

FSC® INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

FSC® 国 际 标 准

FSC International Generic Indicators
FSC-STD-01-004 V1-0 EN

FSC 国际通用指标
FSC-STD-01-004 （ V1-0） 中英文对照版

DRAFT 2-0 FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

With Notes for Standard Development Groups and FSC
Accredited Certification Bodies

草稿2-0 用于公开征询意见

带有注释版本-用于标准制定小组和FSC认可的认证机构

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FSC INTERNATIONAL GENERIC INDICATORS

FSC-STD-01-004 V1-0 EN DRAFT 2-0

FSC国际通用指标

FSC-STD-01-004 D1-0 中文版

The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

森林管理委员会(FSC®)是一个独立的, 非盈利性的非政府组织, 旨在全球范围内推广环境友好、社会有益和经济可行的森林经营。

FSC的愿景是世界森林满足当代人的社会、生态、经济权利和需求, 同时不影响后代人的需求。

Note on this draft

This Second Draft of International Generic Indicators will be submitted for a public consultation period of minimum 60 days.

The Final Draft of International Generic Indicators will be developed after the second public consultation, unless further rounds of public consultation are required due to substantial feedback from stakeholders. The timeline and outline of the process can be viewed on the IGI Website (www.igi.fsc.org).

The Final Draft of the IGIs will be approved by the FSC Board of Directors.

版本说明

此版本为国际通用指标的第二版草案，向公众公开征询的时间最少为60天。

如果利益相关方未提出大量或者重要的反馈，不需要增加公开咨询的次数，那么第二版草案公开咨询完成后将进行国际通用指标最终版本的制定。可以通过IGI网站了解时间表和进程图(www.igi.fsc.org)。

IGIs的最终草案将由FSC董事会批准。

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A Objective

目的

The objective of the Standard is to provide a set of International Generic Indicators (IGIs) that aim to:

本标准的目的是提供一套国际通用指标（IGIs），实现：

- Operationalize at national level the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5 (P&C V5).
FSC 原则和标准 V5 在国家水平上可操作。
- Ensure the consistent application of the P&C across the globe.
保证原则和标准在全球实施的一致性。
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System.
提高并加强 FSC 体系的可信性。
- Improve the quality of the National Standards.
提高国家标准的质量。
- Support a faster and more efficient National Standards approval process.
支撑更快速和更有效的国家标准批准程序。
- Replace the Certification Body's Interim Standards in countries that lack approved National Standards.
在缺乏 FSC 国家标准的地区，代替认证机构的临时标准。

B Scope

范围

The International Generic Indicators will be used as the starting point for the development of National Standards either by registered Standard Development Groups (SDGs) or by FSC-accredited Certification Bodies (CBs).

经注册的标准制定小组（SDGs）或 FSC 认可的认证机构制定国家标准时，将国际通用指标作为起点。

All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative, including the scope, effective date, references, glossary of terms, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated. As part of the FSC Normative Framework, this Standard is subject to the review and revision cycle as described in Procedure FSC-PRO-01-001

除非另作说明，本标准的所有内容都是规范性的，包括序言、标准的生效日期、参考文献、术语和定义、表格和附件。作为FSC规范性框架的一部分，此标准需要按照程序文件 FSC-PRO-01-001中的要求进行审阅和修订。此文中的中文翻译，仅供参考使用。如有任何疑问之处，以英文文本为准。

C Effective date

生效日期

Approval date	xxx
批准日期	xxx
Publication date	xxx
发布日期	xxx
Effective date	xxx
生效日期	xxx
Period of validity	until xxxxxx (or until replaced or withdrawn).
有效期	截止到 xxxxxx (或直至被替换或终止)

D References

参考文献

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

下列参考文件对于本文的使用是必不可少的。未标注版本时，使用其最新版本（包括修订版）

FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations

FSC 森林经营评估导则

FSC-POL-01-004 Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC

机构与FSC发生关联的政策

FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification

从认证范围中排除的区域

FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy

FSC农药的政策

FSC-POL-30-401 FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions

FSC认证与国际劳工组织公约

FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)

FSC 对 GMO（转基因生物体）的解释

FSC-PRO-01-001 The Development and Approval of FSC Social and Environmental International Standards

FSC社会与环境国际标准的制定与批准

FSC-PRO-01-005 Processing Appeals

申述处理程序

FSC-PRO-01-008 Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme

FSC认证投诉的处理程序

FSC-PRO-01-009 Processing Formal Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme

FSC认证正式投诉的处理程序

FSC-STD-01-002 Glossary of Terms

术语表

FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria

小规模低强度经营森林的资格标准

FSC-STD-01-005 FSC Dispute Resolution System

FSC争议解决机制

FSC-STD-30-005 FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups

FSC森林经营联合认证的标准

FSC-STD-60-002 Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards

国家森林管理指标的结构和内容

FSC-STD-60-006 Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards

国家森林管理指标的制定

E Glossary of Terms

术语

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in *FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0 FSC Principles and Criteria* apply.

*FSC-STD-01-005 FSC 原则和标准*中给出的术语和定义适用于本文件

Part I: Introduction to the IGIs

第一部分：国际通用指标（IGIs）介绍

1. Purpose of the International Generic Indicators

国际通用指标的目的

The International Generic Indicators (IGIs) are a set of indicators which address each element of each criterion in FSC Principles & Criteria Version 5 (P&C V 5-0). Together with National Standards and interim standards, where either exist, they will form a common starting point for regional or national standard setting.

国际通用指标（IGIs）是一套说明FSC原则和标准第五版（P&C）中每个标准元素的指标。如果存在国家标准或者临时标准，国际通用指标将与他们一起构成地区或者国家标准制定的起始点。

The International Generic Indicators are adaptable at regional or national level. The rules for this adaptation are defined in FSC-STD-60-002 and any refinement to those rules (e.g. the Transfer Procedure).

国际通用指标要经过改编以适应地区或国家情况。改编的规则参见FSC-STD-60-002和其他进一步的规定（例如，转换程序）。

2. Towards the International Generic Indicators - Draft 2-0

关于国际通用指标-草案2-0

The process towards the second draft of the IGIs started after finalizing the first public consultation of Draft 1-0 in April 2013. From the feedback received on the first consultation, it was clear that several broad themes needed to be addressed for the second draft. These fall into four categories:

第二版IGIs草案的制定过程开始于2013年4月，即草案1-0第一轮公开咨询结束后。第一轮咨询收到的反馈显示，第二版草案需要解决一些主要问题。归结为4类：

- simplify;
简化；
- reduce the number;
减少数量；
- consider the Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) and;
考虑规模，强度和风险（SIR）；
- focus on performance.
注重绩效

The IGI Group created a set of Drafting Rules for the drafting process that addresses these four 'meta issues'. In addition, the IGI Group made some changes on its organizational structure, creating the following committees to respond to the complexity and different aspects associated with developing the second draft:

IGI 小组为了解决这4个“主要问题”，为起草程序创建了一套起草规则，IGI 小组在其组织结构上做出了一些改变，创建了以下委员会，以回应与制定第二版草案相联系的复杂性和不同的方面，包括：

- **Consultation committee:** responsible for selecting the methodology to collect and analyze the comments received during the second public consultation.
咨询委员会：在第二轮公开咨询期间，负责选择方法来收集和分析收到意见。
- **Drafting committee:** responsible to analyze every comment and propose indicators for each criterion applying the Drafting Rules.
起草委员会：负责分析每个意见，并且按照起草规则来为每个标准提出指标。
- **Communication and engagement committee:** responsible to coordinate all the communications and gather a more comprehensive feedback from all stakeholders during the second public consultation.
交流和参与委员会：在第二轮公开咨询期间，负责协调所有交流，并收集来自利益相关方更加广泛的反馈。

The methodology for preparing the second draft was a systematic and iterative process in which the Drafting Committee, through the use of the Drafting Rules, revised and proposed indicators for each criterion. The proposed indicators were analyzed by the Technical Experts and approved in their final form by the Working Group.

制定第二版草案的方法是一个系统性的，迭代的过程，通过使用起草规则，起草委员会为每个指标修订和提出指标。技术专家对提出的指标进行分析，并被工作组正式批准。

For the revision of the standard, a set of filter questions were applied as a first step, asking whether each indicator was:

对于标准的修订，第一步是应用一套过滤问题，检查每个指标是否：

1. Globally Applicable: Does the indicator apply to ALL types of forest?
全球适用：指标是否适用于所有类型的森林？
2. Auditable?
可审核？
3. Performance based?
基于绩效
3. Written in clear, simple language?
使用简单、清晰的语言？
4. Redundant?
冗余？
6. Addresses SIR?
说明规模，强度和风险（SIR）？

Finally, any remaining concerns were identified and addressed throughout the standard.
最后，确定其他的顾虑，并通过标准解决。

3. Drafting Rules

起草规则

The Drafting Rules were used to complete the second draft of the IGIs. The purpose of the Drafting Rules was to clarify how Draft 1-0 Indicators were revised to Draft 2-0 Indicators.

The following documents were used as basis for the Drafting Rules:

起草规则用于完成第二版IGI草案。起草规则的目的是阐明怎样将草案1-0的指标修订成为草案2-0的指标：下述文件作为起草规则的基础

- FSC-STD-60-002 Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards.
FSC-STD-60-002 国家森林管理标准的结构和内容
- Filter Questions, as developed in the IGI Group meeting in Madrid, June 2013.
2013年6月，马德里IGI小组会议中制定的过滤问题，。
- Drafting Rules developed for Draft 2-0 during the IGI Group meeting in Madrid, June 2013.
2013年6月，马德里IGI小组会议中制定的起草规则。
- Methodology to deal with 'lists', developed in the IGI Working Group meeting in Vancouver, August 2013.
2013年8月，温哥华IGI工作组会议中制定的处理“列表”的方法。

The following Drafting Rules were applied to the IGIs Draft 1-0, to develop the indicators suggested in Draft 2-0:

下列在IGIs草案1-0中被应用到起草规则，被建议在草案2-0制定指标的过程中使用：

1. Each indicator shall specify one aspect of compliance.
每个指标必须说明一个方面的符合性。
2. When an FSC Criterion includes several requirements (e.g. FSC Criterion 6.9 a), b), c), associated indicators shall be developed for each requirement.
当FSC标准包含几个要求时（例如，FSC标准6.9， a）， b）， c），每个要求必须制定与之关联的指标。
3. Specific: Each indicator should refer to a single aspect of performance to be evaluated. An indicator which includes more than one aspect to be evaluated shall list these aspects separately as sub-divisions of the indicator.
具体性：每个指标都应针对评估绩效的一个具体方面。如果指标包括一个以上待评估的方面，则必须将待评估的各个方面作为该指标的次级指标进行罗列。
4. Measurable: Indicators shall specify outcomes or levels (i.e. thresholds) of performance that are measurable during an evaluation at a reasonable cost. The level of performance required to comply with the indicators should be clear to the reader.
可测量性：在合理成本的前提下，指标必须说明绩效的结果或水平（即阈值）。该绩效在评估过程中可测量。指标要求达到的绩效水平应该清晰易懂。

5. **Achievable:** Indicators shall not be defined in terms of design or descriptive characteristics, and shall not favour a particular technology or patented item.
可获得性：指标不能作为特定的设计或风格，也不能青睐特定的技术或专利。
6. **Relevant:** Indicators shall only include elements that contribute to the achievement of the objective of the applicable FSC Criterion.
相关性：指标只能包括有利于达到FSC 适用标准的要点。
7. **Tangible:** Indicators shall be written using a clear and consistent vocabulary, free from subjective elements. The use of such phrases as “ordinarily”, “substantial”, “proactive”, “appropriate to”, “minimize”, “wherever possible”, “thorough” or “best available” should be avoided.
明确性：指标必须使用明确及一致的词汇表述，而不应当自由使用主观词汇。应避免使用例如“一般而言”、“基本上”、“积极的”、“适合于”、“最小的”、“尽可能地”、“全面的”、或者“最有效”等词汇。
8. Indicators shall reflect the Precautionary Approach.
指标必须反映预防的方法。
9. Each indicator applies to The Organization, as stated in the Principle and Criteria. As a result, the indicator will not state, “The Organization shall ...’.
正如原则与标准要求的那样，每一条指标都适用于机构。因此， 指标不会规定说：“机构必须……”；
10. Each indicator is stated in the present tense, meaning that it expresses what is meant to be in place at the time of audit and not at some future date.
每一条指标用现在时语态表述，表示某种状态在审核时段已经达成，而不是发生在将来。
11. As the Principles and Criteria are written as 'shall' statements, this is not repeated in the indicators.
因为原则和标准已表述为“必须”，在此不作赘述。
12. Each indicator applies throughout the Management Unit. As a result, the indicator will not state ‘... within the Management Unit...’.
每一条指标都适用于整个经营单位。 因此，指标将不会表述为“.....在经营单位之内.....”。
13. The only exception for this is when a Criterion also includes activities outside, adjacent to / surrounding the Management Unit. In these cases the geographic scope of the requirement will be clarified by including ‘... within the Management Unit...’.
唯一例外的情况是标准也包括了经营单位之外、临近或周边的活动。相应的指标就会以“.....在经营单位之内.....”的表述进行澄清。
14. In order to avoid duplication, identical requirements that fall within more than one criterion (such as training and monitoring) are put in a single indicator in one criterion. Generally, training requirements are under Criterion 2.5. Generally, monitoring requirements are within Criteria 8.1 or 8.2. The exception to this rule is when monitoring is explicitly mentioned in the Criteria, such as 9.4.

为了避免重复，多条标准涉及的同一要求（如培训和监测），被整合在一条标准的一个指标内。一般而言，培训要求包含在标准 2.5 当中。监测要求包含在标准 8.1 或是 8.2 当中。例外的情况是，监测要求在标准 9.4 当中明确提出。

15. Cross reference to be included where there is a duplicate indicator elsewhere in the standard.

如果重复的指标在标准的其他地方出现，要包括交叉引用。

16. In simplifying language, do not change substance of requirement.

在不改变要求的性质的前提下，使用简单的语言。

17. If a normative document is referenced (e.g., ILO Code of Practice), reference the code and point to national adaptation to bring in national laws and codes which address this where they exist.

如果引用规范性文件（例如，ILO 工作守则），列出参考的条文。如果国家法律法规在本地化国际法律和守则时进行了改编，则需在引用时指出改编的部分。

18. Do not replace a specific requirement with a more general one (e.g., if ILO only requires a first aid kit, indicator must not require a full-blown first aid program).

不能用一个宽泛的要求来代替一个具体的要求（例如，如果 ILO 只要求急救箱，指标不能要求完全成熟的急救方案）。

4. Scale, Intensity and Risk – SIR

规模，强度和风险-SIR

During the first public consultation, stakeholders commented that the IGIs should address Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR). The IGI group worked hard to address this feedback.

For each Criterion where SIR is explicitly incorporated, the IGIs Draft 2-0:

第一轮公开咨询期间，利益相关方建议IGIs对规模，强度和风险（SIR）作出规定。IGI 小组努力回应这一反馈。

对于每项明确提出SIR的标准，IGI 草案 2-0 应：

- Provides an interpretation Note on how SIR applies for that Criterion;
对此标准如何应用SIR 提供解释说明；
- Identifies Scale, Intensity, and/or Risk as the key variable(s);
将规模，强度和风险确定为主要变量；
- If needed, refines or adds information to the indicator(s).
如果需要，为指标提炼或增加信息。

Two parallel projects have been initiated by FSC to help explore and define the SIR concept. The first directed at very large scale operations, and the second directed at small operations and community forestry.

FSC启动了2个平行的计划以帮助开发和确定SIR概念。第一个计划针对大规模的经营，第二个计划针对小规模经营的森林和社区林业。

1. The General Assembly 2011 (Motion 20) requested FSC to commission a participatory study of the social and environmental landscape level impacts of large operations, with recommendations of best practice indicators and procedures. The study also aims at defining quantifiable thresholds on what constitutes a 'large' operation, affecting whole towns and local, regional or national policies and development. The results of the study can be used to clarify the concept of Scale, Intensity and Risk as expressed in IGIs and to assist the standard developers in setting specific requirements to the large operations in the national context. The Final Report of the study will be available at the General Assembly 2014.
2011年会员大会（提案20）要求FSC对大规模经营进行一个关于景观水平的社会和环境影响的参与式研究，并推荐出最佳指标和流程。同时此研究还希望界定可量化的阈值，说明哪些因素影响整个城镇和区域或者国家政策和发展，可以用于判定“大规模”经营。此研究的结果可以用于阐明IGIs中表述规模，强度和风险的概念，并且辅助标准制定者制定国家指标对大规模经营提出具体要求。最终的研究报告将在2014年会员大会上公布。
2. As a first step to responding to concerns about smallholders, a project has been launched to carry out a series of field tests with community and indigenous Certificate Holders in order to assess the level of applicability of the IGIs for smallholders and inform guidance for the development of indicators within National Standards adequate for these forest managers.
为初步回应对小林农的关注，FSC启动了对社区和原住民证书持有者进行一系列实地测试的计划。该计划旨在评估IGIs在小林农评估中的适用性，以及为小林农相关的国家标准制定提供足够的指南。

The first round of field testing was carried out in early November 2013 in Honduras, in one timber-producing community and one non-timber forest product producing indigenous community. The assessment was at the criterion level and focused primarily on the new elements in the Principles & Criteria Version 5 and those changed from Version 4, using indicators from IGI Draft 1-0 and the Honduran SLIMF standard to assess understanding, applicability and the ability for the communities to comply. The fieldwork component was followed by a Working Group meeting to discuss the results and propose measures to address issues identified in the field.

第一轮实地测试已经于2013年11月在洪都拉斯的一个木材生产社区和一个非木质林产品生产社区开展。评估针对的是标准水平的规定，主要关注原则和标准第五版的新元素以及对第四版有改动的地方，使用IGI草案1-0和洪都拉斯SLIMF标准来评估理解程度，适用性和社区符合这些指标的能力。实地评估之后，开展了工作组会议，讨论结果并提出解决问题的方案。

A second round of field testing will be carried out in February in Bolivia and Tanzania. This second round will include a full indicator-level assessment of the IGIs Draft 2-0 in both smallholder and indigenous contexts.

第二轮现场测试将于今年2月份在玻利维亚和坦桑尼亚进行。

第二轮将使用IGIs草案2-0对小林农和原住民背景的森林进行指标水平的实地测试。

The results of both these rounds will be compiled into a formal report and circulated widely in order to gather input and feedback as to the best way to proceed. The results will also be presented in the global Social Chamber meeting and Certification Body meeting in February 2014, and their participants consulted.

为了以最好的方式进行反馈，这两轮测试的结果将被编写成一个正式的报告，并广泛发放。反馈的结果将会呈现在2014年2月的全球社会组别会议和认证机构会议上，也将对会议的参加者征询意见。

The public consultation on the IGIs Draft 2-0 is viewed as an essential contribution to this work. In the online survey, a field has been developed to allow providing feedback on smallholder applicability for each IGI. Proposed wording for indicators is also welcome.

IGIs 第二版的公开咨询是此项工作的重要组成部分。在线调查开辟了专区，接收 IGI 对小林农适用性的反馈。也欢迎对指标措辞的提议。

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

The Organization shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements. (P1 V4)

原则 1：遵守法律

机构*必须*遵守所有适用的法律*、法规以及国家签署*的国际条约、公约和协定。(P1 V4)

NOTE: Every National Standard has a list of applicable laws and regulations. This is a requirement of FSC-STD-20-002 Structure, content and local adaptation of generic Forest Stewardship Standards and FSC-STD- 60-002 Structure and content of National Forest Stewardship Standards. Annex A of this Standard provides examples of Applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements. Standards Development Groups and Certification Bodies will need to check their lists against these examples.

注释：每个国家标准都有适用的法律和法规列表。这是 FSC-STD-20-002 通用 FSC 管理标准的结构，内容和本地化，以及 FSC-STD-60-002 国家森林管理标准的结构和内容中的要求。本标准的附录 A 提供了适用的法律*、法规和国家签署并生效的国际公约、协定和协议举例。标准制定小组和认证机构需要将其列表与附录 A 中的例子进行核对。

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. (C1.1 V4)

1.1 机构*必须是法定实体，通过明确的、有文件记录的和无争议的合法注册*，具备有合法资格的*主管机关对其从事的具体经营活动的书面授权。(C1.1 V4)

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

1.1.1 证书范围内开展的所有活动必须是经过合法注册的，并且具有证明文件。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall identify where *customary rights** govern use and access, and, where applicable, write additional indicators to ensure that these rights to carry out activities within the scope of the certificate are documented. This exercise is also relevant for Controlled Wood National Risk Assessments.

注释：标准制定者必须判定那些传统权利*涉及使用权和获取权的情况，如适用，建立额外的指标以确保在证书范围行使这些权利。此要求与受控木材国家风险评估相关。

NOTE: Examples of verifiers of registration may include a valid business license to operate within the jurisdiction, and a tax registration number. Small and community forests may have other kinds of evidence of their legal existence (persona juridica), or may not need to be legally defined or registered; for example, entities managing some family-owned forests or *Management Units** on indigenous lands.

注释：注册的验证可以包括法律范围内经营的有效商业执照和税务登记号。小型林和社区林可以

<p>提供其合法存在的其他证据（法人），也可以免除法律登记或注册。例如，经营家庭式森林的实体，或者原住民林地的经营单位*。</p>
<p>1.1.2 <i>Legal registration* is granted by a legally competent* authority entity according to legally prescribed processes.</i></p> <p>1.1.2 由具有合法资格的主管机关按照法定程序准予合法注册*。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall establish national-level indicators on the appropriate process to recognize and grant <i>customary rights*</i> related to use and access and how such recognized customary rights are to be documented.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须建立国家指标，对程序进行规定，以认可并且承认传统权利*涉及使用权和获取权的情况，以及怎样将此传统权利文件化。</p>
<p>1.2 <i>The Organization shall demonstrate that the legal status of the Management Unit, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined. (C2.1 V4)</i></p> <p>1.2 机构必须证明经营单位*的法律地位*，包括所有权*和使用权*，并明确边界。(C2.1 V4)</p>
<p>1.2.1 <i>Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.</i></p> <p>1.2.1 具有文件记录的，在证书范围内经营和使用资源的法律*许可*。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers must identify where customary tenures* to manage and use resources exist at the national level and ensure that these are incorporated into indicators.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须判定那些传统权利*涉及使用权和获取权的情况，如适用，建立额外的指标以确保在证书范围行使这些权利。</p>
<p>1.2.2 <i>The boundaries of all management units* within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented; and clearly shown on maps.</i></p> <p>1.2.2 证书范围内所有经营单位*的边界都进行了清晰的标注或具有文件记录，并在地图上进行了清晰的标示。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall determine at the national or regional level how to clearly define <i>management unit*</i> boundaries. Clearly defined boundaries mean that conformity assessment bodies can verify the boundaries independently. This may be through delineation, which would mean that the boundaries have been surveyed, and either a detailed and legal boundary description is available or physical demarcation with landmarks has been completed, which would allow the entire boundary to be traced and verified on the ground. However, there may also be other options for defining boundaries in a way that they can be verified independently such as through the use GIS.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须确定，在国家或地区水平上如何清楚的界定森林经营单位*的边界。清楚的界定边界意味着符合性评估机构可以独立的验证边界。可以通过勘界，说明边界已经被勘察，可以是对边界的详细的法律性描述，也可以是完整的带有界标的实地勘界，只要这种方式可以在实地追溯和验证完整的边界。当然，也可以采取其他方式来界定边界，只要这种方式可以使边界能够被独立的验证，例如采用 GIS（地理信息系统）。</p>
<p>1.3 <i>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</i></p>

<p><i>services* from within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 V4)</i></p> <p>1.3 机构* 必须*取得与机构和经营单位*的法律地位*相应的、对经营单位*的法定的*经营权，并遵守国家法律和地方法律*以及行政管理的相关规定。该法律权利必须包括从经营单位*内获得林产品的权利，和（或）利用生态系统*服务*的权利。机构必须缴纳有关这些权利和义务的法律规定的税费。（C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 V4）</p>
<p>1.3.1 All activities, including the harvest of products and/or supply of <i>ecosystem services*</i>, are carried out in compliance with:</p> <p>1.3.1 所有的活动，包括采集产品和/或提供生态系统*服务*，必须遵守以下法律：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Applicable laws*</i> and regulations and administrative requirements, 适用的法律*法规和行政管理要求， 2. <i>Obligatory codes of practice</i>, and 行业守则， 3. <i>Legal* and customary rights*</i>. 法定*的和传统权利*。 <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall adapt Annex A in order to list all <i>applicable laws*</i>, obligatory codes of practice and <i>Legal*</i> and <i>customary rights*</i> at the national and sub-national level. 注释：为了列出在国家或者地方水平上所有适用的法律*，行业守则以及法定*的和传统权利*，标准制定者必须根据附录 A 的框架编写。</p>
<p>1.3.2 Timely payment is made of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with <i>forest*</i> management.</p> <p>1.3.2 按时支付与森林*经营相关的所有法律规定的费用。</p>
<p>1.3.3 Activities covered by the <i>Management Plan*</i> and operational plans are designed to comply with all applicable <i>laws*</i>.</p> <p>1.3.3 经营方案*和作业方案覆盖的活动要遵守适用的法律*。</p>
<p>1.4 <i>The Organization*</i> shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the <i>Management Unit*</i> from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities. (C1.5 V4)</p> <p>1.4 为了系统地保护经营单位*，避免未经许可的或非法的资源利用、定居及其它非法活动，机构*必须制定和实施相关的措施，并（或）寻求与监管机构的合作。（C1.5 V4）</p>
<p>1.4.1 Measures are developed and implemented to systematically provide <i>protection*</i> from illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</p> <p>1.4.1 为了系统性的保护经营单位*，避免非法采伐，狩猎，渔业，诱捕，采摘，居住和其它未经授权的活动，制定和执行相关措施，</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that these measures do not limit the rights of <i>local communities*</i> and <i>indigenous peoples*</i>, consistent with <i>Principle* 3</i> and <i>Principle* 4</i>. 注释：标准制定者必须确保这些措施并不限制原则 3 和原则 4 当中有关当地社区*和原住民*的权利。</p>

<p>NOTE: ‘Systematically’ means that this <i>Criterion*</i> requires <i>The Organization*</i> to develop a package or system of protection measures, and implement them, where this is appropriate and legally possible, emphasizing prevention rather than control ‘after the event’. This may include:</p> <p>注释: “系统性”的意思是, 本条 <i>标准*</i> 要求 <i>机构*</i> 必须制定一套或者成体系的保护措施, 并且执行此保护措施, 措施必须是适当的和法律上可行的, 强调预防而不是“事后”的控制。可以包括:</p> <p>a) Forest roads have gates and/or have controlled access to areas of high <i>risk*</i>; 在通往 <i>高风险*</i> 区域的林间道路上设置关卡和 (或) 限制进入;</p> <p>b) Temporary roads are physically closed off after harvesting; 采伐季节结束后, 封闭临时道路;</p> <p>c) Forest roads are patrolled to detect and prevent <i>illegal*</i> access to the <i>forest*</i>; and 在林间道路区开展巡逻, 以侦查和防止 <i>非法*</i> 进入 <i>森林*</i>;</p> <p>d) Personnel and resources have been assigned to detect and control illegal activities promptly, within their <i>legal*</i> right 在其 <i>合法*</i> 权限内, 能迅速调配人力和物力来侦查和控制非法活动。</p>	
1.4.2	Where <i>protection*</i> by <i>The Organization*</i> is not legally possible, a system is implemented to work with regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.
1.4.2	<i>机构*</i> 不能合法地开展林地和资源 <i>保护*</i> 活动时, 与监管机构开展系统性的合作, 以判定、报告、控制并阻止未经授权或非法的活动。
<p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators that apply when the land is owned by a third party and when <i>The Organization*</i> should implement a collaborative strategy with the regulatory body, landowner and/or other stakeholders to prevent, by all reasonable means, illegal activities. This <i>Criterion*</i> recognizes that it is not always possible for <i>The Organization*</i> to enforce protective measures, for example when <i>The Organization</i> is not the landowner or does not have appropriate legal rights of control. <i>The Organization*</i> may not have the right to erect fences, to lock gates, or to expel those carrying out such unauthorized or illegal activities.</p> <p>注释: 当土地由第三方所有, 或者 <i>机构*</i> 需要与监管机构, 土地所有者或者其他利益相关方通过合理的途径执行合作战略来阻止非法活动时, 标准制定者必须制定相关适用的指标。本条 <i>标准*</i> 承认, <i>机构*</i> 不是总可以执行保护措施, 例如, <i>机构*</i> 不是土地所有者, 或者没有适当的法律权利来控制。 <i>机构*</i> 可能没有权利架设围栏, 关闭森林门, 或者阻止那些非授权或者非法的活动。</p>	
1.4.3	If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, appropriate actions are undertaken to address them.
1.4.3	如果侦测到非法或者未授权的活动, 采取适当的措施来解决问题。
1.5	<i>The Organization*</i> shall comply with the <i>applicable national laws*</i> , 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. (C1.1, 1.3)
1.5	在 <i>经营单位*</i> 内和 (或) 从 <i>经营单位**</i> 到首次销售点的林产品的运输和贸易中, <i>机构*</i> 必须* 遵守相应的国家法律、地方法律、国家 <i>签署并生效*</i> 的国际公约以及行业守则。(C1.1, 1.3 V4)
1.5.1	Records demonstrate compliance with <i>applicable national laws*</i> , local laws, <i>ratified*</i> international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and

