



SGS QUALIFOR
(Associated Documents)

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Approved by: **Gerrit Marais**

FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION REPORT

森林管理认证报告

SECTION A: PUBLIC SUMMARY 第 A 部分:公开摘要

Project Nr 项目编号:	5584-CNS		
Client 客户:	Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd 邵武富源林业发展有限公司		
Web Page 网页:			
Address 地址:	No.231, Bayi North Road, Shaowu county, Fujian Province, P.R.China 福建省邵武市八一北路 231 号		
Country 国家:	P.R.CHINA 中国		
Certificate Nr 证书编号..	SGS-FM/COC-008618	Certificate Type:	Forest Management 森林认证
Date of Issue 发证日期	25 March 2011	Date of expiry:	24 March 2016
Evaluation Standard 评估标准	SGS Generic Forest Management Standard (AD33) adapted for China , version AD 33-CN-06 of 23 Aug. 2010 <i>针对中国区作出适当修订后的 SGS 森林认证通用标准 AD33-CN-06 (修订后生效日期 2010 年 8 月 23 日)</i>		
Forest Zone 森林类型::	Subtropical 亚热带林		
Total Certified Area 认证面积	19652.2 ha		
Scope 范围:	Forest Management of Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd in the Shaowu City, Fujian province of P.R. China for the production of softwood/hardwood logs and branches 中国福建省邵武县的森林经营是为了软木和硬木原木,枝桠材的生产		
Location of the FMUs included in the scope 森林单元所在位置	Shaowu county, Fujian Province, P.R.China 福建省邵武市		

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Dates 日期:

Main Evaluation 主评估	18~21/Sep/2010 2010 年 9 月 18 日~21 日
Surveillance 1	
第 1 次监督审核	
Surveillance 2	
第 2 次监督审核	
Surveillance 3	
第 3 次监督审核	
Surveillance 4	
第 4 次监督审核	
Date the current version of the report was finalised	
报告最后更新日期	

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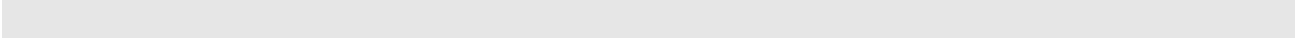
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AD 26:	Corrective Action Requests 整改措施要求
AD 36-B:	Evaluation - Observations and Information on Logistics 评估记录
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AD 38:	Peer Review Report 同行评审报告
AD 40:	Stakeholder Reports 权益相关方报告

	Evaluation team CV's 评估小组成员的简历
	List of stakeholders contacted 相关利益方清单



Complaints and Disputes/ 争议和投诉

Procedures for submitting complaints, appeals and disputes, and the SGS processing of such are published on www.sgs.com/forestry. This information is also available on request – refer contact details on the first page.

SGS对于投诉、申诉和争议的提交和处理程序在网址上公布。这些信息在要求时会被提供 - 参考第1页上的联系信息。

INTRODUCTION 认证介绍

The purpose of the evaluation was to evaluate the operations of Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd against the requirements of the QUALIFOR Programme, the SGS Group's forest certification programme accredited by Forest Stewardship Council.

此次审核的目的是评价邵武富源林业发展有限公司森林经营活动符合 QUALIFOR 要求的程度，SGS QULIFOR 森林认证项目得到了森林管理委员会的授权。

1. SCOPE OF CERTIFICATE 认证范围

The scope of the certificate falls within the Subtropical Forest Zone and includes 5 of Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd as described below.

认证证书范围内的林地为亚热带，邵武富源林业发展有限公司只有如下 5 个林场。

Description of FMUs: 林场描述:				
Description 描述	Ownership 所有权	Area (ha) 面积	Longitude E 经度 (东)	Latitude N 纬度 (北)
Erdu Forest Farm 二都林场	State owned and Collectively owned 国有和集体所有	6331	117°27' 0" — 117°38' 31"	27°20' 30" — 27°31' 42"
Hongdun Forest Farm 洪墩林场	State owned and Collectively owned 国有和集体所有	3400.3	117°34' 53" — 117°42' 9"	26°56' 19" — 27°13' 24"
Shangkou Forest Farm 山口林场	State owned and Collectively owned 国有和集体所有	3739.2	117°20' 14" — 117°31' 4"	27°11' 22" — 27°24' 21"
Chaxi Forest Farm 槎溪林场	State owned and Collectively owned 国有和集体所有	1015.07	117°41' 59" — 117°44' 16"	26°59' 46" — 27°6' 7"
Zhangcuo Forest Farm 张厝林场	State owned and Collectively owned 国有和集体所有	5506.13	117°29' 47" — 117°36' 47"	26°59' 8" — 27°8' 25"

