



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for Chinese Taipei

FSC-STD-TWN-01-2023 EN



Photo credit

From left to right:

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

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

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

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

This is the official version of the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard that is approved by FSC International Center, and it is available at ic.fsc.org. Any translation of this version is not an official translation approved by FSC International Center. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the approved English version and any translated version, the English version shall prevail.

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¹ When using the names *Taiwan*, *Chinese Taipei* or any other associated name or term in this standard, FSC as an independent, non-profit and non-governmental organization does not reflect upon any political stance nor imply any official endorsement.

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



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A Preface

(Informative section)

A.1 Descriptive statement of FSC

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

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

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

A.2 Descriptive statement of the Standard Development Group

The Standard Development Group (SDG) for Chinese Taipei was established in September 2012 and is an independent group, composed by members as leaders in different fields of environment and economy as well as social aspects. The objective of SDG is to comply with FSC requirements, develop and maintain the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard according to

FSC Principles, standards and procedures. The SDG is coordinated by Mr. Lin Yu-Jen and is chaired by Mr. Fang, Kuo-Yun, and consists of the following members:

Chair	
Fang, Kuo-Yun	Endemic Species Research Institute / Former Director
Executive Secretary	
Lin, Yu-Jen	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute / Researcher

List of SDG members

Economic Chamber	
Lin, Jiunn-Cheng	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute/ Chief Secretary
Pan, Hsiao-Lung	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute/ Assistant Researcher
Lin, Chia-Ting	Yong Zai Forest Ltd./ Chief Executive Officer Reforestation Association Republic of China / Secretary General
Environmental Chamber	
Chiou, Chyi-Rong	National Taiwan University / Associate Professor
Tsai, Yu-Luen	Feathered Forest Ecological Work Co. Ltd. / manager
Liao, Ching-Hui	Freelance writer, special reporter at the Environmental Information Center
Social Chamber	
Liu, Chiung-Hsi	National Taitung University / Professor
Bagkall Haivangan	Yushan National Park Rangers / Secretary
Tien, Shih-Han	Museum of Archaeology, Tainan Branch of National Museum of Prehistory / Chief



B. Preamble

B.1 Purpose

(Informative section)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

B.2 Scope

(Normative section)

Geographic region	Chinese Taipei ³
Forest types	All forest types
Ownership types	All types of ownership, including public, private and community
Management scale categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of management units including provisions for small MUs (see section F of the standard for further details)
Forest products (according to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood. NTFP (bamboo shoots, honey, mushrooms, medicinal plants, bark, resin, seeds/fruits, fallen twigs, leaves, shrubs/vines, grasses, NTFP-specific indicators are provided in Annex H) (see also Section B.2.1 for further information on bamboo)

B.2.1 Bamboo forests

(Informative section)

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

The Taiwan region is one of the important producing areas of bamboo in the world. It has a great diversity of bamboo species, with the distribution of bamboo forests in all counties and cities across the entire island. According to the forest classification results from the 4th national forest resource inventory report (2015), bamboo forests (more than 80% of bamboo) cover 112,549 ha, and bamboo & wood mixed forests (bamboo accounts from 20% to 80%) represent 114,900 ha. In total, these forests cover 227,449 ha of area. However, if the classification

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



method assumed that forests, where bamboos occupy more than 50% of the stands were regarded as bamboo forests, the area of these bamboo forests would be around 183,330 ha. Bamboo forests can be divided into Pachymorph and Leptomorph, the former consists of *Dendrocalamus Latiflorus*, *Bambusa Atrovirens*, *Bambusa Stenostachya*, and *Bambusa Dollchomerithalla*, with an area of about 120,130 ha, while the latter is dominated by *Phyllostachys Heterocycla* and *Phyllostachys Makinoi*, with an area of about 63,200 ha.

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

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

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

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

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

bamboo forests.

Bamboo forest type	Natural bamboo forest	Bamboo plantation
Management intensity	Low	Low
Harvest method	Selective harvest	Partial harvest to clear cutting, selective harvest
Fertilizers	No	Yes
Pesticide	No	Yes

B.3 Background information on the standard development

(Informative section)

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

Item	Time needed	Date of completion (year/month)
Standard development proposal meeting	1 day	2012/2
Preparation of Standards Development Group	30 days	2012/9
The 1 st (set up) meeting of the SDG	1 day	2012/11
Newspaper announcement about the FSC approval to proceed with FSS development	1 day	2013/2
The 1 st public consultation announcement (based on FSC Principles & Criteria v.5)	60 days	2013/3-2013/4
The 2 nd public consultation announcement (based on FSC Principles & Criteria v.5)	60 days	2013/8-2013/9
The 3 rd public consultation announcement (based on FSC Principles & Criteria v.5)	60 days	2014/10-2014/11
Forest testing	5 days	2015/7
1 st Draft Standard (based on FSC Principles & Criteria v.5)	60 days	2016/7-2016/8
First formal Public Consultation period & Stakeholder Comments	60 days	2016/8-2016/9
Consultation report	30 days	2016/11
2 nd Draft Standard	30 days	2016/11
Second formal Public Consultation period &	60 days	2016/12-2017/2

Item	Time needed	Date of completion (year/month)
Stakeholder Comments		
Forest tested draft Standard	30 days	2017/8
Stakeholder Comments	60 days	2018/3-2018/4
Consultation report	30 days	2018/5
Pre-approval draft	5 days	2018/6
SDG Formal recommendation	5 days	2018/7
Final Draft Standard	30 days	2018/9
Submit to FSC		2019/1
The standard was not approved by PSC at their meeting in Sept.		2019/9
Re-organize the members of Standards Development Group and held a meeting	1 day	2020/1
Elaboration of updated version of the FSS by the completion of the initial version before the field test		2020/5
New Field Testing	2 days	2020/8
The third formal Public Consultation period & Stakeholder Comments	60 days	2020/9-2020/10
Develop the final (pre-approval) version and re-submit FSS to FSC		2020/11
Acceptance by PSU of the pre-approval version after pre-check and further updates		2021/1
PSU submitted to PSC for approval		2021/6
The date of conditional approval of FSS		2021/7/31

B.4 Responsibility for conformity

(Normative section)

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

In terms of geographical space, the requirements in this standard apply generally to the entire geographic space inside the boundary of the Management Unit which is being submitted for (re)certification. However, some of the Criteria and indicators apply beyond the boundary of the



Management Unit. This would include those infrastructural facilities that are part of the Management Unit, as defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.5 Interpretations and disputes

(Normative section)

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

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

C Version

(Normative section)

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

D Context

(Informative section)

D.1 Background information

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

1. Total land area of Chinese Taipei - 3,619,706.7 ha
2. Forest composition (see the table below)

	Natural Forest	Plantations
Percentage	79%	21%
Key Tree Species	<i>Tsuga chinensis</i> var. <i>Formosana</i> , <i>Picea morrisonicola</i> , <i>Pinus</i> spp.	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp., <i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Calocedrus macrolepis</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Acacia</i> <i>confusa</i> , <i>Zelkova serrata</i> .

3. According to records from Forestry Bureau dated 2020/08/12, the recent annual volume of logging is about 46,915 m³, and all of it takes place in plantations* (logging in natural forests is not allowed per laws/regulations).
4. Key facts about biodiversity (both, flora and fauna; plus, examples of red-listed species)
 - a. Red-listed species: https://www.tesri.gov.tw/A6_2
 - b. Every single species and their *conservation** level in different systems:
<https://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home.php>
 - c. Distributions of species: <https://www.tbn.org.tw/>
 - d. Latest research results on species biodiversity
https://www.tesri.gov.tw/A15_2
5. Key types of formally designated protected areas are national parks, nature reserves, sanctuaries, nature monuments, etc.); Total protected area (including sea area) is 1,134,206.15 ha, among them land area is 694,298.12ha (or 61.21%).
6. Indigenous peoples –
There are currently 735 indigenous tribes categorized into 16 ethnic groups officially recognized by the “Council of Indigenous Peoples”, with a population of around 580,000, accounting for 2.44% of the population. The region is now mainly located in the eastern part of the main island, Western mountainous area, and Lanyu island.

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

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

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

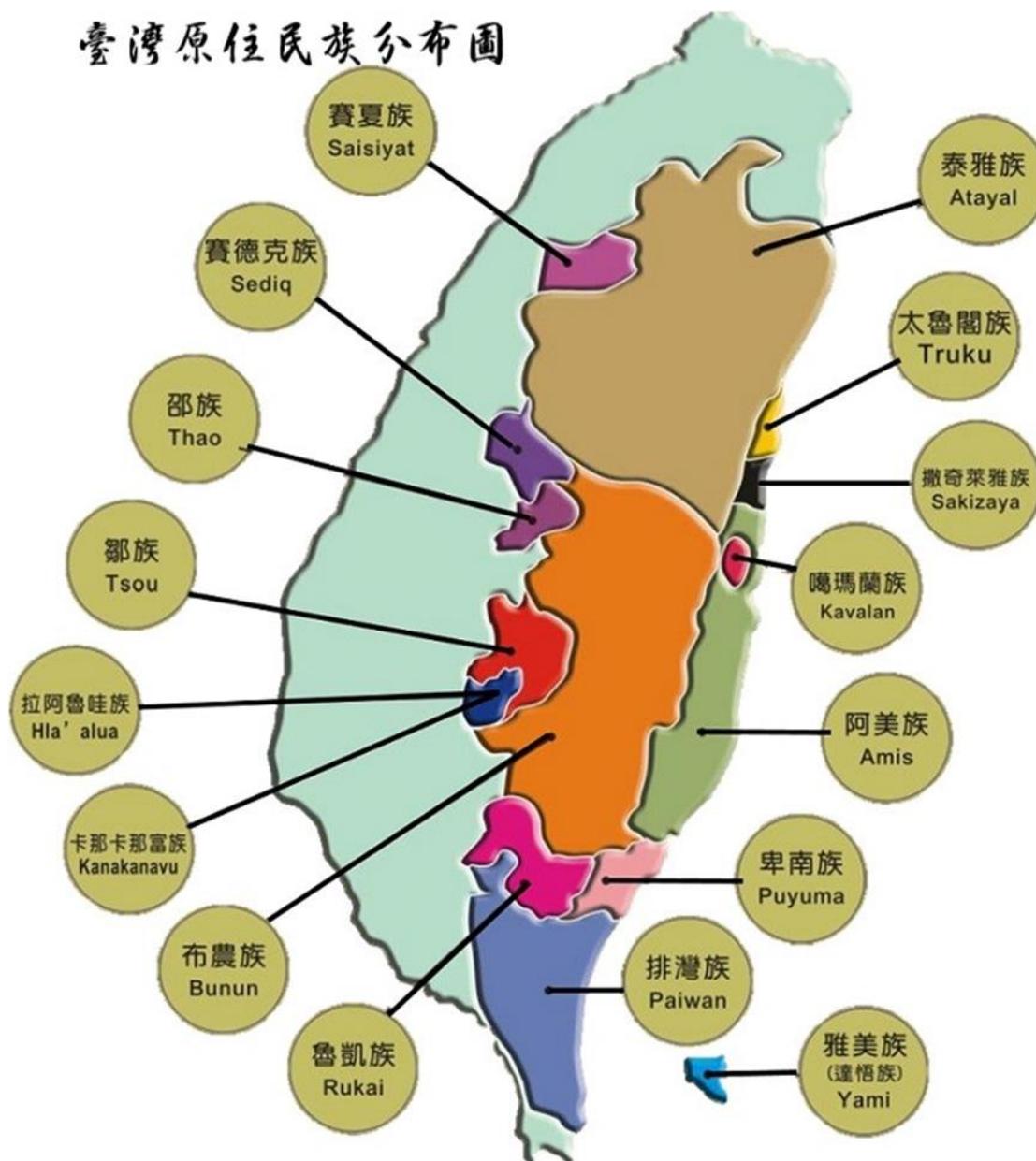
Name	No of <i>tribe</i> (nation)	Geographic area
Amis	210	The east side of the Central Range, the south of Meilun Creek of Hualien County, along the East Rift Valley along Pacific coast to Taitung alluvial fan of Taitung County.
Atayal	206	The mountainous areas of north-central Taiwan region, including the north of the Puli-Hualien line.
Bunun	75	The mountainous area of the Central Range with an elevation of 500-1500m, including Nantou, Hualien, Taitung County and Kaohsiung City.
Hla'alua	1	Gaozhong Village, Taoyuan Village, Taoyuan District, Kaohsiung City and Maya Village, Namasia District of Kaohsiung City.
Kanakanavu	1	On both banks of Nanzixianxi River Basin in Namasia District of Kaohsiung City; most of them now live in Dakanouwa Li and May Li.
Kavalan	2	Used to live in Ilan County, has now moved to Hualien and Taitung before civilization.
Paiwan	124	Mostly active in central range of southern Taiwan region including Pintung