<p>trade of forest products up to the point of first sale.</p> <p>1.5.1 在经营单位*内和（或）从经营单位*到首次销售点的林产品的运输和贸易中，有记录表明其遵守相应的国家法律、地方法律、国家签署并生效*的国际公约以及行业守则。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators that apply when <i>The Organization*</i> is to have procedures and practices that provide effective control of forest products from the point of origin (for example, the standing tree), until ownership is transferred. Where legally required, <i>The Organization*</i> must also have and use a system to identify products as having verified legal compliance up to the point of first sale, for example, through documentation or marking and tracking systems.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须制定相应的指标，当机构*制定程序和守则，对林产品从起始点（例如，立木）到所有权转变这个过程有效控制时，需要遵循这些指标。如果有法律要求，机构*必须具有并且使用这个系统来判定产品到首次销售点已经符合法律要求，例如，全程的单据或者标记和追溯系统。</p>	<p>1.5.2 Where CITES has been <i>ratified*</i> nationally, compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of permits for harvest and trade in any CITES species that are harvested by <i>The Organization*</i>.</p> <p>1.5.2 如所在国签署*并生效了 CITES，需要展示符合 CITES 的证据，包括机构*采伐的所有 CITES 物种的采伐证和贸易许可证。</p> <p>NOTE: Compliance with the applicable provisions and requirements of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES 1975) is required where CITES has been ratified nationally. Compliance includes possession of permits for harvest or trade in any CITES-listed species, if applicable. CITES certificates require statement of geographic origin, scientific name of the species involved, and measurements taken and recorded as prescribed.</p> <p>注释：如所在国签署并生效了 CITES，就需要符合《濒危野生动植物国际贸易公约》（CITES 1975）的条款和要求。如适用，合规性包括持有 CITES 所列物种的采伐和贸易许可证。CITES 证书要求声明产地，涉及物种的学名，按规定采用的方法和记录。</p>
<p>1.6 <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner, through <i>engagement with affected stakeholders</i>. (C2.3 V4)</p> <p>1.6 机构*必须判定、预防和解决那些能够以庭外和解的方式，通过受影响的利益相关方的参与*得到及时解决的成文法或惯例法方面的争议。</p>	<p>1.6.1 A publically available dispute resolution mechanism is in place developed through <i>engagement* with affected stakeholders*</i></p> <p>1.6.1 通过受影响利益相关方*的参与*，制定出一个公开的争议解决机制。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall include in their standards that Developing this mechanism requires proactive engagement to identify disputes. Identifying <i>indigenous peoples*</i> and <i>local communities*</i> with rights is addressed in Criteria 3.1 and 4.1. Control of resources and FPIC is addressed in Criteria 3.2 and 4.2. Protection of special sites is addressed 3.5 and 4.7. Protection of traditional knowledge and intellectual property is addressed in Criteria 3.6 and 4.8.</p> <p>Disputes could also be about <i>legal and customary rights*</i> including but not limited to <i>forest*</i> ownership, challenged title to the land, and challenged ownership of forest concessions.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者在制定此机制时必须加入事前参与以判定争议的要求。原住民*和当地社区*的权利判定在标准 3.1 和 4.1 中提出。控制资源和自愿、事先知情并同意 (FPIC) 在 3.2 和 4.2 中提</p>

<p>出。特殊场所保护在 3.5 和 4.7 中提出。传统知识和知识产权保护在标准 3.6 和 4.8 中提出。</p> <p>也可以提出有关法律和 <i>传统权利*</i> 的争议，包括但不限于，<i>森林*</i> 所有权，对土地所有权的质疑和对森林特许权的质疑。</p>
<p>1.6.2 Disputes related to issues of <i>applicable laws* or customary law*</i> that can be settled out of court in a timely manner are responded to promptly, and are either resolved or in the process of being resolved.</p> <p>1.6.2 那些能够以庭外和解的方式及时解决的，与 <i>适用法律*</i> 或 <i>惯例法*</i> 相关的争议能够得到快速回应，已经得到解决或者正在解决的过程中。</p>
<p>1.6.3 An up to date record of disputes related to issues of <i>applicable laws* or customary law</i>, is held including:</p> <p>1.6.3 保留最新的与 <i>适用法律*</i> 或 <i>惯例法*</i> 相关的争议记录，包括：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steps taken to resolve grievances; 解决争议采取的步骤； 2. Outcomes of all grievances resolution processes including fair compensation; and 所有争议调处达成的结果，包括公平补偿； 3. Unresolved grievances and the reasons why they are not resolved. 未能调处的争议及原因。
<p>1.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:</p> <p>1.6.4 如果存在下面类型的争议，则需停止作业：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substantial magnitude; 规模巨大； 2. Substantial duration; or 持续时间很长； 3. Involving a <i>significant*</i> number of interests 涉及的利益方数量显著 <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators that define thresholds to evaluate the magnitude and seriousness of a dispute, including: 注释：标准制定者必须确定衡量指标以评估争议的规模和严重程度，包括：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Whether the dispute involves local rights holders, local forest workers or local residents; 争议是否涉及当地权利所有者，当地森林工人或当地居民； b) Whether the dispute involves the legal or customary rights of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>; 争议是否涉及原住民的 <i>法定*</i> 或 <i>传统权利*</i>； c) The range of issues and/or interests involved; 问题和（或）涉及的利益方的范围； d) Whether the potential impacts on the disputants are irreversible or cannot be mitigated; 争议的潜在影响是否不可逆或不可减缓；

<p>e) Whether the dispute involves vexatious grievors or disputants, and/or 争议是否涉及难缠或好争论的人；和（或）</p> <p>f) Whether the dispute involves issues related to meeting the applicable FSC national standard. 争议涉及的问题与适用的 FSC 国家标准有关</p>	
<p>1.7 <i>The Organization*</i> 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, <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of management activities and the <i>risk*</i> of corruption. (New)</p> <p>1.7 机构*必须*公开承诺不收授金钱贿赂或其它任意形式的腐败，遵守既有的反腐法律。在没有反腐法律的情况下，机构必须针对经营活动的<i>规模*</i>和<i>强度*</i>及其腐败<i>风险*</i>执行其它的反腐措施。（新添加标准）</p>	
<p>1.7.1 An anti-corruption policy is developed, endorsed by senior management, made publically available at no cost and implemented that meets or exceeds existing anti-corruption legislation, including a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption.</p> <p>1.7.1 制定并执行符合或高于现有反腐败法律的政策，包括承诺不进行现金或其他任何形式的行贿或受贿。此反腐败政策由高级管理层背书，可公开、免费获取。</p>	
<p>1.7.2 In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, alternative measures are developed, endorsed by senior management, made publically available at no cost and implemented that include a commitment not to engage in any form of bribery and/or corruption.</p> <p>1.7.2 在没有反腐法律的情况下，制定并执行措施，以证明机构履行不接受或不提供现金或其他任何形式贿赂的反腐承诺。此反腐败政策由高级管理层背书的，可公开、免费获取。</p>	
<p>1.7.3 No evidence is found of bribes offered or received in money or any other form of corruption.</p> <p>1.7.3 未发现提供或接受现金或其它任何形式贿赂的证据。</p> <p>NOTE: This <i>Criterion*</i> recognizes that corruption is generally regarded as illegal but not all countries have or implement anti-corruption laws and regulations.</p> <p>Where anti-corruption laws and regulations do not exist or are ineffective, Standards Developers shall include other anti-corruption measures include for example that, where national legislation permits, <i>The Organization*</i> develops or participates in formal integrity pacts with other organizations in the public and private sectors, such that each participant agrees in well publicized statements not to engage in corruption by offering or receiving bribes, whether in money or in any other forms. An independent third party should then monitor performance related to such statements, with expertise in such matters.</p> <p>注释：本<i>标准*</i>认识到腐败被普遍认为是非法的，但不是所有的国家都具有或者执行反腐败法律或法规。</p> <p>如果反腐败法律法规缺失或者无效，标准制定者必须加入其他的反腐败措施，可以包括，例如，如果国家法律允许，机构可以自行制定或者与其他公众或者私营部门一起参与的正式的诚信契约（如，每个参与者都同意发布不接受或不提供现金或其他任何形式贿赂的声明）。独立的第三方可以根据专业知识来监督机构对此声明的表现。</p>	
<p>1.8 <i>The Organization *</i> shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC <i>Principles*</i></p>	

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. (C1.6)

1.8 机构*必须承诺在经营单位*内长期遵守 FSC 原则*和标准*以及相关的 FSC 政策和标准要求, 并做出表率。机构*必须具备一份包含此承诺的可公开获取的*声明文件, 使他人能够无条件地获取此文件。

1.8.1 A publicly available statement, endorsed by senior management and made publically available at no cost, makes a long- term commitment to *forest** management practices consistent with the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria** and related Policies and Standards.

1.8.1 具有公开的、高级管理层背书的, 可免费获取的声明, 以长期承诺森林*经营活动符合 FSC 原则*与标准*和相关的 FSC 政策和标准。

NOTE: The *Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC* has been developed as a means for preventing 'green washing'. Therefore, the publicly available document should, in addition to the statement of commitment to adhere to the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria**, contain the commitments listed for the self-declaration statement required by FSC-POL-01-004 Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC. These are for non-involvement in the following unacceptable activities:
注释:《机构与 FSC 关联政策》是为了防止“绿洗”而制定的。因此, 公开可以获得的文件应该增加对遵守 FSC 原则*和标准*承诺的声明, 并且要列出 FSC-POL-01-004《机构与 FSC 关联政策》中自我声明的要求。不能参与的活动如下:

- a) Illegal logging or the trade in illegal wood or forest products;
非法采伐或交易非法木材或林产品;
- b) Violation of traditional and human rights in forestry operations;
森林作业中侵犯传统权利或人权;
- c) Destruction of high conservation values in forestry operations;
森林作业中损害高保护价值;
- d) Significant conversion of forests to plantations or non-forest use;
大规模将森林转变为人工林或非林业用途;
- e) Introduction of genetically modified organisms in forestry operations; and
森林作业中引入转基因树种;
- f) Violation of any of the ILO Core Labour Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.
违反任何 ILO《工作中的基本原则和权利宣言》的 ILO 核心劳动公约。

1.8.2 The *Organization** is not directly or indirectly engaged in any of the unacceptable activities identified in the Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC (FSC-POL-01-004)

1.8.2 机构*没有直接或间接的参与《机构与 FSC 发生关联的政策》(FSC-POL-01-004)中不允许的所有活动。

PRINCIPLE 2: *Workers'* rights and employment conditions

The Organization* shall* maintain and/or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers (New)

原则 2: 工人*的权利和工作条件

*机构必须维持或改善工人*的社会状况和经济状况。*

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. (C4.3 V4)*

2.1 机构*必须以国际劳工组织的八个核心公约为基础, 维护*国际劳工组织《工作中的基本原则和权利宣言》(1998 年) 中规定的*原则**和权利。(C4.3 V4)

2.1.1 Employment practices and conditions for *workers** demonstrate conformity with or uphold the principles and rights of work addressed in the ILO Core Labour Conventions.

2.1.1 雇佣行为以及为工人*提供的就业条件与国际劳工组织核心公约中强调的工作中的原则和权利一致。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall demonstrate how principles and rights as further specified in the following eight ILO Core Labour Conventions are upheld in national circumstances. This may be done with the Annex to Principle 1 that lists the applicable laws. This may also be done in part by demonstrating the degree to which ILO requirements are addressed in national and regional regulations. The next step would then be to identify gaps between the requirements of ILO Core Labour Conventions and national and regional regulations and describe how these gaps are addressed.

注释: 标准制定小组必须阐明, 如何根据国家的情况进一步对下列 8 个 ILO 核心公约中的原则和权利做出说明。可以在原则 1 附录中适用的法律法规列表中体现。也可以在某种程度上说明, 在国家或者地区法规水平上, 在什么程度上强调哪些 ILO 的要求。下一步需要判定 ILO 核心公约中的要求与国家或地区法规之间的差距, 并且要说明如何解决这些差距。

- a) [Forced Labour Convention, 1930 \(No. 29\)](#)
[强迫或强制劳动公约, 1930年 \(29号公约\)](#)
- b) [Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 \(No. 87\)](#)
[结社自由和保护组织权利公约, 1948年 \(87号公约\)](#)
- c) [Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 \(No. 98\)](#)
[组织权与集体谈判权公约, 1949年 \(98号公约\)](#)
- d) [Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 \(No. 100\)](#)
[同工同酬公约, 1951年 \(100号公约\)](#)
- e) [Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 \(No. 105\)](#)
[废除强迫劳动公约, 1957年 \(105号公约\)](#)

<p>f) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) 歧视（就业与职业）公约，1958年（111号公约）</p> <p>g) Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) 最低就业年龄公约，1973年（138号公约）</p> <p>h) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) 最恶劣形式的童工劳动公约，1999年（182号公约）</p> <p>A list of the articles of these conventions, which apply to The Organisation, is available as part of the IGI package of documents.</p> <p>适用于机构的公约列表可以作为国际通用指标文件包的一部分。</p>	
<p>2.1.2 <i>Workers*</i> can establish or join labour organizations of their own choosing subject only to the rules of the labour organization concerned.</p> <p>2.1.2 工人*可以建立或者参加他们自己选择的劳工组织，并且只遵守该劳工组织适用的相关规定。</p>	<p>2.1.3 Agreements resulting from collective bargaining with representatives of trade unions or informal organizations are implemented.</p> <p>2. 1. 3 以工会或是非正式组织为代表进行集体劳资谈判的协议得到执行。</p>
<p>2.2 <i>The Organization* shall* promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities. (New, per Motion 12 at GA 2002)</i></p> <p>2.2 在录用、培训机会、合同签订、参与决策过程和管理活动中，机构*必须推行性别平等*。（新添加标准，2002 会员大会提案 12）</p>	<p>2.2.1 There is no evidence of discrimination in employment practices and working conditions, and terms of employment take appropriate account of gender-based needs.</p> <p>2.2.1 没有证据表明在雇佣行为和工作条件上存在歧视，并且在就业方面适当的考虑性别需求。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall establish national-level indicators on employment practices, working conditions, and terms of employment that take appropriate account of gender-based needs. The following examples may be appropriate, but are not exclusive nor need they be in place simultaneously:</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须建立国家层面的指标，体现不同性别在雇佣行为，工作条件，雇佣条款的差异需求。下面的例子可能适用，但并不是唯一的，也不需要同时满足。</p> <p>a) <i>Engagement*</i> and information in local languages as well as in national languages, especially when there is a possibility that women and some minority groups may be unfamiliar with the national language;</p> <p>以当地语言和国家语言来参与*和发布信息，特别是妇女或者少数民族不熟悉国家语言时；</p> <p>b) Meetings and management committees organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both;</p> <p>组织的会议和管理委员会要包含女性和男性，并且要促进双方的积极参与。</p>

<p>c) Any payments to local residents or community members go to women and men, avoiding the assumption that payments to men always equally benefit women and children; 给当地居民和社区成员的补偿要定位到男性和女性，避免认为给男性补偿就意味着妇女和儿童也得到了相应的福利。</p> <p>d) Specific efforts to provide appropriate employment opportunities for women, and to adapt existing employment opportunities and conditions to make them suitable for women and compatible with women’s role in the family and society; 为了给妇女提供适当的就业机会而做出具体的努力，要与现有的就业机会和条件相适宜，并且与妇女在家庭和社会中的角色兼容。</p> <p>e) Salary scales and employment conditions to promote equality of opportunity, and common pay and grading systems (equal pay for similar work), and equitable participation in job responsibilities, promotions, positions and training opportunities for men and women; 薪资水平和雇佣条件都要体现机会平等，统一的薪酬与职级制度（同工同酬），在工作职责，晋升，岗位和培训机会方面男女平等。</p> <p>f) Maternity and paternity leave, and other provisions for parents; 产假和陪产假，及为人父母的待遇</p> <p>g) Flexible working policies and practices (variable hours, part-time, home-working, work during school terms, etc.) and vacation policies; and 弹性工作政策和惯例（工作时间变化，兼职，在家办公，在开学期间工作）和休假政策</p> <p>h) Procedures for preventing and eliminating sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation. 防止和消除性骚扰，以及关于性别，婚姻状况，生育或性取向方面的歧视。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall define at the national level, including through national laws*, how gender equality is ensured. 注释：标准制定者必须在国家水平，包括通过国家法律*来确定应如何保证性别平等。</p>	<p>2.2.2 There is no evidence of systematic sexual harassment and gender discrimination. 2.2.2 没有系统性的性骚扰和性别歧视的证据。</p> <p>2.2.3 An effective mechanism is in place to allow <i>workers*</i> to confidentially and without retaliation report on sexual harassment and gender discrimination. 2.2.3 具备一个有效的体系，这个体系可以使工人*秘密地报告有关性骚扰和性别歧视的事件，并且不会遭到报复。</p> <p>2.2.4 Incidents involving gender discrimination or sexual harassment, when they arise, are dealt with in an effective and timely manner. 2.2.4 如果发生了涉及性别歧视或性骚扰的事件，有效和及时的进行处理</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall establish national-level indicators on addressing incidents of gender discrimination or sexual harassment. ‘Timely fashion’ means that <i>The Organization*</i> cannot unduly postpone resolving the situation. This means that complaints of sexual harassment and gender discrimination are investigated and resolved including putting in place measures to avoid similar occurrences. 注释：标准制定者必须建立有关解决性别歧视或性骚扰事件的国家水平的指标，“及时”的意思</p>
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是机构*不能过分推迟解决。这意味着，性骚扰和性别歧视的投诉需要进行调查并得到解决，包括落实措施，避免同类事件再次发生。

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. (C4.2 V4, revised to comply with ILO and FSC-POL-30-401)

2.3 机构*必须执行健康与安全措施，保护工人*的职业安全，健康免受危害。这些措施必须适应经营活动的规模、强度和风险*，达到或高于国际劳工组织《林业工作中的安全与健康实践规程》的要求。（C4.2 V4，为符合 ILO 和 FSC-POL-30-401 而修改）

2.3.1 A health and safety (H&S) program is developed and implemented that meets or exceeds the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

2.3.1 制定并且执行健康安全项目。此项目达到或高于国际劳工组织《林业工作中的安全与健康实践规程》的要求。

2.3.2 Workers* are provided with personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks. Use of this equipment is enforced.

2.3.2 根据工人*的作业任务为其配备适当的个人防护设备，机构*强制工人使用个人防护设备。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall define at the national level, including through *national laws**, how *worker** health and safety is protected and how this meets with the requirements the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work and ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention (1981).

注释：标准制定者必须在国家层面上，包括通过国家法律*来判定怎样保护工人*的健康和安全，怎样满足国际劳工组织《林业工作中的安全与健康实践规程》和 ILO 公约 155《职业健康和安全公约（1981）》。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that the greater the scale and intensity of management activities, the greater the need for the practices to meet or exceed recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. All logging is risky regardless of the scale and intensity of operation.

注释：标准制定者必须确保，经营活动的规模和强度越大，达到或者超过推荐的国际劳工组织《林业工作中的安全与健康实践规程》的要求就越迫切。无论作业的强度和规模如何，所有的采伐活动都是有风险的。

2.3.3 Records are kept on compliance with the H&S program and on accident rates and lost time to accidents.

2.3.3 保存符合健康安全项目的记录以及事故率和因事故而损失的时间的记录。

2.3.4 The frequency and severity of accidents are generally decreasing, over time.

2.3.4 事故的频率和严重性随着时间的推移而减少。

2.3.5 The H&S program is periodically reviewed and informed by the Health and Safety records. Additional to periodic review, a focused review of policies and practices is undertaken after every major incident or accident

<p>2.3.5 定期回顾健康与安全项目，及时吸取健康与安全记录的经验教训；除了定期检查外，每次重大事故或意外事故之后重点审查政策和实践规程。</p>
<p>2.4 <i>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*. (New)</i></p>
<p>2.4 机构支付的工资必须达到或高于林业行业最低标准、或其它公认的林业工资协议或生活工资*，并高于法律规定的最低工资标准。如果没有上述最低标准，机构必须通过工人*的参与*确定生活工资。（新添加标准）</p>
<p>2.4.1 Wages paid by <i>The Organization</i> meet or exceed, in all circumstances, <i>legal*</i> minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.</p>
<p>2.4.1 任何情况下，机构支付的工资达到或者超过现存的法定* 最低工资。</p>
<p>2.4.2 When either minimum forest industry wage standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or <i>living wages*</i> exist that are higher than <i>legal*</i> minimum wage rates, then wages paid meet or exceed at least one of those higher minimums.</p> <p>2.4.2 如果现存的林业行业工资标准或者其他公认的林业协议工资或者生活工资*高于法定最低工资，支付的工资要至少达到或者超过那些高标准工资中的一个。</p>
<p>2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, <i>living wages*</i> are established through engagement* with workers*. Wages paid meet or exceed the established living wage* rates.</p> <p>2.4.3 如果没有最低工资*标准，通过工人*参与*的方式来确定生活工资*。</p>
<p>2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.</p> <p>2.4.4 及时支付薪水、工资和合同款。</p>
<p>2.5 <i>The Organization* shall* demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities. (C7.3 V4)</i></p> <p>2.5 为安全有效地实施经营方案*和进行各种经营活动，机构*必须对工人开展上岗培训并进行监督管理。（C7.3 V4）</p>
<p>2.5.1 A documented, up to date training program is in place to ensure that all <i>workers*</i> are safely and effectively contributing to the implementation of the <i>management plan*</i> including:</p> <p>2.5.1 制定培训计划，形成文件并及时更新，以确保所有工人*安全而有效的推动经营方案*的执行，至少包括</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective procedures are developed and implemented to ensure all staff including <i>workers*</i> and contractors responsible for implementing <i>forest*</i> activities comply with applicable <i>legal*</i> requirements. (Criterion 1.5); 制定并执行有效的程序，以确保所有的员工（包括工人*和承包方）负责任的开展符合法律要求的森林*活动（标准 1.5）； 2. Managers, employees and contractors have training about the content and meaning of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1);

	<p>管理者、雇员和承包方接受了有关国际劳工组织 8 个核心公约内容和意义的培训(标准 2.1);</p> <p>3. Training is provided to manager, security staff and supervisors to recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination. (Criterion 2.2);</p> <p>对管理者、安保人员和监督者进行培训,以便于他们识别和报告性骚扰和性别歧视的事件(标准 2.2);</p> <p>4. <i>Workers*</i> and contractors that use hazardous substances are given adequate instruction in their safe use and disposal to ensure that use does not pose health <i>risks*</i>. (Criterion 2.3);</p> <p>为使用有害物质的工人*和承包方就安全使用和处理有害物质提供充分的指导,以确保有害物质的使用不会带来健康风险* (标准 2.3);</p> <p>5. For particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility, <i>workers*</i> receive specialized training ensuring that they are equipped to carry out their responsibilities. (Criterion 2.5).</p> <p>对于特别危险的工作或是有特定责任的工作,为工人*开展专业的培训,确保他们为履行自身责任做好了充分的准备(标准 2.5);</p> <p>6. <i>Workers*</i> are fully aware of where <i>indigenous peoples*</i> have <i>legal*</i> and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);</p> <p>工人*完全清楚经营活动当中,哪些方面涉及原住民*的法定*和传统的权利 (标准 3.2);</p> <p>7. All relevant <i>workers*</i> are trained to identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);</p> <p>对所有相关的工人*都进行了培训,使他们能够判定和执行联合国原住民权利宣言和国际劳工组织 169 号公约中的适用内容(标准 3.4);</p> <p>8. All relevant <i>workers*</i> are trained to identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to <i>indigenous peoples*</i> and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of <i>forest*</i> management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);</p> <p>所有相关的工人*都已经接受了这些内容的培训:判定对原住民*有特殊文化的、生态的、经济的、宗教的或是精神的重要意义的地点,在开展森林*经营活动之前采取必要的措施对其进行保护,以避免产生负面的影响(标准 3.5, 4.7)。</p> <p>9. <i>Workers*</i> are fully aware of where <i>local communities*</i> have <i>legal*</i> and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);</p> <p>工人*完全清楚当地社区*有哪些与经营活动相关的法定*的和传统权利(标准 4.2);</p> <p>10. <i>Workers*</i> trained to carry out social, environmental and economic impact assessment and develop appropriate mitigation measures. (Criterion 4.5);</p> <p>对工人*和承包方进行关于开展社会、环境和经济影响评估,并制定减缓措施的相关培训(标准 4.5);</p> <p>11. If <i>pesticides*</i> are used, all <i>workers*</i> involved in their use have up-to-date training in handling, application and storage procedures. (Criterion 10.7); and</p> <p>如果施用杀虫剂*,所有涉及的工人*都接受了有关如何处理、施用和储存程序的最新培训(标准 10.7);</p> <p>12. <i>Workers*</i> are appropriately trained and able to effectively implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste products. (Criterion 10.12).</p> <p>工人*接受了相应的培训,能够按照程序有效的清除漏洒的杀虫剂药液(标准 10.12);</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall define at the national level what categories of <i>workers*</i> and / or job require specialist training in order to meet the requirements of this <i>Criterion*</i>.</p>
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<p>注释：标准制定者必须在国家水平上判定，为了满足本标准的要求，什么类型的工人或者工作需要特殊培训。</p>	
2.5.2	<p>Training and education records are maintained for all <i>workers</i>*.</p> <p>保留所有工人*的培训和教育记录。</p>
2.6	<p>The <i>Organization</i>* through <i>engagement</i>* with <i>workers</i>* shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation to workers for loss or damage to property, <i>occupational diseases</i>*, or <i>occupational injuries</i>* sustained while working for <i>The Organization</i>*. (New to address gap in P&C V4).</p> <p>2.6 对工人由于为机构工作而遭受的财产损失或损害、<i>职业病*</i>或<i>工伤*</i>，<i>机构*</i>必须通过<i>工人*</i>的参与建立申诉解决机制，并提供公平的赔偿。（新添加标准）</p>
2.6.1	<p>A publically available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through <i>engagement</i>* with <i>workers</i>*.</p> <p>2.6.1 通过<i>工人*</i>参与*，制定出公开可以获得的争议解决程序。</p>
2.6.2	<p>Grievances related to <i>workers</i>* loss or damage of property, <i>occupational diseases</i>* or injuries are responded to promptly, and are either resolved or in the process of being resolved.</p> <p>2.6.2 所有有关工人*财产损失或损害、<i>职业病*</i>或<i>工伤*</i>的申诉需要迅速做出回应。申诉得到解决或者正在解决中。</p>
2.6.3	<p>An up to date record of grievances related to <i>workers</i>* loss or damage of property, <i>occupational diseases</i>* or injuries is held including:</p> <p>2.6.3 保留所有有关工人*财产损失或损害、<i>职业病*</i>或<i>工伤*</i>的最新的申诉记录，包括下述内容：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Steps taken to resolve grievances; 解决申诉采取的步骤； Outcomes of all grievances resolution processes including fair compensation; and 所有申诉解决的结果，包括公平补偿； Unresolved grievances and the reasons why they were not resolved. 未解决的申诉以及未解决的原因。 <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall establish national-level indicators on grievances related to <i>workers</i>* loss or damage of property, <i>occupational diseases</i>* or injuries. ‘Loss’ refers to the private property of <i>workers</i>*. ‘Damage’ refers to both private property and the health and life of workers.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须建立国家指标，此指标与工人*财产损失或损害、<i>职业病*</i>或<i>工伤*</i>的申诉相关。“损失”指工人*的私人财产受损。“损害”指工人*的私人财产、健康和生命受到损伤。</p>
2.6.4	<p>Fair compensation is provided to <i>workers</i>* for loss or damage of property and <i>occupational disease</i>* or injuries.</p> <p>2.6.4 为工人*财产损失或损害、<i>职业病*</i>或<i>工伤*</i>提供公平补偿。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall establish the national-level of fair compensation for loss and damage to property means that compensation has to be provided when caused through a fault of The <i>Organization</i>*. Fairness is subjective, therefore the <i>engagement</i>* process and resulting mechanisms are also important to determine what is considered fair by all involved actors. This process might also</p>

include the involvement of third party mediation.

注释：标准制定者必须建立国家水平上的对财产损失和损害的公平补偿，这里公平补偿的意思是，如果由于机构的过错而造成的损失，必须提供补偿。公平是主观的，因此参与过程和由参与产生的机制被所有参与者认为是公平也非常重要。此过程可能还会包括第三方调停的参与。

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. (P3 V4)

原则3：原住民的权利

机构必须判定并维护原住民拥有、使用和经营土地、领地及受经营活动影响的资源的法定权利和传统权利。（P3 V4）

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. (New).*

3.1 机构必须判定在经营单位*范围内是否存在原住民*或者是否有受到经营活动影响的原住民。机构必须通过原住民的参与*，明确其在经营单位*内的所有权*、对森林资源和生态系统*服务的获取权和使用权、传统权利*、合法权利和义务。机构必须明确判定有权利争议的方面。（新添加标准）

3.1.1 A systematic process is used to identify all indigenous peoples* within the Management Unit* or that may be affected by management activities.

3.1.1 有系统的程序来判定经营单位*内所有的原住民*和所有直接或间接受到经营活动影响的原住民*。

NOTE: This Criterion* requires identification of indigenous peoples* with a fair and legitimate claim to be allowed access to benefits, goods or ecosystem services* from the Management Unit*. They include those who have affirmed their rights to land, forests* and other resources based on long established use, and also those who have not yet done so (due for example, to a lack of awareness or empowerment). Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that The Organization* records all existing claims of rights. Indigenous peoples* affected by management activities include those neighbouring the Management Unit*, and those that are more distant, who may experience negative impacts as a result of activities within the Management Unit*. In these cases they would be affected stakeholders* according to Criterion* 7.6.