Size of FMUs: 森林管理单元面积 :		
	Nr of FMUs 林场数量	Area (ha)面积
Less than 100ha 小于 100 公顷		
100 to 1000 ha in area 100~1000 公顷		
1001 to 10000 ha in area 1001~10000 公顷	5	19652.2
More than 10000 ha in area 大于 10000 公顷		
Total 总计		

Total Area in the Scope of the Certificate that is: 证书范围内总面积:	
	Area (ha) Area (ha)面积 (公顷)
Privately managed 私人经营	0
State Managed 国营	19652.2
Community Managed 集体经营	0

Composition of the Certified Forest(s) 认证森林的组成	
	Area (ha) 面积 (公顷)
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for conservation objectives 禁止商业砍伐以保护为主要目的地林区面积	4776.8
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for production of NTFPs or services 禁止商业砍伐以非木质林产品生产或服务提供为主要目的地林区面积	0
Area of forest classified as "high conservation value forest" 高保护价值森林面积	560.97
Area of non-forest managed primarily for conservation objectives 非天然林转换目标	NA
Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested) 商品林区面积	14875.4
Area of production forest classified as "plantation" 商品林区中人工林面积	0
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by replanting or copicing 商品林区中人工更新面积	0
Area of production forest regenerate primarily by natural regeneration 商品林区中天然更新面积	4321.13

List of High Conservation Values 高保护价值森林清单	
Description 描述	Notes 注解
HCVF for water resource maintenance 水源涵养的高保护价值森林	59.87 ha
HCVF for society cultural value 社区文化价值的高保护价值森林	84.13 ha
HCVF for seed of trees 母树林的高保护树林	34.67 ha
HCVF for prevent soil erosion 防止水土流失的高保护树林	382.3ha

List of Timber Product Categories 木材产品种类清单				
Product Class 产品种类	Product Type 产品类型	Trade Name 商品名	Category 类别	Species 物种
Wood in the rough 原木	Logs of coniferous wood 针叶树	Sawlogs 原木	Conifer 针叶树	杉木(Cunninghamia lanceolata)
Wood in the rough 原木	Logs of coniferous wood 针叶树	Sawlogs 原木	Conifer 针叶树	马尾松(Pinus massoniana)
Wood in the rough 原木	Log of non-coniferous wood-阔叶树	Sawlogs 原木	Deciduous 阔叶树 (Hardwood)	樟树 (Sassafras tzumu)
Wood in the rough 原木	Log of non-coniferous wood 阔叶树	Sawlogs 原木	Deciduous 阔叶树 (Hardwood)	枫香 (Liquidambar formosana)
Wood in the rough 原木	Log of non-coniferous wood-阔叶树	Sawlogs 原木	Deciduous 阔叶树 (Hardwood)	酸枣 (Ziziphus jujuba var.spinosa(Bunge)Hu)
Wood in the rough 原木	Log of non-coniferous wood-阔叶树	Sawlogs 原木	Deciduous 阔叶树 (Hardwood)	木荷 (Schima superba)
Wood in the rough 原木	Log of non-coniferous wood-阔叶树	Sawlogs 原木	Deciduous 阔叶树 (Hardwood)	拟赤杨 (Alniphyllum fortunei)