Name	No of <i>tribe</i> (nation)	Geographic area
		and Taitung County.
Pinuyumayan	10	In the low mountain area around Taitung Alluvial Fan of Taitung County.
Rukai	16	Maolin District of Kaohsiung City, Wutai Township of Pingtung County, Taronak <i>tribe</i> * (nation) of Taitung County.
Saisiyat	19	The mountainous area between Hsinchu County and Miaoli County. It is also divided into two major ethnic groups: the Southern Tribes and the Northern Tribes. The Northern ones live in Wufeng Township, Hsinchu County, and the South ones live in Nanzhuang Township and Shitan Township, Miaoli County
Sakizaya	4	The territory of this group is located in Hualien and Shinchon township of Hualien County.
Sediq	13	The origin of Seediq is Truwan. It is located in Chunyang Hot Spring, Ren Ai Township. It is mainly located in the central and eastern parts of Taiwan region, which is somewhere between Atayal in the north and Bunun in the south.
Thao	1	Yuchi Township and Shuili Township of Nantou County. Most Thao people live in Riyuetan Village near Sun-moon Lake. A small number of Thao people originally belong to the Toushe system live in Dapinglin, Dingkang Village of Shuili Township.
Truku	31	Mainly living in the areas from Hualien County to Heping River in the north and from Hongye and Taiping River in the south, namely Xiulin Township, Wanrong Township in Hualien County under the current administrative system as well as a few in Lishan and Lunshan in Zhuoxi Village.
Tsou	8	Alishan Township of Chiayi County and Xinyi Township of Nantou County.



Name	No of <i>tribe</i> (nation)	Geographic area
Yami	6	Six tribes (nation) of Lanyu Island in Taitung County.
Mixed tribes (nation)	8	Mixed indigenous tribes (nation) living in Hsinchu County, Nantou County, and Kaohsiung City.

臺灣原住民族分布圖



Indigenous Peoples of Taiwan region

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

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

Technical experts (also involved in the Consultative Forum)

No.	Name	Organization	e-mail
1	Huang, Yue-Hsing	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute (TFRI) / Former Director General	star52070@hotmail.com
2	Wu, Chin-Shien	Taiwan Forestry Research Institute (TFRI) / Former Researcher and Chief of Forestry Economics Division	johnwu@tfri.gov.tw
3	Chen, Mei-Hui	National Ping-Tung, University of Science and Technology Department of Forestry / Associate Professor	meihui106@gmail.com
4	Wang, Hung-Jyuhn	Department of Public Administration, National Dong-Hwa University / Professor	hjjwang@gms.ndhu.edu.tw
			hongjinwang@gmail.com
5	Yen, Ai-Ching	The Department of Land Economics, National Chengchi University / Professor	irene1@nccu.edu.tw
			irene50604a@gmail.com
6	Lee, Jun-Yen	Department of Bio-industry and Agribusiness Administration, National Chiayi University / Professor	leejy@mail.ncyu.edu.tw

E References

(Informative section)

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

- FSC-POL-20-003 *The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification*
- FSC-POL-30-001 *FSC Pesticides Policy*
- FSC-POL-30-401 *FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions*
- FSC-POL-30-602 *FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms*



FSC-STD-20-007	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-STD-30-005	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
FSC-PRO-01-005	<i>Processing Appeals</i>
FSC-PRO-01-008	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
FSC-PRO-01-009	<i>Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
FSC-PRO-30-006	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
FSC-DIR-20-007	<i>FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-GUI-30-003	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
FSC-GUI-60-005	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>

F Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers

(Normative section)

Normative elements in the standard are:

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

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

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

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

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

SLIMF Eligibility Criteria	Applicable threshold
Small management units	Up to 100 hectares
Low intensity management units	The rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the unit, AND

SLIMF Eligibility Criteria	Applicable threshold
	<p>EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5,000 cubic meters,</p> <p>OR the average annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5,000 m³ during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.</p>

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

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

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

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

[Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*]

“shall”: indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard; ‘shall not’ indicates a prohibition.

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

“may”: indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard; ‘need not’ indicates that a specified course of action is not a requirement.

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



G Principles, Criteria and Indicators

(Normative section)

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS*

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 1.1.1.

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 1.2.1.

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



Verifiers:

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents: Management plan

Criterion* 1.4. The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.



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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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



Verifiers: Documents

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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



Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Interviews: Affected stakeholders and community liaison officer.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Documents: Written and publicly available policy.

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

Criterion* 1.8. The Organization* shall demonstrate a long-term* commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the Management unit*, and to related FSC Policies and



Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a *publicly available** document made freely available.

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

Verifiers: Documents: Evidences of publicly available policy.

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

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

Indicator 2.1.1. The Organization shall not use child labour.

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

- Persons of ages 16 to 18 years who have not entered or have finished secondary school;
- Internship students aged 16 or more.

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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



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

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

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

Labor Standards Act (2020)

Enforcement Rules of the Labor Standards Act (2019)

Labor Inspection Act (2020)

Enforcement Rules of the Labor Inspection Act (2020)

Labor Insurance Act (2021)

Enforcement Rules of the Labor Insurance Act (2021)

Labor Union Act (2021)

Employment Service Act (2018)

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

Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2016)

Verifiers:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

Indicator 2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and *discrimination** based on gender, marital status, ethnicity, parenthood or sexual orientation as enshrined in the implementation of "Sexual Harassment Prevention Act", "Regulations of Sexual Harassment Prevention" and "Act of Gender Equality in Employment".

Verifiers :

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Circulars on laws and regulations covering health and safety of workers,
 - b. The Organizations occupational safety and health hazards policy and procedures,
 - c. Records of working instructions, which are prominently displayed at work sites and in languages understandable to forest workers,
 - d. Machinery maintenance records.



2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, workers and/or contractors, relevant government agencies and relevant stakeholders and
3. Checks: Workplace and machinery.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents :

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:



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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Documents: Records of training.

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

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



Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents :

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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



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.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents :

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

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

1. Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
2. Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services;
3. Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
5. Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous peoples, governments and/or others;
6. Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization;
7. The aspirations and goals of Indigenous peoples related to management activities.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement with indigenous *tribes** (nation) ,
 - b. Records and documents identifying all key rights of Indigenous peoples with the Management unit



- c. Records of supporting historical documents and/or oral history
 - d. Records and maps of all identified areas where rights are contested.
 - e. Records of consultations including at least one relevant government agency, Civil Society Organization or academic expert, and
2. Interviews: Indigenous peoples, relevant government agencies and/or Civil Society Organizations.

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Interviews: Affected *Indigenous peoples*

Indicator 3.2.3. Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of Indigenous peoples related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process as required in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

Verifiers:

1. Documents :



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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 3.2.4.

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

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

Verifiers:

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

Indicator 3.3.2. Records of binding agreements are maintained.

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Indicator 3.5.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for



which Indigenous peoples hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement.

Verifiers: Documents :

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Indicator 3.6.1. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used



when the acknowledged owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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



PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents :

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

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

1. Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
2. Their legal and customary access to, and use rights of the forest resources and ecosystem services;
3. Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
5. Areas where rights are contested between local communities, governments and/or others.
6. Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights, and contested rights are addressed by The Organization; and
7. The aspirations and goals of local communities related to management activities.

Verifiers:

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



2. Interviews: Local communities

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

Verifiers: Interviews: Local communities

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Interviews : Local communities

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

Verifiers:

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

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

1. Ensuring local communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
2. Informing the local communities of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms.



3. Informing the local communities of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources;
4. Informing the local communities of the current and future planned forest management activities.

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 4.2.4.

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents: Records of engagement with local communities.



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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

2. Interviews: Local communities

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents :

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 4.7.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, for



which local communities hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement and are recognized by The Organization.

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Indicator 4.8.1. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free,



Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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



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.

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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



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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Annual work plan/harvesting plan,
- b. Management unit record book,
- c. Prescribed annual allowable cut,
- d. Inventory of the forest, and
- e. Forest growth models and/or growth information for growth and yield projection. (if any)

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

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Allowable Annual Cut section under the management plan,
- b. Annual work plan/harvesting plan, and
- c. Management unit harvest record book.

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

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 5.2.2.

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

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 5.2.1.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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



b. Management plan.

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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



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

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 5.5.1.



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.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

- b. Monitoring plan,
- c. Records of consultations, and
2. Interviews: Stakeholders and The Organization's staff.

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Environmental impact assessment reports,
 - b. Environmental management plan,
 - c. Records of consultations,



2. Interviews: Stakeholders and The Organization's staff, and
3. Checks: Implemented activities and/or sites.

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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



Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers :

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

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

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

Criterion* 6.6. The Organization* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Survey reports and/or maps of *native ecosystem* areas,
 - b. Documentation of management measures on the plant communities and *habitat features** within native ecosystems,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Plant communities and *habitat features** maintained.

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Note: The Organization implemented following measures -



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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Verifiers: Documents :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Documented the management activities of firearms, hunting, trapping, fishing, collecting and transportation of wildlife,
 - b. Records with local forestry administration and communities about incidences of hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting of wildlife,
2. Interviews: The Organization’s staff, relevant government agencies, local communities and other relevant stakeholders, and

3. Checks: Measures to manage and control firearms, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting and transportation of wildlife.

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

Indicator 6.7.2. Where implemented protection measures do not protect watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest management, or if they have been damaged by past activities on land and water by The Organization, restoration activities are implemented.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Topographical maps,
 - b. Reports of water quantity and quality data,

- c. Restoration plan, (if any)
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and relevant stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Restoration activities/sites. (if any)

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

Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers:

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

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

Verifiers:

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



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

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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

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



Verifiers:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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



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.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents: Management plan

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents: Management plan

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



Verifiers:

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

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

Indicator 7.3.1. Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective.

Verifiers: Documents: Management plan

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Dispute resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
2. Definition of Living wages (Criterion 2.4);
3. Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1), sites (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5);
4. Local communities socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4); and
5. High Conservation Value assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).

Verifiers:

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

Indicator 7.6.2. Culturally appropriate engagement is used to:

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



6. Ensure the results of all culturally appropriate engagement activities are shared with those involved.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

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



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**.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

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

Verifiers: Documents: A brief and workable monitoring plans.

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

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

Verifiers: Documents:

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

Indicator 8.2.2. Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annex F.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 8.2.1.

Criterion* 8.3. *The Organization** shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

Indicator 8.3.1. Adaptive management procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting management plan.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Revisions of the management plan,
- b. Evidence of periodic revisions based on monitoring results/records.

Indicator 8.3.2. If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then management objectives, verifiable targets and/or management activities are revised.

Verifiers: Documents: Revisions of the management plan.

Criterion* 8.4. The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information*.

Indicator 8.4.1. A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex F, in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost.

Verifiers: Documents:

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

Indicator 8.4.1. SLIMF: On request, The Organization provides a summary of monitoring results at no cost.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of providing of the monitoring results summary. (if any)

Criterion* 8.5. The Organization* shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management unit* that are marketed as FSC certified.

Indicator 8.5.1. A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of that:

1. *Transaction verification** is supported by providing *FSC transaction** data, as requested by the certification body;
2. *Fibre testing** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and



information about species composition for verification, as requested by the certification body.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Documents related to the tracking system of all products marketed as FSC certified,
 - b. Records of samples offered per request.
2. Checks:
 - a. Sites of logs, sizes and species, from log yards to stump,
 - b. Timber yard.

Indicator 8.5.2. Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

1. Common and scientific species name;
2. Product name or description;
3. Volume (or quantity) of product;
4. Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block;
5. Logging date;
6. If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
7. Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers: Documents: Documentation of all products sold.

