住民族、傳統住民及當地社區，在其自願並事前知情同意之情況下決定經營決策。

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on *Biological Diversity** (CBD), *Invasive Alien Species** Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

外來種：藉由引進過去或現在自然分布之外來物種、亞種或低階分類群；包括這些物

種可能存活並隨後繁殖的任何部分、配子體、種子、卵或繁殖體。(出處：Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive *Alien Species** Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Applicable law: Means applicable to *The Organization** as a *legal** person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the *Management unit** and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria**. This includes any combination of *statutory law** (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes *legal** precedence over all other *legal** instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

適用法律：組織作為法人或企業適用的法律條文中最為有利的，且這些法律會影響 FSC 原則和準則之履行。包含成文法(議會批准)和判例法(法庭解釋)的任意組合、附屬規章、相關行政程序，以及相較於其他法律文書具有優先權的國家憲法(若存在)。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Aquifer: A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield *significant** quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. World *Conservation** Union (IUCN)).

含水層：單個岩層、岩層群或部分的岩層中含有充分飽和具滲透性的物質，可產生充沛的水量提供水井及泉水做為該地區具有經濟價值的水資源。(出處：Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. World *Conservation** Union (IUCN)).

Best Available Information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with *stakeholders** that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through *reasonable** effort and cost, subject to the *scale** and *intensity** of the management activities and the *Precautionary Approach**.

可取得的最佳資訊：基於預防原則，按其經營活動之規模及強度，經由合理的付出及代價所取得最可信的、精準的、完整的且/或相關的數據、事實、文件、專家意見、田野調查結果與權益相關者的諮詢結果。

Binding Agreement: A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

具約束力的協議：書面的或非書面的交易或協議，其簽署具有強制和法律約束力。參與協議的當事人依其自由意志和行為自主履行協議。

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** (Source: Convention on *Biological diversity** 1992, Article 2).

生物多樣性：來自所有來源的生物體間的變異性，尤其包括陸地、海洋和其他水生生態系，以及它們所屬的生態綜合體；這包括物種內、物種間和生態系的多樣性。(出處：Convention on Biological diversity 1992, Article 2).

Biological control agents: *Organisms** used to eliminate or regulate the population of other *organisms** (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

生物防治劑：指用於消除或限制其他生物族群的生物。(出處：Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Child (includes children and youth; adapted for conditions in Chinese Taipei): Children are defined as persons aged below twelve, and youth are defined as persons aged between twelve and eighteen. A person who reached 18 years of age is defined as adult (According to the law of Chinese Taipei on The *Protection** of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act).

兒童(此標準包括兒童和青少年; 適合臺灣情況)：兒童被定義為十二歲以下的人，青少年被定義為十二至十八歲的人。年齡在十八歲以上的人被定義為成人(根據法律兒童及少年福利與權益保障法)。

Collective bargaining: a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and *workers** organization, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

勞資談判：雇主或雇主組織與勞工組織間自願談判的過程，藉由勞資協議對僱傭條款和條件進行協商。(ILO Convention 98, Article 4)

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made *publicly available**, might put at *risk** *The Organization**, its business interests or its relationships with *stakeholders**, clients and competitors.

機密資訊：私人事實、數據和內容，若公諸於眾可能危及該組織、商業利益或其與權益相關者、客戶和競爭對手之關係。

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the *connectivity**. Related to the structural *connectivity** concept; functional or behavioral *connectivity** refers to how connected an area is for a process,

such as an animal moving through different types of *landscape** elements. *Aquatic connectivity** deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and *organisms**, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic *ecosystems** of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of *Landscapes** and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

連結性、連通度：廊道、網絡或基質之間的連結或空間連續性的程度；隔閡越少，則具有越高的連結性。與結構連結性的概念有關，機能或行為連結性是指一個地區在某些過程的連結程度，如動物能在不同類型地景元素間移動的程度。水域的連結性指的是物質及生物能在不同水域生態系區塊間，或地下水和地表水之間移動及運輸的程度。(出處：Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of *Landscapes** and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence *long-term**. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

保育/保護：用於描述目標為長期維持特定之環境或文化價值的經營活動時，此二名詞能夠相互通用。經營活動的範圍可能包含從無或些微到具有一定程度之適當的介入，以及活動設計用以維持或有能力維護這些確定的價值。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the *Management unit** for which *conservation** is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive *objective**; such areas include *representative sample areas**, *conservation zones**, *protection** *areas**, *connectivity** *areas* and *High Conservation Value Areas**.

保育區網絡：經營單元內以保育為主要目標，及在某些情況下，保育是唯一目標的區域；這類區域包含代表性區域、保育帶、保護區、連結區及高保育價值區。

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the *Principles** and *Criteria**, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of *conservation** or *protection** than the other. The term protected area is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the *Principles** and *Criteria**, management of these areas should involve active *conservation**, not passive

*protection** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

保育帶和保護區：指一特定區域，因其自然環境或文化價值，或為監測、評估或研究目的所需，而被指訂和經營主要用於保育物種、棲息地、生態系、自然特性或其他該特定區域價值；在此區域內不一定需排除其他經營活動。就原則和準則而言，這些名詞能夠相互通用，且不意味著兩者的保育或保護程度有高低之分。這些區域不被稱為「保護區」，因此名詞在許多國家中是指具有法律或正式地位，受到國家規章的保護。在原則和準則中，上述區域的經營應進行積極的保育行動，而非僅消極的保護。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to *affected stakeholders**. An *ecosystem service** is considered to be *critical** (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a *threat** of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of *local communities*, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of *significant* infrastructure** (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and *risk** for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

關鍵的：指在原則 9 和 HCVs 中與不可取代性相關之關鍵性或根本的概念，且用於形容此 HCV，當損失或遭受重大破壞後將對受影響之利益相關方造成嚴重的偏見或痛苦。當一個生態系服務的瓦解可能造成或威脅當地社區的福祉、健康或生存、環境、HCVs 或重要基礎設施運作(道路、水壩、建築物等)遭受嚴重的負面影響時，該生態系服務將被視為具有關鍵重要性的(HCV 4)。此處的關鍵性指的是自然資源以及環境和社經價值的重要性和風險。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a *Principle** (of *forest** stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

準則：檢視(森林驗證的)原則是否充分執行的方法。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

文化適當的(機制)：用以向外連絡目標團體的措施/方法，該方法符合目標團體的習俗、價值、敏感度及其生活方式。

Customary law: Interrelated sets of *customary rights** may be recognized as *customary law**. In some jurisdictions, *customary law** is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the *statutory law** for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions *customary law** complements *statutory law** and is applied in specified

circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political *forest** and *customary rights** in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60(3):761812).