Annual Timber Production 木产品年产量

Species (botanical name) 物种 (生物学名)	Species (common name) 物种 (通用名)	Area (ha) 面积 (公顷)	Maximum Annual Sustainable Yield (m ³) 年最大产出量 (立方)	
			Projected 计划	Actual 实际
(Cunninghamia lanceolata)杉木	杉木 (Fir)	4732.47	18,000	17,000
(Pinus massoniana)马尾松	马尾松 (Pine)	4030.27	18,000	17,000
檫树 (Sassafras tzumu)	檫树 (Sassafras tzumu)	637	50	10
枫香 (Liquidambar formosana)	枫香 (Liquidambar formosana)		100	100
酸枣 (Ziziphus jujuba var.spinosa(Bunge)Hu)	酸枣 (Ziziphus jujuba var.spinosa(Bunge)Hu)		50	100
拟赤杨 (Alniphyllum fortunei)	拟赤杨 (Alniphyllum fortunei)		500	500
木荷 (Schima superba)	木荷 (Schima superba)		1300	1300
Totals				About 38600

Approximate Annual Commercial Production of Non-Timber-Forest-Products 非木质林产品每年大约生产量				
Product 产品	Species 物种		Unit of measure 单位	Total units 数量
	Botanical Name 生物学名	Common Name)通用名		
Fern 蕨菜	蕨菜 (Pteridium aquilinum var.latiusculum)	蕨菜 fern	kg	250
Tea 茶叶	茶叶 tea	茶叶 tea	kg	600
Bamboo shoot 笋	Bamboo shoot 笋	Bamboo shoot 笋	Kg	500
Mushroom 蘑菇	Mushroom 蘑菇	Mushroom 蘑菇	Kg	75
Bamboo 竹子	Bamboo 竹子	Bamboo 竹子	Piece 根	800

Lists of Pesticides 农药清单

Product Name 产品名	Quantity Used 使用的数量					Area of application 使用面积				
	MA	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	MA	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4
No. 无。										

2. COMPANY BACKGROUND 公司背景

2.1 Ownership 所有者

The forest land and forest resources of the Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd are state-owned in the Shaowu City and the company has user right over one harvesting cycle.

邵武富源林业发展有限公司的林地和林木资源属于国有或集体所有, 其经营范围内的林地使用权和林木所有和使用权为长期所有一均超过一个轮伐期。

2.2 Company Key Objectives 公司主要目标

Objective 目标	Notes 备注
Commercial 经济	
1. The harvest volume is increased from 1,850,100 m ³ to 1,888,000 m ³ on 2015, to 2,100,000 m ³ on 2020. 用材林蓄积量从目前 1,850,100 m ³ , 到 2015 年增加到 1,888,000m ³ , 2020 年提高到 2,100,000 m ³ 。	
2. The disease and pest damage area percentage is less than 1‰ with the effective and ecologically control rate more than 90% on 2020 year. 到 2020 年, 病虫害控制在 1‰以下, 有效防治与无公害防治率达 90%以上。	
3. The annual forest fire area percentage is less than 0.3‰. 每年森林火灾受害率控制在 0.3‰以下。	
4. The forest coverage percentage is increased from 81.24% by 2020 to 83.20 % by 2015, to 88.76 % by 2020. 森林覆盖率从现在的 81.24% 达到 2015 年 83.20%; 2020 年达到 88.76 %。	
Social 社会	
1. The annual income per capita is increased from 4200 USD to 4700 USD by 2015 and 5320 USD by 2020. 林场职工现人均收入 28000 元/年·人; 到 2015 年, 人均收入争取达到 32000 元/年·人; 到 2020 年, 人均收入争取达到	