注释：本标准*要求识别这样的原住民*-他们享有从经营单位*内获取收益、产品或者生态服务*的公平和合法的权利。这包括基于长期使用已经确定对森林、土地以及其他资源的权利的原住民，也包括那些尚未确定这些权利的原住民（例如，由于缺乏意识或能力）。标准制定者必须要制定出相应的指标以保证机构*记录所有现存的权利声明。

受到经营活动影响的原住民*包括那些与经营单位*邻近的,或者有一定距离的,受到经营单位*负面影响的原住民。在这种情况下,根据标准*7.6的定义,他们是受影响的利益相关方*。

3.1.2 Through engagement* with the indigenous peoples*, the following are identified, documented and/or mapped:

3.1.2 通过原住民*的参与*,判定下述内容并形成文件和(或)图表:

1. Their customary and legal* rights of tenure*;
4. 他们传统和法定*的所有权*;
2. Their customary and legal* access to, and use rights* of the forest* resources and ecosystem services*;
5. 他们对森林*资源和生态系统*服务*的传统和法定*的获取权和使用权*;
3. Their customary and legal* rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit*;
6. 他们在经营单位*内适用的传统和法定*的权利和义务。
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
7. 支持这些权利和义务的证据;
5. Areas where rights are contested between indigenous peoples*, governments and/or others.
8. 原住民*、管理者或者其他机构有权利争议的地方
- 9.

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that where there is no written text or records to support these claims to rights, culturally acceptable ways for identifying, agreeing to and documenting the rights and obligations of indigenous peoples* are used. In addition, Standards Developers shall incorporate the following requirements into the development of national standards:

注释:标准制定者必须保证,当缺乏书面的文件或记录来支持原住民*的权利时,使用符合当地文化传统的办法来判定、认同原住民*权利和义务,并形成文件。此外,标准制定者必须在制定国家标准时融入下述要求:

- a) Determining the representatives & contact points (in each community) for the various activities in which their engagement* is required, including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities;
根据各类活动对参与*的要求,确定代表和联络人(包括每一个原住民*社区),适宜的情况下,包括当地单位、机构和主管部门;
- b) Establishing a mutually agreed, culturally appropriate communication channel with each indigenous community, allowing for information to flow in both directions;
与每个原住民*社区建立一个双方同意且符合当地文化传统的交流渠道,进行双向的信息交流;
- c) Ensuring that all groups are equally represented and included;
确保所有的团体都能参与并受到平等对待;
- d) Using the agreed channels to communicate all related information;
使用双方同意的渠道来交流所有相关的信息;
- e) Recording all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached;
记录所有的会议、讨论点和达成的一致意见;
- f) Approving the content of meeting records; and

<p>承认会议记录的内容，并</p> <p>g) Sharing the results of all <i>engagement*</i> activities with the community to gain their formal approval of the content and intended use before proceeding</p> <p>同社区分享所有他们参与活动的结果，在采取进一步行动前，取得他们就这些内容和预期用途的正式同意。</p>
<p>3.2 <i>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*. (C3.1 and 3.2 V4)</i></p> <p>3.2 机构必须承认并维护原住民*的法定*和传统权利*，维护其在经营单位*内或与之有关的经营活动的适当控制权，保护他们的权利、资源、土地和领地。如果要经营活动的控制权从原住民委托给第三方，需要原住民自愿、事先知情并同意*。（C3.1 和 C3.2 V4）</p>
<p>3.2.1 <i>Indigenous peoples* are informed in culturally appropriate ways 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*.</i></p> <p>3.2.1 以符合当地文化传统的方式通知原住民*，为保护其自身权利、资源、土地和领地*，他们可以在何时、何地、以何种方式对机构*的经营活动提出建议和修改。</p> <p>NOTE: The terminology ‘within or related to’ clarifies that this <i>Criterion*</i> covers the protection of the rights, resources, <i>lands and territories*</i> inside and outside the <i>Management Unit*</i>, as affected by management activities related to the <i>Management Unit*</i>. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that this requirement is included in national and regional standards.</p> <p>注释：术语“之内或与之有关”阐明了此条标准包含对经营单位*之内和之外的，对受到经营单位*的经营活动影响的权利、资源、土地和领地的保护。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标，以确保此项要求包含在国家和地区的标准中。</p>
<p>3.2.2 <i>There is no evidence of infringement on the legal* and customary rights* of indigenous peoples* related to management activities.</i></p> <p>3.2.2 原住民*与经营活动相关的法定*和传统的权利没有受到侵犯。</p>
<p>3.2.3 <i>Where such rights exist, indigenous peoples* are permitted to access and/or transit through the Management Unit* where this does not cause non-compliance with this standard and the management objectives*.</i></p> <p>3.2.3 在不导致本标准的不符合项，也不违背经营目的*的前提下，允许原住民*进入和（或）通过经营单位*。</p>
<p>3.2.4 <i>Delegation of control by indigenous peoples* over management activities of resources over which they have rights occurs only with the indigenous peoples*' free, prior and informed consent*, including:</i></p> <p>3.2.4 仅在原住民*自愿、事先知情并同意*情况下，才能接受或转移原住民*就经营活动控制权的委托，包括：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring <i>indigenous peoples*</i> know their rights and obligations regarding the resource; 确保原住民*了解他们对资源的权利和义务； 2. Informing the <i>indigenous peoples*</i> of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of

<p>the resource over which they are considering delegation of control; 在原住民*考虑控制权的委托时，告知原住民*相关资源在经济、社会和环境方面的价值；</p> <p>3. Informing the <i>indigenous peoples*</i> of their right to withhold consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect rights, resources, <i>lands and territories*</i>; 通知原住民*，为保护其自身权利、资源、土地和领地*，他们有权否决有关经营活动的方案；</p> <p>4. Informing the <i>indigenous peoples*</i> of the current and future planned <i>forest*</i> management activities; 通知原住民*现行和将要开展的森林*经营活动；</p> <p>5. Defining the decision making processes to be used by the community and the Organisation; 明确原住民*和机构所使用的决策程序；</p> <p>6. Defining the fair negotiation of consent agreements including fair compensation for the use of the resource, in a culturally acceptable way for the <i>indigenous peoples*</i>, and if needed with the assistance of neutral advisors; 通过原住民*可以接受且符合当地文化传统的方式，通过公平谈判以达成协议，包括对资源使用的公平补偿，如有必要，可使用中立的顾问来帮助；</p> <p>7. Ensuring any agreement reached is documented and formally acknowledged; 确保所有达成的协议都形成文件并获得了正式的认可；</p> <p>8. Monitoring that the agreement is being upheld by all parties; 对协议的所有签署方履行协议的情况进行监督；</p> <p>9. Periodically re-negotiating the terms of the consent agreement to take into account changing conditions and grievances; and 定期对协议的条款进行重新谈判，以反映条件的变化和申诉；</p> <p>10. Traditional knowledge and <i>intellectual property*</i> is identified, recognized and documented if feasible, while respecting the confidentiality of that knowledge and the <i>protection*</i> of <i>intellectual property*</i> rights. 如可行，判定、认可并记录传统知识和知识产权，同时尊重知识的机密性和知识产权*的保护*。</p> <p>10. NOTE: Standard Developers shall refer to the <i>FSC Guidance for the Implementation of the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent</i> within national and regional standards. 注释：在制定国家和地区标准时，标准制定者必须要参考《FSC 关于实施自愿、事先知情并同意*权利的指南》。</p>	<p>3.3 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement between <i>The Organization*</i> and the <i>indigenous peoples*</i> shall* be concluded through <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i>. 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 <i>indigenous peoples*</i> of <i>The Organization*</i>'s compliance with its terms and conditions. (New)</p> <p>3.3 将经营活动的控制权进行委托时，机构和原住民*必须达成书面协议，并且在原住民自愿、事先知情并同意*的情况下。此协议必须明确期限，重新谈判、更改和终止协议的条件，经济条件和其它条款。此协议还必须保证原住民能够对机构是否遵守条款和条件进行监督。（新添加标准）</p> <p>3.3.1 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement is</p>
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<p>concluded that includes:</p> <p>3.3.1 就委托经营活动的控制权而言，有约束力的协议包括：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Duration 期限； 2. Provisions for renegotiation, renewal and termination 重新谈判，更改和终止的条件； 3. Economic conditions including but not limited to costs and benefit sharing; 经济条件包括但不限于费用和利益共享； 4. Provisions for monitoring by <i>indigenous peoples</i>* to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the agreement; and <i>原住民</i>* 监督的条款，以确保符合协议的条款和条件；并且 5. Other terms and conditions agreed to by all parties. 由各方一致同意的其它条款和条件。 <p>NOTE: Binding agreements' may be, but are not limited to, written agreements. They must reflect cultural requirements and may also be based on oral and honour systems, to be applied in cases where written agreements are not favoured by <i>indigenous peoples</i>*, either for practical reasons or on principle. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that <i>The Organization</i>* maintains appropriate records of these agreements that may include written accounts, audio or film records, etc.</p> <p>注释：有约束力的协议可以是书面协议，但不限于书面协议。如果由于实际原因，或是原则上的问题，<i>原住民</i>* 不愿意接受书面协议，此协议必须体现文化要求，也可以是口头上的或是名义上的协议。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标以确保<i>机构</i>* 保留有关这些协议适当的记录，可以包括书面记录，录音记录，影音记录等。</p>	<p>3.3.2 Records of binding agreements are maintained.</p> <p>3. 3. 2 保留有约束力的协议的记录</p>
<p>3.4 <i>The Organization</i>* shall* recognize and uphold* the rights, customs and culture of <i>indigenous peoples</i>* as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989) (C3.2 V4, revised to comply with FSC-POL-30-401, ILO 169 and UNDRIP)</p> <p>3.4 <i>机构</i>* 必须遵守联合国《原住民权利宣言》（2007 年）和《国际劳工组织第 169 号公约》（1989 年），承认并维护*<i>原住民</i>* 的权利、传统和文化。（C3.2 V4 为了符合 FSC-POL-30-401 和联合国《原住民权利宣言》修改）</p>	
<p>3.4.1 <i>Indigenous peoples</i>* are informed of their rights, customs and culture defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169.</p> <p>3.4.1 告知<i>原住民</i>* 国际劳工组织第 169 号公约和联合国《原住民权利宣言》对其权利、传统和文化的界定内容。</p> <p>NOTE: This Criterion refers to those articles of the UN Declaration and ILO Convention that cover explicitly the rights, customs and culture and spiritual relationship between <i>indigenous peoples</i>* and the <i>Management Unit</i>*. This <i>Criterion</i>* applies also in countries and jurisdictions that have not ratified the UN Declaration and/or ILO Convention 169. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 requirements are include in national</p>	

<p>standards.</p> <p>注释：此项条款参考联合国《原住民权利宣言》和国际劳工组织涉及的条款，涉及原住民和经营单位*之间明确的权利、传统和宗教关系。此项条款同样适用于还没有签署联合国《原住民权利宣言》和国际劳工组织第 169 号公约的国家和地区。标准制定者必须制定相关指标以确保国家标准中包含联合国《原住民权利宣言》和国际劳工组织第 169 号公约中的要求。</p>
<p>3.4.2 There is no evidence of infringement of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169.</p> <p>3. 4. 2 没有违反联合国《原住民权利宣言》和国际劳工组织第 169 号公约。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall further define this responsibility at the national level given that in the context of this <i>Criterion*</i>, ‘<i>uphold*</i>’ does not imply an unlimited responsibility for <i>The Organization*</i>.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须进一步在国家水平上对责任进行判定，因为此项标准的内容中，“维护”并不意味着该机构*有无限的责任。</p> <p>NOTE: Compliance with this <i>Criterion*</i> may exceed <i>The Organization’s*</i> legal obligations in the country or jurisdiction within which the <i>Management Unit*</i> lies. Standards Developers shall ensure that in cases where there are conflicts between the <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i> of <i>indigenous peoples*</i> and other resource users, such cases are identified and mechanisms are in place to ensure that they be settled on a case-by-case basis, and if necessary, with recourse to dispute resolution mechanism specified in <i>Criterion*</i> 1.6 or the grievance mechanism specified in <i>Criterion*</i> 4.6</p> <p>注释：此项标准*的要求可能已经超出森林经营单位*所在国家或者管辖范围内机构的法律*义务。这种情况下，标准制定者应该确保，如果原住民*的法定*权利或者传统权利*与其他资源使用者存在冲突，这种情况可以得到识别，并且存在特事特办的解决机制。如果必要，将这种情况加入到标准*1.6 的争议解决机制或者 4.6 规定的申诉机制中。</p> <p>NOTE: Where this <i>Criterion*</i> is in conflict with laws, separate FSC procedures apply (see FSC-STD-20-007 Forest Management Evaluations). Such ‘conflicts’ are defined as situations where it is not possible to comply with the <i>Principles and Criteria*</i> and a law at the same time (Source: FSC 2011). In the case of this <i>Criterion*</i>, an example would be that one or more articles of the ILO Convention 169 are in conflict with a specific law. Standards Developers shall identify situations where UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are in conflict with local laws.</p> <p>注释：如果此项标准*与法律冲突，要遵从额外的 FSC 程序文件（见 FSC-STD-20-007 森林经营评估）。此“冲突”被定义为原则和标准与法律不可能同时符合的情况（源自：FSC 2011）。此条标准的例子是，《国际劳工组织第 169 号公约》的一个或者多个条款与具体的法律相冲突。标准制定者必须判定联合国《原住民权利宣言》和《国际劳工组织第 169 号公约》与当地法律相冲突的地方。</p>
<p>3.5 <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>indigenous peoples*</i>, <i>shall*</i> identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these <i>indigenous peoples*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i>. These sites <i>shall*</i> be recognized by <i>The Organization*</i> and their management, and/or <i>protection*</i> <i>shall*</i> be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>indigenous peoples*</i>. (C3.3 V4, revised to POL 30-401)</p> <p>3.5 机构*必须通过原住民*的参与*，判定出具有特殊文化、生态、经济、宗教或精神意义的场所，以及原住民拥有法定*权利或传统权利*的场所。机构及其管理人员必须承认这些特殊场所，并（或）通过原住民的参与，达成共识共同保护这些场所。（C3.3, 为符合 POL 30-301 修改）</p>

3.5.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which *indigenous peoples** hold *legal** or *customary rights** and measures to protect them are identified through culturally appropriate *engagement**.

3.5.1 通过符合当地文化传统的参与方式，确定出对原住民具有法定或传统权利的特殊文化、生态、经济、宗教或精神意义的场所以及的保护措施。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that the tool recommended in Step 3 of the *FSC Guidance for the Implementation of the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for culturally appropriate *engagement** is referenced in developing appropriate participatory mapping.

注释：标准制定者必须确保，在绘制参与式地图时，参考《FSC关于实施符合文化传统的自愿、事先知情并同意的参与方式指南》中步骤 3 推荐的工具。

3.5.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate *engagement** with *indigenous peoples**.

3.5.2 通过符合当地文化传统的原住民参与方式，认可、记录并实施保护这些地点的措施。

NOTE: If *indigenous peoples** determine that physical identification of sites, or documentation on maps and/or in management plans, would threaten the value or *protection** of the sites, then other means will be used. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that culturally appropriate measures are used to identify such sites.

注释：如果原住民认为这些场所的物理界定或者在地图上标注威胁到了其价值或是对场所的保护，机构可以使用其它的方法。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标以确保使用符合文化传统的方式来识别这些地点。

3.5.3 Wherever and whenever cultural or archaeological sites are newly observed or discovered, 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**.

3.5.3 任何时候，任何地方，初次观察到或发现人文或考古遗迹，马上停止在毗邻区域的经营活
动，直到制定出获得原住民同意并符合当地和~~国家法律~~要求的保护措施。

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. (New)*

3.6 机构必须维护原住民保护和利用其传统知识的权利。在利用原住民的传统知识和知识产权时必须给予补偿。在利用传统知识之前，在原住民自愿、事先知情并同意的情况下，机构与原住民按照标准 3.3 签订书面协议，保护其知识产权。（C3.4 V4，用“知识产权”代替“传统知识”）

3.6.1 Traditional knowledge and *intellectual property** is protected and is only used when the holders of that traditional knowledge and *intellectual property** have provided their *Free, Prior and Informed Consent**.

3.6.1 传统知识和知识产权受到保护，只有在持有者自愿、事先知情并同意的情况下才能够使用。

3.6.2 A binding agreement is concluded with the *indigenous peoples** through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** for the utilization of *indigenous peoples'* traditional knowledge and *intellectual property** before such utilization takes place.

3.6.2 使用原住民的传统知识和知识产权*之前，必须达成一份包含原住民*自愿、事先知情并同意的约束性协议。

3.6.3 The benefits accruing from the use of *indigenous peoples*'* traditional knowledge and *intellectual property** are shared equitably with *indigenous peoples**

3.6.3 要与原住民合理分享因使用原住民传统知识和知识产权而获得的收益。

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

原则 4：社区关系

机构必须*致力于维持和改善当地社区*的社会和经济状况。

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*. (New)*

4.1 机构必须*判定在经营单位*内居住的和受经营活动影响的当地社区*。通过当地社区*的参与*，明确他们在经营单位*内的所有权*、对森林资源和生态系统*服务*的获取权和使用权，传统权利*以及法定*的权利和义务。

4.1.1 A systematic process is used to identify all *local communities** within the *Management Unit** or that may be affected by management activities.

4.1.1 有系统地判定经营单位*之内，或可能受到经营活动影响的当地社区*。

NOTE: This *Criterion** requires identification of *local communities** with a fair and legitimate claim to be allowed access to benefits, goods or *ecosystem services** from the *Management Unit**. This includes those *local communities** that have affirmed their rights to land, *forests** and other resources based on long established use, as well as those that have not yet done so (due for example, to a lack of awareness or empowerment). Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that *The Organization** records all existing claims of rights.

*Local communities** affected by management activities include those neighbouring the *Management Unit**, and those that are more distant that may experience negative impacts as a result of activities within the *Management Unit**. These *local communities* are *affected stakeholders** according to *Criterion* 7.6*.

注释：本标准*要求识别这样的当地社区* - 他们享有从经营单位*内获取收益、产品或者生态服务*的公平和合法的权利。这包括基于长期使用，已经确定对土地，森林和其他资源的权利的当地社

区*，也包括那些尚未确立这些权利的当地社区*（例如，由于缺乏意识或能力）。标准制定者必须要制定出指标以保证机构*记录所有现存的权利声明。

受到经营活动影响的当地社区*包括那些与经营单位*邻近的，或者有一定距离的，由于经营单位*的活动而受到负面影响的当地社区*。在这种情况下，根据标准*7.6，当地社区*是受影响的利益相关方*。

4.1.2 Through engagement* with the local communities*, the following are identified, documented and/or mapped:

4.1.2 通过当地社区*的参与*，判定下述内容并形成文件和（或）图表：

1. Their customary and legal* rights of tenure*;
他们传统和合法*的所有权*；
2. Their customary and legal* access to, and use rights* of the forest* resources and ecosystem services*;
他们对森林*资源和生态系统*服务*的传统和法定*的获取权和使用权*；
3. Their customary and legal* rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit*;
他们在经营单位*内适用的传统和法定*的权利和义务。
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
支持这些权利和义务的证据；
5. Areas where rights are contested between local communities* governments and/or others.
当地社区、管理者或者其他机构的权利有争议的地方。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall* ensure that where there is no written text or records to support these claims to rights, culturally acceptable ways for identifying, agreeing to and documenting the rights and obligations of local communities* are used.

注释：标准制定者必须*保证，当缺乏书面的文件或是记录来支持当地社区*的权利时，使用符合当地文化传统的办法来判定、认同当地社区*权利和义务，并形成文件。

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 and lands and territories*. Delegation by local communities* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. (C3.1 and 3.2 V4)

4.2 机构*必须承认并维护*当地社区的法定*权利和传统权利*，维护*其在经营单位*内或与之有关的经营活动的适当控制权，保护他们的权利、资源、土地和领地。如果要将经营活动的控制权从当地社区*委托给第三方，需要当地社区*自愿、事先知情并同意*。（C2.2 V4）

4.2.1 Local communities* are informed in culturally appropriate ways of 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*.

4.2.1 以符合当地文化传统的方式通知当地社区*，为保护其自身权利、资源，土地和领地*，他们可以在何时、何地、以何种方式对机构*的经营活动提出建议和修改。

<p>NOTE: The terminology ‘within or related to’ clarifies that this <i>Criterion*</i> covers the protection of the rights, resources, <i>lands and territories*</i> inside and outside the <i>Management Unit*</i>, as affected by management activities related to the <i>Management Unit*</i>. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that this requirement is included in national and regional standards.</p> <p>注释：术语“之内或与之相关”阐明了此条标准包含对<i>经营单位*</i>之内和之外的，对受到<i>经营单位*</i>的经营活动影响的权利，资源，土地和领地的保护。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标，以确保此项要求包含在国家和地区的标准中。</p>
<p>4.2.2 There is no evidence of infringement on the <i>legal*</i> and <i>customary rights*</i> of <i>local communities*</i> related to management activities.</p> <p>4.2.2 <i>当地社区*</i>与经营活动相关的<i>法定*</i>和传统的权利没有受到侵犯。</p>
<p>4.2.3 Where such rights exist, <i>local communities*</i> are permitted to access and/or transit through the <i>Management Unit*</i> where this does not cause non-compliance with this standard and the management <i>objectives*</i>.</p> <p>4.2.3 在不导致本标准的不符合项，也不违背<i>经营目的*</i>的前提下，允许<i>当地社区*</i>进入和（或）通过<i>经营单位*</i>。</p>
<p>4.2.4 Delegation of control by <i>local communities*</i> over management activities of resources over which they have rights occurs only with their <i>free, prior and informed consent*</i>, including:</p> <p>4.2.4 仅在<i>当地社区*</i>自愿、事先知情并同意情况下，才能接受或转移<i>当地社区*</i>就经营活动控制权的委托：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring <i>local communities*</i> know their rights and obligations regarding the resource; 确保<i>当地社区*</i>了解他们对资源的权利和义务； 2. Informing the <i>local communities*</i> of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control; 在<i>当地社区*</i>考虑控制权的委托时，告知<i>当地社区*</i>相关资源在经济、社会和环境方面的价值； 3. Informing the <i>local communities*</i> of their right to withhold consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect rights, resources, <i>lands and territories*</i>; 通知<i>当地社区*</i>，为保护其自身权利、资源、土地和领地*，他们有权否决有关经营活动的方案； 4. Informing the <i>local communities*</i> of the current and future planned <i>forest*</i> management activities; 通知<i>当地社区*</i>现行和将要开展的<i>森林*</i>经营活动； 5. Defining the decision making processes to be used by the community and the Organisation; 明确<i>当地社区*</i>和机构所使用的决策程序； 6. Defining the fair negotiation of consent agreements including fair compensation for the use of the resource, in a culturally acceptable way for the <i>local communities*</i>, and if needed with the assistance of neutral advisors; 通过<i>当地社区*</i>可以接受且符合当地文化传统的方式，通过公平谈判以达成协议，包括对资源使用的公平补偿，如有必要，可使用中立的顾问来帮助。 7. Ensuring any agreement reached is documented and formally acknowledged; 确保所有达成的协议都形成文件并获得了正式的认可 8. Monitoring that the agreement is being upheld by all parties;

<p>对协议的所有签署方履行协议的情况进行监督</p> <p>9. Periodically re-negotiating the terms of the consent agreement to take into account changing conditions and grievances; and 定期对协议的条款进行重新谈判，以反映条件的变化和申诉</p> <p>10. Traditional knowledge and <i>intellectual property</i>* is identified, recognized and documented if feasible, while respecting the confidentiality of that knowledge and the <i>protection</i>* of <i>intellectual property</i>* rights. 如可行，判定、认可并记录传统知识和知识产权，同时尊重知识的机密性和<i>知识产权</i>的<i>保护</i>。</p>
<p>4.3 <i>The Organization</i>* shall* provide <i>reasonable</i>* opportunities for employment, training and other services to <i>local communities</i>*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to <i>scale</i>* and <i>intensity</i>* of its management activities. (C4.1 V4)</p> <p>4.3 在就业、培训和其它社区服务，<i>机构</i>*必须根据经营活动的规模和强度，为<i>当地社区</i>*、承包方和供应商提供<i>合理的</i>*机会。(C4.1 V4)</p>
<p>4.3.1 <i>Reasonable</i>* opportunities for employment, training and other services are identified, communicated and provided to <i>local communities</i>*, contractors and suppliers.</p> <p>4.3.1 为<i>当地社区</i>*、承包商和供应商确定、联系并提供<i>合理</i>*的雇佣、培训和其他服务的机会。</p> <p>NOTE: Under this <i>Criterion</i>*, training opportunities and other services to be provided by <i>The Organization</i>*, include skills training necessary to enable <i>local communities</i>* to participate fully in forest management activities according to the rights identified in <i>Criterion</i>* 4.1.</p> <p>注释：此<i>标准</i>*要求机构提供培训机会和其他服务，包括必须的技巧培训，使得<i>当地社区</i>*完全参与森林经营单位*活动，并获得<i>标准</i>*4.1所确定的权利。</p> <p>Another example would be training provided by <i>The Organization</i>* to <i>workers</i>* and local suppliers, to enable them to provide the services and local value adding to <i>The Organization</i>* required according to <i>Criterion</i>* 5.4. Compliance with this <i>Criterion</i>* 4.3 does not require <i>The Organization</i>* to enable or to underwrite the formation of new local businesses where none existed previously. However, the training and services that provided could improve the conditions necessary for such local businesses to emerge. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that this requirement is included in national and regional standards.</p> <p>另一个例子是，<i>机构</i>*向<i>工人</i>*和当地供应商提供培训，使他们为<i>机构</i>*提供服务和当地增值业务，从而符合照标准 5.4 的要求。<i>标准</i> 4.3 并不要求<i>机构</i>*发起或者保证为当地带来之前并不存在的业务。但是，<i>机构</i>*提供的培训和服务能够增进这种业务的市场条件。标准制定者必须确保此项要求包含在国家和地区标准中。</p> <p>FSC does not imply that <i>The Organization</i>* must provide employment or training to anyone in <i>local communities</i>*. The test of ‘reasonable opportunities’ would allow <i>The Organization</i>* not to employ people who have a record of poor attendance at work, or who could pose a threat to existing <i>workers</i>*, or whose health might make them unsuitable as users of sharp tools or operators of machinery.</p>

FSC 不要求 *机构** 必须为 *当地社区** 的任何人提供雇佣和培训。“合理机会”可以允许机构不去雇佣那些出勤率低的人,对现有工人造成威胁的人,或者是那些由于个人健康问题而不适合使用尖锐工具或操作仪器的人。

NOTE: As the scale and intensity of management activities increase, so too must *The Organization's** efforts increase to provide *reasonable** opportunities for employment, training and other services to *local communities**, contractors and suppliers. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释: 随着经营活动的 *规模** 和 *强度** 增加, 机构在为 *当地社区**, 承包商和供应商提供雇佣、培训和其他服务的合理机会上就需要付出更多的努力。标准制定者必须为小 *规模** 和低 *强度** 的 *机构** 确定阈值。

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. (C4.4 v4)*

4.4 *机构* 必须**根据经营活动的 *规模**、*强度** 及其管理活动在社会经济方面的影响, 积极开展更多的工作, 通过 *当地社区** 的 *参与**, 共同促进当地社会和经济的发展。(C4.4 V4)

4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through *engagement** with *local communities** and other relevant organizations.

4.4.1 通过 *当地社区** 和其它机构的 *参与**, 发掘当地社会和经济发展的机会。

NOTE: As the *scale** and *intensity** of management activities increase, so too must *The Organization* implement additional activities, through *engagement** with *local communities**, that contribute to their social and economic development. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释: 经营活动的 *规模** 和 *强度** 增加, 机构就要开展更多工作, 通过 *当地社区** 的 *参与**, 促进当地社会和经济的发展。标准制定者必须为小 *规模** 和低 *强度** 的 *机构** 确定阈值。

NOTE: The *engagement** required by this *Criterion** will provide the basis for determining the needs of *local communities** and the appropriate activities by *The Organization**. For example, the needs of *local communities** and the level and extent of efforts required to meet these needs depend on the socio-economic conditions, and will therefore differ between countries but also between sub-national regions within countries and even between *local communities** within such sub-national regions. Socio-economic conditions that will affect the needs and efforts may include, for example, the size of the community, its accessibility and its poverty status. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that this requirement is included in national and regional standards.

注释: 此标准要求 *机构** 通过 *参与** 来明确当地社区的需求并采取适宜的行动。例如, 当地社区的需求以及满足这些需求所需的努力都取决于社会经济条件, 因此国家之间, 一个国家的地区之间, 地区中的社区之间都会存在差异。社会经济条件会影响需求以及为此做出的努力, 例如, 社区的规模, 交通状况及贫困状况。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标以保证国家和地区标准中包括相关要求。

4.4.2 Local development projects and activities and associated budgets are developed and implemented for local social and economic development taking into account related activities promoted by relevant organizations.