習慣法：由各個相關的約定俗成的權利集結而成。在某些司法權下，習慣法的權限相當於成文法，且針對特定的種族或社群時能夠取而代之；另外，習慣法能彌補成文法之不足，並能運用於特殊的情況之下。(出處：Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and *customary rights** in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60(3):761812).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

習慣權：此種權利產生自長期且重複發生的習慣或傳統習俗，因其重複發生並不間斷地被默許，而在地理或社會單位上獲得法律的效力。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0)

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation*, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in *employment* or *occupation**; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in *employment* or *occupation** as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers and *workers** organization* where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article1). *Sexual orientation was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of *discrimination** which may occur.

歧視：包含 a)基於種族、膚色、性別、宗教、政治主張、血統、社會門閥、性別取向所作足以喪失或損害就業與職業方面之機會均等或待遇平等之影響的任何差別、排斥或偏好；b)這種其他差別、排斥或偏好足以喪失或損害就業或職業，機會或待遇平等之影響，可由相關成員與代表性雇主和勞工組織及其他適當的機構協商後確定(改編自國際勞工組織第 111 號公約第 1 條)。“性別取向”因確認為另種可能發生的歧視，而被添加到第 111 號公約之定義中。

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization**, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria**, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

爭議：為了 IGI 的目的，是指任何人或任何組織，針對經營活動或對 FSC 原則及準則的符合程度，向組織表達抱怨的不滿表示，並期望組織能對抱怨作出回應。(出處：based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial duration: *Dispute** that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

長期爭議：爭端持續超過 FSC 體制預先定義的時程兩倍以上的時間，(也就是說，收到投訴後超過 6 個月以上，根據 FSC-STD-20-001)。

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the International Generic *Indicators**, a *dispute of substantial magnitude** is a *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the *legal** or *customary rights** of *Indigenous peoples** and *local communities**;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a *scale** that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against *forest* workers** and *stakeholders**.

重大爭議：為了國際通用指標的目的，重大爭議涉及下列一項或多項的爭議：

- 影響原住民族和當地社區的法定或約定俗成的權利；
- 經營活動的負面衝擊規模已到不可逆轉或減緩的程度；
- 身體暴力；
- 損壞財產；
- 軍事機構的存在；
- 針對林區勞工和權益相關者的恐嚇行為。

這份清單應由標準制定者做適宜的修改或新增。

Due consideration: To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (Blacks Law Dictionary, 1979).

適當考慮：在某種情況下，賦予某一特定因素應得的權重或重要性，這需謹慎處理。(Blacks Law Dictionary, 1979 年)

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. *Economic viability** may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

經濟可行性：一個相對獨立的社會、經濟或政治單位在發展和生存上的能力。經濟可行性可能為必要的，但不等同於盈利能力。(出處：Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Eco-regional: Large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions (Source: WWF Global 200. [http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/ what_is_an_ecoregion/](http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/)).

生態區域：包含地理上不同的物種，自然群落和環境條件的集合的大塊土地或水域。(出處：WWF Global 200. http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on *Biological diversity** 1992, Article 2).

生態系：植物、動物和微生物群落及其非生物環境相互作用而成的功能單元所組合而成的動態複合體。(出處：Convention on Biological diversity 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic *ecosystem** characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an *ecosystem** maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). *Ecosystem functions** include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. *Indicators** for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. *Conservation** Biology 4(4):355364).

生態系功能：生態系固有的特性，與生態系維持其健全性的狀態和過程相關(如初級生產力、食物鏈、生物地理化學循環)。生態系功能包含各種過程，如分解、生產、養分循環和養分及能量的流動。對 FSC 的目標而言，此定義包含生態系和演化的程序，如基因流和干擾體系、再生循環和生態系列發展(演替)階段。(出處：Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. *Indicators** for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. *Conservation** Biology 4(4):355364).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from *ecosystems**. These include:

- provisioning services such as food, *forest** products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- Cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

生態系服務：人們自生態系取得的利益。包含

- 維生功能，如糧食、林產物和水；
- 調節功能，如洪水、乾旱、土地退化、空氣品質、氣候和疾病的調節；
- 扶持功能，如土壤形成和養分循環；以及
- 文化功能和文化價值，如娛樂、心靈、宗教和其他非物質利益。

(出處：Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Employment and Occupation: includes access to vocational training, access to *employment* and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (ILO Convention 111, Article1.3).

雇傭和職業：包括參加職業訓練、就業及特定職業的就業機會以及雇傭條款及條件 (ILO Convention 111, Article1.3).

Engaging / engagement: The process by which *The Organization** communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or *affected stakeholders** ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

參與：此為組織與感興趣和/或受影響的利益相關方進行溝通、商議以及/或提供其參與在內的過程，並保證權益相關者所關心、渴望、期望、需要、權利和機會，皆會在建立、執行和更新經營計畫時被考慮在內。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on *Environmental impact assessment**, guidelines for FAO field

projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

環境影響評估(EIA)：用於確定擬議項目的潛在環境及社會影響，評估替代方案，設計出並納入適當的預防、緩解、管理及監測措施的系統化過程。(出處：based on Environmental impact *assessment**, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome,-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- *ecosystem functions** (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- *biological diversity**;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- *Landscape** values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

環境價值：以下各項生物物理和人類環境的要素：

- 生態系功能(包括碳吸存和儲存)
- 生物多樣性
- 水資源
- 土壤
- 大氣
- 地景價值(包括文化和心靈價值)

上述要素的實際價值取決於人類和社會觀感。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Equal remuneration* for men and women workers for work of equal value: refers to rates of *remuneration** established without *discrimination** based on sex (ILO Convention 100, Article 1b).

男女同工同酬同等價值的工作：指在無性別歧視下制定薪資報酬率。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on *stakeholders** that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

外部性：進行的活動對未直接參與活動的利益相關方或是未包含在標準成本會計系統

中的自然資源或環境所產生的正面和負面影響；在這些活動下的產品市場價格未反映全部的成本或利益。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Fair compensation: *Remuneration** that is proportionate to the *magnitude** and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

合理補償：藉由另一方或可歸因於第一方之傷害，提供與規模及服務類型成比例的報酬。

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P2O5 and K2O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

肥料：常見施用於土壤以促進植物生長的氮、五氧化二磷和氧化鉀的無機或有機物質。

Fibre Testing: a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre based products.

木材纖維測試：一種木材鑑定技術，用於辨別實木與纖維產品之科、屬、種與來源。

Forced or compulsory labour: work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/herself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1)

強迫或強制勞動：以任何懲罰藉以威脅、強迫任何人非自願地進行工作或服務。(ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1).