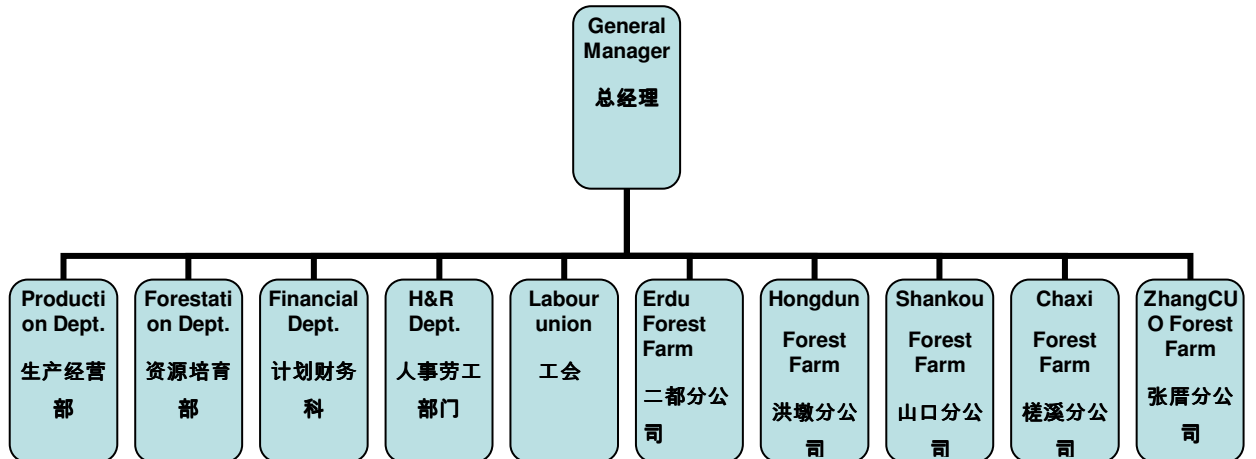
Objective 目标	Notes 备注
36000 元/年· 人。	
2. The investment on Science and Technique is increased from 10% by 2010 to 15% by 2015. 技术科研经费投入由 2%增加到 2015 的 3%。	
3. By 2015, the percentage of professional technician is increased to 35%, among them 10% be high or middle grade technicians. 2015 年，实现专业技术人员所占比例达 35%、高（中）级职称人员所占比例为 10%的目标。	
4, The contribution rate of science and technique effort is increased to 10% by 2015 and to 15% by 2020. 到 2015 年，科技成果贡献率达 10%；2020 年，科技成果贡献率达 15%。	
Environmental 环境	
5, The proportion of production forest : ecological forest is changed from 7.1:2.9 to 7.5:2.5 by 2015. 2010 年到 2015 年商品林：生态林由 7.1:2.9 到 2015 年为 7.5:2.5。	
6, The proportion of different species---conifer forest : mixed forest of conifer and broadleaves : broadleaves : bamboo is changed from 0.7 : 5.7 : 3.5:0.07 , to 0.9:6.2:2.9:0.01 by 2015。 .林场现有各森林类型的比值为：针叶林：针阔混交林：常绿阔叶林：竹林 =0.7:5.7:3.5:0.07 ；至 2015 年调整为 0.9:6.2:2.9:0.01。	

2.3 Company History 公司历史

Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd was established in 2001 year with the approval of Shaowu City government. it is state own and it contains five forest farms as listed above. The five forest farms listed used to be belonged to Shaowu Forest Bureau with the main business as forestry resource development and maintenance. The main businesses of the Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd included forestry resource development and maintenance, development of timber, sales of timber.

邵武市富源林业发展有限公司是经邵武市人民政府批准，于 2001 年注册成立的有限责任公司，属国有，由上述五个采育场组成。这五个采育场原系邵武市林业局下属森工企业，主要为森林资源培育。公司经营范围包括森林经营资源培育、木材开发、木材经销等。。

2.4 Organisational Structure 公司组织架构



(Source: Chapter 1 of Forest Management Plan 来源：森林经营方案第1章。)

2.5 Ownership and Use Rights 所有权和使用权

All the land and resource are state owned or collective owned by villages, there is no other form of ownership.

本林场的林地和林木资源所有权为国有或村集体所有,没有其他所有制形式。

2.6 Legislative, Administrative and Land Use Context 法律，行政及林地使用背景

According to the local legal and administration requirements, the main forestry operations are managed as below:

1. The Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd proposes the harvesting and replanting design, pre-harvest inventory sheet and other related documents to the Forest Bureau of Shaowu City
2. The Forest Bureau reviews and approves the application after checking the information in the above documents, including compartment number, area, volume, species, replanting species, etc after conducting pre-harvest inventory where necessary; if these documents are approved, a harvesting license will be issued with it valid time as one year from approval date; if they are not approved, the FMU will have to re-submit these documents will have to updated and re-submitted for approval.
3. The Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd conducts the harvesting and replanting according to the approved documents; the Shaowu City Forest Bureau and/or its superior inspects Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd's operations by sampling and issues Corrective Action Request where necessary.
4. For forest protection, including forest fire control, forest insect and disease control and illegal harvest control, the FMU 's forest guard team patrol the forest and conduct the protection activities according to local statutory requirement, and communicates its findings with the Shaowu City Forest Bureau immediately.