4.4.2 为促进当地社会与经济发展，结合其它机构推动的相关活动，制定并执行发展计划，拨付相关预算。

NOTE: For large *scale**, high *intensity** and large socio-economic impact organizations, a development plan shall be developed and implemented, in addition to the project and activities. Standard Developers *shall** define the threshold for large *scale**, high *intensity** and large socio-economic impact organizations. Activities in the development plan should include those that are:

注释：对于大规模*，高强度*以及对社会经济影响大的机构，除了开展项目和活动外，还必须要制定并实施发展计划。标准制定者必须确定大范围*，高强度*，对社会经济影响大的机构的阈值。发展计划中的活动应该：

- a) Requested by free and collective decisions of the *local communities**;
由当地社区*自主和共同决策;
- b) Priorities for the communities;
被社区优先考虑的;
- c) Sustainable in the long term;
具备长期的可持续性;
- d) Beneficial to the *local communities** as a whole;
使当地社区*普遍受益;
- e) Relevant to the poverty status of the *local communities**;
与当地社区*的贫困状况相关
- f) Distributed equitably within the *local communities**
公平地惠及当地社区*成员

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. (C4.4 V4)

4.5 机构必须通过当地社区的参与*，采取措施，判定、避免和减少经营活动对受影响的当地社区带来社会、环境和经济方面的重大负面影响。这些措施必须*反映出经营活动的规模、强度和风险*及其负面影响程度。(C4.4 V4)

4.5.1 Through *engagement** with *local communities**, effective measures are identified and implemented to avoid and mitigate any significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

4.5.1 通过受影响的当地社区的参与*，确定并执行有效的措施，以避免和减缓因经营活动而产生

严重的社会、环境和经济方面的负面影响。

NOTE: This *Criterion** does not prohibit *The Organization** from providing services to *local communities** and thereby competing with services provided by local businesses, for example transport services or company stores that are open not only to *workers** but also to local people. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to define the degree to which *The Organization** has a responsibility to contribute to mitigating the resulting negative social and economic impacts on affected communities.

注释: 此条 *标准** 并不禁止 *机构** 为当地社区提供服务从而与当地业已提供的服务进行竞争。例如, 运输或者仓储业务不仅对 *工人** 开放, 同时也对当地居民开放。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标来判定 *机构** 为减缓其负面的社会和经济影响做出的努力。

Examples of negative social and economic are:

负面的社会和经济例子如下

1. Marginalization of other players in the local economy, for example small farmers or local businesses;
边缘化当地经济的其他经营者, 例如, 小农户或当地业务
2. Increased local unemployment;
当地的失业率上升;
3. Out-migration of local people or decline of local skills and labour;
当地技能和劳动力下降, 当地居民迁出;
4. Road and industrial accidents; and
道路及劳动事故;
5. Loss or damage affecting legal or customary rights, property, or livelihoods of *local communities**.
当地社区的法定和传统权利、财产或者生计遭到损失或者受到影响和破坏

NOTE: As the *scale intensity and risk** of negative impacts from management activities increases, so too must *The Organization**, through *engagement** with *local communities**, take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释: 经营活动带来负面影响的 *规模、强度和风险** 增加, 通过 *当地社区** 的 *参与**, *机构** 采取行动, 判定, 避免和减轻严重的、负面的社会、环境和经济影响所做出的努力必须随之增大。标准制定者必须判定 *小规模*、低强度* 机构** 的阈值。

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**.

4.6 *机构** 必须通过 *当地社区** 的 *参与**, 制定申诉处理机制和赔偿机制, 并就 *机构** 经营活动的影响为当地社区和个人提供合理的赔偿。(C4.5 V4)

4.6.1 A publically available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through *engagement** with *local communities**.

4.6.1 通过 *当地社区** 的 *参与**, 制定公开的争议解决程序。

4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to promptly, and are either resolved or in the process of being resolved.

4.6.2 迅速回应就经营活动造成的影响的申诉，申诉已经得到解决或在处理过程中。
<p>4.6.3 An up to date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:</p> <p>4.6.3 保留就经营活动造成影响产生的最新的申诉记录，包括：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steps taken to resolve grievances; 解决申诉所采取的步骤； 2. Outcomes of all grievances resolution processes including fair compensation; and 所有申诉解决的结果，包括公平补偿 3. Unresolved grievances and the reasons why they are not resolved. 未解决的申诉以及未解决的原因 <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall establish national-level indicators on grievances related to negative social and environmental impacts that include, for example, loss or damage affecting legal or <i>customary rights</i>*, property, resources or livelihoods of <i>local communities</i>* or individuals.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须建立国家指标，这些指标与社会和环境负面影响产生的申诉相关。例如，对当地社区或者个人的法定和传统权利*，财产，资源和生计造成损失，破坏或影响。</p>
<p>4.6.4 Fair compensation is provided to <i>local communities</i>* and individuals for damage caused by negative impacts of management activities.</p> <p>4.6.4 因经营活动的负面影响造成当地社区*和个人损失的，应予以公平补偿。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall establish national-levels of fair compensation. Fairness is subjective, therefore the engagement process and resulting mechanisms are also important to determine what all involved actors consider fair. This process might also include the involvement of third party mediation.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须建立国家水平上的公平补偿。公平是主观的，因此参与过程和由此产生的机制被所有参与者认为是公平也非常重要。此过程可能包括第三方调停。</p>
<p>4.6.5 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:</p> <p>4.6.5 如果存在下面类型的争议，则须停止作业：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substantial magnitude; 规模巨大； 2. Substantial duration; or 持续时间很长； 3. Involving a <i>significant</i>* number of interests 涉及的利益方数量显著* <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall define the factors that may be considered to evaluate the magnitude and seriousness of a dispute, such as:</p> <p>注释：标准制定小组必须要确定阈值的指标，以评估争议的规模和严重程度，包括：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Whether the dispute involves local rights holders, local forest <i>workers</i>* or local residents; 争议是否涉及当地权利所有者，当地森林工人*或当地居民 b) Whether the dispute involves the legal or customary rights of <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>*; 争议是否涉及原住民的法定*或传统权利*

<p>c) The range of issues and/or interests involved.</p> <p>问题和（或）相关利益的范围</p>
<p>4.7 <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, <i>shall*</i> identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i>. These sites <i>shall*</i> be recognized by <i>The Organization*</i>, and their management and/or <i>protection*</i> <i>shall*</i> be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i>.</p> <p>4.7 机构*必须通过当地社区*的参与*, 判定出具有特殊文化、生态、经济、宗教或精神意义的场所, 以及当地社区拥有法定权利或传统权利的场所。机构*及其管理人员*必须承认这些特殊场所, 并（或）与当地社区协商, 达成共识共同管理和（或）保护这些场所。</p>
<p>4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, for which <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i> and measures to protect them are identified through culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i>.</p> <p>4.7.1 通过符合当地文化传统的当地社区*的参与*方式, 确定对当地社区*具有特殊文化、生态、经济、宗教或精神意义场所及保护措施。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that the tool recommended in Step 3 of the <i>FSC Guidance for the Implementation of the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent</i> for culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i> is referenced in developing appropriate participatory mapping.</p> <p>注释: 标准制定者必须确保, 在绘制参与式地图时, 参考《FSC关于实施符合文化传统的自愿、事先知情并同意的参与方式指南》中步骤3推荐的工具。</p>
<p>4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>.</p> <p>4.7.2 通过符合当地文化传统的当地社区*参与*方式, 同意, 记录并实施保护这些地点的措施。</p> <p>NOTE: If <i>local communities*</i> determine that physical identification of sites, or documentation on maps and/or in management plans, would threaten the value or <i>protection*</i> of the sites, then other means will be used. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that culturally appropriate measures are used to identify such sites.</p> <p>注释: 如果当地社区*认为这些场所的物理界定或者在地图上标注威胁到了其价值或是对场所的保护*, 机构可以使用其它的方法。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标以确保使用符合文化传统的方式来识别这些地点。</p>
<p>4.7.3 Wherever and whenever cultural or archaeological sites are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the <i>local communities*</i>, and as directed by local and <i>national laws*</i>.</p> <p>4.7.3 任何时间, 任何地方, 初次观察到或发现人文或考古遗迹, 马上停止在毗邻区域的经营活 动, 直到制定出获得当地社区*同意并符合当地和国家法律*要求的保护措施。</p>
<p>4.8 <i>The Organization*</i> <i>shall*</i> uphold* the right of <i>local communities*</i> to protect* and utilize their traditional knowledge and <i>shall*</i> compensate <i>local communities*</i> for the utilization of such</p>

<p>knowledge and their <i>intellectual property</i>*. A binding agreement as per <i>Criterion</i>* 3.3 <i>shall</i>* be concluded between <i>The Organization</i>* and the <i>local communities</i>* for such utilization through <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</i>* before utilization takes place, and <i>shall</i>* be consistent with the <i>protection</i>* of <i>intellectual property</i>* rights. (New)</p>
<p>4.8 机构*必须维护*当地社区*保守和利用他们传统知识的权利。在利用当地社区的传统知识和知识产权*时必须给予补偿。在利用传统知识之前，在原住民自愿、事先知情并同意*的情况下，机构*与当地社区按照标准 3.3 签订书面协议，并确认保护其知识产权。（新添加标准）</p>
<p>4.8.1 Traditional knowledge and <i>intellectual property</i>* is protected and is only used when the holders of that traditional knowledge and <i>intellectual property</i>* have provided their <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</i>*.</p> <p>4.8.1 传统知识和知识产权*受到保护，只有在持有者自愿、事先知情并同意*的情况下才能够使用。</p>
<p>4.8.2 A binding agreement is concluded with the <i>local communities</i>* through <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</i>* for the utilization of <i>local communities</i>'* traditional knowledge and <i>intellectual property</i>* before such utilization takes place.</p> <p>4.8.2 使用当地社区*的传统知识和知识产权之前，必须具有一份包含当地社区自愿、事先知情并同意的约束性协议。</p>
<p>4.8.3 The benefits accruing from the use of <i>local communities</i>'* traditional knowledge and <i>intellectual property</i>* are shared equitably with <i>local communities</i>*.</p> <p>4.8.3 要与当地社区*合理分享因使用当地社区传统知识和知识产权而获得的收益。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that binding agreements are consistent with <i>Criterion</i>* 3.3 and may be, but are not limited to, written agreements. They must reflect cultural requirements and may also be based on oral and honour systems, to be applied in cases where written agreements are not favoured by <i>local communities</i>*, either for practical reasons or on principle. <i>The Organization</i>* must maintain appropriate records of these agreements that may include written accounts, audio or film records, etc</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须制定相应的指标以确保约束性协议与标准*3.3 要求的相一致，但是不限于书面协议。如果由于实际原因，或是原则上的问题，当地社区*不愿意接受书面协议，此协议必须体现文化要求，也可以是口头上的或是名义上的协议。机构*必须保留有关这些协议适当的记录，可以包括书面记录，录音记录，影音记录等。</p>

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**

<p>原则 5： 森林带来的收益</p> <p>机构必须有效地管理经营单位内的产品和服务的多样性，以维持和提高长期的经济可行性和广泛的环境及社会效益。</p>
<p>5.1 <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and <i>ecosystem services*</i> existing in the <i>Management Unit*</i> in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the <i>scale* and intensity*</i> of management activities. (C5.2 and 5.4 V4).</p> <p>5.1 机构必须根据经营单位内现有的资源和生态系统服务的状况，判定、生产或实现多元化的收益和（或）产品，以促进当地经济发展并使之多样化，与经营活动的规模和强度成比例。（C5.2 和 5.4 V4）</p>
<p>5.1.1 Consistent with management <i>objectives*</i> the range of resources and <i>ecosystem services*</i> are identified.</p> <p>5.1.1 判定各个类别的资源和生态服务，与经营目的保持一致。</p> <p>NOTE: The term <i>objectives*</i>, as used in this standard, refers to specific management goals, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that <i>The Organization*</i> establishes specific <i>objectives*</i> that correspond to the management practices and outcomes required by this standard. <i>The Organization*</i> may also establish overarching, aspirational <i>objectives*</i> for managing the <i>forest*</i> providing these do not contradict the requirements of this standard.</p> <p>注释：本标准使用的术语“目的”，是指具体的经营目标，结果，以及为满足本标准而建立的方法。标准制定者必须制定相关的指标以确保机构建立了与本标准要求的经营活动和结果相对应的具体目的。在不违背本标准要求的前提下，机构亦可以建立森林经营的总体的、激励性的目的。</p>
<p>5.1.2 Consistent with management <i>objectives*</i>, the identified benefits and products are produced and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.</p> <p>5.1.2 为了加强当地经济并使其多元化，判定、生产或者激励他人生产那些与经营目的是一致的收益和产品。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators to identify under what circumstances <i>The Organization*</i> is not required to engage in the commercial use of the products and benefits of the <i>Management Unit*</i> if such use would have negative impacts on the primary <i>objectives*</i> of conservation or protection.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须制定指标以判定在何种情况下，如果商业开发可能对保护的主要目的产生负面影响，则不要求机构在经营单位内开发这些产品和收益。</p>
<p>5.2 <i>The Organization*</i> shall normally harvest products and services from the <i>Management Unit*</i> at or below a level which can be permanently sustained. (C5.6 V4)</p> <p>5.2 一般而言，机构必须以永续利用的强度或更低的强度获取经营单位内的产品和服务。（C5.6 V4）</p>
<p>5.2.1 Harvest rates for timber are based on an analysis that includes:</p>

<p>5.2.1 木材采伐率的分析应具备以下特征：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A precautionary approach*</i> that reflects the quality of information used; 反映所用信息的质量的 <i>预防性措施</i>； 2. Up-to-date growth and yield information; 最新生长量和收获量信息； 3. Up-to-date inventory data; 最新的林调清单； 4. Volume and area reductions caused by mortality and decay as well as natural disturbances such as fire, insects and disease; 因死亡、腐烂以及自然干扰因素，如林火、病虫害等原因造成的材积减少； 5. Sensitivity analyses of the factors that apply to harvest rate calculations, with specific attention to input estimations and assumptions where data are weak; and 用于计算采伐率的参数的敏感性分析，并特别关注估计的参数和由于数据不足而做出的假设； 6. Volume and area reductions to account for adherence to all other requirements in this standard. 为满足本标准的要求而减少的材积和采伐面积。 <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall provide clear direction to small holders on how to complete this analysis where little or no prior analysis has been completed and / or where data is weak or does not exist. In addition, Standards Developers shall determine the appropriate spatial and time scale regarding forest productivity</p> <p>注释：对于缺乏数据，或缺乏事前分析，或数据薄弱或者根本没有数据的情况，标准制定者必须为小农户提供清晰的指导。此外，标准制定者必须明确森林生产的空间和时间尺度。</p>
<p>5.2.2 Based on the harvest rates analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed a harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth over successive harvests.</p> <p>5.2.2 基于采伐率的分析，确定最大年度允许采伐量，此采伐量不超过永续利用的采伐水平，确保连续采伐时采伐量不超过生长量。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that the rate of harvest for large, regionally dispersed FMUs does not allow concentrating the annual harvest in one sub-unit or any one species in a way that compromises the Organization's ability to meet all other aspects of the standard.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须确保那些大型的、分散分布的森林经营单位*不将年度采伐的限额集中用于一个下属单位或者一个树种，不能损害机构满足本标准其他方面的能力。</p>
<p>5.2.3 Actual annual harvest rates for timber are recorded and the harvest over a ten-year period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same ten-year period.</p> <p>5.2.3 记录年度实际采伐量。以 10 年为周期计算，实际的木材采伐总量不超过 5.2.2 当中所规定的年度允许采伐量在 10 年间的总和。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that <i>The Organization*</i> may cut more than one year's volume within one year, provided that all other requirements of this standard are met and provided that harvest rates do not exceed the allowable cut when averaged over ten years. The 10-year timeframe is the default, and deviations must be justified at the national level.</p>

<p>注释：标准制定者必须制定指标以确保，在某一年 <i>机构*</i> 的实际采伐量可以超过年度允许采伐量，但前提是机构满足本标准的其他要求，并且 10 年的平均采伐量未超过允许采伐量在 10 年间的平均值。10 年这个时间框架是默认的，国家层面的调整需要说明原因。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers may identify catastrophic natural disturbances (such as windthrow, fire, and pest epidemics) or forest restoration <i>objectives*</i> that may warrant temporary and non-routine annual harvest rates in excess of allowable cut levels.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者可以明确，如果发生自然灾害（例如，风倒、火灾和流行性病虫害），或是以 <i>恢复*为目的*</i>，可以进行高于年度允许采伐量的临时性的和非常规的采伐。</p>
<p>5.2.4 For extraction of <i>non-timber forest products*</i> under <i>The Organization's*</i> control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on best available inventory and productivity data.</p> <p>5.2.4 对于机构控制的获取 <i>非木质林产品*</i> 的行为，要计算可持续的利用水平，并且符合这一水平。可持续获取水平的计算要基于可获得的最佳林调和生产数据。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall identify <i>non-timber forest products*</i> in the national and regional context that may be threatened by management activities to ensure that their harvest does not threaten ecological values.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须在国家和地区层面判定经营活动可能影响的 <i>非木质林产品*</i>，以确保针对这些产品的采集活动不会威胁生态价值。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that controlling and managing hunting, fishing and collecting are addressed in <i>Criterion*</i> 6.6. Controlling illegal hunting, fishing and collecting are covered under <i>Criterion*</i> 1.4.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须注意标准 6.6 包含了对狩猎，捕鱼和采收的控制和管理。控制非法狩猎、捕鱼和采收已经在标准 1.4 中说明。</p>
<p>5.2.5 Where <i>non-timber forest products*</i> under <i>The Organization's*</i> control are identified as being threatened by management activities, actual harvest rates are documented.</p> <p>5.2.5 如果 <i>机构*</i> 控制下的非木质林产品受到经营活动威胁，记录实际的采收率。</p>
<p>5.2.6 Harvest rates for commercially harvested <i>non-timber forest products*</i> under <i>The Organization's*</i> control are adjusted when monitoring of actual harvest rates indicates over-harvesting.</p> <p>5.2.6 如果监测到实际的采集率超过可持续的水平，调整机构控制的对非木质产品的商业开发活动。</p>
<p>5.2.7 Strategies are developed and implemented to maintain and / or enhance the provision of <i>ecosystem services*</i>.</p> <p>5.2.7 制定和执行策略以保持或提高生态 <i>服务*</i> 的供给。</p>
<p>5.3 <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that the positive and negative <i>externalities*</i> of operations are included in the <i>management plan*</i>. (C5.1 V4)</p> <p>5.3 <i>机构*</i> 必须在 <i>经营方案*</i> 中明确其 <i>经营单位*</i> 内带来正面和负面 <i>外部性*</i> 的行为。(C5.1 V4)</p>
<p>5.3.1 Strategies to address <i>externalities*</i> that result from management activities are identified and included in the <i>management plan*</i>.</p> <p>5.3.1 为解决经营活动造成的 <i>外部性*</i> 而制定策略，并将其纳入到 <i>经营方案中*</i>。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators to address negative externalities at the</p>

national level. Externalities may result in costs because of the need to prevent, mitigate, restore or compensate negative impacts as required in these *Principles** and *Criteria**. This will therefore require appropriate financial planning and cost accounting by *The Organization** for the *Management Unit**. Refer to *Criterion** 5.5 below. Positive and negative social impacts shall be identified through *engagement** set out in *Principles** 2, 3 and 4 as well as in *Criterion** 7.6. Positive and negative ecological impacts shall be identified in the assessments in *Criterion** 6.1.

注释：标准制定者必须制定国家指标以应对负面外部性。按 *原则** 和 *标准** 的要求，需要防止，减轻，恢复和补偿负面外部性，这可能会产生成本。因此机构需要为 *经营单位** 准备适宜的财政计划和成本计算。机构必须按照 *原则** 2、3、4 及 *标准** 7.6 确立的 *参与** 方式来判定正面和负面的社会影响。必须按照标准 6.1 来评估正面和负面的生态影响。

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. (C5.2 V4)

5.4 如果当地有符合机构要求的，适于其经营 *规模、强度和风险** 的加工、服务和增值业务，*机构** 必须选择就地加工或利用。如果当地没有这些业务，机构必须付出合理的努力，帮助当地建立这些业务。（C5.2 V4）

5.4.1 Where cost and quality are at least equivalent to non-local versions, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.

5.4.1 如果质量和成本与外地行业相当，则使用当地的商品，服务，加工和增值业务。

NOTE: As the scale of the *Management Unit** and the intensity of management increases, so too will the need to use and / or establish local processing, local services, and local value adding.

Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释：*经营单位** 的规模和经营强度增加，要求机构使用和/或建立当地加工、当地服务和当地增值的要求也越迫切。标准制定者必须确定 *小规模** 和 *低强度** *机构** 的阈值。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall define what ‘local’ means in the context of this *Criterion**. The intention of this *Criterion** is for *The Organization** to promote further socio-economic benefits through economic opportunities beyond the direct employment by *The Organization**. The desired outcome is that *The Organization** stimulates the local economy through the purchase of relevant local services and products, or supports the creation of relevant new local services and supply of relevant local products. In areas where local service providers are already in place, the preference is to support these businesses before hiring other service providers who are not local.

注释：标准制定者必须确定本 *标准** 中“当地”的意思。此 *标准** 的意图是，*机构** 除了提供面向当地的就业机会，还提供别的经济机会来进一步推进社会经济效益。期望的结果是，*机构** 通过购买当地的服务和产品，或者支持开创新型的地方服务和相关地方产品的供应来刺激当地的经济。在那些已经存在地方服务提供者的地区，应该优先支持当地的业务，再考虑雇佣外地的服务提供者。

5.4.2 *Reasonable** attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available and where this does not encourage harvest in excess of those established on *Criterion** 5.2.

5.4.2 在没有当地产品、服务、加工和增值业务的地区，或者根据 *标准**5.2 的要求中不鼓励采收的地区，尝试采取 *合理**的措施来建立和激励提供这些价值和服务的能力。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators that define under what circumstances *The Organization** must provide training opportunities, especially in areas where economic development history has been limited. Refer to *Criterion** 4.3.

注释：标准制定者必须制定相应的指标，以明确在什么情况下，*机构**必须提供培训机会，特别是在那些经济发展在历史上受到限制的地区。参考 *标准**4.3。

5.5 *The Organization** shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk**, its commitment to long-term economic viability*. (C5.1 V4)

5.5 *机构**必须证明其计划和开支适合其经营的*规模、强度和风险**，具备长期发展的*经济可行性**。(C5.1 V4)

5.5.1 Budgets allocate sufficient funds to implement the *Management Plan** in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term *economic viability**.

5.5.1 为了满足本标准的要求并保证长期的*经济可行性**，划拨出充足的预算来实施*经营计划**。

NOTE: As the scale of the *Management Unit** and the intensity of management increases, so too will the need to demonstrate a commitment to long term *economic viability**. Larger operations in particular may be able to demonstrate conformity through business plans, long-term financial projections and related planning tools. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释：*经营单位**的规模和经营强度增加，实现长期经济可行的必要性也更加迫切。尤其是大型经营需要通过商业计划，长期财政预测和相关计划工具来证明符合要求。标准制定者必须确定小*规模**和低*强度** *机构**的阈值。

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**.

5.5.2 为了满足本标准的要求，保证长期的*经济可行性**，做出支出和投资以执行*经营方案**。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that the expenditures referred to in this *Criterion** include, for example, costs related to:

注释：标准制定者必须注意，本标准涉及的支出包括下列相关费用：

- a) Safeguards against ‘mining’ (over-exploitation) of the resources or ‘creaming’ (excessive selective harvesting) of the *Management Unit*’s* most valuable species, according to *Criterion** 5.2; and 按照标准 5.2 的要求，反对资源的“开采”（过度开采）或“掠夺”（过度择伐），保护*经营单位**内最有价值的物种；
- b) Preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative externalities as required in the *Principles and Criteria** (see *Criterion** 5.3).

按照*原则和标准**的要求（见标准 5.3），阻止、减轻或者补偿负面外部性。

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. (P6 V4)

原则6：环境的价值和影响

机构必须维持、保护和（或）恢复经营单位的生态系统服务和环境价值，同时避免、修复或减少负面的环境影响。

6.1 (New) *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.*

6.1 机构必须评估经营单位内的环境价值，以及在经营单位之外可能受到经营活动影响的环境价值。该评估的细节层次、规模和频率必须适合经营活动的规模、强度和风险，并且充分地满足评估的目的，即：决定必要的保护措施，发现并监测经营活动可能产生的负面影响。

6.1.1 Best Available Information is used to assess *environmental values** within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the *Management Unit**, including:

6.1.1 基于可获得的最佳信息，评估经营单位内的环境价值，以及经营单位外可能受到经营活动影响的环境价值，包括

1.Ecosystem functions* (including a baseline of carbon stocks and fluxes);

生态系统功能（包括碳储量和碳通量）

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that as the *scale intensity and risk** of negative impacts from management activities increases, so too must *The Organization** increase the assessment of *environmental values** at a level of detail, *scale** and frequency sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary *conservation** measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.

注释：标准制定者必须注意，随着经营活动的规模、强度和风险的增加，机构也必须增加环境价值评估的详尽程度、规模和频次，为建立必要的保护措施，发现和监督经营活动的潜在隐患提供依据。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that carbon storage and fluxes are to be assessed subject to *scale, intensity and risk*. This may be deduced from national data on carbon stocks and fluxes.

注释：标准制定者必须注意，碳储量和碳通量的评估要因循规模、强度和风险。可以利用国家层面的数据来推导碳储量和碳通量。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that FSC Ecosystem Services Unit is developing a simple online tool for the purpose of assessing carbon stocks and fluxes.

注释：标准制定者必须注意，FSC 生态系统服务部门正在建立评估碳储量和碳通量的在线工具。

2.Biological diversity* (natural community types and their extent, current community types and their

extent, rare species (*Criterion* 6.5*) and community types (*Criterion* 6.4*), natural disturbance regimes)

2. 生物多样性* (自然群落类型及其规模, 现有群落类型及其规模, 稀有物种 (标准*6.5) 和稀有的群落类型 (标准*6.4), 自然干扰类型)

NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators at the national level that include, for each of the current *forest** types, an assessment of the following:

注释: 标准制定者必须建立国家指标, 按不同的森林类型, 对如下内容进行评估

a) The distribution and spatial extent of the *forest** types, including patch size, age class or seral stage distribution, and the amount of old *forest**;

森林*类型的分布和空间规模, 包括面积、年龄结构、演替阶段分布和原始林的比例。

b) The current frequency distribution of undisturbed residual habitat;

现存的、未受侵扰的林分的数量和分布;

c) Identification of natural *forest** types, structure, age classes, wildlife and plant communities which are under-represented or in a degraded condition;

自然森林*类型、年龄结构、缺乏代表的或退化的野生物种和植物群落;

3. Water resources (water quality, riparian habitats, condition and characteristics of watercourses and water bodies; sensitive areas; water bodies needing restoration; and presence of mangroves, wetlands, and other water purifying or flood regulating ecosystems);

水资源 (水质、集水区、水道和水体的状况及特征、脆弱区域、需要恢复的水体、红树林、湿地及其他具有净化水质、调节洪水的生态系统*);

4. Soils (soil types, sensitive soils, soils in need of restoration, etc.); and,

土壤 (土壤类型、敏感土壤、需要恢复的土壤, 等等)

5. Landscape values* (*Criterion* 6.8*).

景观价值* (标准*6.8)

NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators at the national level that recognize that *Criterion* 6.8* covers the structure and layout of the *Management Unit**, both internally and in relation to the surrounding landscape. It has the following purposes: enhancing environmental and economic resilience, and enhancing landscape values. The landscape values covered by *Criterion* 6.8* include connectivity between vegetation types and ecosystems, partly to provide wildlife corridors and partly for aesthetic reasons. Landscape values also include the values assigned by individuals as well as those assigned by communities.

注释: 标准制定者必须建立国家指标, 反映标准*6.8 对经营单位*内部和周边景观的结构与层次提出的要求。其目的在于提升环境 and 经济方面的恢复力, 提升景观价值。标准*6.8 涵盖的景观价值包括植被类型和生态系统*的连接度, 一方面为野生物种提供廊道, 一方面提升美学价值。景观价值也包括由个人和社区所赋予的价值。

NOTE: National Standards developers shall identify Best Available Information, where it exists and subject to *scale, intensity and risk**. Best Available Information shall be agreed to by Standards Developers and should consider:

注释：标准制定者必须明确可获得的最佳信息，是否存在这样的信息，以及这些信息是否与 *规模、强度和风险* 相关*。标准制定者应考虑下列情况，并就可获得的最佳信息达成一致意见：

- a) Information from field surveys;
通过实地调查获得的信息；
- b) Information from databases relevant to the *environmental values**;
*环境价值**相关的数据库；
- c) Information obtained through consultation with local and regional experts;
向当地和地区内专家咨询获得的信息；
- d) Information obtained through engagement* with indigenous peoples*, local communities* and affected stakeholder* and interested stakeholder*.
通过 *原住民**、*当地社区**、受影响的 *利益相关方** 和感兴趣的 *利益相关方** 的参与，所获取的信息。

6.1.2 Assessments are conducted at appropriate *scales** so that:

6.1.2 以恰当的规模开展评估活动：

- 1. Impacts of management activities are assessed (*Criterion** 6.2);
使得经营活动的影响能被评估（标准 6.2）
- 2. Risks* to environmental values* are identified;
对环境价值构成的风险能被判定
- 3. Necessary *conservation** measures to protect values are identified; and,
形成必要的 *保护** 措施，以保护相关价值
- 4. Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted.
能够监测影响或者环境变化

6.2 (revised 6.1) 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**. (C6.1 V4)

6.2 *机构** 必须* 在干扰立地之前，判定和评估经营活动对已确定的环境价值的潜在影响，评价这些影响的 *规模、强度和风险**。（C6.1 V4）

6.2.1 Potential impacts of all management activities on identified *environmental values** within and outside the *Management Unit**, are identified and assessed during management planning and prior to site-disturbing activities.

6.2.1 在经营方案编制过程中，以及在干扰立地之前，判定并评估所有经营活动对 *环境价值** 的潜在影响，包括 *经营单位** 内部和外部的影响。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall specify *scale, intensity and risk** thresholds in national standards. This shall take into account that as the *scale intensity and risk** of negative impacts from management activities on *environmental values** increases, so too must *The Organization** increase the scope and *intensity** of the identification and assessment of potential impacts.