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of *Forest** Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on *Forest** Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

森林：主要以林木為優勢種的大片土地。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of *Forest** Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on *Forest** Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Fragmentation: The process of dividing *habitats** into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original *habitat**, loss in *connectivity**, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. *Fragmentation** is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of *native species**, especially in forested *landscapes**, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to *Intact Forest Landscapes**, the *fragmentation** of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (SOURCE: Adapted

from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

破碎化：棲息地劃為較小塊狀之過程，此過程將喪失原始棲地及連接度、減少塊狀大小與增加塊狀隔離度。特別在森林地景中，破碎化被認為是喪失本地物種最重要因素之一，亦為目前引起滅絕危機的主要原因之一。參考未受干擾的森林地景，受到關注的破碎化則由人類工業活動所引起。(出處：Adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422)

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A *legal** condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. *Free, prior and informed consent** includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the *Principle** of *Free, prior and informed consent** of *Indigenous peoples** () (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and *Protection** of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 1923 July 2004).

自願並事前知情同意：用以描述一個合法的情況，當個人或社區在同意活動進行前，已清楚評估並瞭解活動將造成的影響和結果，且在表達同意時已掌握所有相關的事實。自願並事前知情同意，包括同意、修改、阻擋或撤回其批准的權利。(出處：Based on the Preliminary working paper on the *Principle** of *Free, prior and informed consent** of *Indigenous peoples** () (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and *Protection** of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 1923 July 2004).

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14)

FSC 交易：購買或銷售具有 FSC 聲明產品的銷售文件。(出處：ADV-40-004-14)

Gender equality: *Gender equality** or *gender equity** means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty, Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

性別平等：性別平等或性別公平表示女性和男性在實現其全部人權以及促進經濟、社會、文化和政治發展中從中受益並擁有平等的條件。(出處：Adapted from FAO, IFAD

and ILO workshop on Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty, Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009).

Genetically modified organism: An *organism** in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (*Genetically modified organisms**)).

基因改良生物：指一生物體，其遺傳物質不是透過自然發生之交配和/或自然重組的方式產生改變。(出處：Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (*Genetically modified organisms**)).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an *organism** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

基因型：生物體的基因構造。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Good faith: A process of *engagement** where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle *disputes** (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

善意：雙方盡一切努力達成協議進行真正且具有建設性的談判，避免談判延誤並尊重已達成及制定中的協議，給予足夠時間討論和解決爭端之過程。(改編自 Motion 40:2017).

Grassland: Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing *Forest**-Related Definitions for use by various *stakeholders**).

草地：喬木或灌木覆蓋率低於10%之草本植物的土地。(出處：UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing *Forest**-Related Definitions for use by various *stakeholders**).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an *organism** or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on *Biological diversity**, Article 2).

棲息地：指生物或族群出現的地方或區域型態。(出處：Based on the Convention on *Biological diversity**, Article 2).

Habitat features: *Forest** stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;

- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- *Forest** openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small *wetlands**, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

棲息地特性：林分屬性和結構，包括但不限於：

- 老齡的商業和非商業林木的樹齡明顯大於樹冠層的平均樹齡；
- 具有特殊生態價值的林木；
- 垂直和水平的複雜性；
- 枯立木；
- 枯倒木；
- 由自然干擾引起的林中空地；
- 築巢地點；
- 小型濕地、泥澤及沼澤；
- 池塘；
- 繁殖區；
- 覓食和築巢，包括季節性的覓食週期；
- 遷徙區；
- 冬眠區。

Hazardous work (in the context of child and youth labour in Chinese Taipei): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's and youth's physical, mental or moral health should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous *child** and youth labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a *child** or youth being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the type of hazard child or youth labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, *inter alia*, to

- Work which exposes children or youth to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children or youth to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child* or youth is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

危險的工作(就臺灣童工和青年勞工而言)：任何可能危害兒童和青年身心健康的工作都不得由 18 歲以下的任何人進行。危險的童工和青年勞動是在危險或不健康的條件下工作，可能會因不良的安全與健康標準及工作安排而導致童工或青年被殺或受傷/致殘(通常是永久性的)和/或生病(通常是永久性的)。在確定第 182 號公約第 3(d)條所指的危險類型童工或青年勞工時，並確定它們存在的地方時，應特別考慮到

- 使兒童或青少年遭受身體，心理或性虐待的工作；
- 在地下，危險高度的水下或密閉空間工作；
- 使用危險的機械，設備和工具，或者涉及人工搬運或運輸重物；
- 在不健康的環境中工作，例如，可能使兒童或青少年暴露於有害物質，試劑或過程中，或暴露於溫度，噪音程度或振動對其健康會造成損害的環境中；
- 在特別困難的條件下工作，例如長時間工作或在夜間工作，或在兒童或青年不合理地被限制在雇主所經營的場地工作。(ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011)

Heavy work (in the context of child and youth labour in Chinese Taipei): refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children and youth health (Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017)

繁重工作(就臺灣童工和青年勞工而言)：指可能對兒童健康有害或危險的工作(出處：FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017)

High Conservation Value (HCV): Any of the following values:

- HCV 1: Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered* species, that are significant* at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2: Landscape*-level ecosystems* and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes*,

large landscape*-level ecosystems* and ecosystem* mosaics that are significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

- HCV 3: Ecosystems* and habitats*. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.
- HCV 4: Critical* ecosystem services*. Basic ecosystem services* in critical* situations, including protection* of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities* or Indigenous peoples* (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement* with these communities or Indigenous peoples*.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or Indigenous peoples*, identified through engagement* with these local communities* or Indigenous peoples*. (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

高保育價值：任何以下價值：

- HCV 1 – 物種多樣性。生物多樣性的集中程度，包括對全球性、區域性或國家層級而言重要的原生特有物種和珍稀、受威脅或瀕危物種。
- HCV 2 – 地景層級的生態系和鑲嵌體。未受干擾的森林地景，對全球性、區域性或國家層級的大型地景層級生態系和鑲嵌體具有重要意義，其蘊含絕大多數自然分布與豐富自然規律下存在、可存活之物種族群。
- HCV 3 – 生態系和棲地。稀有、受威脅或瀕危物種的生態系、棲息地或庇難區。
- HCV 4 – 重大的生態系服務。在重大情況下的基本生態系服務，包括集水區的保護和脆弱土壤及邊坡的控制。
- HCV 5 – 社區需求。為滿足當地社區或原住民族基本需求(如生計、健康、養分、水等)的土地和資源，經由上述社區和原住民族之參與予以確認。
- HCV 6 – 文化價值。具有全球性或國家級文化、考古學或歷史上重要地位、和/或對當地社區或原住民族傳統文化具有重大文化的、生態的、經濟的或宗教的/神聖的重要性的土地、資源、棲息地和地景，經由上述社區和原住民族之參與予以確認。(出處：based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values**.