根据当地法规规定，主要的作业活动的管理模式如下：

1. 邵武富源林业有限公司向邵武市林业局提交伐前调查、采伐和更新设计及其他文件。
2. 邵武市林业局（在必要时进行伐前调查）确认林班号、面积、蓄积、树种、更新树种等信息的准确性后，审查这些文件，如果申请获得批准，将发放有效期为一年的采伐许可证，否则，邵武富源林业有限公司必须修改重新提交。
3. 邵武富源林业有限公司按照批准的文件开展采伐和更新，必要时，邵武市林业局及其上级林业主管部门会抽查这些作业活动并提出整改措施要求。
4. 对于森林防护—包括防火、病虫害防治和非法采伐活动等，邵武富源林业有限公司的护林队按当地规定进行巡山护林活动，并及时通报发现的问题。

2.7 Other Land Uses 其他土地使用情况

There are 3416.13 ha non-forest lands in the forest, mainly for the road. 林区内有 3466.13 公顷非林业地，主要是道路等。

In the local area, there are forest land, farm land, industrial and business land, and other lands for road and river. Among them, about 90% are forest. Some forest areas along the road have become the recreation places for the local citizens.

林场所在地区的土地包括有林地、农地、工商业用地、道路和河流等。其中，林地约占 90%。很多路边的林地自然地成为了当地居民的休闲场所。

Hunting and fishing are forbidden in the forest. 林区内禁止打猎和捕鱼。

No minerals were found in the Forest Bureau. 林地内没有发现矿场。

2.8 Non-certified Forests 非认证森林

Except for 1933.3 ha forest lands which were not included in the certification scope because the user right of these forest lands were shorter than one harvesting cycle. All the forest land belonged to Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co, Ltd. was included in the certification.

除了由于经营年限不够一个轮伐期而没有划入认证范围 1933.3 公顷林地之外，邵武富源林业有限公司的其他林地都在认证范围内

3. FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 森林管理体系

3.1 Bio-physical setting 自然条件

Geography: 地理:

The forest land located between E117°2'—117°52', N26°55'—27°35' is located at the Shaowu county, north and west of Fujian Province.

The annual average temperature is 19℃, the Jan. average temperature is 7.8℃, the July average temperature is 28.2℃, the highest temperature is 38.9℃, the lowest temperature is -7.4℃. The annual average rainfall is 1543 mm. The period without frost in a year is 287. The Futun river passes through the full Shaowu county.

林场位于邵武境内。邵武县位于福建省西南部，邻近武夷山南麓，北纬 26°55'—27°35'，东经 117°2'—117°52'。

邵武县年平均气温 19.0 度，1 月平均气温 7.8 度，7 月平均气温 28.2 度，极端最高气温 38.9 度，极端最低气温为 -7.4 度。年平均降水量 1543 毫米。无霜期 287 天。贯穿境内的西部河流是富屯溪。

Ecology: 生态:

The forest is located in the mid-subtropical evergreen broadleaves woodland of the evergreen broadleaves sub-region of the subtropical evergreen broadleaves region, with the subtropical evergreen forest (including mid-subtropical evergreen broadleaves forest, mid-subtropical evergreen mixed broadleaves forest, conifer forest, forest mixed by broadleaves and conifer trees, bamboo forest, shrubbery and shrubbery and grassland) as the main plantation. The main plantations include fir plantation, pine plantation, bamboo plantation, economic fruit plantation and some broadleaves plantation. In the forest, 87 protective fauna species and 17 flora species of National Grade and Provincial Grade are found, 17 of the fauna species are included in the List of National Wild Triphibian Animal of Benefit, Significant Economy and Scientific Research Value.