<p>注释：标准制定者必须在国家标准中明确对 <i>规模、强度和风险*</i> 的判别依据。其中必须考虑由经营活动造成的负面影响，随其规模、强度和风险的升高，<i>机构*</i> 也必须提高判定和评估活动的 <i>规模*、和强度*</i>。</p>
<p>6.2.2 The assessment of potential impacts is at a level of detail and at a <i>scale*</i> that is sufficient to identify and describe:</p> <p>6.2.2 对潜在影响的评估须在一定详尽程度上开展，在恰当的 <i>规模*</i> 上开展，以判定和描述：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Necessary impact prevention and mitigation measures; 必要的预防和减缓措施； 2. Monitoring to detect and mitigate possible negative impacts can be identified; and 监督机制，发现和减缓可能的负面影响 3. Both site-specific and larger-scale impacts can be identified and addressed. 作业场地相关的和更大范围的影响
<p>6.2.3 The potential long term of multiple management activities on identified <i>environmental values*</i> are identified and assessed.</p> <p>6.2.3 判别并应对多种经营活动对 <i>环境价值*</i> 的长期影响。</p>
<p>6.3 (revised 6.1) <i>The Organization* shall*</i> identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the <i>environmental values*</i>, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of these impacts. (C6.1 V4)</p> <p>6.3 <i>机构*</i> 必须根据负面影响的 <i>规模、强度和风险*</i>，确定和执行有效的措施，尽量避免经营活动对 <i>环境价值*</i> 造成负面影响，减少并修复已经造成的负面影响。（C6.1 V4）</p>
<p>6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect <i>environmental values*</i>.</p> <p>6.3.1 计划并执行经营活动，以预防负面影响，并保护 <i>环境价值*</i>。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall specify <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> thresholds in their standards. This needs to take into account that as the <i>scale intensity and risk*</i> of negative impacts from management activities on <i>environmental values*</i> increases, <i>The Organization*</i> must increase the identification and implementation of effective actions to prevent negative impacts and the mitigation and repair of negative impacts that occur.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须在国家标准中明确 <i>规模、强度和风险*</i> 的判别依据。其中必须考虑经营活动造成的负面影响，随其 <i>规模、强度和风险*</i> 的升高，<i>机构*</i> 也必须提高判定和评估活动的 <i>规模*、和强度*</i>。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards developers shall develop indicators to prevent the following negative impacts of management activities:</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须建立指标以防止经营活动造成下列负面影响：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Loss of productive land; 生产性土地的损失； b) Soil disturbance and compaction;

<p>土体扰动和土壤压实;</p> <p>c) Nutrient loss on sensitive sites; 脆弱地块的养分流失;</p> <p>d) Impacts on hydrologic regimes 对水文动态造成影响;</p> <p>e) Soil erosion; and 水土流失;</p> <p>f) Damage to special sites 对特殊地点造成影响。</p>
<p>6.3.2 Negative impacts to <i>environmental values</i>* are prevented, including through implementation of prescribed management activities. 6.3.2 执行预先规划的经营活动, 以避免对 <i>环境价值</i>*造成负面影响。</p>
<p>6.3.3 Where impact prevention is unsuccessful, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts to <i>environmental values</i>* are mitigated and repaired. 6.3.2 未能避免负面影响时, 采取措施防止造成更严重的破坏, 减缓负面影响并修复相关 <i>环境价值</i>*。</p>
<p>6.4 (revised 6.2) <i>The Organization* shall* protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* 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*. (C6.2 V4)</i> 6.4 为保护经营单位*内稀有物种、受威胁物种及其生境, 机构必须通过建立自然保护地*、保护地*、连接度和(或)(必要时)采取其它的直接措施保护其生存与延续。这些措施必须与经营活动的规模、强度和风险*相适应, 并与稀有物种和受威胁物种的保护等级和生态要求相适应。在决定经营单位*内的保护措施时, 机构应考虑稀有物种和受威胁物种在经营单位*地域之外的地理分布和生态要求。(C6. 2V4)</p>
<p>6.4.1 The Best Available Information is used to identify <i>rare and threatened species</i>*, and their <i>habitats</i>*, including CITES species and those listed on national, regional and local lists of <i>rare and threatened species</i>* that are present or likely to be present within the <i>Management Unit</i>* and adjacent to the <i>Management Unit</i>*. 6.4.1 利用可获得的最佳信息来判定稀有及受威胁物种, 以及它们的栖息地*。这样的物种包括存在或可能存在于经营单位*内和经营单位*周边的 CITES 名录上的物种, 列为国家、地区和当地稀有或受威胁的物种。 NOTE: Standards Developers shall specify <i>scale, intensity and risk</i>* thresholds in national standards. This shall take into account that as the <i>scale intensity and risk</i>* of negative impacts from management</p>

activities on *rare species** and *threatened species** and their *habitats** increases, and as the *conservation** status and ecological requirements of the *rare and threatened species** increase, *The Organization** must increase the protection of *rare species** and *threatened species** and their *habitats** through *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity** and/or (where necessary) other direct measures.

注释：标准制定者必须在国家标准中明确 *规模、强度和风险** 的判别依据。其中必须考虑经营活动对稀有和受威胁物种*及其 *栖息地** 的负面影响。随经营活动在 *规模、强度和风险** 方面的升高，以及这些物种的保护级别和生境需求提高，*机构** 必须加强保护力度，建立保护地，提高连接度和/或采取其他措施。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that *habitats** for *rare and threatened species** include areas for procreation, feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding, migration, hibernation, etc.

注释：标准制定者必须注意，稀有和受威胁物种的 *栖息地** 包括繁殖区、觅食区和巢区，还要考虑繁殖、迁徙和冬眠等季节周期变化。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall identify Best Available Information, where it exists and subject to *scale, intensity and risk**. Best Available Information shall be agreed to by Standards Developers and should consider:

注释：标准制定者必须明确可获得的最佳信息，是否存在这样的信息，以及这些信息是否与 *规模、强度和风险** 相关。标准制定者应考虑下列情况，并就可获得的最佳信息达成一致意见：

- a) All CITES species and those listed on national, regional and local lists of *rare and threatened species**;
所有 CITES 物种以及国家级、地区级和地方级别的稀有和受威胁物种*;
- b) Information from field surveys;
实地考察获得的信息;
- c) Information from databases relevant to the *environmental values**;
*环境价值** 相关的数据库;
- d) Information obtained through consultation with local and regional experts;
向当地或地区专家咨询获得的信息 ;
- e) Information obtained through engagement* with indigenous peoples*, local communities* and affected stakeholder* and interested stakeholder*.
通过 *原住民**、*当地社区**、受影响的 *利益相关方** 和感兴趣的 *利益相关方** 的参与*，所获取的信息。

6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities on *rare and threatened species** and their *habitats** are identified.

6.4.2 判定经营活动对稀有和受威胁物种*及其 *栖息地** 的潜在影响。

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 the species' recovery programs.

6.4.3 建立 *保护地**, 提高 *连接度**, 采取其他直接促进 *物种** 存活和繁殖的措施, 例如 *物种** 恢复项目, 来保护稀有和受威胁 *物种** 及其栖息地。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall introduce conservation measures for particular groups of *rare and threatened species** into national standards.

注释: 标准制定者必须在国家标准中引入特定稀有和受威胁 *物种** 的保护措施。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that the primary focus is on the *protection** of habitats, populations, and individuals affected by activities in the *Management Unit**. However, where relevant, Standards Developers shall develop indicators at the national level directing *The Organization** to coordinate with landscape level conservation efforts.

标准制定者必须注意, 重点在于对受经营活动影响的栖息地、种群和个体的 *保护**。但在必要时, 标准制定者须制定国家指标以指导 *机构** 在景观尺度上开展保护措施。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that *conservation zones** and *protection areas** are areas of land and *ecosystems** actively managed to provide a credible assurance of achieving any one or more of the following objectives:

注释: 标准制定者必须注意, *保护地** 指机构管理的地块和 *生态系统** 区域, 提供有效的保障以达成如下目标:

a) To achieve the long-term maintenance of viable populations of species resident in the Management Unit* (*Criterion** 6.6), with special reference to rare and threatened species* and their habitats* (*Criterion** 6.4);

*经营单位** 内常栖 *物种** 有效种群的长期延续 (*标准** 6.6), 特别是稀有和受威胁 *物种** 及其 *栖息地** 的保护 (*标准** 6.4) 。

b) To achieve the long-term maintenance of samples of native *ecosystems** found in, or typical of, the *Management Unit**. This includes their characteristic age and size distributions and soil characteristics, with special reference to rare and threatened *ecosystems** and *habitats**, and those that are vulnerable to disturbances, sufficient to serve as baseline reference points for detecting and monitoring environmental changes in other parts of the *Management Unit** (*Criterion** 6.5);

*经营单位** 内自然 *生态系统** 样地的长期存续。这包括其典型年龄和大小分布、土壤类型, 特别是稀有的、受威胁的、易受侵扰的和能够作为环境变化指示标志的 *生态系统** 和 *栖息地**。以及那些易受干扰的, 可以作为基准参考点的, 用于探测和监测环境变化的, *经营单位** 内的其他部分。

c) To establish and maintain native *ecosystems**, adapted to the site (*Criterion** 6.5), as a contribution to the *conservation** of flora and fauna in the region (*Criterion** 6.6), and to their resilience* and adaptability to climate change. *Conservation zone ** and *protection areas** are managed in ways that provide credible assurances these or other objectives are achieved, to be determined case by case. These may require interventions, and may not necessarily exclude other practices such as *reduced impact harvesting**.

建立并维护适于立地条件的自然 *生态系统**, 以保护当地 *物种**, 并增加其对气候变化的恢复力和适应能力。对 *保护地** 的管理须确保实现这些目标。该过程可能需要人为干预, 但并不排斥采取其他方式, 例如减少影响的 *采伐** 。

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

<p>6.4.4 防止对稀有或受威胁物种*的狩猎、垂钓、诱捕和采集活动。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that where effective regulatory controls exist and are implemented, <i>The Organization*</i> is not required to provide their own control measures.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须注意是否存在有效的监管机制以及其执行情况。FSC 并不要求机构*自身具有这样的监管机制。</p>
<p>6.5 (revised 6.4 and 10.5) <i>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, 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 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. (C6.4 and 10.5 V4)</i></p> <p>6.5 机构* 必须* 判定并保护具有自然生态系统*特征的样地，并（或）恢复更多的自然特征。当代表性样地缺失时，机构必须将部分经营单位*恢复至更自然的状态。区域的面积及保护或恢复措施须与景观水平上保护等级及生态系统*价值相适应，并与经营活动的规模、强度和风险*相匹配。</p>
<p>6.5.1 Prior to the first assessment and using the Best Available Information and scientifically rigorous methods, <i>native ecosystems*</i> that exist, or would exist under <i>natural conditions*</i> are identified.</p> <p>6.5.1 在首次评估前，基于可获得的最佳信息，使用科学严谨的方法，判定存在的或在自然条件*下可能存在的自然生态系统*。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall identify Best Available Information, where it exists and subject to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i>. Best Available Information shall be agreed to by Standards Developers and should consider:</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须明确可获得的最佳信息，是否存在这样的信息，以及这些信息是否与规模、强度和风险*相关。标准制定者应考虑下列情况，并就可获得的最佳信息达成一致意见：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Information from field surveys; 实地考察获得的信息； b) Information from databases relevant to the <i>environmental values*</i>; 环境价值相关的数据库； c) Information obtained through consultation with local and regional experts; 向当地或地区专家咨询获得的信息； d) Information obtained through engagement* with indigenous peoples*, local communities* and affected stakeholder* and interested stakeholders*. 通过原住民*、当地社区*、受影响的利益相关方*和感兴趣的利益相关方*的参与*，所获取的信息。
<p>6.5.2 Prior to the first assessment and using the Best Available Information and scientifically rigorous methods, representation analysis is conducted to identify <i>native ecosystems*</i> that are not adequately represented in the protected in the <i>Management Unit*</i> in sufficient condition to function as natural ecosystems.</p>

在首次评估前，基于可获得的最佳信息，使用科学严谨的方法，判定经营单位内的自然生态系统*是否具有足够的代表性，是否具备足够的生态功能。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall provide locally appropriate advice in line with the Annex B diagram that illustrates how to assess the adequacy of representativeness in proportion to the conservation status and value of ecosystems within the landscape, the size of the Management Unit*, and the intensity of management. A minimum of 10% by area within the Management Unit* shall be included in the national standard, with instruction on where a greater proportion is needed.

注释：标准制定者必须提供本地适宜的、并且与附录 B 的图表一致的建议，说明如何按照景观内生态系统的保护等级和价值、经营单位的规模和经营的强度来分析样地是否具有足够的代表性。国家标准须规定样地面积不得小于经营单位*面积的 10%，并对需要更大面积样地的情况作出描述

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that adequate representation is to be determined proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the size of the Management Unit* and the intensity* of forest* management.

注释：标准制定者必须注意，是否有足够的代表性一定程度上取决于景观*水平上的保护*等级和生态系统价值，经营单位*的规模及森林*经营的强度。

NOTE: National Standards developers shall identify Best Available Information, where it exists and subject to scale, intensity and risk*. Best Available Information shall be agreed to by Standards Developers and should consider:

注释：标准制定者必须确定可获得的最佳信息，是否存在这样的信息，以及这些信息是否与规模、强度和风险相关*。标准制定者应考虑下列情况，并就可获得的最佳信息达成一致意见：

- a) Information from field surveys;
通过实地调查获得的信息；
- b) Information from databases relevant to the *environmental values**;
环境价值*相关的数据库；
- c) Information obtained through consultation with local and regional experts;
向当地和地区内专家咨询获得的信息；
- d) Information obtained through engagement* with indigenous peoples*, local communities* and affected stakeholder* and interested stakeholder*.
通过原住民*、当地社区*、受影响的利益相关方*和感兴趣的利益相关方*的参与，所获取的信息。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that only areas that are protected, not degraded and sufficiently intact to function as a natural ecosystems* can be included as contributing to the representative sample areas. Very small areas and areas that are degraded so that they can no longer function as natural ecosystems* are not included in the identification of the existing representative sample areas.

标准制定者必须注意，只有受到保护、未退化、未受显著侵扰并具备自然生态系统*功能的区域，才能确认是“代表性样地”。过小的区域或者因侵扰而不具备自然生态系统*功能的区域，将不能被判定为“现存代表性样地”。

6.5.3 Representative sample areas of natural native *ecosystems** are designated, protected, and/or restored in the *Management Unit**.

6.5.3 区划、保护并恢复经营单位*内的自然生态系统*的代表性样地。

1. Existing representative sample areas of sufficient condition to function as natural ecosystems are mapped and protected within the *Management Unit**;
经营单位*内现存的代表性样地足以承载自然生态系统*功能。在地图上标识并保护这些样地。
2. If representative sample areas of sufficient condition do not exist within the *Management Unit**, or if existing representative sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, a proportion of the *Management Unit** is restored to more *natural conditions**; and
如果经营单位*内缺乏这样的代表性样地, 或样地不足以代表自然生态系统*, 那么需要将经营单位*的一定区域恢复为更加自然的状况, 同时
3. The sum of existing 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.”
现存的和恢复的代表性样地的总面积要与生态系统*的保护等级和景观价值、经营单位*的面积以及经营活动的强度成正比。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall refer to the Annex B diagram that illustrates how to assess the adequacy of representativeness in proportion to the conservation status and value of ecosystems within the landscape, the size of the *Management Unit**, and the intensity of management. Standards Developers should provide locally appropriate advice in line with this approach. A minimum of 10% by area within the *Management Unit** shall be included in the national standard, with instruction on where a greater proportion is needed.

注释: 标准制定者必须参考附录 B 基于生态系统*的保护等级、景观价值、经营单位*的面积以及经营活动的强度评估样地代表性的图表。标准制定者必须按此方法提供本地化的建议。国家标准对样地面积的规定不得小于经营单位*面积的 10%, 并对需要更大面积的情况作出描述。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that adequate representation is to be determined proportionate to the *conservation** status and value of the *ecosystems** at the *landscape** level, and the size of the *Management Unit** and the *intensity** of *forest** management.

注释: 标准制定者必须注意, 是否具备足够的代表性需要根据生态系统*的保护等级和景观价值、经营单位*的面积以及经营活动的强度*进行判断。

NOTE: National Standards developers shall identify Best Available Information, where it exists and subject to *scale, intensity and risk**. Best Available Information shall be agreed to by Standards Developers and should consider:

标准制定者必须明确可获得的最佳信息, 是否存在这样的信息, 以及这些信息是否与规模、强度和风险*相关。标准制定者应考虑下列情况, 并就可获得的最佳信息达成一致意见:

- a) Information from field surveys;
实地考察获得的信息;
- b) Information from databases relevant to the *environmental values**;
环境价值相关的数据库;
- c) Information obtained through consultation with local and regional experts;
向当地或地区专家咨询获得的信息;
- d) Information obtained through engagement* with indigenous peoples*, local communities* and affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders*.
通过原住民*、当地社区*、受影响的利益相关方*和感兴趣的利益相关方*的参与, 所获取的信息。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that only areas that are protected, not degraded and sufficiently intact to function as a natural *ecosystems** can be included as contributing to the representative sample areas. Very small areas and areas that are degraded so that they can no longer function as natural *ecosystems** are not included in the identification of the existing representative sample areas.

注释：标准制定者必须注意，只有受到保护、未退化、未受显著侵扰并具备自然生态系统*功能的区域，才能确认是“代表性样地”。过小的区域或者因侵扰而不具备自然生态系统*功能的区域，将不能被判定为“现存代表性样地”。

NOTE: Standards developers shall ensure that guidelines for the appropriate management of conservation zones and protection areas*, and for their size, design and connectivity*, are included in national standards.

注释：标准制定者必须保证，国家标准包含自然保护区和保护区*，包括其规模，设计和连接度*的指南。

6.6 (revised 6.2 and 6.3) *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. (C6.2 and C6.3 V4)*

6.6 机构*必须有效地维护天然起源的本地种和基因型*，特别是对经营单位*内生境*进行管理来防止生物多样性的降低。机构必须*证明已采取有效措施，管理和控制狩猎、捕捞、诱捕及采集等活动。(C6.2 以及 C6.3V4)

6.6.1 Best Available Information is used to identify the habitat characteristics required by the range of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity, which may be affected by management activities.

6.6.1 自然物种*及其亚种、种群或个体的栖息地*可能受到经营活动的影响。应使用可获得的最佳信息来判定这种影响。

NOTE: National Standards developers shall identify Best Available Information, where it exists and subject to *scale, intensity and risk**. Best Available Information shall be agreed to by Standards Developers and should consider:

标准制定者必须明确可获得的最佳信息，是否存在这样的信息，以及这些信息是否与规模、强度和风险*相关。标准制定者应考虑下列情况，并就可获得的最佳信息达成一致意见：

- a) Habitat classification analyses
栖息地*的分类分析
- b) Information from field surveys;
实地考察获得的信息；
- c) Information from databases relevant to the *environmental values**;
环境价值*相关的数据库；
- d) Information obtained through consultation with local and regional experts;
向当地或地区专家咨询获得的信息；
- e) Information obtained through engagement* with indigenous peoples*, local communities* and affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders*.
通过原住民*、当地社区*、受影响的利益相关方*和感兴趣的利益相关方*的参与，所获取的

信息。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that the intent of this indicator is to give particular consideration to species and biodiversity not covered in *Criterion** 6.4, including species or species' guilds with populations that are influenced by management activities. These may include:

标准制定者须注意，此指标旨在为未被标准 6.4 涵盖的 *物种** 和生物多样性提供保障。所涉及的，受到影响的 *物种** 或同资源种团，可能包括：

- a) *Forest** interior specialists;
森林内部 *物种**;
- b) Early successional *forest** specialists;
演替早期 *物种**;
- c) Mature *forest** specialists,
成熟 *森林** 物种;
- d) *Forest** understory species,
林下层 *物种**;
- e) Species with large territories or home ranges with populations that may be dependent on specific *habitat** conditions,
需要大型领域的 *物种**，或其巢域对生境有特定要求的种群;
- f) Species at risk from *habitat** fragmentation and species with very restricted ranges limited by specific *habitat** conditions.
因 *栖息地** 破碎化而濒危的 *物种**，因生境的特殊性而分布局限的 *物种**。

6.6.2 Experts knowledgeable about the local biodiversity are engaged, and relevant sources are consulted in identifying naturally occurring species and *genotypes** and their natural distribution.

6.6.2 寻求了解当地生物多样性的专业人士的参与，并就当地 *物种** 和 *基因型** 及其自然分布向有关人士咨询意见。

6.6.3 Assessments are completed to determine if management activities provide sufficient habitat characteristics for the range of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

6.6.3 通过评估可以判断经营活动是否为野生 *物种** 及其遗传多样性提供足够的 *栖息地**。

6.6.4 *Habitat** characteristics to maintain and *restore** biodiversity are protected or recruited, including through the implementation of management activities.

6.6.4 通过经营活动的实施，保护和加强 *栖息地**，以维持和恢复生物多样性。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall note that, consistent with the natural forest type, *habitat** attributes and structures to be protected and recruited include:

注释：标准制定者必须注意，结合自然森林类型，应保护和加强 *栖息地** 的如下特征与结构：

- a) Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
古老的商业或非商业用途树木，当其年龄显著高于冠层树木的树龄时。
- b) Trees with special ecological value;
有特定生态价值的树木;
- c) Vertical and horizontal complexity;
垂直和水平的复杂性;
- d) Standing dead trees;
死立木;

- e) Dead fallen wood;
枯倒木;
- f) Understory plants;
落叶层植物;
- g) Resting sites;
巢区;
- h) Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
小面积湿地、沼泽;
- i) Ponds; and
池塘
- j) Small non-forest* open areas
小的非林开阔地

NOTE: Standard Developers shall include thresholds in their standards for the following elements in the above list:

注释: 标准制定者必须在其标准中包含以下要素:

- a) Standing dead trees;
死立木
- b) Dead fallen wood
枯倒木

NOTE: Standards Developers shall identify:

注释: 标准制定者必须判定:

- a) Timber harvest and silvicultural methods that maintain and *restore* natural forest** diversity, composition, and structure;
采伐和营林方法, 以*维持**和恢复天然林*的多样性、成分和结构;
- b) Thresholds and guidelines for retention of trees throughout harvest areas as individual trees or in patches or groups of live trees and snags, including trees representative of the naturally dominant species for the site;
- c) 为采伐地保留树木设置阈值和指南。保留的树木可能是独立的树木, 或是树丛, 或是枯立木, 包括代表立地自然优势树种的树木;
- d) Thresholds and guidelines for retention of woody debris, and other vegetation representative of the natural stand;
保留木质剩余物的阈值和指南, 以及其他能代表立地植被的植物;
- e) Thresholds and guidelines for regulation of opening sizes and rotation lengths for even-aged operations are regulated to ensure a range of stand ages that maintain all natural *habitat** types and prevent fragmentation, and to prevent cumulative watershed impacts; and
管理同龄林分的轮伐期和采伐面积, 以保持林分的林龄阶梯变化, 保持立地的自然状态, 避免破碎化, 避免对集水区造成累积性的影响。
- f) Configuration of harvesting to ensure *connectivity**.
对采伐进行规划, 以保障*连接度**。

6.6.5 Up-to-date information is maintained about hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting activities, including authorized or permitted harvest levels;

6.6.5 保留狩猎、捕鱼、诱捕或采集活动的记录, 包括授权或许可的获捕量。

<p>6.6.6 Effective measures are in place to limit hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting activities so that naturally occurring native species, their genetic diversity and their natural distribution are maintained</p> <p>6.6.6 采取有效措施，限制狩猎、捕鱼、诱捕或采集活动，保持本地 <i>物种</i>* 及其遗传多样性和自然分布。</p> <p>NOTE: Standard Developers shall ensure that in regions where hunting is threatening species diversity the following indicators are included in national standards:</p> <p>标准制定者必须在国家标准中对狩猎威胁 <i>物种</i>* 多样性的情况做出如下规定：</p> <p>a) Mechanisms for wildlife protection* are in place: Applicable national and/or international regulations on protection*, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) shall* be known and complied with; 实施野生物种 <i>保护</i>* 的机制：必须了解并符合适用的国家和/或国际关于物种 <i>保护</i>*，狩猎和贸易动物及其制品的法规；</p> <p>b) An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in logging company vehicles; Illegal hunting shall* be forbidden; 内部规章，禁止和惩处利用公司车辆运输、贸易丛林肉和军火；严格禁止非法狩猎。</p> <p>c) A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented; 日常和严格的管理机制，遵照执行关于狩猎的策略。</p> <p>d) Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that workers* do not increase hunting trapping or collecting of bushmeat or wild fish. 建立有效的减缓机制，确保 <i>工人</i>* 不会进行狩猎、诱捕或采集丛林肉或野生鱼类的活动。</p>
<p>6.7 (revised 6.5 and 10.2) <i>The Organization* shall* protect or restore natural water courses, 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. (C6.5 V4)</i></p> <p>6.7 <i>机构* 必须* 有效保护和恢复天然水道、水体、滨河带及其连接度*。机构* 必须* 避免对水质和水量造成不良影响。(C6.5V4)</i></p>
<p>6.7.1 Natural water courses and water bodies are identified and mapped.</p> <p>6.7.1 判定天然水道和水体并绘图记录。</p> <p>NOTE: Standard Developers shall note that water courses include seasonal, temporary and permanent brooks, creeks, streams and rivers, including their riparian or edge vegetation. Water bodies include, riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs, springs and their associated seasonal zones and vegetation.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须注意，水道包括季节性的，短期的和永久性的溪流和河流，包括其集水区或滨岸的植被。水体包括集水区或湿地、湖泊、沼泽、泉眼和相关的季节性区域和植被。</p>
<p>6.7.2 Natural water courses, and water bodies, and water quality are protected.</p> <p>6.7.2 保护自然水道、水体和水质。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop regionally specific and appropriate indicators for the following generic management activities:</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须为以下经营活动建立区域水平上特定并恰当的指标：</p>

- a) Verifiable stream buffer widths and other measures to protect natural water courses and water bodies, their connectivity, instream habitat, and fish, invertebrates, and other aquatic species;
一定宽度的流域缓冲区和措施以保护自然水道、水体、连接度、河道内的 栖息地*、鱼类、无脊椎类和其他水生 物种*;
- b) Measures to protect native vegetation in riparian zones of water courses and water bodies, including feeding, breeding, or cover habitat for terrestrial and aquatic species, and needed inputs of wood and leaf litter into aquatic areas.
保护水道、水体和集水区的本土植被, 包括两栖和水生 物种*的 栖息地*, 保护其觅食区、繁殖区、和躲藏区。保障木头和树叶杂物汇入水环境。
- c) Measures to prevent negative changes in water quantity and quality, including through maintaining stream shading sufficient to protect against temperature changes beyond natural parameters;
防止对水质和水量造成负面影响。采取保持水流荫蔽度等措施防止水温变化超出自然范围。
- d) Measures to maintain natural hydrological patterns and stream flows.
保持自然的水文模式和河川。
- e) Measures to prevent impacts from road location, construction, maintenance and use;
防止道路修筑和使用造成影响;
- f) Measures to prevent sedimentation of water bodies and soil erosion from harvesting, roads, and other activities; and
防止采伐、道路和其他人为活动造成沉积物和水土流失;
- g) Measures to prevent impacts from chemicals or fertilizers
防止化学品或肥料带来影响;

6.7.3 Where *protection** measures implemented do not protect watercourses and water bodies from impacts of forest* harvesting activities, measures are implemented that *restore**:

6.7.3 如果保护措施未能避免采伐活动对水道和水体造成影响, 应采取措施以恢复

1. Natural water courses, water bodies and their *connectivity**;
自然水道、水体及其 连接度*;
2. *Habitat** for aquatic species that breed in surrounding uplands;
在陆地上繁殖的水生生物的 栖息地*;
3. *Habitat** for predominantly terrestrial species that breed in adjacent aquatic *habitats**;
在邻近的水生环境繁殖的陆生种的 栖息地*;
4. *Habitat** for species that use riparian areas for feeding, cover, and travel;
在集水区觅食、躲藏和迁移的 物种*的 栖息地*;
5. *Habitat** for plant species associated with riparian areas;
集水区植物 物种*的 栖息地*;
6. Stream shading and inputs of wood and leaf litter into the adjacent aquatic areas;
水流荫蔽并保障木头和树叶杂物汇入水环境;

<p>7. In stream <i>habitat</i>*; and 河道内 <i>栖息地</i>*;</p> <p>8. Water quality and water quantity. 水质和水量;</p>
<p>6.7.4 Natural water courses and water bodies, and water quality that have been damaged by past land or water use by <i>The Organization</i>*, are restored. Where there is continued environmental degradation caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate continued environmental degradation.</p> <p>6.7.4 因 <i>机构</i>*对土地和水资源使用造成自然水道、水体和水质影响的，须进行修复。对于前人或第三方造成的持续性环境退化，则应采取措施防止或减缓这种退化。</p>
<p>6.7.5 Blockages of watercourses, stream flows and fish passages are not created, and existing artificial blockages are removed or remedied wherever the Organization has the authority to do so.</p> <p>6.7.5 不能造成对水道、河川和鱼类巡游的障碍。当机构具备相关权限时，应移除或修正这样的障碍。</p>
<p>6.8 (revised 10.2 and 10.3) <i>The Organization</i>* shall* manage the <i>landscape</i>* in the <i>Management Unit</i>* to maintain and/or restore a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles appropriate for the <i>landscape values</i>* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic <i>resilience</i>*. (C10.2 V4).</p> <p>6.8 <i>机构</i>*必须管理<i>经营单位</i>*内的<i>景观</i>*，以维护和（或）恢复物种组成、体型大小、年龄结构、空间尺度和更新周期的多样性，以适宜该区域的<i>景观价值</i>*，并增强环境和经济的<i>弹性</i>*。（C10.2 V4）</p>
<p>6.8.1 The <i>landscape</i>* is managed to maintain and/or <i>restore</i>* habitat connectivity and a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles consistent with natural forest types and disturbance patterns.</p> <p>6.8.1 管理景观以维持或修复<i>栖息地</i>*连接度，以及由不同<i>物种</i>*、大小、年龄、空间尺度和更新周期及其斑块分布所反映的自然森林类型和干扰模式。</p> <p>NOTE: Standard Developers shall note that <i>Criterion</i>* 6.8 covers the structure and layout of the <i>Management Unit</i>*, both internally and in relation to the surrounding <i>landscape</i>* and has the following purposes: enhancing environmental and economic resilience, and enhancing landscape values. The <i>landscape values</i>* covered by this <i>Criterion</i>* include <i>connectivity</i>* between vegetation types and ecosystems, partly to provide wildlife corridors and partly for aesthetic reasons. <i>Landscape values</i>* also include the values assigned by individuals as well as those assigned by communities.</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须注意，<i>标准</i>* 6.8 涵盖了<i>经营单位</i>*的结构和层次，包括其内在特征和与相邻景观的关系。其目的在于：提高环境和经济方面的恢复力，提升景观价值。此标准对景观价值的界定包括植被类型和生态系统*间的连接度，一方面为野生物种提供廊道，一方面提供美学价值。景观价值还包括个人及社区所赋予的价值。</p>
<p>6.8.2 Where the current mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles is</p>