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

1. Name and address of purchaser;
2. The date of sale;
3. Common and scientific species name;
4. Product description;
5. The volume (or quantity) sold;
6. Certificate code;
7. The FSC Claim FSC 100% identifying products sold as FSC certified, and
8. Chain of Custody certificate number.

Verifiers: Documents: Sales invoices or similar documentation for all products sold with an FSC claim.

Note: Annex F (Monitoring Requirements).

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**.

Criterion 9.1. The Organization**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following *High Conservation Values** in the *Management unit**, proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and *risk** of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the *High Conservation Values**:

HCV 1 Species diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and *rare**, threatened or endangered species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 Landscape*-level ecosystems* and mosaics. *Intact Forest* Landscapes** and large *landscape*-level ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 Ecosystems* and *habitats**. Rare, threatened, or endangered *ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.

HCV 4 Critical* ecosystem services*. Basic *ecosystem services** in *critical** situations, including *protection** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through *engagement** with these communities or *Indigenous peoples**.

HCV 6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples**.

Indicator 9.1.1. An assessment is completed using Best Available Information that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas they rely upon (Annex G); and their condition.

Verifiers: Documents: HCV assessment report



Indicator 9.1.1. SLIMF: The Organization has identified the location and assessed the status of HCV Categories 1-6 based on Annex G of this FSS and FSC Step-By-Step Guide (<https://fsc.org/en/for-people/solutions-for-smallholders-and-communities>)

Verifiers: Documents: Records of the assessments.

Indicator 9.1.2. The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate engagement with affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of engagement with affected rights holders and affected and interested stakeholders,
 - b. HCV assessment report, and
2. Interviews: Affected rights holders, and affected and interested stakeholders.

Criterion* 9.2. The Organization* shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.

Indicator 9.2.1. Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using Best Available Information (Annex G).

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. Documentation of identify methods,
- b. HCV assessment report.

Indicator 9.2.2. Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas (Annex G) prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

Verifiers: Documents:

- a. HCV Management strategies and actions of the Management plan, and
- b. HCV monitoring records and results.

Indicator 9.2.2. SLIMF: The Organization has developed strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the status of HCV Categories 1-6 based on Annex G of this FSS and FSC Step-By-Step Guide. (<https://fsc.org/en/for-people/solutions-for-smallholders-and-communities>).

Verifiers: Documents: Records of the assessments.

Indicator 9.2.3. *Affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts, and
2. Interviews: *Affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts.

Indicator 9.2.3. SLIMF: The management strategy and action development include engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders, and
2. Interviews: *Affected rights holders**, and affected and interested stakeholders.

Indicator 9.2.4. The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. HCV Management strategies and actions of the Management plan,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, *affected rights holders**, and affected and interested stakeholders.

Criterion* 9.3. The Organization* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and risk* of management activities.

Indicator 9.3.1. The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed (Annex G).

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. HCV Management strategies and actions of the Management plan,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results, and



2. Interviews: *The Organization's* staff, *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.
3. Checks: HCV sites.

Indicator 9.3.2. The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.

Verifiers: Same as Indicator 9.3.1.

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Restoration plan and/or related actions records, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.

Criterion* 9.4. The Organization* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values*, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and risk* of management activities, and shall include engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.

Indicator 9.4.1. A program of periodic monitoring (Annex G) assesses:

1. Implementation of strategies;
2. The status of High Conservation Values including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend; and
3. The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Values, to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Monitoring program,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff

Indicator 9.4.1. SLIMF: The Organization periodically monitors the status of HCV Categories 1-6 based on Annex G of this FSS and FSC Step-By-Step Guide. (<https://fsc.org/en/for-people/solutions-for-smallholders-and-communities>)

Verifiers: Documents: Records of the assessments.

Indicator 9.4.2. The monitoring program includes engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts, and
2. Interviews: *Affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and relevant experts.

Indicator 9.4.2. SLIMF: The monitoring program includes engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of engagement with *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders, and
2. Interviews: *Affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders

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

Note: In order to meet the requirements of this indicator, SLIMF are recommended to use FSC Step-By-Step Guide available at <https://fsc.org/en/for-people/solutions-for-smallholders-and-communities>.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Monitoring program,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results, and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders

Indicator 9.4.4. Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Original HCV Management strategies and actions of the Management plan,
 - b. HCV monitoring records and results,
 - c. Revised HCV Management strategies and actions, and



2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, *affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders.

Note: Annex G (High Conservation Values Framework).

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management activities conducted by or for *The Organization** for the *Management unit** shall be selected and implemented consistent with *The Organizations** economic, environmental and social policies and *objectives** and in compliance with the *Principles** and *Criteria** collectively.

Criterion* 10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the *management plan**, *The Organization** shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to *pre-harvesting** or more *Natural conditions**.

Indicator 10.1.1. Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

1. Protects affected environmental values; and
2. Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest composition and structure.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Pre-harvesting plan,
 - b. Record of sites inspection of post-harvesting,
 - c. Regeneration plan, and
2. Checks: Regeneration sites.

Indicator 10.1.2. Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

1. For harvest of existing plantations, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more natural conditions using ecologically well-adapted species;
2. For harvest of natural forests, regenerate to pre-harvest or to more natural conditions; or
3. For harvest of degraded natural forests, regenerate to more natural conditions.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Regeneration plan, and
2. Checks: Regeneration sites.

Criterion* 10.2. *The Organization** shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives**. *The Organization** shall use *native species** and local *genotypes** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.

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

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan,
 - b. Records of seed and genetic material sources,
 - c. Written justifications if non-local genotypes or non-native species are used,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, local relevant stakeholders,
3. Checks: Regeneration sites.

Indicator 10.2.2. Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the management objectives.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan, and
 - b. Management plan.
2. Checks: Regeneration sites.

Criterion* 10.3. The Organization* shall only use alien species* when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

Indicator 10.3.1. Alien species are used only when direct experience and / or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan,
 - b. Scientific papers (if any), and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, local relevant stakeholders.

Indicator 10.3.2. Alien species are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan,
 - b. Records of mitigation measures, (if any)
2. Checks: Spread of Alien species.

Indicator 10.3.3. The spread of invasive species is controlled if they were introduced by The Organization.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Regeneration plan,
 - b. Records of mitigation measures (if any),
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, relevant government agencies, and
3. Checks: Spread of invasive species.

Indicator 10.3.4. Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species that were not introduced by The Organization.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Relevant management prescriptions,
 - b. Record of Monitoring program,
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff, relevant government agencies and separate regulatory bodies
3. Checks: Management activities to control alien species (if any).

Criterion* 10.4 *The Organization* shall not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management unit*.*

Indicator* 10.4.1. *Genetically modified organisms* (GMOs) are not used in the Management Unit*.*

Verifiers: Documents: Policy statement not to use *genetically modified organisms**.

Criterion* 10.5 *The Organization* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.*

Indicator 10.5.1. Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Management plan
 - b. Records of silvicultural practices and treatments
2. Checks: Silvicultural practices sites.

Criterion* 10.6. *The Organization** shall minimize or avoid the use of *fertilizers**. When *fertilizers** are used, *The Organization** shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require *fertilizers**, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values**, including soils.

Indicator 10.6.1. The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Silvicultural plan,
 - b. Fertilizer use records for nurseries
 - c. Fertilizer use records for field operations (if any), and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and workers.

Indicator 10.6.2. When fertilizers are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.

Verifiers: Checks: Nurseries sites, and the other sites that use fertilizers (if any).

Indicator 10.6.3. When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.

Verifiers: Documents: Fertilizer use records for nurseries and field operations.

Indicator 10.6.4. When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Silvicultural plan,
 - b. Records of fertilizers use,
 - c. Relevant records of protected measures (if any), and
2. Checks: Fertilizers used sites (if any).

Indicator 10.6.5. Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Relevant records of measures taken to mitigate and/or repair damage
 - b. Environmental monitoring report,
2. Checks: Implementation of relevant measures.



Criterion* 10.7 *The Organization** shall use integrated pest management and *silviculture** systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical *pesticides**. *The Organization** shall not use any chemical *pesticides** prohibited by FSC policy. When *pesticides** are used, *The Organization** shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values** and human health.

Indicator 10.7.1. Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent, and amount of chemical pesticide applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Policy statement on chemical pesticide use,
 - b. The integrated pest management plan,
 - c. Chemical pesticide use records for nurseries
 - d. Chemical pesticide use records for field operations (if any), and
2. Interviews: The Organization's staff and workers.

Indicator 10.7.2. The use of pesticides complies with FSC Pesticide Policy FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. List of chemical pesticide purchased,
 - b. Records of chemical pesticide use in nurseries and fields, and
2. 2. Checks: Storage of chemical pesticides.

Indicator 10.7.3. When pesticides are used:

1. The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
2. Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Records of chemical pesticide use in nurseries and fields comply with related regulations, and
- b. Relevant scientific evidences

Indicator 10.7.4. Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.



Verifiers: Documents: Records of chemical pesticide use in nurseries and fields.

Indicator 10.7.5. The use of approved pesticides complies with the ILO document “Safety in the use of chemicals at work” and national/local laws/regulations regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Chemical pesticide use plan
 - b. Records of chemical pesticide use,
 - c. Documentation of emergency procedures, and
2. Interviews: The Organization relevant staff and workers

Indicator 10.7.6. If pesticides are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding landscapes.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Chemical pesticide plan
 - b. Records of chemical pesticide use,
 - c. Relevant records of protected measures (if any).
2. Interviews: The Organization relevant staff and workers, and
3. Checks: Pesticide application sites (if any).

Indicator 10.7.7. Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Verifiers:

3. Documents:
 - a. Environmental monitoring report,
 - b. Relevant occupational health & safety/accident records,
 - c. Relevant records of measures taken to prevent, mitigate and/or repair damage
2. Interviews: The Organization’s relevant staff and workers, local affected stakeholders, and
3. Checks: Implementation of relevant measures.

Criterion* 10.8. *The Organization shall minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of *biological control agents** in accordance with *internationally accepted scientific protocols**. When *biological control agents** are used, *The Organization** shall prevent,**

mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values**.

Indicator 10.8.1. The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and controlled.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Records of biological control agents use (if any),
 - b. Monitoring records (if any), and
2. Interviews: The Organization's relevant staff and workers

Indicator 10.8.2. Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of biological control agents use (if any).

Indicator 10.8.3. The use of biological control agents is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.

Verifiers: Documents: Records of biological control agents use (if any).

Indicator 10.8.4. Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - a. Environmental monitoring report,
 - b. Relevant records of measures taken to prevent, mitigate and/or repair damage (if any), and
2. Checks: Implementation of relevant measures (if any).

Criterion* 10.9 The Organization* shall assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards* proportionate to scale*, intensity*, and risk*.

Indicator 10.9.1. Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on *infrastructure**, forest resources and communities in the Management unit are assessed.

Verifiers: Documents: Risk Assessment Report.

Indicator 10.9.1. SLIMF: The Organization conducts sufficient assessment on potential negative impacts of natural hazards on forest resources and communities in the Management unit.

Verifiers: Documents: Risk Assessment Report.

Indicator 10.9.2. Management activities mitigate potential negative impacts.



Verifiers:

1. Documents: Records of mitigated management activities, and
2. Checks: Sites of mitigated management activities.

Indicator 10.9.3. The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.

Indicator 10.9.3. SLIMF: The risk of management activities to increase the frequency, distribution, or severity of natural hazards is identified through conducting sufficient assessment.

Verifiers: Documents: Risk Assessment Report.

Indicator 10.9.4. Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.

Indicator 10.9.4. SLIMF: Reasonable attempts and measures are taken to modify and/or develop management activities to reduce the identified risks.

Verifiers :

1. Documents: Relevant records of measures taken to reduce the identified risks.
2. Checks: Implementation of relevant measures.

Criterion* 10.10 The Organization* shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape* values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.

Indicator 10.10.1. Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

Verifiers: Documents :

- a. Records of the activities of development, maintenance and use of the infrastructure, and
- b. Records of the activities of transportation.

Indicator 10.10.2. Silviculture activities are managed to ensure protection of the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Silvicultural plan, and
2. Checks: Sites of silviculture.

Indicator 10.10.3. Disturbance or damages to water courses, water bodies, soils, rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.