林场地处亚热带常绿阔叶林区、(湿润)常绿阔叶林亚区、中亚热带常绿阔叶林地带。天然植被类型主要有：中亚热带常绿阔叶林、常绿落叶阔叶混交林、针叶林、针阔混交林、竹林、灌丛、灌草丛等；人工植被主要有杉木林、松林、竹林、经济果树林以及多种阔叶林。历史上，林区内曾经发现国家 I 级和省级保护的动物 87 种和植物 17 种，其中，被列入《国家保护的有益的或者有重要经济、科学研究价值的陆生野生动物名录》的动物 17 种。

Soils:社会 :

Shaowu County is located at the south of Wuyi mountain, close to Futun river.

Shaowu County' s area is 2,852, 000 m², population is 300, 000. There is 4 street, 15 towns.

Shaowu county' is a good tourist city, close to south of Wuyi mountain, and close to Taining world Geopark.

邵武市地处武夷山南麓、富屯溪畔，史称南武夷。

现辖 15 个乡镇 4 个街道。

该市属旅游圣地，南接武夷山，北邻泰宁世界地质公园。

3.2 History of use 林地使用历史

Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd was established on 2001 year.

There are state or collective owned forest lands, FME got the management right of those collective owned forest land, actions have been taken to reconstruct these forest, including low productivity forest reconstruction.

邵武富源林业有限公司成立于 2001 年。

目前这些林地属于国家和集体，林场取得长期经营权来管理这些林地，并对低产林进行改造。

3.3 Planning process 规划过程

All the legal regulations and operation guidelines have been collected and filed, and based on these requirements and the economic, environmental and economic status, the short term, mid-term and longterm strategy and objectives have been made accordingly. Therefore, the forestry operations plannings have been determined and implemented according to the above strategy and objectives and the natural status of the forest land. These include identifying and maintaining the conservation, and the annual harvest volume of Year 2010~2015 is 38,600 m³.

林场收集了相关法律法规要求，并据此制定了长期、中期和短期的经营规划和目标，规划考虑了经济、环境和社会等方面的要求；根据林场森林经营方针、经营目标和林地自然环境条件而制定的林业生产作业规划，已经得到实施。如，2010~2015 年年采伐 38,600 m³。

The Forest Farm has constituted and periodically reviewed a mid-term and long term period management plan (such as 2010~2015 management plan), and short term management target and operation guideline, including the harvesting design and planting design; employees were organized and trained up so that they were aware of these documents' requirements; Forest Farm monitored the forestry operations to ensure these requirements be implemented, the monitoring practice includes harvesting inspection and survival rate after planting.

林场制定并定期评审中长期规划（包括五年度的森林经营方案），以及短期的经营指标和作业指南（包括采伐设计和造林设计等），通过组织员工学习和培训等措施使之了解掌握相关的规划要求，并进行监督，确保规划落实。实施的监督包括采伐检查和造林成活率检查等。

3.4 Harvest and regeneration 采伐和更新

The Forest Farm conducts the forest resource inventory by sampling and small-compartment-complementary investigation to confirm the accumulation volume, annual growth and determine the annual allowable cut according to Fujian Provincial Forestry Resource Planning Design and Inventory Technique Regulation. The allowable cut needs to be approved by Shaowu City Forest Bureau. Following the harvesting, with the financial support from timber sales and other fund, the replanting is conducted. When planning the replanting, the Forest Farm analyses the harvested land stand status, and pay attention to the forest productivity and potential risk and improve the percentage of mixed species in the replanting, so that the most suitable species to the specific forest land is replanted.

The total timber volume in the forest is 1,850,100 m³, the annual growth is 56,600 m³, the annual harvesting volume is about 38,600 m³.