<p>significantly different than the natural condition, or where the current structure of the <i>forest*</i> lacks natural levels of diversity, management activities and measures are implemented that enhance or restore spatial diversity。</p> <p>6.8.2 如果当前物种、大小、年龄、空间尺度和更新周期及其斑块与自然状况有显著差异，或者当前的森林*缺乏自然状况下的多样性，应开展经营活动来提升或恢复其空间上的多样性。</p>
<p>6.9 (revised 6.10) <i>The Organization* shall* not convert natural forest* to plantations*, nor natural forests* or plantations* to any other land use, except when the conversion:</i></p> <p>a) affects a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit*, and</p> <p>b) will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and</p> <p>c) does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*. (C6.10 V4)</p> <p>6.9 机构*不应当*将天然林*转化为人工林*，也不能将天然林*或人工林*转化为其它土地利用类型，除非该转化满足以下全部条件：</p> <p>a) 仅涉及到森林经营单位*中很小一部分面积，</p> <p>b) 在森林单位中能产生明显的、重大的、额外的、可靠长期自然保护*的效益，</p> <p>c) 不会对高保护价值*以及任何维系或强化这些高保护价值*所需的土地及资源造成破坏或威胁。(C6.10 V4)</p>
<p>6.9.1 Forest* areas that have been converted (either from <i>plantation*</i> to non-forest* use or from <i>natural forest*</i> to <i>plantation*</i> or to non-forest* use) since 1994 and / or are scheduled for conversion are identified.</p> <p>6.9.1 判定 1994 年以后发生林地转化的森林*区域（包括从人工林*转化为非林*用地，以及从天然林转化为人工林或非林地）</p>
<p>6.9.2 No conversion to <i>plantations*</i> or non-forest* lands occurs, except in circumstances where the conversion:</p> <p>6.9.2 不能将林地转化为人工林或非林地，除非：</p> <p>1. Affects no more than 0.5% of the total area of the <i>Management Unit*</i> in the current or any future year and does not result in a cumulative total area converted in excess of 5% of the <i>Management Unit*</i> since November 1994; and 目前或者未来影响范围不超过经营单位*面积的 0.5%，并且从 1994 年 11 月起转化累积面积不超过 5%，</p> <p>2. The conversion project,—will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term <i>conservation*</i> benefits in the <i>Management Unit*</i>; and 在经营单位*内产生明显的、重大的、额外的、长期可靠的保护*效益</p> <p>3. Does not damage or threaten <i>High Conservation Values*</i>, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those <i>High Conservation Values*</i>. 不威胁或损害高保护价值*，以及对维持和增进高保护价值*意义重大的地点和资源</p>
<p>6.10 (revised 10.9) <i>Management Units*</i> containing <i>plantations*</i> that were established on areas converted from natural <i>forest*</i> after November 1994 <i>shall*</i> not qualify for certification, except where:</p> <p>a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that <i>The Organization*</i> was not directly or indirectly</p>

<p>responsible for the conversion, or</p> <p>b) the conversion affected a very limited portion of the area of the <i>Management Unit</i>* and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long term <i>conservation</i>* benefits in the <i>Management Unit</i>*. (C10.9 V4)</p>
<p>6.10 如经营单位*内的人工林*建立于 1994 年 11 月以后由天然林转变而来的林地上，那么这些人工林将不应当*获得认证，下列情况例外：</p> <p>a) 具有清楚和充分的证据表明机构*没有直接或间接地参与转变</p> <p>b) 转变仅影响经营单位*中很小的部分，且能产生明显的、重大的、额外的、可靠的长期自然保护*效益。（C10.9V4）</p>
<p>6.10.1 Areas of <i>plantations</i>*, their original establishment dates, and the prior status of the areas are identified.</p> <p>6.10.1 判定所有人工林*区域，建立时间以及该区域在转化前的状况。</p>
<p>6.10.2 No areas have been converted from natural <i>forest</i>* to <i>plantation</i>* since November 1994 except where:</p> <p>6.10.2 转化在经营单位*内产生了明确的、重大的、额外的、安全持久的保护*价值。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>Organization</i>* provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or 机构*提供明确和充分的证据表明对转化没有直接或者间接责任； 2. The conversion project, will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term <i>conservation</i>* benefits in the <i>Management Unit</i>*; and 转化在经营单位*内产生了明确的、重大的、额外的、持久的保护*价值， 3. The total area of <i>plantation</i>* on sites converted from natural <i>forest</i>* since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the <i>Management Unit</i>*. 1994 年以后从天然森林*转化而来的人工林*总面积不超过经营单位*总面积的 5%。

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.

原则7：经营方案

机构*必须*根据其政策和目的*制定和执行经营方案*，该方案必须*充分考虑其经营活动的规模、强度和风险*。经营方案必须根据监测结果随时进行更新，以推动适应性管理*。相关的方案和程序文件必须充分指导员工，通知受影响的利益相关方*和感兴趣的利益相关方*，并最终导向经营决策。

NOTE: please, see Annex C of this Standard for a Guidance - Conceptual Framework for Planning / Monitoring.

注释：请见本标准指南附录 C -计划/监测的基本框架

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. (C7.1 V4)

7.1 机构*必须制定经营政策（理念和价值）和目的*，使其适应经营活动的规模、强度和风险*，并且对环境友好、社会有益和在经济上可行。这些政策和目的的概要必须纳入经营方案*并且给予公布。（C7.1 V4）

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are described in the *management plan**.

7.1.1 这些有助于满足本标准要求的政策（理念和价值）在经营方案中得到阐述。

NOTE: As the *scale** of the *Management Unit** and the *intensity** of management increases, so too will the need to set policies (visions and values) and *objectives** for management. The *risk** is to economic, social and *environmental values** if policies (visions and values) and *objectives** are not set. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释：随着经营单位*的规模*提升和经营强度*增加，制定经营政策（理念和价值）和目的*的必要性也越迫切。如果没有明确经营政策（理念和价值）和目的，经营在经济、社会和环境方面就会存在风险*。标准制定者必须确定小规模*和低强度*机构*的阈值。

7.1.2 Specific, operational management *objectives** that collectively address the requirements of this standard are presented in the *management plan**.

7.1.2 为满足本标准的要求，经营方案*涵盖了具体的，有操作性的经营目的*。

NOTE: The term *objectives**, as used in this standard, refers to specific management goals, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that *The Organization** establishes specific *objectives** that correspond to the management practices and outcomes required by this standard. *The Organization** may also establish overarching, aspirational *objectives** for managing the *forest** providing these do not contradict the requirements of this standard.

注释：本标准使用的术语“目的*”，是指具体的经营目标，结果，以及为满足本标准而建立的方法。标准制定者必须制定相关的指标以确保机构*建立了与本标准要求的经营活动和结果相对应的具体目的*。在不违背本标准要求的前提下，机构*亦可以建立森林经营的总体的、激励性的目的。

7.2 *The Organization** shall have and implement a *management plan** for the *Management Unit** which is fully consistent with the policies and *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. (C7.1 V4)

7.2 机构*必须*为经营单位*制定和实施经营方案,使其与标准 7.1 中的政策和目的*完全一致。该经营方案*必须阐述经营单位*内现有的自然资源,阐明方案如何达到 FSC 认证的要求。该经营方案必须包含森林经营规划和社会管理规划,并适于计划活动的规模、强度和风险*。(C7.1V4)

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

7.2.1 经营方案*细化经营的具体行动、程序、策略以及其他措施,以实现经营目的*。

7.2.2 The management plan* is implemented and addresses the following elements:

7.2.2 经营方案*得到执行,并包括如下要素:

1. A summary of the results of assessments, including:

评估结果的汇总,包括

a) Natural resources and *environmental values**, as identified in Principle* 6 and Principle* 9;

原则*6 和原则*9 中判定的,自然资源及环境价值*;

b) Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle 6, Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9; and

原则*6,2,5,9 中判定的社会、经济和文化资源及状态;

c) Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9.

原则*6,2,5,9 中判定的,当地主要的社会和环境风险。

2. A summary of programs and activities regarding:

相关的项目和活动汇总

a) Workers*' rights, occupational health and safety, *gender equality**, as identified in Principle 4;

原则*4 中判定的工人*权利,职业健康安全,性别平等*;

b) *Indigenous peoples**, community relations, local economic and social development, identified, as in Principle* 3, Principle* 4 and Principle* 5; and

原则*3,4,5 中判定的原住民*,社区关系,当地经济和社会发展;

c) Stakeholder engagement* and the resolution of disputes; and grievances, as identified in Principle* 7 and Principle* 9;

原则*7 和 9 中判定的利益相关方参与,争议和申诉的解决;

d) Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle* 10;

原则*10 中确立的计划经营的活动和时间限,使用的森林培育体系,采伐方法和设备;

e) The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle 5;

原则*5 中确立的木材和其他自然资源的合理获取率;

3. Measures to identify, conserve and/or restore:

判定,保护和恢复的措施:

a) Rare and threatened species and habitats;

- 稀有和受威胁的物种和栖息地*;
- b) Water bodies and riparian zones;
水体和滨河带
- c) Landscape connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
景观连接, 包括野生生物走廊
- d) Representative Sample Areas, as identified in *Principle* 6*; and
原则*6 中判定的代表性样地
- e) *High Conservation Values**, as identified in *Principle* 9*
原则*9 中判定的高保护价值
- 4. Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
评估, 预防, 减轻经营活动负面影响的措施:
 - a) *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6* and *Principle* 9*; and
原则*6 和 9 中判定的环境价值;
 - b) *Social Values*, as identified in *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*;
原则*2, 5, 9 中判定的社会价值;
- 5. A description of the monitoring program, as identified in *Principle* 8*, including:
原则*8 中确立的监测计划的说明, 包括:
 - a) Growth and yield, as identified in *Principle* 5*;
原则*5 中确立的增长率和产出量
 - b) *Environmental values*, as identified in *Principle* 6*;
原则*6 中判定的环境价值
 - c) Operational impacts, as identified in *Principle* 10*;
原则*10 中判定的作业影响
 - d) *High Conservation Values*, as identified in *Principle* 9*; and
原则*9 中判定的高保护价值
 - e) Monitoring systems based on stakeholder *engagement** planned or in place, as identified in *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*; and
原则*2,5,9 中确立的, 基于利益相关方参与计划和使用的监测体系,
- 6. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the FMU.
描绘森林经营单位*自然资源和土地利用区划的地图。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that the *management plan** shall only to be as complex as the forest itself and those management activities to which it applies. The *management plan** must include all components listed in this *indicator**, but for smaller and less intensively managed *forests**, some components may be addressed briefly and without reference to technical documents. Standards Developers shall provide further guidance at the national level to ensure that the *management plan** is sufficient to capture decisions and activities in a manner consistent with the requirements of this standard.

注释: 标准制定者必须制定相应的指标以确保, 经营方案*必须与森林本身和经营活动的复杂程度相一致。经营方案*必须包含本指标中列出的所有元素, 但是对于小型和较低强度经营的森林*, 有些元素可以简要说明, 不需要引用技术文件。标准制定者必须在全国水平上提供进一步的指南来保证经营方案足以按照本标准要求的方式来获取决策和活动。

As the *scale** of the *Management Unit** and the *intensity** of management increases, so too will the need to ensure that the *management plan** covers *forest** management planning and social management planning. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

随着经营单位*的规模*提升和经营强度*增加，经营方案对森林经营方案和社会经营方案的需求也越迫切。标准制定者必须判定小规模*和低强度*机构*的阈值。

The *risk** is to economic, social and *environmental values** if the *management plan** does not cover *forest** management planning and social management planning.

如果经营方案*中没有包含森林经营方案和社会经营方案，经营可能在经济，社会和环境价值*方面存在风险*。

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

7.3 经营方案* 必须* 包括核查指标，用于评估各个经营目的* 的实现情况。（新制定）

7.3.1 Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management *objective** and used as the basis for monitoring in *Principle** 8.

7.3.1 建立评估使用的核查指标和核查频率，用以监测每项经营目的*的进度。这些核查指标作为原则 8 监测的基础。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that *The Organization** establishes objectives under *Criterion** 7.1 consistent with the requirements of this standard. Verifiable targets for these *objectives** must be established here in *Criterion** 7.3. These targets must be verifiable, but need not be quantitatively measurable. These verifiable targets are likely to vary depending on the *scale** and *intensity** of management activities.

注释：标准制定者必须保证，机构*建立的目的要与标准 7.1 的要求一致。必须在标准* 7.3 下，为这些目的建立核查指标。这些指标必须是可核查的，但不需要在数量上可测量。这些核查指标可能会根据经营活动的规模*和强度*而变化。

Variables for which verifiable targets shall be established include:

必须建立核查指标的变量包括：

- a) Site productivity, yield of all products harvested;
立地生产效率，所有收获产品的产量
- b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the vegetation;
生长率，更新率和植被状况；
- c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna;
动植物群体的组成和观察到的变化；
- d) Water quality and quantity;
水质和水量
- e) Soil erosion, compaction, fertility and carbon content;
土壤侵蚀，板结，肥力和碳含量；

- f) Wildlife populations, *biodiversity** and status of High Conservation Values*;
野生生物种群, 生物多样性*及高保护价值*的状态;
- g) Sensitive cultural and environmental resources;
敏感的文化和环境资源。
- h) Stakeholder satisfaction with *engagement**;
利益相关方对参与*的满意度
- i) Benefits of management operations provided to local communities*;
提供给当地社区*的经营作业利益
- j) Number of occupational accidents*;
工伤事故*的数量
- k) Overall economic viability* of the Management Unit*
经营单位*总体经济的可行性*

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. (C7.2 V4)

7.4 机构*必须结合监测和评估结果、利益相关方的参与*或新的科技信息, 并且适应环境、社会和经济状况的变化, 定期对经营方案及程序文件进行更新和修订。(C7.2V4)

7.4.1 *The management plan** is revised and updated periodically to incorporate:

7.4.1 经营方案*定期进行修订和更新, 并融入下列因素:

1. Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
监测的结果, 包括认证审核的结果
2. Evaluation results;
评估结果
3. Stakeholder *engagement** results;
利益相关方参与* 结果
4. New scientific and technical information, and
新的科学技术信息
5. Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances
环境, 社会和经济状况的变化

NOTE: Refer to Conceptual Framework for Planning / Monitoring annexed to this *Principle** for an example of plan revision periodicity.

注释: 参阅本原则附录计划和监测基本框架, 作为定期修订计划的例子。

<p>7.5 <i>The Organization*</i> shall make <i>publicly available*</i> a summary of the <i>management plan*</i> free of charge. Excluding confidential information, other relevant components of the <i>management plan*</i> shall be made available to <i>affected stakeholders*</i> on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling. (C7.4 V4)</p> <p>7.5 机构* 必须 免费公布可公开获取的* 经营方案* 的概要。经营方案中除机密信息以外的其它内容，都必须在接到要求后向受影响的利益相关方* 提供，且仅收取工本费。（C7.4 V4）</p>
<p>7.5.1 A summary of the <i>management plan*</i> is <i>publicly available*</i> at no cost, unless <i>The Organization*</i> makes the entire <i>management plan*</i> available at no cost, excluding confidential information, in which case a summary is not required</p> <p>7.5.1 经营方案* 概要可公开并免费* 获取。如果可以免费获取不含保密信息的完整的经营方案，则不需要概要。</p>
<p>7.5.2 The complete <i>management plan*</i>, excluding confidential information, is available to <i>affected stakeholders*</i> on request. At its discretion, <i>The Organisation*</i> may charge for the actual costs of reproduction and handling</p> <p>7.5.2 不含保密信息的完整的经营方案* 可根据受影响的利益相关方* 的要求向其提供。机构* 可酌情收取复制和交付成本费用。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop the list of confidential information, consistent with <i>National laws*</i> and that may include information that is:</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须制定保密信息的列表，符合与国家的法律* 规定，可以包含下列信息：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Related to investment decisions; 与投资决策相关 b) About intellectual property* rights; 与知识产权* 相关 c) Client confidential; 客户机密 d) By law confidential; 法律规定的机密 e) Protecting wildlife species and <i>habitats*</i>; and 受保护的野生生物物种及栖息地* f) About sites that are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to <i>indigenous peoples*</i> or <i>local communities*</i> (see <i>Criterion*</i> 3.5 and <i>Criterion*</i> 4.7) as requested by these groups. 对原住民* 或当地社区* 具有重要意义的特殊文化、生态、经济、宗教或精神场所。（见标准* 3.5 与 4.7）
<p>7.6 <i>The Organization*</i> shall, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, proactively and transparently engage <i>affected stakeholders*</i> in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage <i>interested stakeholders*</i> on request. (C4.4 V4)</p>

7.6 机构* 必须根据经营活动的规模、强度和风险*，主动并公开透明地邀请受影响的利益相关方* 参与经营规划和监测过程，还必须在感兴趣的利益相关方* 提出要求时允许其参与。
(C4.4V4)

7.6.1 Procedures are developed and implemented to ensure that *affected stakeholders** are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

7.6.1 制定并执行程序以主动并透明地邀请受影响的利益相关方*参与以下程序：

1. Dispute resolution mechanisms (*Criterion** 1.6, *Criterion** 2.6, *Criterion** 4.6);
争议调处机制 (标准*1.6, 2.6, 4.6)
2. Definition of *Living wages** (*Criterion** 2.4);
确定最低生活工资 (标准*2.4)
3. Identification of rights (*Criterion** 3.1, *Criterion** 4.1), sites (*Criterion** 3.5, *Criterion** 4.7) and impacts (*Criterion** 4.5);
判定权利 (标准 3.1, 4.1) 和场所 (标准*3.5,4.7)
4. *Local communities*'* socio-economic development activities (*Criterion** 4.4); and
当地社区的社会经济发展活动 (标准*4.4)
5. High Conservation Value* assessment, management and monitoring (*Criterion** 9.1, *Criterion** 9.2, *Criterion** 9.4).
高保护价值评估, 经营和监测 (标准*9.1,9.2,9.4)

7.6.2 *Engagement** procedures describe how:

7.6.2 参与的程序需要说明如何：

1. Appropriate representatives and contact points are determined (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
确定合适的代表和联络人 (如适用, 包括当地的单位, 机构和主管部门)
2. Mutually agreed, culturally appropriate communication channels are established and then used, allowing for information to flow in both directions;
建立一个双方同意且符合当地文化传统的交流渠道, 使信息能够双向交流;
3. All actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged with equally
所有团体 (女人, 年轻人, 老人, 少数民族) 公平的出席和参与;
4. All meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
记录所有的会议、讨论点和达成的一致意见;
5. The content of meeting records is approved; and
会议记录被认可;
6. The results of all *engagement** activities will be shared with those involved and how their formal content and intended use will be approved before proceeding with management activities.

分享所有与参与*活动有关的结果，在开展进一步行动前，取得他们就这些内容和预期用途的正式同意

NOTE: As the *scale** of the *Management Unit** and the *intensity** of management increases, so will the need to proactively engage *affected stakeholders** in management planning and monitoring processes, and engage *interested stakeholders** on request. The *risk** is to the interests of *affected stakeholders** and *interested stakeholders**. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释：随着经营单位*的规模*提升和经营强度*增加，经营方案和监测程序中受影响的利益相关方和感兴趣的利益相关方参与的必要性也更加迫切。“风险”指对感兴趣和受影响的利益相关方*的利益存在风险。标准制定者必须判定小规模*和低强度*机构*的阈值。

7.6.3 *Affected stakeholders** are notified in advance of management planning and monitoring processes that are likely to have negative impact on them, and provided with an opportunity for *engagement** in order to identify ways to avoid or reduce any expected impacts.

7.6.3 如果经营方案和监测程序可能对受影响的利益相关方*产生负面影响，则在的执行之前通知受影响的利益相关方，并为其提供参与*的机会以判定避免或者减少不可预测影响的方法。

7.6.4 *Interested stakeholders** are notified in advance of, and provided with an opportunity for *engagement** in management planning and monitoring processes that are likely to have an impact on their interests.

7.6.4 在可能损害感兴趣的利益相关方*利益的行动之前，告知感兴趣的利益相关方*，并允许其参与经营方案编制和监督程序。

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*.

原则8：监测与评估

机构*必须根据经营活动的规模、强度和风险*，监测和评估经营目的*的实现进展、经营活动产生的影响以及经营单位*的状况，以实现适应性管理*。（新添加标准）

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

8.1 机构*必须监测经营方案的执行情况，包括经营方案的政策和目的*，计划工作的进展，以及核查指标的达成情况。

8.1.1 A regular, comprehensive, and replicable written approach is in place and implemented

that monitors the implementation of the *Management Plan** including its policies and objectives and achievement of the verifiable targets.

8.1.1 监测方案阐述了一套定期的、全面的、可重复的书面程序，用于监测 *经营方案** 的执行情况，以及 *经营方案** 当中每一个经营政策和 *目的** 的核查指标的完成情况。

NOTE: Monitoring evaluates whether verifiable targets are met and to allow The *Organization** to implement adaptive management. This should be done in line with the planning cycles, so that timely data can influence decision-making at an early stage. This will help determine the intensity, frequency, scheme, schedules and procedures for monitoring. There is flexibility regarding all these factors, as long as the monitoring enables adaptive management.

Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that monitoring procedures are consistent and replicable over time, suitable for quantifying changes over time, and suitable for identify *risks** and unacceptable impacts. Monitoring needs to include the changes of the conditions of the *Management Unit**, with and without interventions.

注释：监测过程使用核查指标来检验是否达到要求，并使 *机构** 能够开展适应性管理。适应性管理应该与计划周期一致，以便在早期就能收集数据并辅助决策制定。这将有助于决定监测的强度、频率、体系、时间表和程序。只要监测有助于适应性管理，这些因素都是灵活的。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标以保证监测程序可被重复，贯彻始终，能够量化随时间推移发生的变化，适宜判定 *风险** 和不可接受的影响。不论最终是否采取干预措施，监测都需要涵盖 *经营单位** 状况的改变。

NOTE: As *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities increases, so too does the need to monitor the implementation of the *Management Plan**, including:

注释：经营活动的 *规模、强度 和风险** 增加，对 *经营方案** 执行情况进行监测的需求相应增加，包括

- a) Policies and objectives
政策和目的
- b) Progress with the activities planned, and
计划活动的进展情况
- c) The achievement of verifiable targets.
核查指标的实现程度

Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

标准制定者必须判定小 *规模** 和低 *强度** *机构** 的阈值。

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.
(C8.2 V4)

8.2 *机构** 必须监测和评估 *经营单位** 中开展的活动对环境和社会造成的影响，监测和评估环境条件的变化情况。(C8.2 V4)

8.2.1 A regular, comprehensive, and replicable written approach is in place and implemented that monitors the environmental impacts of management activities.

8.2.1 监测方案阐述了一套定期的、全面的、可重复的、书面的方案，用于监测经营活动的环境影响。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that in order to assess changes that take place over time, monitoring procedures allow for comparison of results between assessment periods, and for estimations of rates and directions of change. This implies that baseline data exists. For example, *Criterion* 6.1* requires the assessment of *environmental values** in the *Management Unit**.

注释：标准制定者必须确保，为了评估随着时间推移而产生的变化，监测程序能够比较不同评估期的结果，并用于评估变化率和趋势。这要求具备基础数据。例如，*标准*6.1* 要求的经营单位*内的环境价值评估。

Monitoring shall be sufficient to identify and describe environmental impacts, including:

监测必须足以判定和说明环境影响，包括

a) The results of regeneration activities (*Criterion* 10.1*);

森林更新的结果（*标准*10.1*）

b) The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (*Criterion* 10.2*)

使用生态适应性高的物种来更新（*标准*10.2*）

c) Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species** within and outside the *Management Unit** (*Criterion* 10.3*);

*经营单位**内外，外来物种*的入侵效应或其他负面影响（*标准*10.3*）

d) The use of genetically modified organisms* to confirm that they are not being used. (*Criterion* 10.4*)

确认没有使用转基因物种*（*标准*10.4*）。

e) The results of silvicultural activities (*Criterion* 10.5*);

营林活动的结果（*标准*10.5*）

f) Adverse impacts to *environmental values** from fertilizers (*Criterion* 10.6*)

化肥对环境价值的负面影响（*标准*10.6*）

g) Adverse impacts from then use of chemical pesticides (*Criterion* 10.7*)

使用化学农药产生的负面影响（*标准*10.7*）

h) Adverse impacts from then use of *biological control agents* (*Criterion* 10.8*);

使用生物控制剂产生的负面影响（*标准*10.8*）

i) The impacts from natural hazards (*Criterion* 10.9*);

自然灾害的影响（*标准*10.9*）

j) The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to *rare and threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, *landscape values** water and soils (*Criterion* 10.10*);

由于基础设施的建造、运输活动和森林培育*而对受威胁物种*、生境*、景观价值*、水和土壤造成的影响（标准*10.10）；

- k) The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on *non-timber forest products**, *environmental values**, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (*Criterion* 10.11*); and

木材的采伐和运输对非木质林产品*、环境价值*，可加工的剩余物和其他产品及服务造成的影响（标准*10.11）。

- l) Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste (*Criterion* 10.12*).

以环境适宜的方式处置垃圾。（标准*10.12）

NOTE: As *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities increases, so too does the need to monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit, and changes in its environmental condition. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity* Organizations**.

注释：经营活动规模*，强度*和风险*增加，监测和评估经营单位*内开展的活动对环境和社会造成影响的要求也随之增加。标准制定者必须判定小规模*和低强度*机构*的阈值。

8.2.2 A regular, comprehensive, and replicable program is in place and implemented that monitors social impacts of management activities.

8.2.2 监测方案阐述了一套定期的、全面的、可重复的、书面的方案，用于监测经营活动的社会影响。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that in order to assess social and economic impacts, monitoring procedures allow for comparison of results between assessment periods, and for estimations of rates and directions of change, including:

注释：标准制定者必须确保，为了评估社会经济影响，监测程序能够比较不同评估期的结果，并用于评估变化率和趋势，包括：

- a) Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (*Criterion* 1.4*);

非法或非授权行为的证据（标准* 1.4）；

- b) Compliance with applicable *national laws**, *local laws**, *ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice** (*Criterion* 1.5*);

符合适用的国家法律*，当地法律*，签署*的国际公约和有约束力的行业规范*（标准* 1.5）；

- c) Resolution of disputes and grievances (*Criterion* 1.6, Criterion* 2.6, Criterion* 4.6*);

争议和申诉的处理（标准* 1.6,2.6,4.6）；

- d) Programs and activities regarding *workers*' rights* (*Criterion* 2.1*);

工人*权利相关的活动和计划（标准* 2.1）

- e) *Gender equality**, *Sexual harassment and gender discrimination* (*Criterion* 2.2*);

性别平等*，性骚扰和性别歧视（标准* 2.2）；

- f) Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (*Criterion* 2.3*);

	职业健康安全相关的活动和计划（标准* 2.3）
g)	Payment of wages (Criterion* 2.4); 工资的支付（标准* 2.4）
h)	Worker Training (Criterion* 2.5); 工人培训（标准* 2.5）；
i)	Where pesticides* are used, the health of workers* exposed to pesticides* (Criterion* 2.5 and Criterion* 10.7) ; 使用农药*的情况下，接触农药*的工人*的健康状况（标准* 2.5 和 10.7）；
j)	The identification of indigenous peoples* and local communities* and their legal and customary rights* (Criterion* 3.1 and Criterion* 4.1); 判定原住民*和当地社区*，以及他们的法律和传统权利（标准* 3.1 和 4.1）；
k)	Full implementation of the terms agreed in FPIC agreements (Criterion* 3.2 and Criterion* 4.2); 完全执行在自愿、事前知情并同意的协议中达成一致的条款（标准* 3.2 和 4.2）。
l)	Indigenous peoples* and community relations (Criterion* 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion* 4.2); 原住民*关系和社区关系（标准* 3.2,3.3 和 4.2）
m)	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); 原住民*和当地社区*具有特殊文化、生态、经济、宗教或精神意义的场所的保护*（标准* 3.5 和 4.7）
n)	The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property* (Criterion* 3.6 and Criterion* 4.8); 传统知识和知识产权*的使用（标准*3.6 和 4.8）
o)	Local economic and social development (Criterion* 4.2, Criterion* 4.3, Criterion* 4.4, Criterion* 4.5); 当地经济和社会发展（标准* 4.2,4.3,4.4 和 4.5）
p)	The production of diversified benefits and / or products (Criterion* 5.1); 产生多样化的收益和/或产品（标准* 5.1）
q)	Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products* (Criterion* 5.2); 木材与非木质林产品*的年度实际采取量与计划采取量的比对（标准*5.2）；
r)	The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion* 5.4); 使用当地加工，当地服务和当地增值业务（标准* 5.4）
s)	Long term economic viability* (Criterion* 5.5); and 长期的经济可行性*（标准* 5.5）

<p>t) High Conservation Values* 5 and 6 identified in Criterion* 9.1. 标准* 9.1 中确定的高保护价值*5 和 6</p>
<p>8.2.3 A regular, comprehensive, and replicable written approach is in place and implemented that monitors changes in environmental conditions.</p> <p>8.2.3 监测方案阐述了一套定期的、全面的、可重复的、书面的方案，用于监测环境变化。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that in order to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions monitoring procedures allow for comparison of results between assessment periods, and for estimations of rates and directions of change, including:</p> <p>注释：标准制定者必须保证，为了判定和说明环境条件的变化，监测程序对不同评估期的结果进行对比，并用于评估变化率和趋势，包括：</p> <p>a) Environmental values* and ecosystem functions* including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion* 6.1); 环境价值*和生态系统*功能，包括碳吸收和储存（标准*6.1）</p> <p>b) Rare and threatened species* (Criterion* 6.4); 稀有和受威胁的物种*（标准*6.4）</p> <p>c) Representative sample areas (Criterion* 6.5); 代表性样地（标准*6.5）</p> <p>d) Naturally occurring native species and Biological diversity* (Criterion* 6.6); 自然发生的本地种和生物多样性*（标准*6.6）</p> <p>e) Water courses, water bodies and riparian zones (Criterion* 6.7); 河道，水体和滨河带（标准*6.7）</p> <p>f) Landscape values* (Criterion* 6.8); 景观价值*（标准*6.8）</p> <p>g) Conversion of natural forest* to plantations* (Criterion* 6.9); 天然林*向人工林*转化（标准*6.9）</p> <p>h) The status of plantations established after 1994 (Criterion* 6.10); and 1994 年后建立的人工林状况(标准*6.10);</p> <p>i) High Conservation Values* 1 to 4 identified in Criterion* 9.1. 标准*9.1 中确定的高保护价值*1 到 4</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall provide reference to tools that can be used to accurately to estimate carbon stocks.</p> <p>注释：标注制定者必须提供可以准确评估碳储存的参考工具。</p>
<p>8.3 The Organization* shall* analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 V4)</p>

8.3 机构*必须*对监测和评估的结果进行分析,并将分析的结论反映在规划过程之中。(C8.4 V4)

8.3.1 Monitoring and evaluation results are analyzed and activities are adapted in a timely way to ensure that the requirements of this standard are met.