Verifiers: Documents: Relevant records of measures taken to prevent, mitigate and/or repair damage.

Criterion* 10.11. The Organization* shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products* (NTFP*) so that environmental values* are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.

Indicator 10.11.1. Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1 and High Conservation Values identified in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Harvesting plan, and
2. Checks: Harvesting and extraction practices.

Indicator 10.11.2. Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials including NTFP.

Verifiers:

1. Documents:
 - c. Harvesting plan,
 - d. Harvesting practices guidelines, and
2. Checks: Harvesting sites

Indicator 10.11.3. Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Harvesting practices guidelines, and
2. Checks: Harvested sites

Indicator 10.11.4. Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other environmental values.

Verifiers: Checks : Harvested sites

Criterion* 10.12. The Organization* shall dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner.

Indicator 10.12.1. Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in



Criterion 6.1.

Verifiers:

1. Documents: Waste disposal guidelines
2. Interviews: *The Organization's* relevant staff, workers and contractors, and
3. Checks: Sites of management activities

H Annexes to the Forest Stewardship Standard (including NTFP indicators)

(Normative section)

Annex A	Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.
Annex B	Training requirements for workers
Annex C	<i>Conservation Areas Network*</i> Conceptual Diagram.
Annex D	Elements of the Management plan
Annex E	Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring
Annex F	Monitoring Requirements
Annex G	High Conservation Value Framework
Annex H	Additional indicators for NTFP
Annex I	List of rare and threatened species in the country
Annex J	Glossary of Terms

Annex A Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.

Note: For the laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, the latest edition of the referenced document including any amendments, apply.

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.
<p>Land Act (2011)</p> <p>Land Surveying and Mapping Act (2007)</p> <p>Slope land Conservation And Utilization Act (2019)</p> <p>Soil and water Conservation Act (2016)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of Soil and water Conservation Act (2019)</p> <p>The Forestry Act (2016)</p> <p>The Enforcement Rules for the Forestry Act (2006)</p> <p>Regulations Governing Forest Registration (2000)</p> <p>Forest Protection Act (2013, only in Chinese version 森林保護法)</p> <p>Key points of the review of the economic operation of the forest (2019, 林下經濟經營使用審查作業要點)</p> <p>Measures for relief of agricultural natural disasters (2020, 農業天然災害救助辦法)</p> <p>Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom (2019, 原住民族依生活慣俗採取森林產物規則)</p> <p>Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林林產物處分規則)</p>	
1.2 Concession licenses	Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.
<p>Civil Service Examinations Act (2014)</p> <p>The higher examination for technicians of special occupation and technical personnel rules (2017,</p>	



only in Chinese version)	
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.
<p>The Forestry Act (2016)</p> <p>The Enforcement Rules for the Forestry Act (2006)</p> <p>Regulations Governing the Establishment and Management of Forest Recreation Areas (2005)</p> <p>Regulations for Conservation Forest Managements (2013)</p> <p>Forest Protection Act (2013, only in Chinese version 森林保護法)</p> <p>Nature Protection Area Establishment Policy Method (2015, only in Chinese version 自然保護區設置管理辦法)</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation Act (2013)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Wildlife Conservation Act (2018)</p> <p>Wildlife Assessment Classification Work Points (2008, only in Chinese version 野生動物評估分類作業要點)</p> <p>Key points of the review of the economic operation of the forest (2019, 林下經濟經營使用審查作業要點)</p> <p>Measures for relief of agricultural natural disasters (2020, 農業天然災害救助辦法)</p> <p>Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom (2019, 原住民族依生活慣俗採取森林產物規則)</p> <p>Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林產物處分規則)</p>	
1.4 Harvesting permits	National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.
<p>The Forestry Act (2016)</p> <p>Regulations Governing Disposition Of Forest Products Of State-owned Forests (2013)</p> <p>Regulations for Management of Protection Forest (2018)</p> <p>Slopedland Conservation And Utilization Act (2019)</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Preservation Act (2016)</p>	

<p>Regulations for Conservation Forest Managements (2013)</p> <p>Regulations Governing the Management of Designated Scenic Areas (2017)</p> <p>Key Points for Management of Leased Forest Land in National Forest Business District (2000, only in Chinese version 國有林事業區出租造林地管理要點)</p> <p>Key points of the review of the economic operation of the forest (2019, 林下經濟經營使用審查作業要點)</p> <p>Measures for relief of agricultural natural disasters (2020, 農業天然災害救助辦法)</p> <p>Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom (2019, 原住民族依生活慣俗採取森林產物規則)</p> <p>Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林林產物處分規則)</p>	
<p>2. Taxes and fees</p>	
<p>2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</p>	<p>Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.</p>
<p>The Forestry Act (2016)</p> <p>Regulations Governing Disposition Of Forest Products Of State-owned Forests (2013)</p> <p>State-owned non-public real estate rental management Method (2019, only in Chinese version 國有非公用不動產出租管理辦法)</p> <p>Key Points for Management of Leased Forest Land in National Forest Business District (2000, only in Chinese version 國有林事業區出租造林地管理要點)</p>	
<p>2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes</p>	<p>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest (standing stock sales).</p>
<p>Land Tax Act (2015)</p> <p>Land Tax Reduction and Exemption Regulations (2010)</p> <p>Value-added and Non-value-added Business Tax Act (2017)</p>	
<p>2.3 Income and profit taxes</p>	<p>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of forest products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does</p>

	not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.
Income Tax Act (2018)	
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 the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, <i>minimum age</i> * and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.
<p>The Forestry Act (2016)</p> <p>Regulations for Conservation Forest Managements (2013)</p> <p>The Indigenous Forest Conservation Act for Logging Ban Eco-Compensation and Reforestation Payback Reward for Lands Reserved for Indigenous peoples (2016)</p> <p>Regulations on Development and Management of the Lands Reserved for Indigenous people (2018)</p> <p>Measures for the Implementation of the Ban on Logging of Aboriginal Reservations (2016, only in Chinese version 原住民保留地禁伐補償實施辦法)</p> <p>Nature Protection Area Establishment Policy Method (2015, only in Chinese version 自然保護區設置管理辦法)</p> <p>Regulations Governing the Establishment and Management of Forest Recreation Areas (2005)</p> <p>Regulations for Conservation Forest Managements (2013)</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Preservation Act (2016)</p>	
3.2 Protected sites and species	International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.
<p>The Forestry Act (2016)</p> <p>Nature Protection Area Establishment Policy Method (2015, only in Chinese version 自然保護區設置管理辦法)</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation Act (2013)</p>	



<p>Cultural Heritage Preservation Act (2016) National Park Law (2010) Enforcement Rules of the National Park Law (1983, only in Chinese version) <i>Wetland*</i> Conservation Act (2013) Coastal Zone Management Act (2015)</p>	
<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest machineries, use of pesticides and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation, air quality, <i>protection</i> and <i>restoration</i> of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry <i>infrastructure*</i>, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.</p>
<p>The Forestry Act (2016) The Organization Act of the Toxic and Chemical Substances Bureau, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan (2016) Environmental Impact Assessment Enforcement Rules (2018) Agro-pesticides Management Act (2018) Wildlife Conservation Act (2013) Regulations Governing Raising and Breeding of Protected or Dangerous Wildlife (2000) <i>Wetland*</i> Conservation Act (2013) Regulations for Reviewing the Designation and Abolition of Natural Landscape and Natural Monument (自然地景與自然紀念物指定及廢止審查辦法) Natural Landscape and Natural Monuments Award Subsidy Law (自然地景及自然紀念物獎勵補助辦法)</p>	
<p>3.4 Health and safety</p>	<p>Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest</p>

	operations).
<p>Occupational Safety and Health Act (2013)</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Education and Training Rules (2016)</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Indication Establishment Guidelines (2014, only in Chinese version 職業安全衛生標示設置準則)</p> <p>Forest Farm Safety and Sanitation Rules (2014, only in Chinese version 林場安全衛生設施規則)</p> <p>Heavy Physical Labor Protection Measures Standard (2014, only in Chinese version 重體力勞動作業勞工保護措施標準)</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Facilities Rules (2019, only in Chinese version 職業安全衛生設施規則)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2020)</p> <p>Practical Guidelines for Pesticide Application Safety Protection (農藥施用安全防護實務指引)</p>	
3.5 Legal employment	<p>Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and <i>minimum age</i>* for personnel involved in hazardous work legislation against <i>forced and compulsory labor</i>*, and <i>discrimination</i>* and freedom of association.</p>
<p>Labor Standards Act (2020 勞動基準法)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Labor Standards Act (2019)</p> <p>Labor Inspection Act (2015)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Labor Inspection Act (2014)</p> <p>Labor Insurance Act (2015)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Labor Insurance Act (2018)</p> <p>Labor Health Protection Rules (2016, only in Chinese version 勞工健康保護規則)</p> <p>Labor Pension Act (2016)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Labor Pension Act (2017)</p> <p>Regulations for the Implementation of Annuity Insurance under the Labor Pension Act (2017)</p> <p>Labor education implementation measures (2016, only in Chinese version 勞工教育實施辦法)</p> <p>Regulations of Leave-Taking of Workers (2019)</p> <p>Indigenous peoples Employment Rights Protection Act (2015)</p>	



<p>ILO Core Labor Conventions (C98 Right to Organise and <i>Collective Bargaining</i>* Convention, 1949; C100 Equal <i>Remuneration</i>* Convention, 1951; C105 Abolition of <i>Forced Labour</i>* Convention, 1957; C111 <i>Discrimination</i>* (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958.</p> <p>Labor Union Act (2016, 工會法)</p> <p>Employment Service Act (2018, 就業服務法)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules for Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2015, 性別工作平等法施行細則)</p> <p>Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2016 性別工作平等法)</p> <p>Sexual Harassment Prevention Act (2009 性騷擾防治法)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act (2006 性騷擾防治法施行細則)</p> <p>Regulations of Sexual Harassment Prevention (2006 性騷擾防治準則)</p> <p>Regulations on Aids for Legal Service and Living Expenses of Labor-Management Disputes (2020 勞資爭議法律及生活費用扶助辦法)</p> <p>Act for Protecting Worker of <i>Occupational Accidents</i>* (2018 職業災害勞工保護法)</p> <p>Labor Insurance Disability Benefit Payment Standards (2020 勞工保險失能給付標準)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Labor Insurance Act (2018, 勞工保險條例施行細則)</p> <p>Act for Settlement of Labor-Management Disputes (2017, 勞資爭議處理法)</p> <p>The Collective Agreement Act (2015, 團體協約法)</p> <p>The Protection of Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Act (2021, 兒童及少年福利與權益保障法)</p> <p>Enforcement Rules of the Protection of Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Act (2020, 兒童及少年福利與權益保障法施行細則)</p> <p>After pregnancy and childbirth, women and workers under the age of 18 are prohibited from engaging in hazardous or harmful work (2017, 妊娠與分娩後女性及未滿十八歲勞工禁止從事危險性或有害性工作認定標準)</p> <p>Regulations of Allowance and Approved Grant for Workers with <i>Occupational Accidents</i>* (2019, 職業災害勞工補助及核發辦法)</p>	
4. Third parties rights	
4.1 Customary rights	Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.
<p>Regulations Governing Disposition Of Forest Products Of State-owned Forests (2013)</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples Need To Hunt and Kill Wild Animals based on Traditional Culture and Rituals</p>	