高保育價值區域：已確認高保育價值之生存與維護所必要的區域及物理空間。

ILO Core (Fundamental) Labour Conventions: these are labour standards that cover fundamental *Principles** and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**; the elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**; the effective abolition of child* labour; and the elimination of *discrimination** in respect of *employment and occupation**. The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and *Protection** of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and *Collective Bargaining** Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced *Labour** Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced *Labour** Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- *Minimum Age** Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of *Child** *Labour** Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal *Remuneration** Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- *Discrimination** (*Employment and Occupation**) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core *Conventions** *Principles**, 2017.

國際勞工組織的核心(基本)勞工公約：這些勞工標準涵蓋了工作中的基本原則和權利：結社自由和對勞資談判權的有效承認；消除一切形式的強迫或強制勞動；有效廢除童工；消除關於就業和職業的歧視。八個基本公約是：

- 結社自由和保護組織權公約，1948年(第87號)
- 組織權和勞資談判權公約，1949年(第98號)
- 強迫勞動公約，1930年(第29號)
- 廢除強迫勞動公約，1957年(第105號)
- 最低年齡公約，1973年(第138號)
- 最惡劣形式的童工勞動公約，1999年(第182號)
- 同酬公約，1951年(第100號)
- 歧視(就業和職業)公約，1958年(第111號)

出處：FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core *Conventions** *Principles**, 2017.

ILO Declaration on Fundamental *Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18th June 1998 (Annex revised 15 June 2010):** is a resolute reaffirmation of ILO *Principles** (art 2)

which declares that all Members, even if they have not *ratified** the Conventions in question, have an obligation, arising from the very fact of membership in *The Organization**, to respect, to promote and to realize, in *good faith** and in accordance with the Constitution, the *Principles** concerning the fundamental rights which are the subject of those Conventions, namely:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**;
- The elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**;
- The effective abolition of *child* labour**; and
- The elimination of *discrimination** in respect of *employment and occupation**.

Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017.

1998 年 6 月 18 日在日內瓦舉行的第八十六屆國際勞工大會會議通過的國際勞工組織宣言，提到工作基本原則和權利及其後續的行動(2010 年 6 月 15 日修訂的附件)：

向所有成員堅決重申國際勞工組織的原則(第 2 條)，即使尚未批准討論中的公約，由於是本組織成員也有義務尊重、促進和實現，按照憲法表現以善意的方式，作為這些公約主題的基本權利的原則，即：

- 結社自由和有效承認勞資談判之權利；
- 消除一切形式的強迫或強制勞動；
- 有效廢除童工；和
- 消除有關就業和職業方面的歧視。

出處：FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017.

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *Management unit** complies with the requirements of an FSC *Criterion**. *Indicators** and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible *forest** management at the level of the *Management unit** and are the primary basis of *forest** evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

指標：可被用來測量或描述的定量或定性的變化，提供判斷經營單元是否依循 FSC 準則之要求的一種方法。因此，指標及相關的門檻在經營單元層級及基本的森林評估中定義出負責任的森林經營規範。(出處：FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009))

Indigenous peoples: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or *Criterion** is self-identification as *Indigenous peoples** at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;

- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet Who are *Indigenous peoples** October 2007; United Nations Development Group, Guidelines on *Indigenous peoples** Issues United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of *Indigenous peoples**, 13 September 2007).

原住民族：具有以下特性的民眾和群體：

- 主要的特性或標準為個體具身為原住民族的自我認同，並被社區認同為其成員；
- 在前殖民和/或前移民社會中具有歷史延續性；
- 與領地和周遭的自然資源有很強的聯結性；
- 獨特的社會、經濟和政治系統；
- 獨特的語言、文化和信仰；
- 屬於社會的非優勢群體；
- 在與一般社會相區別的同時，決心維持和重建其傳統環境及系統。

(出處：Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet Who are *Indigenous peoples** October 2007; United Nations Development Group, Guidelines on *Indigenous peoples** Issues United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of *Indigenous peoples**, 13 September 2007).

Infrastructure: In the context of *forest** management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan**.

基礎設施：在森林經營的內容中，執行經營計畫的過程中所必要的道路、橋樑、涵洞、原木集材場、採石場、蓄水池、建築物及其他結構。

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on *Biological diversity**, Article 8(j); and World *Intellectual property** Organization. What is *Intellectual property**? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

智慧財產權：包含實際作業和腦中的知識、創新和創意。(出處：Based on the Convention on Biological diversity, Article 8(j); and World *Intellectual property** Organization.

What is *Intellectual property**? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

強度：量測經營活動或其他會對自然環境造成影響的作業活動之作用力、嚴重程度或強度的標準。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a *Management unit**. The following are examples of *interested stakeholders**.

- *Conservation** organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example *High Conservation Values**.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

感興趣之利益相關方：對經營單元進行的活動表現出或可能具有興趣的任何人、群眾或團體。以下列舉出感興趣之利益相關方：

- 保育團體，如環境非政府組織；
- 勞工(權益)組織，如工會；
- 人權組織，如社會非政府組織；
- 在地發展計畫；
- 當地政府；
- 國家政府之區域部門；
- FSC 國家辦事處；
- 特定議題的專家，如高保護價值。

(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

國際公認科學協議：預先定義並以科學為基礎的程序，該程序由國際科學網絡或聯盟公布或經常作為國際科學文獻的參考資料。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. *Invasive species** can alter ecological relationships among *native species** and can affect *ecosystem function** and human health (Source: Based on World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

入侵種：於其原生範圍外快速擴散的物種。入侵種將改變原生物種間的生態關係，並影響生態系功能及人類的健康。(出處：Based on World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the *Principles** and *Criteria** these are lands or territories that *Indigenous peoples** or *local communities** have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 *Indigenous peoples**, section 16 (a). July 2005).

土地和領域：對原則和準則的目的而言，此處所提及之土地或領域為原住民族或當地社區所長期擁有或有使用習慣的傳統領域，且該土地上的自然資源對維持其文化和生活為不可或缺的。(出處：Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 *Indigenous peoples**, section 16 (a). July 2005).

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 (Source: Based on World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

地景：一特定區域內不同生態系因地理、地形、土壤、氣候、生物和人類的交互作用而形成分布於不同區塊的地景鑲嵌體組合。(出處：Based on World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: *Landscape** values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical *landscape**. Some *landscape** values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical *landscape** attributes. Other *landscape** values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical *landscape** attributes (Source: Based on website of the *Landscape** Value Institute).