8.3.1 对监测评估结果进行分析,及时调整活动来确保本标准的要求得到满足。

NOTE: Management *objectives**, targets and activities are interrelated. The management *objectives** will determine the targets and the planned management activities. Standards Developers shall develop indicators to ensure that implementation of these management activities on the ground and their impacts will affect achievement of the predetermined targets and management *objectives**.

注释: 经营目的*, 目标和活动是相互关联的, 经营目的*会决定目标和计划的经营活动。标准制定者必须制定相应的指标来确保这些经营活动得到执行, 并且这些经营活动的影响将会对预订的目标和经营目的*实现产生影响。

NOTE: As *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities increases, so too does the need to analyze the results of monitoring and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** Organizations*.

注释: 经营活动规模, 强度和风险**增加, 分析监测结果并将分析的结论反映在规划过程之中的要求相应增加。标准制定者必须确定小规模*和低强度*机构*的阈值。

8.3.2 The analysis of the monitoring and evaluation results is incorporated in the periodic revision of the *Management Plan**.

8.3.2 将监测和评估结果的分析纳入到经营方案*的定期修订中

8.3.3 Management *objectives**, planned targets and / or management activities are revised if their results are not in conformance with the requirements of this standard

8.3.3 如果监测的结果不符合本标准的要求, 需要修改经营目的*, 计划的目标和经营活动。

8.4 The Organization* shall* make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information. (C8.5 V4)

8.4 除机密信息以外, 机构*必须*免费公布监测结果的概要。(C8.5 V4)

8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results, excluding confidential information, is publicly available at no cost.

8.4.1 除机密信息之外, 监测结果的摘要信息可公开并免费获取。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop the list of confidential information that may include information:

注释: 标准制定者应该制定机密信息列表, 包含下列信息:

- a) Related to investment decisions
与投资决策相关
- b) About intellectual property* rights;

与知识产权*相关

- c) Which is client confidential
客户机密
- d) Which is by law confidential;
依法应保守的机密
- e) Whose provision could put at *risk** the *protection** of wildlife species and *habitats**; and
对野生生物物种及栖息地*的保护*带来风险*的内容;
- f) About sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual
significance to *indigenous peoples** or *local communities** (see Criteria 3.5 and 4.7) as
requested by these groups.

对原住民*或当地社区*具有重要意义的特殊文化, 生态, 经济, 宗教或精神场所。(见
标准* 3.5 与 4.7)

The summary could include a table of the monitoring undertaken, the management *objectives**
and targets being monitored, the frequency of the monitoring program and the results. *The
Organization** is permitted to share the full results of monitoring in order to save the time of
preparing a summary.

摘要可以包括监测内容的一个汇总表、经营目的*和目标、监测频率以及监测结果。为了节省
时间, 机构*可以公开监测报告的全文。

This *Criterion** also applies to the result of monitoring of *High Conservation Values** according to
*Criterion** 9.4.

本标准*也适用于标准 9.4 中高保护价值*的监测结果。

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. (C8.3 V4)

8.5 机构*必须*根据经营活动的规模、强度及风险*制定并执行追溯跟踪体系。对来自经营单
位*的被标记为 FSC 认证的所有产品, 按每年的计划产出, 说明其来源和体积。(C8.3 V4)

8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC
certified.

8.5.1 对所有作为 FSC 认证产品进行市场销售的产品执行跟踪和可追溯体系。

NOTE: Standards developers shall ensure that indicators are developed to ensure this system is
compatible with the following relevant FSC Chain of Custody standards:

注释: 标准制定者必须确保制定的指标要与下列 FSC 产销监管链标准兼容:

1. FSC-STD-40-004 (Chain of Custody, 产销监管链)
2. FSC-STD-40-005 (Controlled Wood, 受控木材)
3. FSC-STD-30-010 (Group certification, 团体认证)
4. FSC-STD-50-001 (Logo Use, 标识使用)

8.5.2 Information about all products that leave the *forest** is compiled and documented, including, at a minimum, the following information:

8.5.2 离开森林的所有产品的有关信息，都形成文件记录，至少应包括下列信息：

1. Species;
树（物）种
2. Product type;
产品类型
3. Volume (or quantity) of product;
产品体积（或数量）；
4. Information to trace the material to the cut block;
追溯到采伐区的信息；
5. Logging or production date; and
采伐/生产日期；
6. Whether or not the material was sold to a Chain of Custody certified organization.
产品是否售卖给 CoC 获证企业

8.5.3 Sales invoices are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

8.5.3 所有以FSC声明进行出售的产品的销售发票都至少保存5年，并且至少明确下列信息：

1. Name and address of purchaser;
采购方的名称和地址；
2. The date of sale; Species;
销售日期；树种
3. Product type;
产品类型；
4. The volume (or quantity) sold;
销售体积（或数量）；
5. Forest Management / Chain of Custody certificate code; and
森林经营/产销监管链编号；
6. FSC Product Group.
FSC 产品组。

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*

NOTE: Applicable to the whole of Principle 9. Standards Developers shall ensure that the national *High Conservation Value** advice is up to date with that provided by FSC internationally. *High Conservation Value** advice from current approved standards will necessarily be the starting point for that included in the updated national standards. In addition, the FSC Approved National *High Conservation Value** advice shall be used as the basis for this assessment. Reference: Common Guidance for High Conservation Value Identification [click here](#)

NOTE: The 'FSC Good practice guide to meeting FSC certification requirements for biodiversity and High Conservation Value Forests in Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMFs)' or later guidance should be referred to in the development of national frameworks for *High Conservation Values** [click here](#)

原则 9：高保护价值

机构必须运用预防性措施*，保持和（或）加强经营单位*内的高保护价值*。

注释：适用于整个原则 9。标准制定者必须确保国家水平的高保护价值说明要随着 FSC 国际提供的意见进行更新。目前，经批准的标准中的高保护价值说明必须作为更新国家标准的起始点。此外，FSC 批准的国家高保护价值说明必须作为评估的基础。参考资料：判定高保护价值的公共指南。 [点击此处。](#)

注释：制定国家高保护价值框架时需要参考《满足 FSC 认证要求的中小规模、低强度经营森林（SLIMF）的生物多样性和高保护价值森林的 FSC 良好规范》或者后续的指南。 [点击此处](#)

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. 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*.

(C9.1 V4)

9.1 机构*必须根据经营活动影响的规模、强度和风险*, 以及可能存在的高保护价值*, 通过受影响的利益相关方*和感兴趣的利益相关方*的参与*, 以及通过其它手段和工具, 评估和记录经营单位*内的下列高保护价值*的属性和状态:

高保护价值1-物种多样性。集中了在全球、区域或国家层面具有重要意义的生物多样性* (包括特有物种、稀有物种*、受威胁物种*或濒危物种*)。

高保护价值2-景观水平的生态系统*和生态系统*镶嵌。在全球、区域或国家层面具有重要意义的大景观水平的生态系统*和生态系统*镶嵌, 其中全部或大部分天然分布物种的健康种群, 保持了多度和丰度的自然格局。

高保护价值3-生态系统*和生境。稀有、受威胁或濒危的生态系统*、生境*或避难所*。

高保护价值4-关键的生态系统服务*。在重要环境中具有的基本生态系统服务, 包括集水区的保护、脆弱土壤的侵蚀控制和滑坡控制。

高保护价值5-社区需求。当地社区*或原住民*参与判定的, 对满足当地社区或原住民的基本需求 (如: 生存、健康、营养和水道等等) 非常重要的区域和资源。

高保护价值6-文化价值。对全球或国家层面的文化、考古或历史具有重要意义, 并且 (或) 通过当地社区*或原住民*参与判定的, 对当地社区或原住民的文化、生态、经济、宗教 (神灵) 等文化传统特征具有重大意义的区域、资源、生境和景观*。

(C9.1 V4)

9.1.1 An assessment is completed using Best Available Information that identifies and 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; and their condition.

9.1.1 利用可获得的最佳信息来判定和记录标准 9.1 定义的, 高保护价值*类别 1-6 的位置和状态, 高保护价值*依赖的地区, 以及他们的条件, 从而完成评估。

NOTE: As *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities increase and the likelihood of the occurrence of the *High Conservation Values* increase, so too does the need to assess and record the presence and status of the *High Conservation Values** in the *Management Unit**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and other means and sources. Independent expert review may be appropriate in the context of larger, more intensively managed forests. Standards Developers shall ensure that thresholds shall be defined at the national level.

注释: 经营活动的规模, 强度和风险*增加, 评估和记录高保护价值的要求也越迫切, 通过受影响的利益相关方*, 感兴趣的利益相关方*以及其他手段和资源来评估和记录经营单位*内存在的高保护价值和状态。面积更大、强度更高的森林经营可能需要独立的专家评审。标准制定者必须确定国家水平上的阈值。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall identify Best Available Information, where it exists and subject to *scale, intensity and risk**. Best Available Information shall be agreed to by standards developers and should include:

注释：标准制定者必须明确可获得的最佳信息，是否存在这样的信息，以及这些信息是否与*规模、强度和风险*相关*。标准制定者应考虑下列情况，并就可获得的最佳信息达成一致意见，包括：

- a) Any FSC approved national HCV Framework where present, or HCV international framework;
任何 FSC 批准的国家高保护价值框架或高保护价值国际框架；
- b) HCV surveys of the Management Unit*;
经营单位*的高保护价值调查；
- c) Consultation with relevant databases and maps;
参考相关数据和地图；
- d) Consultation with relevant local and regional experts; other available sources; and/or
咨询相关当地和地区的专家；其他可获得资源；
- e) Review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of the organization
独立于机构的博学的专家进行评审

9.1.2 The assessment includes *engagement** with *affected** and *interested stakeholders** in the conservation of the *High Conservation Values**.

9.1.2 评估需要受影响的和感兴趣的*利益相关方**的参与*。

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. (C9.2 V4)*

9.2 机构*必须*通过受影响的*利益相关方**、感兴趣的*利益相关方**和专家的参与*，发展有效的策略，维护和（或）提高已判定的*高保护价值**。（C9.2 V4）

9.2.1 Threats to identified *High Conservation Values** are documented using Best Available Information.

9.2.1 利用可获得的最佳信息，记录对高保护*价值**造成的威胁。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall identify Best Available Information, where it exists and subject to *scale, intensity and risk**. Best Available Information shall be agreed to by standards developers and should include:

注释：标准制定者必须明确可获得的最佳信息，是否存在这样的信息，以及这些信息是否与*规模、强度和风险**相关。标准制定者应考虑下列情况，并就可获得的最佳信息达成一致意见，包括：

- a) Any FSC approved national *High Conservation Value** advice where present, or Common Guidance for High Conservation Value Identification [click here](#);
任何 FSC 批准的，现有的国家高保护价值*说明，或者高保护价值公用指南[点击这里](#)；
- b) Information from field surveys;
实地调查信息；
- c) Information from databases relevant to the *environmental values**;
*环境价值**相关的数据库；
- d) Information obtained through consultation with local and regional experts;

通过咨询当地和地区专家获得的信息；

- e) Information obtained through engagement* with indigenous peoples*, local communities* and affected stakeholder* and interested stakeholder*.

通过原住民，当地社区，受影响的和感兴趣的利益相关方*参与*而获得的信息。

9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified HCVs and associated areas prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

9.2.2 在开展对经营单位*内的HCV有潜在负面影响的经营活动之前，为已经确认的HCV和相关区域制定旨在维护和（或）提高HCV价值的策略和行动。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop national indicators to ensure that that identification of the management strategies and actions utilizes FSC approved national *High Conservation Value** advice where present, or FSC *High Conservation Value** international advice; *High Conservation Value** surveys of the *Management Unit**; consultation with relevant databases and maps; consultation with relevant local and regional experts; and other available sources, such as Best Available Information on conservation needs of HCV 1.

注释：标准制定者必须制定国家指标以确保，在确定经营策略和活动时利用以下信息：

- a) FSC 批准的国家高保护价值*说明或者 FSC 国际的相关说明，
- b) 经营单位*的高保护价值*调查；
- c) 参考相关的数据和地图；
- d) 咨询当地和地区的专家；
- e) 其他可获得的资源，例如为保护 HCV1 所需要的最佳可获得的信息。

In addition, Standards developers shall ensure that the following strategies and management actions are included when recognized to be nationally applicable in development of standards, as well as additional approaches covered by pending FSC *High Conservation Value** Management Guide:

此外，标注制定者必须保证，如果下列策略和经营措施适用于本国，就需要将其纳入经营策略和活动。这个规则也适用于《FSC 高保护价值*管理指南》包含的其他方法：

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

HCV1-保护区、采伐规定和（或）其它策略以保护受威胁、濒危、特有物种，或保护生物多样性富集区以及它们赖以生存的生态群落和生境*，足以防止其规模、完整性、质量、生境和物种发生减退。当目的是提升本价值时，制定措施为物种建立、扩延和（或）恢复生境*。

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*.

HCV2-完整地保留森林*生态系统*的范围和原貌,以及生物多样性富集区的活力,包括动植物的指示物种、关键物种,和(或)与大型未受侵扰的天然林*生态系统*相关的同功群。例如,建立保护区和休伐区,并将其余区域的商业活动限制在低强度*下,始终保持森林*的结构、组分、更新和干扰模式。当目的是提升本价值时,制定措施以恢复森林*生态系统*,恢复其风貌和连接度,恢复支持天然生物多样性的生境*。

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 ecosystems*, habitats*, or refugia*.

HCV3-完整地保留稀有或受威胁的生态系统*、生境*或避难所*的范围和原貌。当目的是提升本价值时,制定措施以恢复稀有或受威胁的生态系统*、生境*或避难所*。

HCV 4 – Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to local communities* located within or downstream of the Management Unit*, and upstream and upslope 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. Strategies to fully maintain carbon stocks within 15% of the median of natural range of variation at the landscape* scale*. Where enhancement is identified as the objective*, measures to restore* carbon stocks to this range of variation.

HCV4-保护经营单位*内或其下游对当地社区*有重要意义的所有集水区,以及单位内河流的上游和上坡区特别不稳定或容易受到侵蚀的区域。例如,可设立保护区、采伐规定、化学品施用限制和(或)道路建设和维护规定等策略,以保护集水区、上游和上坡区。当目的是提升本价值时,要采取措施以恢复*水质和水量。在景观*层面,要将碳储量始终维持在自然变量范围中值的15%之内。当目的是提升本价值时,要采取措施将碳储量恢复*至该变量范围。

HCV 5 – Strategies to protect the community's and/or indigenous peoples* needs in relation to the forest* Management Unit* developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities* and indigenous peoples*.

HCV5-与当地社区*和原住民*代表合作,制定策略,保障森林*经营单位*相关的社区和(或)原住民*的需求。

HCV 6 – Strategies to protect the cultural values developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *indigenous peoples**.

HCV6- 与当地社区*和原住民*代表合作，制定策略保护其文化价值。

9.2.3 *Affected** and *interested stakeholders** and local and regional experts are engaged in the identification and development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**.

9.2.3 受影响的和感兴趣的利益相关方*，以及当地和区域专家参与制定经营策略和措施，以充分维护和（或）提高判定的高保护价值*。

9.2.4 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values** and are subject to the *Precautionary Approach**

9.2.4 制定的策略对保护和提高高保护价值*是有效的，并且遵循预防措施*。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that the *Precautionary Approach** applies to threats to *High Conservation Values** and require that explicit and effective measures are in place to prevent damage and avoid risks, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of *environmental values** are uncertain.

注释：标准制定者必须确保，即使缺乏完整而全面的科学信息，或不能确定环境价值*的脆弱性和敏感性，也要采取预防措施*以应对潜在影响，并建立具体和有效的手段以防止破坏和避免风险。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that, in the context of the *Precautionary Approach**, it is understood that *High Conservation Values** are considered to be critical, fundamental, significant or valuable, so any threat to a *High Conservation Value** is considered to be a threat of severe or irreversible damage.

注释：标准制定者必须保证，采取预防措施即意味着，高保护价值*是关键的、根本的、重要的和有价值的，因此任何对高保护价值*的破坏都是严重的和不可逆转的。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small scale* and low intensity*

Organizations*. As scale, intensity and risk* of management activities increase and the likelihood of the occurrence of the *High Conservation Values** increase, so too does the need to assess and record the presence and status of the *High Conservation Values** in the *Management Unit**, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and other means and sources. Independent expert review may be appropriate in the context of larger, more intensively managed forests. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small scale* and low intensity* Organizations*.

注释：标准制定者必须确立小规模*和低强度*机构*的阈值。随着经营活动的规模，强度和风险*增加，高保护价值出现的可能性增加，通过受影响的利益相关方*，感兴趣的利益相关方*以及其他手段和资源来评估和记录经营单位*内高保护价值存在和状态的评估和记录的需求也相应的增加。如果经营的森林面积更大，强度更大，那么独立的专家评审是适当的。

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. (C9.3 V4).

9.3 机构* 必须* 执行用于维护和（或）提高已判定的高保护价值* 的策略和措施。这些策略和措施必须* 使用 预防性措施*，并且适合经营活动的规模、强度和风险*。（C9.3V4）

9.3.1 The *High Conservation Values** and the areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.

9.3.1 维护和（或）提升高保护价值*及其所依附的区域，包括执行既定的策略。

NOTE: As *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities increase, so too does the need to implement the precautionary approach and implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**. Thresholds shall be defined at the national level. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释：经营活动的规模、强度和风险*增加，遵循预防措施实施策略和行动以维护和提升高保护价值的需求也相应增加。标准制定者必须判定小规模*和低强度*机构*的阈值。

9.3.2 The *precautionary approach** is applied when strategies and actions for each *High Conservation Value** are implemented, subject to the *scale, intensity and risk** of the management activities.

9.3.2 当针对每个高保护价值的策略和措施执行时运用 预防措施*，预防措施要适合经营活动的规模、强度和风险*。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that the *precautionary approach** is used, by requiring that explicit and effective measures be in place to prevent damage and avoid risks to the *High Conservation Values**, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain.

注释：标准制定者必须确保，即使缺乏完整而全面的科学信息，或不能确定环境价值*的脆弱性和敏感性，也要采取 预防措施*以应对潜在影响，并建立具体和有效的手段以防止破坏和避免风险。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall ensure that, in the context of the Precautionary Approach, it is understood that *High Conservation Values** are considered to be critical, fundamental, significant or valuable, so any threat to a *High Conservation Value** is considered to be a threat of severe or irreversible damage.

注释：标准制定者必须保证，采取预防措施即意味着，高保护价值*是关键的、根本的、重要的和有价值的，因此任何对高保护价值*的破坏都是严重的和不可逆转的。

9.3.3 Activities that harm *High Conservation Values**, cease immediately and actions are taken to restore* and protect the *High Conservation Values*.

9.3.3 马上停止破坏高保护价值*的活动，采取措施恢复*和保护高保护价值。

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. (C9.4 V4).

9.4 机构*必须*证明开展了定期监测，对高保护价值*的特征变化进行评估。必须*调整经营策略以保证能够有效地保护高保护价值。监测活动必须适应经营活动的规模、强度和风险*，并且邀请受影响的利益相关方*、感兴趣的利益相关方*和专家共同参与*。（C9.4 V4）

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:

9.4.1 定期监测计划包括：

a) Implementation of strategies;

策略的执行情况；

b) The status of *High Conservation Values** including areas on which they depend; and

高保护价值*及其所依附地区的状态；和

c) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the *protection** of fully maintain and/or enhance-the HCVs.

经营策略和措施的有效性，是否充分维护和（或）提升高保护价值。

NOTE: As *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities increase, so too does the need to increase the assessment of changes in the status of *High Conservation Values**, and adapt management strategies to ensure their effective *protection**. Thresholds shall be defined at the national level. Standards Developers shall identify thresholds for small *scale** and low *intensity** *Organizations**.

注释：经营活动的规模，强度和风险*增加，就需要增加对高保护价值*的状态和变化的评估，以及适应经营策略，从而实现有效的保护。必须确定国家水平的阈值。标准制定者必须确定小规模*低强度*机构*的阈值。

9.4.2 The monitoring program includes *engagement** with *affected** and *interested stakeholders** and experts.

9.4.2 监测计划包括受影响*的和感兴趣的利益相关方*以及专家的参与*。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall determine thresholds for *scale, intensity of operations and potential risk* to *High Conservation Value** values that would trigger engagement for this indicator.

注释：标准制定者必须确定作业规模和强度的阈值，以及对高保护价值*的潜在风险的阈值，以判断是否需要按本指标的要求发生参与。

9.4.3 The monitoring program has sufficient scope, *scale**, detail and frequency to detect changes in *High Conservation Values**, relative to the initial baseline assessment and status identified for each *High Conservation Value**.

9.4.3 监测计划有足够的范围、规模*、细节和频率，参考最初的本底评估结果，来探查高保护价值*的变化。

9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring and other new information shows that these strategies and actions are ineffective to protect to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of *High Conservation Values**.

9.4.4 如果监测或新的信息表明经营策略和活动未能保护，或未能提升高保护价值*，则改进策略和活动。

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 Organization*'s economic, environmental and social policies and objectives* and in compliance with the Principles and Criteria collectively. (New)

原则10：营林工作的开展

经营单位*或其授权的营林机构*在安排和开展营林工作时，必须与其经济、环境、社会三方面的政策与目的保持一致，并且严格遵守 FSC 原则和标准*。

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** (New).

10.1 采伐后或按照经营方案*，机构*必须*通过天然更新或人工促进更新的方式，使植被覆盖状况及时恢复至采伐之前或恢复更多的自然状况*。(新添加)

10.1.1 All harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

及时更新采伐迹地，以

1. Protects affected *environmental values**, for example, exposed soils where these are at *risk** of erosion; and
保护受影响的 *环境价值**，例如，表土暴露可能导致水土流失
2. Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest* composition, structure, productivity, full stocking, and optimum growth rates of the managed species in order to maintain or enhance overall production from the Management Unit*.
适于总体恢复采伐前或天然的林分、结构、生产力、立木储量和 managed 物种的最优生长率，以增进经营单位*的总体生产力

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner consistent with:

开展更新作业，与下列要求保持一致：

1. Regeneration objectives that will produce pre-harvest or more *natural conditions**;
更新目标，以恢复采伐前或更加自然的状况*；
2. Natural vegetation characteristics of the site determined in the environmental assessment, and
环境评估时观察到的自然的植被特征；
3. The allowable annual cut determination.
年度允许采伐量。

NOTE: Standards developers must include the following provisions in national standards:

注释：标准制定人员必须在国家标准中涵盖：

- a) For harvest of existing plantations*, regeneration objectives* establish the cover that existed prior to the harvest or more natural conditions* using ecologically well-adapted species;

对于现有人工林*的采伐，更新目标*应包括使用生态适应性强的物种，以恢复立地至采伐前

或更自然的状况*;

- b) For harvest of natural forests*, regeneration objectives* establish pre-harvest or more natural conditions;

对于天然林*的采伐, 更新目标*应包括恢复立地至采伐前或更自然的状况;

- c) For harvest of degraded natural forests*, regeneration objectives* establish more natural conditions

对于退化天然林*的采伐, 更新目标*应包括恢复立地至更自然的状况。

- d) ‘Cover that existed prior to harvest’ means prior to the most recent harvest. ‘Pre-harvest’ can be either plantation*; natural forest* either purely natural, meaning the same as the historic natural condition*, or a degraded natural stand, degraded by previous harvest or natural events.”

“采伐前的状况”指最近一次采伐之前的状况*。“采伐前”可以是人工林*, 也可以是与历史存续的天然林, 或者是由于以前的采伐或自然事件而退化的天然林。

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. (C10.4 C4).

10.2 机构在选择造林树种时, 必须*根据其对立地的适应性及相应的经营目的*。机构在造林时必须优先使用本地种* (我们通常称为“乡土树种”) 和当地基因型*树种。只有具备清楚、有说服力的理由时才能使用其它树种。(C10.4 C4)

10.2.1 Species* chosen for regeneration are of local genotypes and ecologically well adapted to the site, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species*

更新应选用当地基因型*, 并适应立地生态环境。机构必须提供充分、明确的说明, 才能使用本土树种和当地基因型*之外的树种。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators at the national level based on appropriate rationale for the use of non-local genotypes* of native species*. This rationale may include:

注释: 标准制定者必须建立国家指标, 对非本地树种*和基因型*的使用提出要求。可能包括:

- a) Growth rates not meeting management objectives;
生长率不能达到经营目标
- b) Yields not being viable for the local species;
本地物种的产出不足;
- c) Native species and / or local genotypes becoming extinct;
本地物种或当地基因型趋于灭绝
- d) Native species and / or local genotypes being resistant to disease and pests;
本地物种或当地基因型对疾病和虫害没有抗性;
- e) Site stresses such as water;
立地存在水分胁迫或其他胁迫;

<p>f) Climate change adaptation; or 适应气候变化；</p> <p>g) Capacity to stock carbon. 碳储备的能力。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop rationale at the national level for the use of non-native <i>species</i>*. This rationale may include afforestation of degraded agriculture and range lands.</p> <p>注释：标准制定和必须在国家层面上制定使用本地种以外物种*的理由。理由可以包括，在退化的农业和土地上造林。</p>
<p>10.3 <i>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. (C6.9 and C10.8 V4)</i></p> <p>10.3 机构*在使用外来种*时必须具备知识和（或）经验，证实能够控制其入侵影响并且具备有效措施减轻负面影响。（C10.8V4）</p>
<p>10.3.1 <i>Alien species* are used only when direct experience and / or the results of scientific research demonstrate that impacts can be controlled and effective measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.</i></p> <p>仅当直接经验或者科学研究结果表明存在有效措施可以控制入侵并缓减负面影响时，才可使用外来种*。</p>
<p>10.3.2 <i>Spread of invasive species is controlled.</i></p> <p>入侵物种的扩散被控制。</p>
<p>10.3.3 <i>If systems and measures to control invasiveness are ineffective with species introduced by the Organization, programs to eliminate the alien species* are devised and implemented.</i></p> <p>若控制入侵物种的系统或措施失效，则制定和执行清除机构所引入的外来种*的计划。</p>
<p>10.4 <i>The Organization* shall* not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*. (C6.8 V4).</i></p> <p>10.4 机构*必须禁止在经营单位*内使用转基因生物体*。（C 6.8 V4）</p>
<p>10.4.1 <i>Genetically Modified Organisms* (GMOs) are not used.</i></p> <p>不得使用转基因生物*。</p>
<p>10.5 <i>The Organization* shall* use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*. (New)</i></p> <p>10.5 机构*必须使用在生态上适合植被、物种、立地以及经营目的的森林培育措施。（新标准）</p>
<p>10.5.1 <i>Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.</i></p> <p>营林措施的执行要与当地植被、物种、立地和经营目标*相协调。</p>

<p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop provisions to prevent high-grading.</p> <p>注释: 标准制定人员必须提出要求, 防止掠夺性采伐。</p>
<p>10.6. <i>The Organization*</i> shall* avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of fertilizers. When fertilizers are used, <i>The Organization*</i> shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i>. (C10.7 V4)</p> <p>10.6 机构* 必须避免或力图停止化肥。使用化肥时, 机构* 必须预防, 减少和 (或) 修复对 <i>环境价值*</i> 的破坏。(C10.7V4)</p>
<p>10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is avoided, or is being reduced with the aim of elimination, including by the use of silvicultural practices that avoid or reduce the need for fertilizers.</p> <p>不使用化肥, 或者通过营林方法避免或者减少化肥使用并最终不使用化肥。</p>
<p>10.6.2 When fertilizers are used, their types, rates and frequencies of application are documented.</p> <p>使用化肥时, 记录其类型、等级和使用频次。</p>
<p>10.6.3 When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.</p> <p>使用化肥时, 保护环境价值, 包括采取措施避免破坏的发生。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards developers shall ensure that buffer zones around rare plant communities, riparian zones and streams and other wetlands are included in national standards.</p> <p>注释: 标准制定者必须确保在国家标准中涵盖稀有植物群落、滨河带、河流和湿地的保护。</p>
<p>10.6.4. Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired</p> <p>因化肥使用破坏对 <i>环境价值*</i> 的, 要减缓或修复这种破坏。</p>
<p>10.7 <i>The Organization*</i> shall* use integrated pest management and <i>silviculture*</i> systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical <i>pesticides*</i>. <i>The Organization*</i> shall* not use any chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC policy. When <i>pesticides*</i> are used, <i>The Organization*</i> shall* prevent, mitigate, and / or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health. (C6. and C10.7 V4)</p> <p>10.7 机构* 必须使用综合手段控制虫害, 并且运用能够避免或尽量减少使用化学农药的 <i>森林培育*</i> 系统。机构不能使用 FSC 政策禁止的化学农药。当使用农药时, 机构必须避免、减轻和 (或) 修复对 <i>环境价值*</i> 和对人类健康造成的损害。(C6. 以及 C10. 7V4)</p>
<p>10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of <i>silviculture*</i> systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate the frequency, extent, and amount of chemical <i>pesticide*</i> applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.”</p> <p>采取综合病虫害防治措施以及 <i>营林*</i> 方式避免或力图消除化学农药的使用, 并最终不使用化学农药。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall note in their standards that an integrated pest management strategy includes:</p> <p>注释: 标准制定者必须在标准中对综合病虫害防治体系作出如下要求</p>

- a) Recording of all specific circumstances for which pesticide* use is being considered;
记录所有考虑使用农药*的情况
- b) Identifying and documenting consideration of potentially effective non-pesticide* methods of control;
判别并记录对不使用农药*即可实现防治的情况的考虑;
- c) a clear preference for non-pesticide* methods of control when this would be effective, even if it is not the cheapest approach in the short term;
当不使用农药即可有效防治病虫害时, 优先采取这种方法, 即使在短期内其花费可能更高;
- d) If pesticides* are used and two pesticides* are equally effective, the least hazardous pesticide* is used; and
如果两种农药*的效果相同, 优先使用低毒害的农药*
- e) Objective evidence to demonstrate that when pesticides* are used they are the only effective way to meet management objectives*.
客观证据表明, 仅当农药是唯一有效的防治措施时, 才使用农药。

NOTE: Standards developers shall ensure that the *FSC Guide To integrated pest, disease and weed management in FSC certified forests and plantations (2009)* and associated policies or a local equivalent integrated pest management guide is used to develop indicators for this Criterion.