<p>Method (2015, only in Chinese version 原住民族基於傳統文化及祭儀需要獵捕宰殺利用野生動物管理辦法)</p> <p>The Forestry Act (2016)</p> <p>The Common Management of Resources in Indigenous Areas Method (2007, only in Chinese version 原住民族地區資源共同管理辦法)</p> <p>The Indigenous peoples Basic Law (2018)</p> <p>The Indigenous Forest Conservation Act for Logging Ban Eco-Compensation and Reforestation Payback Reward for Lands Reserved for Indigenous peoples (2016)</p> <p>Measures for the Implementation of the Ban on Logging of Aboriginal Reservations (2016, only in Chinese version 原住民保留地禁伐補償實施辦法)</p>	
<p>4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent</p>	<p>Legislation covering free, prior, and informed consent in connection with the transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to The Organization in charge of the harvesting operation.</p>
<p>Regulations Governing Management, Operation And Coordination of Forests Located within National Parks Or Designated Scenic Areas (1990)</p>	
<p>4.3 Indigenous peoples rights</p>	<p>Legislation that regulates the rights of Indigenous peoples as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, and rights to use certain forest related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands.</p>
<p>Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013)</p> <p>Indigenous peoples Need to Hunt and Kill Wild Animals based on Traditional Culture and Rituals Method (2015, only in Chinese version 原住民族基於傳統文化及祭儀需要獵捕宰殺利用野生動物管理辦法)</p> <p>The Forestry Act (2016)</p> <p>The Common Management of Resources in Indigenous Areas Method (2007, only in Chinese version 原住民族地區資源共同管理辦法)</p> <p>The Indigenous peoples Basic Law (2018)</p> <p>The Indigenous Forest Conservation Act for Logging Ban Eco-Compensation and Reforestation Payback Reward for Lands Reserved for Indigenous peoples (2016)</p> <p>Measures for the Implementation of the Ban on Logging of Aboriginal Reservations (2016, only in Chinese version 原住民保留地禁伐補償實施辦法)</p> <p>Indigenous people adopt forest product rules according to their custom (2019, 原住民族依生活慣俗採取森林產物規則)</p> <p>Indigenous peoples Employment Rights Protection Act (2015)</p>	



<p>Consultation to obtain the agreement of the indigenous <i>tribes</i>* (nation) to participate (2016, 諮詢取得原住民部落同意參與辦法)</p>	
<p>5. Trade and transport NOTE: This section covers requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade.</p>	
<p>5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities</p>	<p>Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.</p>
<p>General Survey Methods For Trees Outside Forests and Criteria For Identification of Protected Trees (2016, only Chinese version 森林以外之樹木普查方法及受保護樹木認定標準) The Forestry Act (2016) The Enforcement Rules for the Forestry Act (2006) Enforcement Rules of Soil and water Conservation Act (2018) Regulations for Management of Protection Forest (2018)</p>	
<p>5.2 Trade and transport</p>	<p>All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest operations.</p>
<p>The Forestry Act (2016) Foreign Trade Act (2013) Regulations Governing Disposition of Forest Products of State-owned Forests (2013, 國有林林產物處分規則) Regulations for Management of Protection Forest (2018, 林產物伐採查驗規則)</p>	
<p>5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the forest operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.</p>
<p>Foreign Trade Act (2013) Enforcement Rules of the Foreign Trade Act (2005)</p>	

5.4 Custom regulations	Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).
Regulations Governing the Customs Management of Import and Export Warehouses (2018) Customs Import Tariff (2018)	
5.5. CITES	CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).
Enforcement Rules of the Wildlife Conservation Act (2018) Wildlife Conservation Act (2013) Regulations Governing Raising and Breeding of Protected or Dangerous Wildlife (2000)	
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.
Specific legislation covering due diligence requirements does not exist. Please refer to section 5 Trade and transport for trade related obligations. The Forestry Act (2016)	
7. Ecosystem Services	
	Legislation covering ecosystem services rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that include the use of legal methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to ecosystem services. National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for ecosystem services. Also includes legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to ecosystem services (including tourism).
Regulations Governing Professional Guides at Natural and Cultural Ecology Scenic Areas (2003) The Impact Reduction and Ecological Compensation Implementation Measures (2015, only in Chinese version 衝擊減輕及生態補償實施辦法) Coastal Zone Management Act (2015) National Park Law (2010) Wetland Conservation Act (2013)	



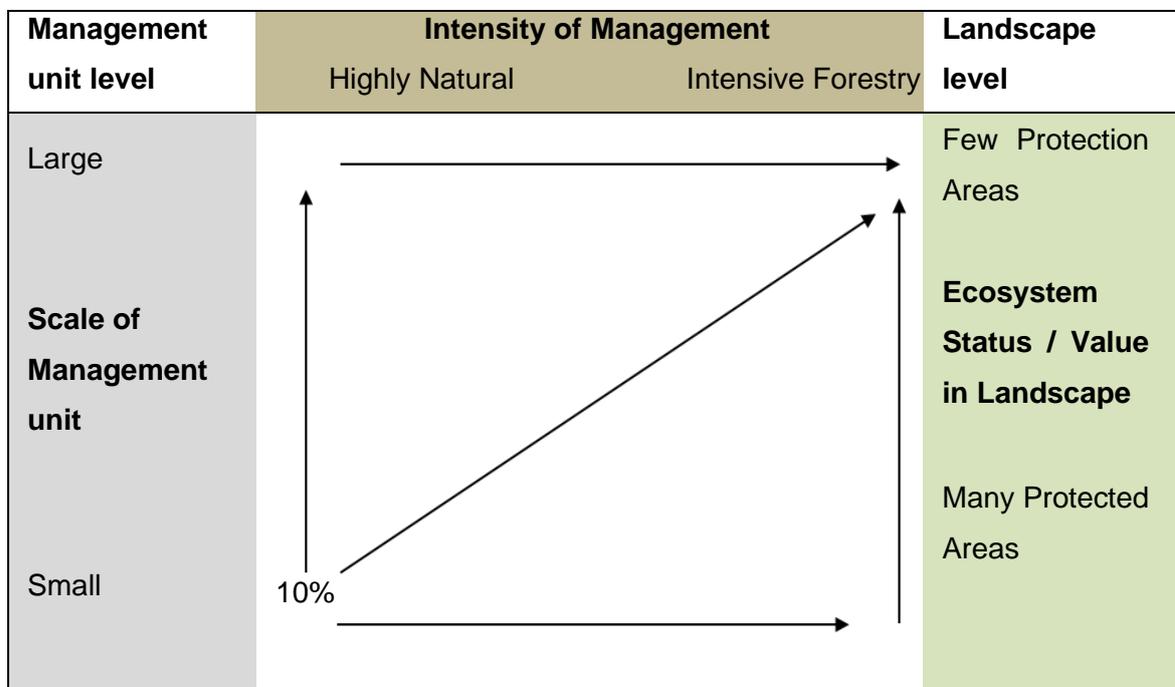
Annex B Training requirements for workers.

The list of training requirements in this Annex is intended for those workers with specific job responsibilities related to the implementation of the Standard.

Workers shall be able to:

1. Implement forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5);
2. Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight *ILO Core Labour Conventions** (Criterion 2.1);
3. Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (Criterion 2.2);
4. Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health risks (Criterion 2.3);
5. Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
6. Identify where Indigenous peoples have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);
7. Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);
8. Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous peoples and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
9. Identify where local communities have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
10. Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
11. Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, when FSC Ecosystem services Claims are used (Criterion 5.1);
12. Handle, apply and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7); and
13. Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

Annex C Conservation Area Network* Conceptual Diagram.



The diagram shows how the area of the Management unit included in the *Conservation Area Network** is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, intensity of management, and/or the status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

The far right column titled Ecosystems Status/Value in the Landscape signifies the extent to which native ecosystems are protected at the landscape level and the relative requirements for further protection in the Management unit.

The far left column titled Area of Management unit shows that as the Management unit area increases, the Management unit will itself be at the landscape level and so will be expected to have a *Conservation Area Network** containing functional examples of all of the naturally occurring ecosystems for that landscape.

Annex D Elements of the Management plan.

This annex lists relevant elements of the management plan. Different management units with different scale, intensity and risk shall determine the applicability according to the requirements in the corresponding indicators.

1. The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9;
 - iii. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9; and
 - iv. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services for which promotional claims are made as identified in Criterion 5.1.
2. Programs and activities regarding:
 - i. Workers rights, occupational health and safety, gender equality, as identified in Principle 2;
 - ii. Indigenous peoples, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in Principle 3, Principle 4 and Principle 5;
 - iii. Stakeholder engagement and the resolution of dispute and grievances, as identified in Principle 1, Principle 2 and Principle 7;
 - iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle 5.
3. Measures to conserve and/or restore:
 - i. Rare and threatened species and habitats;
 - ii. Water bodies and riparian zones;
 - iii. Landscape connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
 - iv. Declared ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - v. Representative sample areas, as identified in Principle 6; and
 - vi. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9.
4. Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - i. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;



- ii. Declared Ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - iii. Social Values as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9.
5. A description of the monitoring program, as identified in *Principle 8*, including:
- i. Growth and yield, as identified in Principle 5;
 - ii. Declared Ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - iii. Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6
 - iv. Operational impacts, as identified in Principle 10;
 - v. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9;
 - vi. Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement planned or in place, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 7;
 - vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the Management unit.

Annex E Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring.

This annex lists relevant documents and monitoring elements. Different management units with different scale, intensity and risk shall determine the applicability according to the requirements in the corresponding indicators.

This diagram informs the periodicity for revision of the various management planning and monitoring documents. The frequency of revision is based on existing planning cycles and the source and significance of the information received from monitoring, evaluation and engagement.

Sample Management plan Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle / Criterion
Site Plan (Harvest 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
		Rare Threatened and Endangered species	Annually	Consulting Biologist	P6
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Woodlands Manager	C5.2



Sample Management plan Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle / Criterion
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist /Ministry of Forests	
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	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	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4
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	Annually,		



Sample Management plan Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle / Criterion
		/ regeneration	sample		
Sustainable Forestry management plan	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	Ministry of Environment	P6
		10 year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager	C5.2
Ecosystem services Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General Manager	FSC-PRO-30-006

Annex F Monitoring Requirements.

This annex lists relevant monitoring elements. Different management units with different scale, intensity and risk shall determine the applicability according to the requirements in the corresponding indicators.

1. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
 - ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2);
 - iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the Management unit (Criterion 10.3);
 - iv. The use of genetically modified organisms to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
 - v. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to environmental values from fertilizers (Criterion 10.6);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of pesticides (Criterion 10.7);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8);
 - ix. The impacts from Natural hazards (Criterion 10.9);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
 - xi. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products (NTFP), environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).
2. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
 - iii. Resolution of dispute and grievances (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - iv. Programs and activities regarding workers rights (Criterion 2.1);
 - v. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
 - vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);



- viii. Workers training (Criterion 2.5);
 - ix. Where pesticides are used, the health of workers exposed to pesticides (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
 - x. The identification of Indigenous peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);
 - xi. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xii. Indigenous peoples and community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
 - xiii. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous peoples and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
 - xiv. The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
 - xv. Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
 - xvi. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
 - xvii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xviii. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
 - xix. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2);
 - xx. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
 - xxi. Long term economic viability (Criterion 5.5); and
 - xxii. High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.
3. Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
- i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (when The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services);
 - ii. Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criterion 6.3);
 - iii. Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats (Criterion 6.4);



- iv. Representative sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
- v. Naturally occurring native species and biological diversity and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6);
- vi. Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7);
- vii. Landscape values and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore them (Criterion 6.8);
- viii. Conversion of Natural forest to plantations or conversion to non-forest (Criterion 6.9);
- ix. The status of plantations established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10); and
- x. High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

Annex G High Conservation Value Framework

Strategies for maintaining High conservation values.

Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values may not necessarily preclude harvesting. However, the only way to maintain some High Conservation Values will be through protection of the High Conservation Value Area that supports them.

HCV 1 Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the habitats and species occurrences. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species are in place.

HCV 2 Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the forest ecosystems and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact Natural forest ecosystems. Examples include protection zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low-intensity operations that fully maintain forest structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and reconnect forest ecosystems, their intactness, and habitats that support natural biological diversity are in place.

HCV 3 Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystem, habitats, or refugia are in place.

HCV 4 Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to local communities located within or downstream of the Management unit, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include protection zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore water quality and quantity are in place. Where identified HCV 4 ecosystem services include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.



HCV 5 Strategies to protect the communities and/or Indigenous peoples needs in relation to the Management unit are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities and Indigenous peoples.

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

Identification, management and monitoring of HCV

To be used jointly with the Common Guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values developed by the HCV Resource Network (available on the FSC Website) as a source of additional information.

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.