林场按照《福建省森林资源规划设计调查技术规定》的相关规定，采用抽样调查与小班补充调查相结合的方法进行森林资源调查，确定蓄积量及其年生长量和年采伐量。采伐量需得到邵武市林业局的批准。采伐后，更新将从采伐木材的销售收入及其他渠道中得到资金支持并随后进行。在更新造林中，对公司的采伐迹地、低产林分的立地条件进行分析，在适地适树原则的基础上，根据立地条件和培育目标，选择造林树种、确定树种结构。同时，也注重提高森林生产量和规避风险，提高造林树种混交比重。

林场现有的活立木蓄积量为 1,850,100 m³，年生长量为 56,600 m³，年采伐量约 38,600 m³。

3.5 Monitoring processes 监测过程

The FMU conducts the forest inventory to determine the timber and non-timber resources dynamic situations. Sample points have been determined for these monitoring.

The FMU also conduct the operations supervision, including harvest inspection and plant survival inspection.

For the environmental impact monitoring, soil and flora and fauna monitoring points have been determined and the monitoring conducted.

For the social impact monitoring, the FMU conduct surveys, including stakeholder consultation, to get the information of the social impact and then takes actions to minimize the negative impact if any.

All the monitoring results are required to be input to the management plan to ensure the forest operation management has an objective basis.

林场进行了木质和非木质资源的调查，掌握其动态变化情况。

林场不仅对森林资源进行调查分析而后再进行作业设计，还对作业过程进行监督，包括采伐监督和造林监督等。

关于环境监测方面，林场设定了土壤和野生动植物的监测点，并进行了监测工作。

而对于社会影响监测，林场开展了一些调查，包括咨询相关方，以获得其对社会影响的情况。如有存在负面的影响，积极采取措施使其影响最小化。

所有的监测结果都输入到森林经营规划中，使生产经营活动以客观实际情况为基础，以经营规划目标为依据，确保经营活动符合环保要求，森林得到可持续发展。

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT 社会经济和环境

4.1 Social aspects 社会影响

	Male 男	Female 女
Number of own workers 本场职工人数	297	105
Number of contract workers 外包工人数	238	0
Minimum daily wage for agricultural/forestry workers 农业、林业工人的每天最低工资	40 RMB (1 USD = 6.66 RMB)	
Infant mortality rates (under 5 years) 婴幼儿死亡率	0.36%	
Proportion of workers employed from the local population (%) 工人中当地人的比例	90%	

The forest is located in the Shaowu City of Fujian Province . The total area of Shaowu City is 2852 square kilometer. The population of the County is 300,000 at the end of 2003 year.

Like other counties in China, there are Labour Unions, Women Unions and Young League, which are the representatives of workers, women and youngsters. Workers in the Forest Farm are allowed to join in the unions. In recent years, with the economic system reform going on, the local industry grows very quickly, which increases the economy very quickly. With the economy increasing and mutual communication, the social conflict decreases and the society is stable in general. With the national and local economic system reform continuing, the manufacturing develops quickly which improves the local economy.

林场位于福建省邵武市。2003 年末，邵武市全市总人口为 30 万人，面积 2852 平方公里。

与中国其它县市一样，邵武市的社会团体有工会、妇联和共青团。这3个组织分别代表工人、妇女和青年人。公司员工可以不受限制地参加这些团体。近年来，随着经济体制改革的深入，本区工业生产得到迅速发展，大大提高了当地的经济水平。随着经济的增长和交流的增加，社会矛盾逐渐减少，社会总体稳定。

4.2 Environmental aspects 环境影响

The forest is in the region of sub-tropical cloudy climate, neither hot in summer nor cold in winter, with abundant sunshine, heat and rainfall. The main environmental threats come from the harvesting (especially clear cut) and chemical use which lead to soil degradation. Other environmental impact aspects include soil-compaction caused by forestry machines, leakage of machine oil, using of chemical fertilizer and pesticide, water--using of chemical fertilizer and pesticide, biodiversity-- harvesting and chemical use.

The Forest Farm has defined the environmental protection requirements in the management plan and other operational guidelines. This includes: conducting the environmental impact assessment against the forestry and non forestry activities, limiting the clear cut area to 20 ha, forbidding using chemical fertilizer and pesticide forbidden by FSC and actions taken for oil leakage or spillage. It also includes monitoring activities such as investigating the qualities of the soil and dynamics of the flora and fauna and then further actions taken where necessary.