地景價值：地景價值可被視為人類加諸於地景之上的價值評斷。某些地景價值，如經濟、遊憩、生存價值或觀賞價值，與地景屬性息息相關；其他地景價值，如內在或心靈價值，則較為象徵性，並受到主觀或社會結構的影響大於其地景屬性。(出處：Based on website of the *Landscape** Value Institute)

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or *local laws**) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). *Legal** also includes rule-based decisions made by *legally competent** agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by *legally competent** agencies may not be *legal** if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

合法性：以一級法(國家或地方法)或二級法(附屬規章、政令、命令等)為評估基準。「合法性」亦包含由具有法定資格之機構基於規則所作的決定，該決定皆直接及邏輯上源自法律和規章；但即使為具有法定資格之機構，若未根據法律和規章僅以行政觀點所作的決定將不具有合法性。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

法定資格：具有法律授權得以進行某些行為功能。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Legal registration: National or local *legal** license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal registration** applies also to Organizations operating a *Management unit** without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for *conservation** of biodiversity or *habitat** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

合法註冊：國家或地方許可或授權的企業經營，具有買賣商品和/或服務的權利。許可或授權的對象包括個人、私人企業或公營企業實體。買賣商品和/或服務為權利而非義務，因此未販售商品或服務的經營單元之營運組織亦能申請合法註冊，如用於未標定價格的遊憩行為、保育生物多樣性或棲地。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Legal status: The way in which the *Management unit** is classified according to law. In terms of *tenure**, it means the category of *tenure**, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the *Management unit** is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, *legal status** could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

法律地位：根據法律對經營單元所作的分類。就所有權而言，其指的是所有權的分類，

如公有地、租地、永久產業、國有地等；若經營單元轉換其分類(如由國有地轉為原住民族保留地)，其地位為在轉換過程中當下的狀態。就行政管理而言，法律地位意謂著該土地基本上為國家所有並由政府部門負責管理，並由管理當局發放許可而出租給私人部門。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Light work: *national laws** or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on *light work** which is- a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO Convention138, Article7).

輕量工作：國家法律或法規可允許 13 至 15 歲之青少年從事輕量工作，基於 a)不傷害他們的健康或正當發育；且 b)不妨礙他們就學，參加職業指導或主管機關批准的培訓課程指導方針中受益的能力。(ILO Convention138, Article7).

Living wage: The *remuneration** received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a *Living wage**. ISEAL *Living wage** Group. November 2013).

基本生活工資：在特定的經濟環境下，能夠滿足一般家庭基本生活開銷的薪資標準。(出處：A Shared Approach to a *Living wage**. ISEAL *Living wage** Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the *Management unit**, and also those that are close enough to have a *significant** impact on the economy or the *environmental values** of the *Management unit** or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the *Management unit** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

當地社區：不論其大小，位於經營單元內或鄰近經營單元、對經營單元之經濟或環境價值具有影響、或其經濟、權利、環境受到經營單元之經營活動或生物物理面向深刻影響的社區。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

地方法：限定於國家之行政分區中行使的一級法和二級法(法案、法令、條例、政令)，以及衍生自一級法和二級法的二級規章和三級行政程序(規則/規定)。衍生自西伐利亞體系之主權國家概念的法律。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

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 (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

長期：森林擁有者或管理者根據經營計畫目標、伐採率及為保持森林永久覆蓋而實施的活動所遵循的時間尺度。時間長短因生態條件內容而有所變動，生態系於收穫、干擾或形成成熟或原始狀態後多久恢復其自然結構及組成的功能。(出處：FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009))

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

經營目標：為達成此標準所要求建立的具體經營目標、實務、成果及方法。

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the *Management unit**, including statements of *objectives** and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

經營計畫：描述、證明和規範任何經營者、工作人員或組織於經營單元內實施或相關之活動的文件、報告、紀錄與地圖，其中包含對目標與方針之敘述。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives**. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of *adaptive management**.

經營計畫監測：以追蹤與監督經營目標之完成度為目的。採用監測活動的結果做為適應性經營的實施。

Management unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term *management objectives** which are expressed in a *management plan**. This area or areas include(s):

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under *legal**

title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**; and

- All facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, solely for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

經營單元：提交給 FSC 驗證的空間區域，具有明確劃定之邊界，並依照於經營計畫中陳述之明確長期經營目標來經營。此區域包含：

- 所有鄰近或位於此空間區域內，以達成經營目標為目的，在組織合法權利或經營管控下、或由組織營運或代表的設施及區域。
- 在空間區域外及不與之相鄰，僅以達成經營目標為目的，由組織營運或代表的所有設施及區域。

(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

國家法：適用於國家範圍之所有一級法與二級法(法案、法令、條例、政令)，亦包含直接且明確地從一級法與二級法衍生之二級規章與三級行政程序(規則、規定)。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on *Biological diversity** (CBD). Invasive *Alien species** Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

原生種：生存於其(現在或過去)自然分布區域和具傳播可能性之區域(可自然佔據，或不必經由人類直接或間接引進或照顧而佔據的區域)的物種、亞種、或較低階的分類群。(出處：Convention on Biological diversity (CBD). Invasive *Alien species** Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the *Principles** and *Criteria** and any applications of *restoration** techniques, terms such as more *Natural conditions**, *native ecosystem** provide for managing sites to favor or *restore** *native species** and associations of *native species** that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other *environmental values** so that they form *ecosystems** typical of the locality. Further guidelines

may be provided in FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

自然狀態/原生生態系：為了原則、準則及任何復育技術之目的，像「更自然的狀態」、
「原生生態系」這類措辭，是用來描述進行以下經營活動的區域：幫助或復育原生物
種以及當地典型之原生物種間的聯結，並用於經營上述聯結與其他環境價值以組成當
地典型生態系。進一步的指南提供於 FSC 森林管理標準。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-
2)

Natural forest: A *forest** area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems**, such as complexity, structure and *biological diversity**, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are *native species**, not classified as *plantations**.

*Natural forest** includes the following categories:

- *Forest** affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of *Natural forests** in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the *Natural forest** are still present. In boreal and north temperate *forests** which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate *forest** of the same *native species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations**;
- *Natural forests** which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing *forest** of *native species** which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- The definition of *Natural forest** may include areas described as wooded *ecosystems**, woodland and savannah.

The description of *Natural forests** and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

*Natural forest** does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not *forest**, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of *native ecosystems**. Young regeneration may be considered as *Natural forest** after some years of ecological progression. FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the *Management unit**, should be *restored** towards more *Natural conditions**, or may be converted to other land uses.

FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of *forests** in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of *native species**, may be considered as *Natural forest**.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and *ecosystems** included in the *Management unit**, including *grassland**, bushland, *wetlands**, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*. This may be considered as *Natural forest* through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in *Natural forest* areas may be considered as *Natural forest*, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- Areas where deforestation and *forest** degradation have been so severe that they are no longer dominated by trees may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of *Natural forests**. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, *infrastructure**, etc. FSC *Forest* Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the *Management unit**, should be *restored** towards more *Natural conditions**, or may be converted to other land uses.

(Further subcategory of natural forests specific of Chinese Taipei): *Natural Forest* also includes the “Pristine and Primeval forests”; they are part of the Natural Forests. Currently, logging is not allowed in Pristine and Primeval forests in line with Chinese Taipei laws. (Source: adapted from FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2.)

天然林：具備許多原生生態系主要特徵及關鍵要素(如複雜度、結構及生物多樣性)的森林區域，包含土壤性質、動植物，且所有或近乎所有的林木皆為原生種；這類區域並不歸類為人工林。

「天然林」包含下列幾種類型：

- 因收穫或其他擾動所影響之森林，於其中結合天然與人工之方式更新該生育地之天然林典型原生物種，且仍然保留許多地上部與地下部之天然林特徵。自然情況下由單一或少數物種組成之寒帶林與北方溫帶林，利用結合天然與人工之更新方式、使用相同之原生物種來更新森林，由於保有該生

育地大部分原生生態系之主要特徵與關鍵要素，而不被視為轉換成人工林。

- 利用傳統育林技術(包含天然更新與促進天然更新)來維持之天然林。
- 於非森林區域更新，且發育良好之原生物種次生林或定殖森林。
- 「天然林」之定義包含被描述為以林木為主的生態系、林地及莽原的區域。

針對天然林與其主要特徵及關鍵要素之描述，於 FSC 森林管理標準中有適當之描述或案例作進一步的定義。

天然林不包括不以樹木為優勢物種、過去不是森林、且尚未具備許多原生生態系特徵及要素之土地；近期更新的年輕林分在經過幾年的生態演進後可以被視為天然林。FSC 森林管理標準可指示是否應該將上述土地從經營單元內刪除、朝向更加自然的狀態進行修復、或者可以被轉化成其他土地利用型態。

FSC 沒有發展量化不同種類的森林間之門檻(於面積、密度、高度等方面)，FSC 森林管理標準能透過適當之描述或案例，提供上述門檻與其他指南。取決於上述指南，以樹木為優勢物種、主要為原生物種之區域可以被視為天然林。

門檻與指導方針可涵蓋之區域如下：

- 經營單元內之其他植被類型以及非森林群落與生態系，包括草地、灌木、濕地及開闊林地。
- 在新開闊地或廢耕地幼齡先驅樹種或正在定殖(colonizing)之更新，處初期演替階段，此時未具備許多當地生態系之主要特徵及關鍵元素，在經過幾年的生態演進後，得被視為天然林。
- 即使經過伐木、皆伐或其他干擾後，發生於天然林內之初期天然更新，由於在地上部及地下部保留許多當地生態系之主要特徵及關鍵元素，得被視為天然林。
- 一直處於強烈地森林砍伐及森林退化的區域，樹木不再是優勢，當僅剩極少數天然林地上部及地下部之主要特徵及關鍵元素時，得被視為非森林區。這類極度退化是典型重複且過度之伐採、放牧、農耕、採集薪材、狩獵、火災、沖蝕、採礦、定居、基礎設施等之綜合結果。FSC 森林管理標準可以幫忙決定何時這類區域應該從經營單元內被刪除，或是朝更自然的狀態復育，或是轉變成其他土地利用型態。

(特有天然林範疇)：天然林包括“原始森林”，它們是天然林的一部分。目前，根據法律，原始森林是不被允許伐採的。(出處：adapted from FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2.)

Natural Hazards: disturbances that can present *risk**s to social and *environmental values** in the *Management unit** but that may also comprise important *ecosystem functions**; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

自然災害：經營單元內帶給社會及環境價值干擾所產生的風險，也可能是組成重要生

態系功能的部分；例如旱災、水災、火災、土石流、風暴及雪崩等。

Non-timber forest products (NTFP*): All products other than timber derived from the *Management unit** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

非木質林產品：所有除木材外經營單元生產之產品。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization** for the *forest** enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests**. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest* Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

目標：由組織為森林企業設定的基本目的，包含為達成目的所決定之方針及方法。(出處：Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests**. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest* Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which *The Organization** must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

操作之必要規範：組織必須依法實施之手冊或其他技術操作指南。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

職業災害：工作過程中發生的事件，可能導致致命或非致命之傷害。(出處：International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to *risk** factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

職業疾病：因暴露於源自工作活動之危險因子而罹患之任何疾病。(出處：International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an *Occupational accident** (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

職業傷害：任何因職業災害造成之個人傷害、疾病或死亡。(出處：International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

生物、有機體：任何有能力複製或轉錄遺傳物質之生物實體。(出處：Council Directive 90/220/EEC)

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

組職：持有或申請驗證之個人或團體，因此有責任證明其有遵守 FSC 驗證之要求。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC *Pesticides** Policy (2005)).

農藥：任何用來保護植物、木頭或其他植物產品免於害蟲；控制害蟲；或使這些害蟲無害的物質或製劑。包括農藥、滅鼠劑、除疥蟲之藥劑、殺軟體動物之藥劑、除幼蟲之藥劑、殺真菌劑及除草劑。(出處：FSC-POL-30-001 FSC *Pesticides** Policy (2005)).

Plantation: A *forest** area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or *native species**, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *Natural forests**. The description of *plantations* may be further defined in FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of *plantation** but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems**, may be classified as *Natural forests**.
- *Plantations** managed to *restore** and enhance biological and *habitat** diversity, structural complexity and *ecosystem** functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as *Natural forests**.
- Boreal and north temperate *forests** which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate *forest** of the same *native species**, with most of the principal

characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** of that site, may be considered as *Natural forest**, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations**.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

人工林：栽種或播種外來或原生物種所建立之森林區域，通常由單一或少數物種組成、有規律之空間排列、為同齡林，且不具天然林之主要特徵與關鍵要素；針對人工林之描述，於 FSC 森林管理標準中有適當之描述或案例作進一步的定義，像是：

- 初期符合「人工林」定義所組成之區域，但該區域經過多年後，包含許多當地生態系之主要特徵及關鍵元素，得被歸類為天然林。
- 以修復及增加生物多樣性、棲地多樣性、結構複雜度及生態系功能為經營目標之人工林，經過數年後可被歸類為天然林。
- 自然情況下由單一或少數物種組成之寒帶林與北方溫帶林，利用結合天然與人工更新之方式、使用相同之原生物種來更新森林，由於保有該生育地大部分原生生態系之主要特徵與關鍵要素，可被歸類為天然林，且這類更新不被視為轉換成人工林。

(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a *threat** of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a *threat** to human welfare, *The Organization** will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the *risks** to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of *environmental values** are uncertain (Source: Based on *Principle** 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary *Principle** of the Wingspread Conference, 2325 January 1998).