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 1

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV1:

Taiwan region has 59,981 species, including Viruses, Protozoa, Plantae and so on. Further information can be obtained from following available website.

http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home_eng.php

The Chinese Taipei government has enacted relevant laws to define the conservation of biological diversity which includes protected areas and management plans to make sure that the biodiversity is adequately protected. Besides, there are laws to conserve animals in the Taiwan region. Please check this website:

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/Eng/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=M0120001>

The Chinese Taipei government has made the following efforts to protect rare, threatened or endangered species -

- List of the protected areas
- Consultations with research institutes, local experts, protected area managers and scholars etc.
- Scientific research studies in this field
- The management plans of the protected areas
- Files/records for the designation of the protected areas

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

There are many interested and affected stakeholders in the Taiwan region like Citizen of the Earth, The Society of Wilderness, Environmental Quality Protection Foundation, Academia Sinica, Society for Wildlife and Nature, Council of Agriculture, Water Resources Agency, Endemic Species Research Institute, academic institute, association and NGOs etc. They work very hard to help update and maintain relevant info, also held activities/lecture to proclaim knowledge about *biological diversity* with our environment. Here, the most representative stakeholders can be found:

<https://portal.taibif.tw/> (most of the related links in this website are in Chinese version only)

3. Anyone is welcome to join the contribution of biological observation records; Taiwan Biodiversity Network will be on the analysis, with the filter screen sensitive information in order to protect certain species. The contributed data after analysis and processing will be provided to the public under the "Government Information Open License". Also, we can contribute our observation records to other scientific websites to make information more effective. Here, further scientific information about Biodiversity can be found:

<https://www.tbn.org.tw/participation/participation>

4. Examples of rare/threatened / endangered species in the country

There are many endemic or threatened species in the Taiwan region, such as *Amentotaxus Formosan*, *Babina okinavana*, Formosan Black Bear, etc. Further information is available at these websites:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001774>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000037>

Formosan Black Bear – <https://www.ysnp.gov.tw/Folder/Bear>

5. Geographic areas where HCV1 is likely present:

Currently, there are 22 nature reserves, 20 wildlife refuges, 37 major wildlife habitats, 9 national parks, 1 national nature park and 6 forest reserves in the Taiwan region, where HCV1 are likely present:

http://taibif.tw/zh/fts_specimen_df

http://taibif.tw/zh/catalogue_of_life/browse_by_scientific_names?alpha=A (Please click the name you plan to search then it will show you the distribution on the maps)

In addition, information about biological diversity can be found at the following websites (in Chinese only):

<https://www.tbn.org.tw/taxa>

http://taibif.tw/zh/catalogue_of_life/browse_by_scientific_names?alpha=A (Please click the name you plan to search then it will show you the distribution on the maps)

https://www.tbn.org.tw/topic/species_diversity?q2=1010 (From home page please click the Taxa Richness, or Data Hotspot, or Data Coldspot, or Species by County, or Protected Areas on upper right

corner of this web link to get more concrete maps)

At this website, a scientific or Chinese common name can be used to find the record of specific species.

http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home_eng.php

6. Maps of HCV1 areas in the country:

Same as above.

7. Threats to HCV1 areas in the country:

- Human disturbance
- Alien species
- Forest fire

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV1

1. On human disturbance

Forest management needs to ensure tranquility and safety during the critical periods within forests with particular concentrations of the respective species. The management measures have to ensure the continuity of the forest vegetation as well as the preservation of some structures, within the forest stands, enabling them to perform their functions. Detailed management recommendations need to be implemented on a case by case basis, depending on the specific ecological needs and based on consultations with relevant experts. The protection zones are approved by government according to Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, Wildlife Conservation Act, National Park Law and The Forestry Act. Further information is available at this website: <https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001640>

2. On alien species

Severe customs are executed for checking and continuous invasive species monitoring to avoid alien species jeopardizing endemic species habitats. In the meantime, all the records and backup for each species are kept, and the enhancement measures are developed on the above-mentioned laws to minimize the impact. All activities of The Organization shall be in line with and support these measures. The respective sources of information can be found here:

https://www.npgrc.tari.gov.tw/npgrc1/index_e.html

<https://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw/home.php>

3. On forest fires -

A pre-cautionary system is needed; the knowledge of people needs to be enhanced to pay more attention to fire safety and to take prevention measures when required.

MONITORING HCV1



Monitoring has to focus on species, habitats, continuity of forest vegetation, forest structure and other respective components of HCV1. It has to be conducted annually, with the focus on critical periods. More specific monitoring intervals can be defined depending on species and other specific circumstances.



HCV 2 - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 2

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV2:

The information is available at the website: <https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001640>

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Academia Sinica, Society for Wildlife and Nature, Council of Agriculture, Water Resources Agency, Endemic Species Research Institute, The Society of Wilderness, Environmental Quality Protection* Foundation, Citizen of the Earth.

3. Examples of HCV2 areas in the country:

The Central Mountain Range Conservation Corridor.

4. Geographic areas where IFLs or other types of HCV2 is likely present:

Geographic areas of HCV2 in the Taiwan region are listed at this website (there are no IFL in the Taiwan region):

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0000105>

(in this web link, the English version is incomplete and presently not being updated due to the limited financial and human resources)

5. Maps of HCV2 areas in the country can be seen at this website:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0000105>

6. Threats to HCV2 areas in the country:

Human disturbance

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV2

On Human Disturbance:

The government of Chinese Taipei has approved regulations to clearly identify landscapes, such as Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, Enforcement Rules of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, Regulations for Reviewing the Designation and Abolition of Natural Landscape and Natural Landscape and Natural Monuments Award Subsidy Law to enhance the necessary measures to protect landscape threatened by human activities, particularly the landscapes protection strategies.



Thus, in order to solve the disturbance from human, we have set following strategies for maintaining HCV2 -

1. Observing current regulations.
2. Keeping close connection with local authorities.
3. Other matters relevant to the management and conservation.

More information is given in the following website:

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/Eng/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=H0170001>

MONITORING HCV2

Monitoring indicators need to be targeted at the infrastructure development and use of natural resources, *fragmentation** of natural landscapes and/or ecosystems, maintenance/restoration of forest habitat types, etc. The Organization is responsible for monitoring the area under its control on an annual basis (or more frequently if needed).



HCV3 - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV3

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV3:

For information on the protection of endangered species please check this website:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0001774>

For more information about rare and valuable plants please check this website:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000037>

Or more information you can find at following available websites

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000555>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/habitat>

Or please check following website to find more information, but in this web link the English version is incomplete and not updated:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0001683>

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Academia Sinica, Society for Wildlife and Nature, Council of Agriculture, Water Resources Agency, Endemic Species Research Institute, The Society of Wilderness, Environmental Quality Protection Foundation, Citizen of the Earth.

3. Examples of HCV3 ecosystems and habitats in the country:

Ecosystems and habitats of different wildlife and species of HCV3 (such as Taoyuan Guan-Xin Algal Reefs Ecosystem Major Wildlife Habitat) can be found at these websites:

https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/wildlife_habitats

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/species>

4. Geographic areas where HCV3 is likely present:

Geographic areas of likely occurrence of HCV3 can be found at this website (for instance, *Amentotaxus Formosan* could be used as a search example):

<https://portal.taibif.tw/>

5. Maps of HCV3 areas in the country:

Relevant information could be found at the following website:

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/habitat>

6. Threats to HCV3 areas in the country:



Human disturbance

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV3

On Human Disturbance:

The government of Chinese Taipei has approved a series of relevant laws to set up protection zones for wildlife, rare, threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats species to maintain their integrity, extent and the balance of natural ecosystems; fine or sentence is envisaged for those who break the laws; also, interested persons need to apply for permit if they intend to visit those protection zones; hunting and collecting are definitely not allowed.

In the meantime, the relevant Organizations have conducted breeding, planting, raising of those rare or threatened species to ensure their survival. From following website, the relevant acts, can be found: <https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000080>

There are many organizations or associations that involve local people in restoration and enhancing ecosystems, habitats, refugia for rare and threatened species; the management measures they propose are implemented exactly according to the laws to keep their compositional and structural complexity. Also, no illegal interventions are allowed. Thus, the following strategies need to be implemented to avoid human disturbance:

1. Observing current regulations.
2. Keeping close connection with local authorities.
3. Other measures relevant to the management and conservation.

MONITORING HCV3

The Organization needs to conduct annual monitoring to check the environment, habitats, human activities and to control the number of visitors during the critical seasons to avoid the damaging or destruction of respective values. The frequency of monitoring might be adjusted, depending on local circumstances and specific values.



HCV4 - Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV4

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV4:

Relevant geographic areas can be identified at this website:

<https://serv.swcb.gov.tw/> (available only in Chinese version as its used by local people)

<https://246.swcb.gov.tw/?lang=en>

Carbon Storage and Tree Production Value (Only in Chinese version)

<https://if.forest.gov.tw/landcover/index.html?appid=88042e42bc564b6fb4753bf5568fd07c#>

Forest Recreation: <https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Forest>

Trail: <https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Trail>

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Academia Sinica, Society for Wildlife and Nature, Council of Agriculture, Water Resources Agency, Endemic Species Research Institute, The Society of Wilderness, Environmental Quality Protection Foundation, Citizen of the Earth, local governments, NPOs.

3. Examples of HCV4 critical ecosystem services in the country can be seen at this website:

https://www.swcb.gov.tw/Topic/show_detail?id=4d4cf309c3f3424786b765c3cc6383ec

<https://www.swcb.gov.tw/home/Home/>

<https://www.wra.gov.tw/>

<http://wetland-tw.tcd.gov.tw/WetLandWeb/web-en/map-wetlands.html>

<http://wetland-tw.tcd.gov.tw/WetLandWeb/web-en/gallery.html>

4. Geographic areas where HCV4 is likely present are listed at this website:

Water Conservation

<https://serv.swcb.gov.tw/> (Only in Chinese version)

<http://fhy.wra.gov.tw/fhyv2/monitor/rain>

Carbon Storage and Tree Production Value (Only in Chinese version)

<https://if.forest.gov.tw/landcover/index.html?appid=88042e42bc564b6fb4753bf5568fd07c#>

Forest Recreation: <https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Forest>

Trail: <https://recreation.forest.gov.tw/EN/Trail>

5. Maps of HCV4 areas in the country can be seen at this website:

Same as above.

6. Threats to HCV4 areas in the country:

- Landslides
- Soil erosion

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV4

1. On landslides:

- Checking periodically, whether the riverbed or waterway is silted up with sediment and residue, particularly taking into consideration typhoon seasons.
- Planting, especially with deep-root trees to avoid landslides.

2. On soil erosion:

The Soil and Water Conservation Act to protect water areas; in particular, Article 21 of The Forestry Act has stated very clearly the responsibility of owner or stakeholder. For further details, please refer to the following website: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=M0040001>

For soil erosion, the forest owner or stakeholder have to complete reforestation and necessary water and soil conservation measures within an assigned period.

MONITORING HCV4

The Organization needs to collect samples annually (or more frequently if needed) to analyze the status and quality of respective values and take immediate actions (if necessary) to restore or improve these values. The Organization also needs to set up pre-caution system to maintain the water and soil quality during specific periods such as typhoon season or earthquake effect.



HCV5 - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous peoples.

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV5

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV5:

The best available information for identifying HCV5 is “The Indigenous peoples Basic Law” and “Community Forestry Planning Practices” . This Law is enacted for the purposes of protecting the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, promoting their subsistence and development and building inter-ethnic relations based on co-existence and prosperity. Please refer to following websites for more details:

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0130003>

<https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0000436> (only Chinese version is available)

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Council of Indigenous peoples, local Indigenous peoples affairs authorities; Hakka Affairs Council (non-indigenous local communities), Forestry Bureau, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Water Resources Agency, local governments, NPOs (Non-Profit Organizations), Community council. Please refer to the following websites (only available in Chinese).

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0050077>

3. Examples of HCV5 sites and resources fundamental for local communities in the country:

The examples of HCV5 sites can be seen at this website (only available in Chinese):

<https://jrf-tw.gitbooks.io/taiwan-cor-shadow-report-2016-en/content/cor-32.html>

4. Geographic areas where HCV5 is likely present:

The geographic areas and maps of HCV5 sites can be seen at these websites (available in Chinese version only):

For Indigenous people please refer to following websites:

<https://jrf-tw.gitbooks.io/taiwan-cor-shadow-report-2016-en/content/cor-32.html>

5. Maps of HCV5 areas in the country:

Same as above.

6. Threats to HCV5 areas in the country:

Manpower shortage to manage and maintain the communities.



Over-exploitation and illegal logging (causing deforestation) by human.