注释: 在此标准下建立指标时, 标准制定人员须参考< FSC 综合病虫害防治指南 (2009) > 以及相关的政策或当地的相关指南。

10.7.2 Chemical *pesticides** prohibited by FSC's pesticide Policy are not used in the *Management Unit* unless derogation has been granted by FSC.

经营单位内不得使用被 FSC 禁止的化学农药*, 除非 FSC 另作规定。

10.7.3 Records of *pesticide** usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, date of use, location of use, and reason for use.

记录农药*的使用, 包括其商品名、活性成分、活性成分的数量、使用日期、使用地点和原因。

10.7.4 The use of *pesticides** complies with the requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean-up following accidental spillages as specified in ILO publications on the use of chemicals, national publications and *national laws** and *local laws**.

农药*的使用遵循 ILO(国际劳工组织)出版物、国家出版物以及国家和地方法律*对运输、储藏、处置、使用和应对泄漏事故的应急清理措施的具体规定。

NOTE: Standards Developers shall reference the following ILO Guides:

注释: 标准制定人员必须参考以下 I L O 指南:

- a) Safety and Health in the Use of Agrochemicals: A Guide; and,
农用化学品使用的安全和健康: 指南;
- b) Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work.
工作中使用化学品的安全指南

10.7.5 If *pesticides** are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective *protection** to surrounding *landscapes** including:

若使用农药*, 应采取可最大程度减少使用量的方法, 并且该方法可以为周围景观提供有效保护*。至少涵盖以下几个方面:

1. Non-use of *pesticides** known to harm aquatic species and other wildlife;

<p>禁止使用对水生生物或者其他野生动物有害的农药；</p> <p>2. Restrictions on applications during unfavorable (e.g., windy) conditions; 控制在不利条件下（例如刮风）的使用量；</p> <p>3. Avoidance of chemicals whose initial or break-down components are toxic to plants and animals; and 避免原始组成成分或分解成分对动植物有害的化学药品；</p> <p>4. No-application buffer zones around: 在下列区域的缓冲区内禁止使用农药：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Rare and threatened species* habitat*</i>; 稀有物种和受威胁物种的生境* ● Rare plant communities; and 稀有植物群落 ● Riparian zones. 滨河带
<p>10.7.6 Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> or human health from <i>pesticide*</i> use is prevented. If damage occurs then it is mitigated or repaired. 预防农药*使用对环境价值*或人体健康的危害。减缓或修复造成的伤害。</p>
<p>10.8 <i>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*. (C6.8 V4)</i> 10.8 机构*必须按照国际公认的科学规程*，尽量减少生物控制剂*的使用，并对其使用进行监测和严格控制。当使用生物控制剂*时，机构必须避免、减轻和（或）修复对环境价值*造成的损害。（C6.8 V4）</p>
<p>10.8.1 Use of <i>biological control agents*</i> complies with the <i>national laws*</i> and <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i>. <i>生物控制剂*</i>的使用应当严格遵守国家法律*、国际公认的科学规程*。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards developers shall ensure that the <i>FSC Guide To integrated pest, disease and weed management in FSC certified forests and plantations (2009)</i> or a local equivalent integrated pest management guide is used to develop indicators for this <i>Criterion*</i>. 注释：在此标准下建立指标时，标准制定人员须参考< FSC 综合病虫害防治指南（2009）> 以及相关的政策或当地的相关指南。</p>
<p>10.8.2 <i>Environmental values*</i> are protected from adverse impacts caused by the use of <i>biological control agents*</i>. 保护环境价值*，使其免受因使用生物控制剂*带来的影响</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators at the national level recognizing that with regards to <i>biological control agents*</i>, <i>environmental values*</i> includes <i>High Conservation Values*</i>, biodiversity, soils, native plants, <i>rare and threatened species*</i>, water resources and water quality. 注释：标准制定者必须建立国家指标，要求使用生物控制剂*时须考虑环境价值*，包括高保护价值*，生物多样性，土壤，本地植物，稀有和受胁物种*，水质和水量。</p>
<p>10.8.3 The use of <i>biological control agents*</i> is recorded including type, quantity used, date of use, location of use, and reason for use. 记录生物控制剂*的使用，包括类型、用量、使用日期、使用地点和原因。</p>

<p>10.8.4 The use of <i>biological control agents</i>* is minimized, monitored and controlled. 尽量减少、监督和控制生物控制剂*的使用。</p>
<p>10.8.5 Damage to <i>environmental values</i>* caused by <i>The Organization</i>*'s use of <i>biological control agents</i>* is identified and mitigated or remediated. 机构判定并减缓或纠正生物控制剂对环境价值造成的影响。</p>
<p>10.9 <i>The Organization</i>* shall* assess <i>risks</i>* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to <i>scale, intensity, and risk</i>*. (New) 10.9 机构*必须根据规模、强度和风险*，进行风险评估，并采取行动减少自然灾害的潜在负面影响。（新标准）</p>
<p>10.9.1 The <i>risk</i>* of management activities to increase natural hazards is assessed. 评估经营活动可能加剧自然灾害影响的<i>风险</i>*。</p>
<p>10.9.2 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified <i>risks</i>*. 改变经营活动，或者采取其他措施降低这样的<i>风险</i>*。 NOTE: Standards developers shall identify where the potential for the following natural hazards exist at the national level: 注释：标准制定人员必须判定在全国范围内是否存在下列自然灾害：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Droughts; 干旱 b) Floods; 洪水 c) Fires; 火灾 d) Landslides; 滑坡 e) Storms; 风暴 f) Avalanches; 雪崩 g) Earthquakes; 地震 h) Volcanic activity; and 火山活动 i) Tsunamis. 海啸 <p>NOTE: Recognizing that the <i>scale</i>* and <i>intensity</i>* of management activities may increase the potential negative impacts from natural hazards, Standards Developers shall define at the national level how to reduce the <i>risks</i>*. 注释：认识到经营活动的<i>规模</i>*和<i>强度</i>*可能加剧自然灾害的影响，标准制定人员必须在国家层面明确如何降低这种<i>风险</i>*。 The following are examples of strategies to reduce potential negative impacts.</p>

以下是如何降低潜在影响的例子：

- a) Catastrophic Fire damage (recognising that fire is an essential part of some ecosystems, most appropriate measures may be to manage for more natural forest structure, composition, and disturbance regimes.). Fire detection systems and control measures, fire management plans, including preparation and training of fire crews, provision and regular maintenance of suitable equipment, creation and maintenance of fire breaks and reservoir ponds;
火灾（火是生态系统不可缺少的元素，最好的措施应致力于实现更自然的林分结构、组成和干扰模式）。火的预警和控制措施，管理方案，包括消防队员的培训，相关设备的配备和维护，防火带及水塘的构建和维护；
- b) Storm damage and windthrow. These can be reduced by wind mapping and silvicultural regimes including those that avoid unstable stand boundaries;
风暴灾害和风倒木。可以通过绘制风力地图和采取森林培育措施，包括避开不稳定的林分界。
- c) Pests, plant diseases, pathogens. These can be minimized by clearance of fallen wood, standing dead wood and coarse woody debris, in line with best scientific and local knowledge. This needs to balance the amount of such material removed with the dual objectives* of reducing habitats for pests and pathogens with that needed for healthy decomposition cycles and populations of predators and parasites to exert natural control over pests. These can also be minimized by decreasing stress on species through species-site matching in accordance with Criterion* 10.2, monitoring (Principle* 8), together with integrated pest management (Criterion* 10.7), controlled burning, cover crops, species diversification, silvicultural practices which prevent weed growth and maintain growth of crop species at optimum levels and reduced harvest intensity;
病虫害和病原体。遵循科学指导和本地经验，通过清理倒木、死立木和大块的木质残体来减小病虫害和病原体。移除这些物体能消除害虫和病原体的滋生环境，但可能对自然降解过程、害虫的掠食者和寄生虫等天然的虫害控制体系造成影响，需要平衡不同的需求。按标准*10.2 和害虫管理（标准*10.7）的要求，采取适地适树的办法能减少对树种的压力，从而减少病虫害
- d) Flood damage. This may be reduced by preserving natural patterns of drainage and wetlands (see also Criterion* 6.7) and by installing effective drainage structures.
洪灾。可以通过保护天然的泄洪渠和湿地（同时参考 6.7），建造有效的泄洪设施。

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. (C6.5 V4)*

10.10 机构*必须对基础设施的建造、运输活动和森林培育*进行管理，从而保护水土，避免、减少和（或）修复对稀有物种*和受威胁物种*、生境*、生态系统*和景观价值*的干扰和破坏。

10.10.1 Measures are developed and implemented in existing infrastructure and infrastructure development, transport and silviculture* activities to ensure:

制定和采取措施，在建造和使用基础设施、开展交通和营林*活动时确保：

- 1. Erosion control;
水土流失控制；

<p>2. Protection of <i>rare and threatened species*</i>, <i>habitats*</i>, <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>landscape values*</i>; 保护稀有和受胁物种*、栖息地*、生态系统*和景观价值*;</p> <p>3. <i>Protection*</i> of water quality and quantity within and outside the <i>Management Unit*</i> affected by management activities; 保护*经营单位内和经营单位外*受经营活动影响的水质、水量。</p> <p>4. <i>Protection*</i> of streams, wetlands and water bodies within and outside the <i>Management Unit*</i>; 保护*经营单位内和经营单位外的溪流、实地和水体;</p> <p>5. <i>Protection*</i> of soils; 保护*土壤;</p> <p>6. Free flow of water and aquatic species. 水流和水生物种的自由移动。</p>
<p>10.10.2 Disturbance or damages to water resources, soils, <i>rare and threatened species*</i>, <i>habitats*</i>, <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>landscape values*</i> are repaired and restored in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage. 及时修复、复原对水资源、土壤、稀有和受胁物种*、栖息地*、生态系统*和景观价值*的扰动或破坏。调整经营活动以防止造成进一步的破坏。</p>
<p>10.11 <i>The Organization* shall*</i> manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and <i>non-timber forest products*</i> so that <i>environmental values*</i> are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided. (C5.3 and C6.5 V4)</p> <p>10.11 机构*必须控制与木材和 非木质林产品*的采集和采伐有关的活动, 保护环境价值*, 减少可销售的废品, 避免对其它产品和服务造成破坏。</p>
<p>10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and <i>non-timber forest products*</i> are implemented in a manner that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in <i>Criterion*</i> 6.1. 采伐木材、采收非木质林产品时要保护按标准 6.1 判定的环境价值*。</p>
<p>10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize utilization of <i>forest*</i> products and merchantable materials. 采伐和采收活动要优化利用林产品和其他适于销售的产品。</p>
<p>10.11.3 Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and <i>forest*</i> structure are retained on-site after harvesting to conserve <i>environmental values*</i>. 采伐后, 在立地上保留足够的凋落物、死亡的生物质和森林*结构, 以保护环境价值*。</p>
<p>10.11.4 Harvesting practices minimize damage to <i>environmental values*</i>. 采伐活动要尽量减少对环境价值*的破坏。</p>
<p>10.11.5 Damage to other products and services is avoided. 避免对其他产品和服务造成破坏。</p>
<p>10.11.6 Harvesting practices minimize damage to standing residual trees and residual woody debris on the ground. 采伐活动尽量减少对剩余立木和其他地表木质剩余物的破坏。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards developers shall incorporate these documents where they apply at the national level: 注释: 标准制定者必须在国家标准中整合下列文件的要求:</p> <p>The 'FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice'; FAO 森林采运方法规范</p>

<p>RIL Logging Documents</p> <p>减少对环境影响的森林采伐规程</p>
<p>10.12 <i>The Organization* shall* dispose of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 V4)</i></p> <p>10.12 机构必须以对环境友好的方式处理废品。(C6.7V4)</p>
<p>10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all wastes are done in an environmentally appropriate way.</p> <p>以环境适宜的方式收集、清理、运输和处置所有废物。</p> <p>NOTE: Standards Developers shall develop indicators at the national level that consider that waste products include:</p> <p>标准制定者必须建立国家指标，将下列物品归为生产废物：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hazardous waste, including Chemical waste and batteries; 有毒废物，包括化学废物和电池； b) Containers; 容器； c) Motor and other fuels and oils; 机油和其他燃油和油料； d) Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and 金属、塑料和纸张等垃圾； e) Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment. 废弃的建筑、机械和装备。

Annex A:

Examples of *applicable laws**, regulations and nationally-ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements:

原则 1. 附录 A: 适用的法律、法规和国家签署并生效的国际公约、协定和协议举例:

NOTE: The content of this table shall be aligned with the Controlled Wood list of laws developed for the nation/region.

注释: 此表中的内容必须与国家或地区制定的受控木材法律列表一致。

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land <i>tenure</i> * and management rights	Legislation covering land <i>tenure</i> * rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that includes the use of <i>legal</i> * methods to obtain <i>tenure</i> * rights and management rights. It also covers <i>legal</i> * business registration and tax registration, including relevant <i>legal</i> * required licenses.
1.2 Concession licenses	Legislation regulating procedures for the issuing of <i>forest</i> * concession licenses, including use of <i>legal</i> * methods to obtain concession license. Especially bribery, corruption and nepotism are well-known issues in connection with concession licenses.
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Any national or sub-national <i>legal</i> * requirements for Management Planning, including conducting <i>forest</i> * inventories, having a <i>forest</i> * <i>Management Plan</i> * and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by competent authorities.
1.4 Harvesting permits	National and sub-national laws and regulations regulating the issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other <i>legal</i> * document required for specific harvesting operations. It includes the use of <i>legal</i> * methods to obtain the permit. Corruption is a well-known issue in connection with the issuing of harvesting permits.
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Legislation covering payment of all legally required <i>forest</i> * harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume based fees. It also includes payments of the fees based on correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of <i>forest</i> * products is a well-known issue often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including selling material as growing <i>forest</i> * (standing stock sales).
2.3 Income and profit taxes	Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to the profit

	derived from sale of <i>forest*</i> 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 or related to salary payments.
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	Any <i>legal*</i> requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from felling site and seasonal limitations etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities and elements that <i>shall*</i> be preserved during felling etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges etc. <i>shall*</i> also be considered as well as planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices <i>shall*</i> be considered.
3.2 Protected sites and species	International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas allowable <i>forest*</i> uses and activities, and/or, rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their <i>habitats*</i> and potential <i>habitats*</i> .
3.3 Environmental requirements	National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or <i>protection*</i> of <i>environmental values*</i> including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable level for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g. along water courses, open areas, breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on felling site, seasonal limitation of harvesting time, environmental requirements for <i>forest*</i> machineries, use of <i>pesticides*</i> and other chemicals, biodiversity <i>conservation*</i> , air quality, <i>protection*</i> and <i>restoration*</i> of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure, mineral exploration and extraction, etc..
3.4 Health and safety	Legally required personal <i>protection*</i> equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, use of safe felling and transport practice, establishment of <i>protection*</i> zones around harvesting sites, and safety requirements to machinery used. Legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that <i>shall*</i> be considered relate to operations in the <i>forest*</i> (not office work, or other activities less related to actual <i>forest*</i> operations).
3.5 Legal employment	Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirement for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurances, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withhold by employer. Furthermore, the points cover observance of minimum working age

	and minimum age for personal involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association.
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Customary rights	Legislation covering customary rights relevant to <i>forest*</i> harvesting activities including requirements covering sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.
4.2 Free prior and informed consent	Legislation covering "free prior and informed consent" in connection with transfer of <i>forest*</i> management rights and customary rights to the organization in charge of the harvesting operation.
4.3 Indigenous peoples rights	Legislation that regulates the rights of <i>indigenous people*</i> as far as it's related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land <i>tenure*</i> , right to use certain <i>forest*</i> related resources or practice traditional activities, which may involve <i>forest*</i> lands.
5. Trade and transport	
NOTE: This section covers requirements for <i>forest*</i> management operations as well as processing and trade.	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	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/avoid payment of legality prescribed taxes and fees.
5.2 Trade and transport	All required trading permits <i>shall*</i> exist as well as legally required transport document which accompany transport of wood from <i>forest*</i> operation.
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	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 considered as an important generator of funds that can be used for payment of bribery and black money to the <i>forest*</i> operation and personal involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It <i>should*</i> be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.
5.4 Custom regulations	Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses, product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).
5.5 CITES	CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).

1. 采伐的法律权利	
1.1 土地 <i>所有权</i> * 和管理权利	涵盖土地 <i>所有权</i> * 的法律，包括传统权利和管理权利，管理权利包含获得所有权和管理权所使用的法定途径。还涵盖 <i>法定</i> * 的商业注册和纳税登记以及相关 <i>合法</i> * 的执照。
1.2 林场执照	有关 <i>森林</i> * 特许执照颁发程序的法律，包括通过 <i>法定</i> * 途径获得特许执照。特别是与特许执照相关的行贿、腐败以及重用亲戚关系等众所周知的问题。
1.3 经营和采伐计划	所有关于经营方案的国家或地方性的 <i>法定</i> * 要求，包括 <i>森林</i> * 资源清查、 <i>森林</i> * <i>经营方案</i> * 和相关的计划和监测、影响评估、对其它相关组织的意见征询，以及经主管部门对上述内容的批准文件。
1.4 采伐许可	有关颁发采伐许可、执照或其它特殊采伐操作所要求的 <i>法定</i> * 文件签授的国家和地方性法律和法规。包括获得许可权所使用的 <i>法定</i> * 途径。众所周知，采伐许可的签署可能涉及腐败问题。
2. 税款和费用	
2.1 税费和采伐费用的支付	涵盖所有关于 <i>森林</i> * 采伐费用的法律，规定诸如税款、立木采伐费和其它按材积计算的费用。有关费用还包括按数量、质量和树种的分类支付的费用。 <i>森林</i> * 产品的不当归类常与贿赂管理人员有关。
2.2 增值税和其它营业税	涵盖适用于所销售产品的各种营业税的法律，包括正在生长的森林（活立木销售）这样的销售材料。
2.3 所得税和利润税	涵盖与 <i>森林</i> * 产品销售和采伐活动利润相关的所得税和利润税的法律。该类税费与销售木材的收入相关，但与其他适用的税费或人员工资无关。
3. 木材采伐活动	
3.1 木材采伐规定	有关采伐技术和方法的所有 <i>法定</i> * 要求，包括择伐、防护林更新、皆伐、从皆伐迹地运出木材、季节性采伐限制等。通常而言，这包括有关伐区大小、采伐的最小树龄和（或）胸径，以及采伐过程中 <i>必须</i> * 保护的林分等。也 <i>必须</i> * 考虑到集材或拖集沟、道路设施、排水系统和桥梁的建立，并在采伐活动中进行计划和监测。 <i>必须</i> * 考虑到所有采伐活动相关的法定操作规则。
3.2 保护地点和物种	国际、国家和地方性协议、法律和法规对保护区、 <i>森林</i> * 利用、林区活动、和（或）珍稀、受威胁或濒危物种及其 <i>生境</i> * 和 <i>潜在生境</i> * 的规定。
3.3 环境要求	与判定和（或） <i>保护</i> * <i>环境价值</i> * 相关的国家和地方性法律和法规。环境价值包括但不限于受下述内容影响或与其相关的价值：采伐、对土壤造成轻微破坏、缓冲区（例如沿河道两旁、开阔地和苗圃）的建立、采伐迹地上保留木的维护、季节性的采伐限制、 <i>森林</i> * 机械作业的环境要求、 <i>杀虫剂</i> * 和其它化学品的使用、生物多样性 <i>保护</i> *、空气质量、水质 <i>保护</i> * 和 <i>恢复</i> *、娱乐设施的运营、非森林基础设施的建设、矿产勘探和开采等。
3.4 健康与安全	法律规定的参与采伐人员的个人防护设备，安全采伐和运输操作，采伐迹地周围 <i>保护</i> * 区的建立，机械操作的安全要求、化学品使用的安全操作法规。 <i>必须</i> * 在森林作业（不包括办公室工作，或其它与实际的森

	林*作业无关的活动)时考虑的健康和安全要求。
3.5 法定雇佣员工	对雇佣采伐作业员工的法律要求,包括工作许可和合同签署要求,强制保险要求,上岗资质和其它的必须培训要求,被雇佣方扣缴的社会和所得税的支付。还有,遵守最低工作年龄和危险工作最低年龄的要求,反对强迫和强制劳动以及反对歧视和结社自由的法律。
4. 第三方的权利	
4.1 传统权利	涵盖与森林*采伐活动有关的传统权利的法律,包括利益共享和原住民权利的要求。
4.2 自愿、事先知情并同意	与森林*管理权和传统权利移交至采伐作业机构有关,且涵盖自愿、事先知情并同意权的法律。
4.3 原住民权利	规定原住民*涉及森林活动的权利的法律。可能涉及的方面有土地所有权*、与森林*相关资源的使用、或可能涉及森林*土地的传统活动。
5. 贸易和运输	
注:本部分包括森林*管理运营以及加工和贸易的要求。	
5.1 树种、数量和质量的分类	与贸易和运输有关,对如何根据树种、材积和质量对伐材进行分类的法规。不当分类是众所周知减少/避免支付法定税费的方法。
5.2 贸易和运输	必须*持有所有必须的贸易许可,以及伴随木材从森林*作业地开始的法定运输文件。
5.3 离岸贸易和价格转移	规定离岸贸易的法律。与避税港内公司进行离岸贸易,结合故意的价格转移是众所周知的一条规避向木材采伐国缴纳法定税费的途径,并驱动了向森林*作业领域和相关采伐作业人员提供的贿赂及林业黑金。很多国家都对价格转移和离岸贸易立法。应该*指出的是,只要是国家法定禁止的转移定价和离岸贸易,就可以包括在本部分。
5.4 海关规定	涵盖如进口/出口证件、产品分类(编码、数量、质量和物种)等方面的海关法律。
5.5 濒危野生动植物物种国际贸易公约(CITES)	许可(濒危野生动植物物种国际贸易公约,有关保护濒危野生动植物的国际贸易公约,也被称之为华盛顿公约)。

Annex B:
附录 B:
Representative Sample Areas
代表性样地面积

		Intensity of Management 经营强度					Ecosystem Status/Value in Landscape 生态系统*等级/价值
		Highly Natural 自然的				Intensive Plantation 高强度人工林	
Size of Management Unit 经营单位*面积	Very Large 非常大						
	Small 很小	10%					

							高保护地等级/低森林重要性	
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NOTE: The percentage of the management unit in RSA status is generally expected to increase proportionately with increases in the size of the management unit, the intensity of management, and/or the status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level. The arrows and their direction represent these increase.

注释：代表性样地占经营单位*的比例应与经营单位*面积、经营强度和/或景观尺度上生态系统*的状况和价值相适应。图中的箭头指向代表这些参数的上升性变化。

The status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level refers to: a) protected area (PA) levels, i.e., the extent to which natural ecosystems are protected in the landscape, both within the management unit and the immediately surrounding area; and b) the significance of the forest management unit from the perspective of landscape level conservation. As management unit size increases, the focus will be increasingly on conditions within the management unit, as very large management units are themselves likely to comprise landscapes.

景观尺度上生态系统*的状况和价值是指：a)保护地的等级，例如在景观层面上，经营单位*内及其周边的自然生态系统*在多大程度上需要保护；b)在景观层面，森林经营单位*对于保护工作的重要性。随着经营单位*面积的增加，其重要性就应上升，因为大型经营单位*很可能拥有景观。

The significance of the chart is in its substantive content and concepts, including the preceding notes, and not in its specific formatting. The number of columns, rows, and cells is, at present, merely illustrative. It less critical that National/Regional Standards use a chart per se, and more important that their provisions are substantively commensurate, regardless of their format.

本表的意义在于其内容、概念，包括注释本身，不在于表的格式。所列的箭头、行列和单元格的数量仅为示意用途。国家或区域标准并不一定要采用这样的表格，更为重要的是做出相当的规定，不论其作何格式。

Annex C

附录 C

Guidance: Conceptual Framework for Planning / Monitoring.

指南：计划/监测的基本框架

MANAGEMENT PLANNING DOCUMENT (FOR EXAMPLE, WILL VARY WITH SIR AND JURISDICTION)	PLAN REVISION PERIODICITY	ELEMENT BEING MONITORED (PARTIAL LIST)	MONITORING PERIODICITY	WHO MONITORS THIS ELEMENT (FOR EXAMPLE, WILL VARY WITH SIR AND JURISDICTION)	FSC PRINCIPLE OR CRITERION
Site Plan	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Roads	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually, sample	Operational staff	P6, P10
		RTE species	Annually	Consulting Biologist	P6
		AAC	Annually	Woodlands manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / Ministry of Forests	
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	COO	P5
		Contribution to local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5
Engagement Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement Plan	Social Coordinator	P3, P4
		Grievances	Ongoing	HR Manager	P2, P3, P4
		Sexual discrimination	Ongoing	HR Manager	
5-Year Management Plan	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	Ministry of Environment	P6

		Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	Ministry of Forests	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample		
Sustainable Forestry Management Plan	10 years	Age class distribution	Ten years	Ministry of Environment	P6
		10 year AAC	Annually, ten years	Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager	C5.2

经营方案文件 (根据 SIR 及管辖区域的变化而变化)	计划修订周期	待监测要素 (部分列表)	监测周期	监测负责人 (根据 SIR 及管辖区域的变化而变化)	FSC 原则和标准
立地计划	一年	河口岸	实地调查时监测并且每年监测	实地工作人员	P10
		道路	实地调查时监测并且每年监测	实地工作人员	P10
		保留地	抽样 每年一次	实地工作人员	P6,P10
		RTE (稀有及受威胁物种) 物种	每年一次	生物学专家	P6
		AAC(年度允许采伐量)	每年一次	林地经理	C5.2
		病虫害爆发	每年一次 抽样	生物学专家/ 林业局	
预算	一年	支出	每年一次	COO(运营主管)	P5
		为促进当地经济的贡献	一季度一次	总经理	P5
雇佣计划	一年	员工统计	每年一次	总经理	P3, P4
		社会协议	每年一次, 或根据雇佣计划进行	社会协调员	P3, P4
		申诉	持续进行	人力资源经理	P2, P3, P4
		性别歧视	持续进行	人力资源经理	

五年经营方案	5 年	野生动物种群数量	待定	环境部	P6
		粗死木质残体	每年一次	林业部	P10
		自由生长或更新	每年一次 采样		
可持续的森林经营方案	10 年	年龄结构组成	十年一次	环境部	P6
		10 年 AAC(年度允许采伐量)	每年一次 10 年	林业部/ 林地经理	C5.2