預防性措施：當可取得之資訊顯示經營活動對環境或人類福祉因嚴重或不可逆轉之損害造成威脅時所需要的措施；即使科學資訊不完善或不確定、以及不確定環境價值的脆弱性與敏感性，組織將採取明確且有效的措施來避免對福祉之損害及風險。(出處：Based on *Principle** 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary *Principle** of the Wingspread Conference, 2325 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the *forest** or *plantation** prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

伐採前(狀態)：森林或人工林在伐採木材和附屬活動(如：道路建設)前的多樣性、林分結構。

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSCs case, of *forest** stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

原則：在 FSC 中是指森林管理工作之必要規則或要素。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Protection: See definition of *Conservation**.

保護：參見「保育」的定義。

Protection Area: See definition of *Conservation Zone**.

保護區：參見「保育區」的定義。

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

公開可取得：意即民眾可普遍取得或看到。(出處：Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific *habitats**, or are scantily scattered on a large *scale**. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and *Criteria**: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

珍稀物種：罕見或珍貴但沒有被歸類為受威脅之物種。這類物種分布於地理位置受隔離之區域、特殊之棲息地，或少數散布於在大尺度範圍中。類似於國際自然保育聯盟分類之接近受威脅物種，包括在不久的將來接近或可能被分類為受威脅的物種；也類似於瀕危物種。(出處：Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and *Criteria**: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Ratified: The process by which an international law*, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal** mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of *national law** or sets in motion the development of *national law** to give the same *legal** effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

批准、認可：國際之法律、公約或協議(包含多國間的環境協議)被國家立法機關或相同

效力之法律機制合法認可的過程。上述之國際法、公約或協議自動變成國家法律的一部份，或著手發展國家法律使之具有相同法律效力。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

合理的：基於一般的經驗判斷，對該情況或目的來說是公平或恰當的。(出處：Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, *Adaptive management** Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

庇難區：沒有因氣候改變或人類干擾造成大規模變化的隔離地區，該地區代表性動植物得以生存下來。(出處：Glen Canyon Dam, *Adaptive management** Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Remuneration: includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the *workers** employment (ILO Convention 100, Article1a).

酬勞：包含普通、基本或最低工資或薪資以及任何其他因雇主以現金或實物直接或間接給與勞工之代價。(ILO Convention 100, Article1a).

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the *Management unit** delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an *ecosystem** that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

代表性區域：劃定部分的經營單元以作為保育或復育某一地理區域內自然發生生態系的可行性範例。

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. *Resilience** can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy).

回復力：當面臨逆境或壓力時，系統透過抵抗或適應變化來維持基本功能與程序之能力。回復力可以被應用於生態系和社會體制中。(出處：IUCN World Commission on

FSC-STD-TWN-01-2023

Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy).

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases *restore** means to repair the damage done to *environmental values** that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases *restore** means the formation of more *Natural conditions** in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the *Principles** and *Criteria**, the word *restore** is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing *ecosystem** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

*The Organization** is not necessarily obliged to *restore** those *environmental values** that have been affected by factors beyond the control of *The Organization**, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public *infrastructure**, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

*The Organization** is also not obliged to *restore** that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, *The Organization** is expected to take *reasonable** measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the *Management unit** as a result of such previous impacts.

修復、復育：這類名詞會根據上下文而與日常用語具有不同的意義。在某些案例中，「修復」表示恢復因經營活動或其他原因所造成之環境價值損壞；在其他案例中，「修復」表示使嚴重退化或轉換成其他土地利用之生育地形成更自然之狀態。在原則與準則中，「修復」一詞不是用來指重新創造過去、史前、工業革命前或其他曾經存在之生態系。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

組織沒有義務修復這些受非組織管控之因子(例如天然災害、氣候變遷，或其他第三方合法授權之活動，像是公共基礎設施、採礦、狩獵或定居)影響之環境價值。FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification 中描述，在適宜情況下，從認證範圍中刪除上述區域的程序。

組織亦不具有義務修復過去歷史上或史前存在之環境價值，或由過去所有者或組織造成之負面影響。然而期望組織能採取合理的方法來減緩、管控與避免因過去之影響導致經營單元內環境持續劣化。

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a *water body**, and the vegetation associated with

it.

濱水帶：陸地和水體的交界區，及其相連結的植被。

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the *Management unit** combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

風險：任何經營單元內的活動造成不可接受之負面影響的可能性，其中亦考慮其後果之嚴重性。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an *environmental value** or a *management unit**, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial *scale** affects only a small proportion of the *forest** each year, an activity with a small or low temporal *scale** occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

規模：在時間或空間上，經營活動或事件影響環境價值或經營單元的程度。空間規模小或低的活動每年僅影響一小部分之森林，而時間規模小或低的活動之間具有長時間間隔。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms *scale**, *intensity**, and *risk**.

規模、強度及風險：見「規模」、「強度」、「風險」各別的定義。

Significant: For the purposes of *Principle** 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized *conservation** status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national *conservation** organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a *significant** biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity *conservation** play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

重要的：以原則 9、高保育價值類別 1、類別 2 及類別 6 的目的來說，重要性具有三種主要判別方式。

- 由國際機構(像是國際自然保育聯盟或國際鳥盟)所指明、分類或認可之保育現況。
- 由國家、地方政府或可信賴之國家保育組織依據其生物多樣性之集中程度所指明之狀況。
- 由經營者、所有人或組織依據可獲得之資訊、已知或可能存在的重要生物多樣性之集中程度進行自願性認可，即使沒有正式被其他機構所指明。

上述任何一種形式可用於指明為高保育價值類別 1、類別 2 及類別 6。全球許多地區已透過多種不同的方法測量其生物多樣性重要性，並經過認可，在確認高保育價值類別 1、類別 2 及類別 6 存在之可能性方面，現存之生物多樣性優先保育區域地圖與分類扮演著不可或缺的角色。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of *forests** and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of *Forest** Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

育林：控制森林與林地的技巧與科學，使之在建立、生長、組成、健全與品質上達到地主與社會於永續基礎上的多樣化需求和價值。(出處：Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of *Forest** Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Stakeholder: See definitions for *affected stakeholders** and *interested stakeholder**.