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV5

1. On manpower shortage to manage and maintain the communities:

- Providing job opportunity for young generations to learn the skills at hometowns.
- Identifying volunteers with enthusiasm and willingness to maintain / enhance the forest condition periodically to meet the basic needs of local communities.

2. On over-exploitation and illegal logging (causing deforestation) by humans:

The strategies to protect Indigenous peoples needs can be seen at the website indicated below; it explains, how the overall development of indigenous communities (including IPs) is promoted, including education, village development, culture protection and land rights; also, there is The Indigenous peoples Basic Law and Indigenous peoples Employment Rights Protection Act to protect IPs' rights.

<https://www.cip.gov.tw/zh-tw/index.html>

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0130003>

- Specific conservation measures shall be set up on a case by case basis, depending on the resources and basic needs identified through the engagement with the local community members.
- Informing local authorities immediately when discovering illegal logging.
- Harvesting shall follow Forest Management plan.

MONITORING HCV5

The Organization has to keep close watch on the basic needs of local communities (including indigenous peoples) to make sure that they are met (within the scope of The Organizations responsibilities under this standard). The monitoring needs to be conducted once a year, to ensure the compliance with respective requirements. The frequency of monitoring can be adjusted, if needed.



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.

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 6

1. Description of best available information in the country for identifying HCV6:

Ministry of Culture and Council of Indigenous peoples are responsible for storage of information related to cultural values. Forest Bureau is in charge of respective forestry policies.

2. Culturally appropriate engagement of the following interested and affected stakeholders (the list is not exhaustive):

Council of Indigenous peoples, local Indigenous peoples affairs authorities, local communities, Forestry Bureau.

3. Examples of HCV6 significant cultural values in the country:

There are Forestry Culture Parks in Taiwan region: <https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/culture>

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/area>

Lintianshan Forestry Culture Park: <https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000221>

Luodong Forestry Culture Park: <https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/0000222>

<https://nchdb.boch.gov.tw/assets/aboriginalSearch>

4. Geographic areas where HCV6 is likely present:

Geographic areas and maps of HCV6 can be seen at these websites:

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/culture>

<https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN/culture>

<https://www.cip.gov.tw/zh-tw/index.html>

5. Maps of HCV6 areas in the country can be seen at these websites:

Same as above.

6. Threats to HCV6 areas in the country:

a. Lack of funding and/or technology

b. Lack of manpower to manage and maintain those cultural treasures and heritages.

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV6

1. On lack of funding and/or technology:

- Raising more funds from public, governmental and/or private sources willing to donate and support the



HCV6 maintaining plans.

- Looking for corporation with public, schools, companies and government to obtain more practical and useful technology and updated information, helping maintain HCV6.

2. On lack of manpower to manage and maintain those cultural treasures and heritages:

- Providing job opportunity for young generations to learn the skills at hometowns.
- Identifying volunteers with enthusiasm and willingness to maintain / enhance the forest condition periodically to meet the basic needs of local communities.

MONITORING HCV6

The following key features have to be monitored: religious, spiritual, cultural, ecological, economic values and/or resources of critical importance for the local communities or Indigenous peoples. Monitoring has to be conducted annually, or with different frequencies, depending on a specific value(s).

Annex H Additional indicators for NTFP

For the certification of NTFP, The Organization shall comply with all the indicators of this standard (as clarified in Section F of this standard - Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers indicator), and with the NTFP-specific indicators of this annex.

Indicator 1 NTFP (Criterion 1.3)

The management and use of NTFP comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including any existing customary rights.

Indicator 2 NTFP (Criterion 1.3)

Any permits or licenses necessary for the management or collection of the NTFP are kept up to date.

Indicator 3 NTFP (Criterion 1.3)

When NTFP are aimed to human or animal consumption, all applicable legal and administrative requirements for hygiene and food safety are complied with.

Indicator 4 NTFP (Criterion 1.5)

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

Indicator 5 NTFP (Criterion 2.3)

Use of appropriate personal protective equipment for NTFP management and harvesting activities is enforced.

Indicator 6 NTFP (Criterion 2.3)

Health and safety practices include specific work on NTFP management and harvesting.

Indicator 7 NTFP (Criterion 2.5)

Workers receive specific job training for the management and use of NTFP.

Indicator 8 NTFP (Criterion 5.1)

Where the harvesting of an NTFP is shared between The Organization and the local community, there is an agreement settling the harvesting area, the harvesting technique, the maximum quantity or volume of product to be extracted by each party, and any consideration

necessary to ensure coordinated harvesting of the product.

Indicator 9 NTFP (Criterion 5.2)

For the harvesting of NTFP, a sustainable harvesting level is calculated and met based on Best Available Information.

Indicator 10 NTFP (Criterion 5.4)

Whenever possible, priority is given to processing the NTFP in local value-adding facilities.

Indicator 11 NTFP (Criterion 6.2)

The environmental impact assessment identifies and assesses the impacts of the NTFP management activities prior to the start of these activities.

Indicator 12 NTFP (Criterion 6.3)

Where negative impacts to environmental values resulting from the management and use of NTFP occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

Indicator 13 NTFP (Criterion 7.1)

The Management plan defines specific operational objectives for the management of NTFP.

Indicator 14 NTFP (Criterion 7.2)

The Management plan includes rights of use of the NTFP, socio-economic conditions of the harvesters and potential social impacts of NTFP management.

Indicator 15 NTFP (Criterion 7.2)

The Management plan includes mapping of the areas of distribution and use of NTFP.

Indicator 16 NTFP (Criterion 7.2)

The Management plan describes the NTFP quantitatively and establishes the harvesting rate, method of management, harvesting and regeneration that ensures the sustainability of harvesting.

Indicator 17 NTFP (Criterion 7.2)

The annual plans include actions related to NTFP management and use, as well as preventive environmental measures deemed necessary.

Indicator 18 NTFP (Criterion 7.3)



Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each NTFP management objective.

Indicator 19 NTFP (Criterion 8.2)

Management monitoring assesses the impacts of NTFP management on their own stocks (volume harvested, rate of regeneration or growth, vigor of stocks and individuals, etc.).

Indicator 20 NTFP (Criterion 8.2)

Management monitoring assesses the potential environmental impacts of NTFP collection or management.

Indicator 21 NTFP (Criterion 8.2)

Management monitoring assesses the potential social impacts of NTFP collection or management.

Indicator 22 NTFP (Criterion 8.5)

A system is implemented to track and trace all NTFP that are marketed as FSC certified, to the extent determined by the scope of the certificate.

Indicator 23 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 8.5)

It is demonstrated based on best available information or pollen analysis that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates from within the FSC certified MU before the honey can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

Indicator 24 NTFP (Criterion 10.7)

In the case of the use of pesticides, methods of application are used that minimize the quantities used and ensure that NTFP are not affected negatively.

Indicator 25 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 10.7)

Sickness of the bees is treated physically such as with steam or fire to disinfect the beehives.

For treatment of varroa mites, the following substances are used:

- formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid.
- menthol, eucalyptole and camphor.

Indicator 26 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 10.9)

Feeding of bees only takes place in cases of lack of natural food sources, due to climatic conditions or alike, e.g. during winter periods. When bee families are fed, a log book is kept for

each bee family/bee hive, including:

- a) food product fed, e.g. sugar
- b) amount fed
- c) date/period fed.

Indicator 27 NTFP (Criterion 10.11)

NTFP harvesting and extraction practices are implemented in a way that preserves environmental values.

Indicator 28 NTFP (Criterion 10.11/Criterion 10.7)

In the event of temporary storage of NTFP* in the forest, this is carried out in such a way as to minimize the risk of loss of product quality and the risk of spreading pests or diseases.

Indicator 29 NTFP (Criterion 10.11)

Temporary storage techniques for NTFP, where relevant, are included in the Management plan.

Indicator 30 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 8.5)

Maps of the location of all beehives and the apiary are clear, up to date and at an appropriate scale. The maps include land use data of the surroundings within a radius of 1500 meters (1.5 km) and provide the estimated percentage coverage of *forest** land, meadows, heathlands, organic agricultural fields and conventional agricultural fields with specification of crops.

Indicator 31 NTFP; for honey (Criterion 8.5)

The apiary sitting with the location of the beehives

- a) is identifiable in the field,
- b) is within a radius of 1500 m (1,5 km) around the beehives predominantly (at least 70%) covered by natural vegetation, FSC certified forest land (area within the certified MU) and/or low input farmland with low to no use of pesticides,
- c) is away from the road more than 10 meters (with anti-bee net); and away from the road more than 20 meters (no anti-bee net).
- d) is at an appropriate distance from other sources of pollution and contamination; also placed at a distance of the minimum of 100 meters from houses, communities and tribes.



Annex I List of rare and threatened species in the country

Kindly refer to the following website for relevant information:

K. T. Shao, Catalogue of life in Taiwan. Web electronic publication version 2009

<http://taibnet.sinica.edu.tw>

Annex J Glossary of Terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien species Programme of the Convention on Biological diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

The term based on means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic Indicators, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation* Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a *Management unit**. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the *Management unit**. The following are examples of *affected stakeholders**:

- *Local communities**
- *Indigenous peoples**
- *Workers**
- *Forest* dwellers*
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- *Tenure** and *use rights** holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of *affected stakeholders**, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).



Affected Rights Holder: Persons and groups, including *Indigenous peoples**, *traditional peoples** and *local communities** with *legal** or *customary rights** who's *free, prior and informed consent** is required to determine management decisions.

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on *Biological Diversity** (CBD), *Invasive Alien Species** Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Applicable law: Means applicable to *The Organization** as a *legal** person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the *Management unit** and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria**. This includes any combination of *statutory law** (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes *legal** precedence over all other *legal** instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Aquifer: A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield *significant** quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. *World Conservation** Union (IUCN)).

Best Available Information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with *stakeholders** that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through *reasonable** effort and cost, subject to the *scale** and *intensity** of the management activities and the *Precautionary Approach**.

Binding Agreement: A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

Biological diversity: The variability among living *organisms** from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic *ecosystems** and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of *ecosystems** (Source: Convention on *Biological diversity** 1992, Article 2).

Biological control agents: *Organisms** used to eliminate or regulate the population of other *organisms** (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and *World Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).



Child (includes children and youth; adapted for conditions in Chinese Taipei): Children are defined as persons aged below twelve, and youth are defined as persons aged between twelve and eighteen. A person who reached 18 years of age is defined as adult (According to the law of Chinese Taipei on The *Protection** of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act).

Collective bargaining: a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and *workers** organization, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made *publicly available**, might put at *risk** *The Organization**, its business interests or its relationships with *stakeholders**, clients and competitors.

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the *connectivity**. Related to the structural *connectivity** concept; functional or behavioral *connectivity** refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of *landscape** elements. Aquatic *connectivity** deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and *organisms**, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic *ecosystems** of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of *Landscapes** and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence *long-term**. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the *Management unit** for which *conservation** is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive *objective**; such areas include *representative sample areas**, *conservation zones**, *protection** *areas**, *connectivity** *areas* and *High Conservation Value Areas**.

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the



purposes of the *Principles** and *Criteria**, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of *conservation** or *protection** than the other. The term protected area is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the *Principles** and *Criteria**, management of these areas should involve active *conservation**, not passive *protection** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to *affected stakeholders**. An *ecosystem service** is considered to be *critical** (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a *threat** of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of *local communities*, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of *significant* infrastructure** (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and *risk** for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a *Principle** (of *forest* stewardship*) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

Customary law: Interrelated sets of *customary rights** may be recognized as *customary law**. In some jurisdictions, *customary law** is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the *statutory law** for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions *customary law** complements *statutory law** and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political *forest** and *customary rights** in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60(3):761812).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation*,

which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in *employment* or *occupation**; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in *employment* or *occupation** as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers and *workers** organization* where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article1). *Sexual orientation was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of *discrimination** which may occur.

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization**, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC *Principles** and *Criteria**, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial duration: *Dispute** that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the International Generic *Indicators**, a *dispute of substantial magnitude** is a *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the *legal** or *customary rights** of *Indigenous peoples** and *local communities**;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a *scale** that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against *forest** *workers** and *stakeholders**.

Due consideration: To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (Blacks Law Dictionary, 1979).