利益相關方：參見「受影響之利益相關方」和「感興趣之利益相關方」的定義。

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.) (Source: World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

所有權：具社會上同意之協議由個人或團體所持有，並受法律或習俗所認可，其所具有之權利與責任包含所有權、進入和/或使用特定土地單位或內部之相關資源(如單木、植物、水資源、礦物等)。(出處：World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

威脅：對即將發生或可能發生之損害或負面衝擊的暗示或警告。(出處：Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) *Criteria** for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high *risk** of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal** significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate *conservation** measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and *Criteria**: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

受威脅物種：達到國際自然保育聯盟(2001)易受害、瀕臨絕種、嚴重瀕臨絕種標準的物種，且在野外面臨高度、非常高或極高之絕種風險。為了 FSC 的目的，上述種類可以根據國家官方分類(具有法律意涵)和當地狀況與族群密度(影響決定合適之保育措施)重新解釋。(出處：Based on IUCN (2001) IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on *the Management unit**, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

木材伐採層級：經營單元實際的伐採數量採用(立方公尺或板尺)或面積(公頃或英畝)等度量單位來監測，其目的是計算出允許最大伐採量進行比較。

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization**; in compliance with *applicable laws**, contracts, licenses or invoices.

及時方式：在狀況合理允許的情況下儘可能迅速作業；組織非故意拖延；符合適用的法律、合約、許可或發票。

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World *Intellectual property** Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / *Traditional knowledge** on the WIPO website).

傳統知識：社區內的資訊、訣竅、技能和實務經驗經世代發展、永續並傳承，通常形成本身的文化或精神象徵的一部分。(出處：based on the definition by the World *Intellectual property** Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / *Traditional knowledge** on the WIPO website).

Traditional peoples: *Traditional peoples** are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, *forests** and other resources based on long

established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: *Forest** Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

傳統住民：傳統住民是指不認為自身屬於原住民族，且依據長期建立之習俗、傳統佔用或使用來確認他們對土地、森林及其他資源之權利的社會團體或民族。(出處：*Forest** Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

Transaction verification: Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input claims of their trading partners (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

交易驗證：驗證機構和/或國際認證服務(ASI)針對證書持有者所提出的FSC產出聲明之準確性，及其貿易夥伴的FSC投入聲明之符合性進行驗證。(出處：FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

Tribe (nation): According to the definition from Chinese Taipei law “The Indigenous Peoples Basic Law” Article 2 definitions 4: refers to a group of indigenous persons who form a community by living together in specific areas of the indigenous peoples’ regions and following the traditional norms with the approval of the central indigenous authority.

部落：依據臺灣法規“原住民族基本法”第二條第四款定義：係指原住民於原住民族地區一定區域內，依其傳統規範共同生活結合而成之團體，經中央原住民族主管機關核定者。

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

維護：承認、尊重、維持並支持。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the *Management unit** 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 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

使用權：使用經營單元內資源的權利，可以經由當地習俗、共同協議或其他具有使用權利之團體來訂定。這些權利可以限制特定資源的使用程度，或者使用特定的伐採技術。(出處：FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future *forest** conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

可檢驗標的：建立的具體目標，例如期望森林未來的情況，以測量經營目標的完成程

度。這些目標表達出精確的成果，使得目標可被查核，並確保是否完成。

Very Limited portion: The area affected 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** (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

極有限部分：在任何一個年度當中，受影響的部分不超過經營單元面積的 0.5%，影響的總量不能超過經營單元面積的 5%。(出處：based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Waste materials: unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

廢棄物：不能用或不需要的物質或副產品，例如：

- 有害廢棄物，包含化學廢料和電池；
- 容器；
- 電動機和其他燃料及油料；
- 垃圾，包含金屬、塑膠和紙，以及；
- 廢棄的建築、機器和設備。

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Water bodies** include riparian or *wetland** systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

水體(包含河道)：季節性的、間歇性的和永久性的小溪、小河、河流、江河、池塘和湖泊。水體包含河岸和濕地系統、湖泊、沼澤、泥沼和泉水。

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

水資源缺乏：用以限制糧食產量、人類健康及生態經濟發展的一種供水情況。嚴重短缺相當於每人每年使用 1,000 立方公尺或用水量大於供給應的 40%。(出處：Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. *Water stress** causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (*aquifer** over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

缺水壓力：發生在一定期間內，對水的需求量超過供應量或因水質不佳而無法使用。缺水壓力導致淡水資源在數量(含水層的過度開發、乾涸的河流等)和品質(富營養化、有機物污染、海水入侵等)方面的下降。(出處：UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of *Wetlands** and Deepwater *Habitats** of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, *wetlands** can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, *peatlands**, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions English).

濕地：在陸地和水生系統之間的過渡區，水位通常位於或接近地表，或者地表覆蓋著一層淺水。(出處：Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of *Wetlands** and Deepwater *Habitats** of the United States. DC US Department: Washington). 根據拉姆薩爾公約，濕地可包含潮汐泥灘、天然池塘、沼澤、坑窪、濕草地、泥炭地、淡水沼澤、紅樹林、湖泊、河流，甚至一些珊瑚礁。(出處：IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as self-employed persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

勞工：包含公務員與自僱人士在內之所有從業員工。包括所有社會階級及種類之計時人員與季節性雇員，像勞工、行政官員、監督人、業務主管、承包商雇員、約聘人員及外包商。(出處：ILO Convention C155 occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers' organization: any organization of *workers** _for furthering and defending the interest of *workers** (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of *workers** organization vary from country to country, especially in

relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to hire and fire. *Workers** organizations tend to separate association between those who can hire and fire and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017).

勞工組織：任何勞工的組織，用於促進和捍衛勞工的利益(改編自國際勞工組織第 87 號公約第 10 條)。值得注意的是，勞工組織構成的規則和指導方針因國家而異，特別被認為是普通成員的人以及那些被認為有權利"僱用和解僱"的人有關。勞工組織傾向於分開"僱用和解僱"的人與不能僱用和解僱的人之聯繫。(出處：FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017).

Worst forms of child labour: comprises a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and *forced labour**, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO Convention 182, Article 3).

最惡劣的童工形式：包含 a)所有形式的奴役或類似奴役的做法，例如買賣兒童、債役和農奴制以及強迫勞動，包括強制招募兒童用於武裝衝突等之強迫或強制勞動；b)利用、介紹或提供兒童賣淫、作色情表演或製作色情產品；c)利用、介紹或提供兒童從事有關國際條約所界定毒品之生產與販賣等非法活動；d)其性質或覆行之情況可能損害兒童之健康、安全或品德之工作。(國際勞工組織第 182 條公約第 3 條)



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