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. *Economic viability** may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Eco-regional: Large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of

species, natural communities, and environmental conditions (Source: WWF Global 200. http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on *Biological diversity** 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic *ecosystem** characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an *ecosystem** maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). *Ecosystem functions** include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. *Indicators** for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. *Conservation** Biology 4(4):355364).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from *ecosystems**. These include:

- provisioning services such as food, *forest** products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- Cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Employment and Occupation: includes access to vocational training, access to *employment* and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (ILO Convention 111, Article 1.3).

Engaging / engagement: The process by which *The Organization** communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or *affected stakeholders** ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan** (Source: FSC-STD-01-

001 V5-2).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on *Environmental impact assessment**, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- *ecosystem functions** (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- *biological diversity**;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- *Landscape** values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Equal remuneration* for men and women workers for work of equal value: refers to rates of *remuneration** established without *discrimination** based on sex (ILO Convention 100, Article 1b).

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on *stakeholders** that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Fair compensation: *Remuneration** that is proportionate to the *magnitude** and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Fibre Testing: a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre based products.



Forced or compulsory labour: work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/herself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1)

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of *Forest** Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on *Forest** Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Fragmentation: The process of dividing *habitats** into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original *habitat**, loss in *connectivity**, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. *Fragmentation** is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of *native species**, especially in forested *landscapes**, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to *Intact Forest Landscapes**, the *fragmentation** of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (SOURCE: Adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A *legal** condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. *Free, prior and informed consent** includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the *Principle** of *Free, prior and informed consent** of *Indigenous peoples** () (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and *Protection** of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 1923 July 2004).

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14)

Gender equality: *Gender equality** or *gender equity** means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty, Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

Genetically modified organism: An *organism** in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (*Genetically modified organisms**)).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an *organism** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Good faith: A process of *engagement** where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle *disputes** (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

Grassland: Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing *Forest**-Related Definitions for use by various *stakeholders**).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an *organism** or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on *Biological diversity**, Article 2).

Habitat features: *Forest** stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- *Forest** openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small *wetlands**, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

Hazardous work (in the context of child and youth labour in Chinese Taipei): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's and youth's physical, mental or moral health should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous *child** and youth labour is work

in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a *child** or youth being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the type of hazard child or youth labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, *inter alia*, to

- Work which exposes children or youth to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children or youth to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the *child** or youth is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

Heavy work (in the context of child and youth labour in Chinese Taipei): refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children and youth health (Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017)

High Conservation Value (HCV): Any of the following values:

- HCV1: Species Diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered* species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2: *Landscape*-level ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes**, large *landscape*-level ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV 3: *Ecosystems** and *habitats**. Rare, threatened, or endangered *ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.

- HCV 4: *Critical* ecosystem services**. Basic *ecosystem services** in *critical** situations, including *protection** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples** (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through *engagement** with these communities or *Indigenous peoples**.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous peoples**. (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values**.

ILO Core (Fundamental) Labour Conventions: these are labour standards that cover fundamental *Principles** and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**; the elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**; the effective abolition of child* labour; and the elimination of *discrimination** in respect of *employment and occupation**. The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and *Protection** of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and *Collective Bargaining** Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced *Labour** Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced *Labour** Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- *Minimum Age** Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of *Child* Labour** Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal *Remuneration** Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- *Discrimination* (Employment and Occupation*)* Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core *Conventions* Principles**, 2017.

ILO Declaration on Fundamental *Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18th June 1998 (Annex revised 15 June 2010):** is a resolute reaffirmation of ILO *Principles** (art 2) which declares that all Members, even if they have not *ratified** the Conventions in question, have an obligation, arising from the very fact of membership in *The Organization**, to respect, to promote and to realize, in *good faith** and in accordance with the Constitution, the *Principles** concerning the fundamental rights which are the subject of those Conventions, namely:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**;
- The elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**;
- The effective abolition of *child* labour**; and
- The elimination of *discrimination** in respect of *employment and occupation**.

Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017.

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *Management unit** complies with the requirements of an FSC *Criterion**. *Indicators** and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible *forest** management at the level of the *Management unit** and are the primary basis of *forest** evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Indigenous peoples: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or *Criterion** is self-identification as *Indigenous peoples** at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet Who are *Indigenous peoples** October 2007; United Nations Development Group, Guidelines on *Indigenous peoples** Issues United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of *Indigenous peoples**, 13 September 2007).

Infrastructure: In the context of *forest** management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan**.

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on *Biological diversity**, Article 8(j); and World *Intellectual property** Organization. What is *Intellectual property**? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a *Management unit**. The following are examples of *interested stakeholders**.

- *Conservation** organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High *Conservation Values**.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. *Invasive species** can alter ecological relationships among *native species** and can affect *ecosystem function** and human health (Source: Based on World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the *Principles** and *Criteria** these are lands or territories that *Indigenous peoples** or *local communities** have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the

sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 *Indigenous peoples**, section 16 (a). July 2005.)

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting *ecosystems** resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: *Landscape** values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical *landscape**. Some *landscape** values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical *landscape** attributes. Other *landscape** values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical *landscape** attributes (Source: Based on website of the *Landscape** Value Institute).

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or *local laws**) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). *Legal** also includes rule-based decisions made by *legally competent** agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by *legally competent** agencies may not be *legal** if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legal registration: National or local *legal** license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal registration** applies also to Organizations operating a *Management unit** without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for *conservation** of biodiversity or *habitat** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legal status: The way in which the *Management unit** is classified according to law. In terms of *tenure**, it means the category of *tenure**, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the *Management unit** is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status



includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, *legal status** could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Light work: *national laws** or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on *light work** which is- a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

Living wage: The *remuneration** received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a *Living wage**. ISEAL *Living wage** Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the *Management unit**, and also those that are close enough to have a *significant** impact on the economy or the *environmental values** of the *Management unit** or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the *Management unit** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Long-term: The time-scale of the *forest** owner or manager as manifested by the *objectives** of the *management plan**, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent *forest** cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given *ecosystem** to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the *Management unit**, including statements of *objectives** and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives**. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of *adaptive management**.

Management unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term *management objectives** which are expressed in a *management plan**. This area or areas include(s):

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under *legal** title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**; and
- All facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, solely for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on *Biological diversity** (CBD). Invasive *Alien species** Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the *Principles** and *Criteria** and any applications of *restoration** techniques, terms such as more *Natural conditions**, *native ecosystem** provide for managing sites to favor or *restore** *native species** and associations of

*native species** that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other *environmental values** so that they form *ecosystems** typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Natural forest: A *forest** area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems**, such as complexity, structure and *biological diversity**, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are *native species**, not classified as *plantations**.

*Natural forest** includes the following categories:

- *Forest** affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of *Natural forests** in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the *Natural forest** are still present. In boreal and north temperate *forests** which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate *forest** of the same *native species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations**;
- *Natural forests** which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing *forest** of *native species** which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- The definition of *Natural forest** may include areas described as wooded *ecosystems**, woodland and savannah.

The description of *Natural forests** and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

*Natural forest** does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not *forest**, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of *native ecosystems**. Young regeneration may be considered as *Natural forest** after some years of ecological progression. FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the *Management unit**, should be *restored** towards more *Natural conditions**, or may be converted to other land uses.

FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of *forests** in terms



of area, density, height, etc. FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of *native species**, may be considered as *Natural forest**.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and *ecosystems** included in the *Management unit**, including *grassland**, bushland, *wetlands**, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*. This may be considered as *Natural forest* through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in *Natural forest* areas may be considered as *Natural forest*, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- Areas where deforestation and *forest** degradation have been so severe that they are no longer dominated by trees may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of *Natural forests**. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, *infrastructure**, etc. FSC *Forest Stewardship Standards* may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the *Management unit**, should be *restored** towards more *Natural conditions**, or may be converted to other land uses.

(Further subcategory of natural forests specific of Chinese Taipei): *Natural Forest* also includes the “Pristine and Primeval forests”; they are part of the Natural Forests. Currently, logging is not allowed in Pristine and Primeval forests in line with Chinese Taipei laws. (Source: adapted from FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2.)

Natural Hazards: disturbances that can present *risk*s* to social and *environmental values** in the *Management unit** but that may also comprise important *ecosystem functions**; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP*): All products other than timber derived from the *Management unit** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).



Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization** for the *forest** enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests**. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest* Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which *The Organization** must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to *risk** factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an *Occupational accident** (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC *Pesticides** Policy (2005)).

Plantation: A *forest** area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or *native species**, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *Natural forests**. The description of *plantations* may be further defined in FSC *Forest** Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of *plantation** but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems**, may be classified as *Natural forests**.
- *Plantations** managed to *restore** and enhance biological and *habitat** diversity, structural complexity and *ecosystem** functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as *Natural forests**.
- Boreal and north temperate *forests** which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate *forest** of the same *native species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems** of that site, may be considered as *Natural forest**, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations**.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a *threat** of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a *threat** to human welfare, *The Organization** will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the *risks** to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of *environmental values** are uncertain (Source: Based on *Principle** 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary *Principle** of the Wingspread Conference, 2325 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the *forest** or *plantation** prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSCs case, of *forest** stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Protection: See definition of *Conservation**.

Protection Area: See definition of *Conservation Zone**.

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These

species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific *habitats**, or are scantily scattered on a large *scale**. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and *Criteria**. Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Ratified: The process by which an international law*, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal** mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of *national law** or sets in motion the development of *national law** to give the same *legal** effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, *Adaptive management** Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Remuneration: includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the *workers** employment (ILO Convention 100, Article1a).

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the *Management unit** delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an *ecosystem** that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. *Resilience** can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy).



Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases *restore** means to repair the damage done to *environmental values** that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases *restore** means the formation of more *Natural conditions** in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the *Principles** and *Criteria**, the word *restore** is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing *ecosystem** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

*The Organization** is not necessarily obliged to *restore** those *environmental values** that have been affected by factors beyond the control of *The Organization**, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public *infrastructure**, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

*The Organization** is also not obliged to *restore** that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, *The Organization** is expected to take *reasonable** measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the *Management unit** as a result of such previous impacts.

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a *water body**, and the vegetation associated with it.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the *Management unit** combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an *environmental value** or a *management unit**, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial *scale** affects only a small proportion of the *forest** each year, an activity with a small or low temporal *scale** occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms *scale**, *intensity**, and *risk**.

Significant: For the purposes of *Principle** 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.



- A designation, classification or recognized *conservation** status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national *conservation** organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a *significant** biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity *conservation** play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of *forests** and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of *Forest** Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Stakeholder: See definitions for *affected stakeholders** and *interested stakeholder**.

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by *legal** statutes or customary practice, regarding the bundle of rights and duties of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World *Conservation** Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) *Criteria** for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high *risk** of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal** significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate *conservation** measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and *Criteria**: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and



Cambridge, UK.).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on *the Management unit**, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization**; in compliance with *applicable laws**, contracts, licenses or invoices.

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World *Intellectual property** Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / *Traditional knowledge** on the WIPO website).

Traditional peoples: *Traditional peoples** are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, *forests** and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: *Forest** Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

Transaction verification: Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input claims of their trading partners (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

Tribe (nation): According to the definition from Chinese Taipei law “The Indigenous Peoples Basic Law” Article 2 definitions 4: refers to a group of indigenous persons who form a community by living together in specific areas of the indigenous peoples’ regions and following the traditional norms with the approval of the central indigenous authority.

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the *Management unit** that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future *forest** conditions, established to

measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very Limited portion: The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management unit** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *Management unit** (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Waste materials: unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Water bodies** include riparian or *wetland** systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium *Ecosystem** Assessment. 2005. *Ecosystems** and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. *Water stress** causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (*aquifer** over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of *Wetlands** and Deepwater *Habitats** of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, *wetlands** can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes,



potholes, wet meadows, bogs, *peatlands**, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as self-employed persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers' organization: any organization of *workers** for furthering and defending the interest of *workers** (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of *workers** organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to hire and fire. *Workers** organizations tend to separate association between those who can hire and fire and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria** and *indicators** based on ILO Core Conventions *Principles**, 2017).

Worst forms of child labour: comprises a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and *forced labour**, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO Convention 182, Article 3).



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