林场地处亚热带湿润气候区，特征是夏季不热，冬季不冷，光照充足，雨量丰富。主要的环境威胁来自采伐（尤其是皆伐）、炼山和化学品使用导致土壤退化倾向严重。其他的环境影响包括：土壤—作业机械压实、作业机械漏油、化肥和农药的使用等；水资源—化肥和农药的使用；生物多样性—采伐和农药的使用。

林场在经营方案和其他作业指导文件中规定了环境保护要求，包括：对森林作业活动和其他作业活动进行环境影响评估、限定皆伐最大面积为20公顷、禁止使用化肥和FSC禁用的农药、油料泄漏的处理措施等。这些文件还规定了环境监测措施，包括开展土质监测和野生动植物监测，以及进一步要采取的的必要措施等。

4.3 Administration, Legislation and Guidelines 行政规章、法律法规和指南

The following table lists the key national legislation, regulations, guidelines and codes of best practice that are relevant to forestry in the commercial, environmental and social sectors. This list does not purport to be comprehensive, but indicates information that is key to the forestry sector.

如下表单列出了与森林经营相关的经济、环境和社会方面的法律法规和政府规章。本清单并不意味着是完整的清单，但清单指出了森林经营必须的信息。

Legislation and regulation 法律法规和行政规章	Notes 备注 (Valid Year 生效年份)
Constitution of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国宪法	1999
Forest Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国森林法	1998
Regulations on Implementation of Forest Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国森林法实施细则	2000
Regulations on Forest Fire Control 森林防火条例	1988
Regulations on Forest Pest Control 森林病虫害防治条例	1989
Regulation of Plant Quarantine 植物检疫条例	1992
Seed Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国种子法	2000
Resolution Measures on Resolving the Ownership Disputes of Forest Trees and Forestland 林木林地权属争议处理办法	1996
The Land Administration Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国土地管理法	1999
Joint-venture Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国中	1983

外合资企业法	
Environment and Natural Resources Protection Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国环境保护法	1989
Environment Impact Assessment Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国环境影响评价法	2002
Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife 中华人民共和国野生动物保护法	1989
The Law of the People's Republic of China on Animal Epidemic Prevention 中华人民共和国动物防疫法	1997
Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine 中华人民共和国动植物进出口检疫法	1991
Regulations of People's Republic of China on Wild Plants Protection 中华人民共和国野生植物保护条例	1997
List of Protective Wild Fauna and Flora in People's Republic and China 中华人民共和国保护性野生动植物名录	1989
Regulations of People's Republic of China on Protection of Natural Conservation Area 中华人民共和国自然保护区条例	1994
Air Pollution Control and Prevention Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国大气污染防治法	1995
Flood Control Law of P.R. China 中华人民共和国防洪法	1997
Law of the People's Republic of China on Water and Soil Conservation 中华人民共和国水土保持法	1982
Sand Control and Prevention Law of P. R. China 中华人民共和国防沙治沙法	1997
National Ecological Construction Planning 全国生态建设规划	
National Requirement of Environment Monitoring 环境监测的国家规定	
Regulation of Certificate of Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Project. 建设项目环境影响评价证书管理条例	
Standard of Waste Water Emission and Control Standard of Living Garbage Burial 污水排放标准、生活垃圾填埋污染控制标准	
Labour Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国劳动法	1994
Trade Union Law of People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国工会法	2001
Laws of the People's Republic of China on Work Safety 中华人民共和国安全生产法	2002
Scientific and Technological Achievement Transformation Law of P. R. China 中华人民共和国促进科技成果转化法	1996
Guidance on the Implementation of Labour Law of People's	1995

Republic of China 关于贯彻执行《中华人民共和国劳动法》若干问题的意见	
Notice on the Implementation of the Basic Salary Assurance System 劳动部关于实施最低工资保障体系的通知	1994
Timber Transportation Monitoring Regulations of Fujian Province 福建省森林防火实施办法	
Implement Regulation of State Own Forest Resource and Asset (Trial) 国有森林资源资产管理督查的实施办法(试行)	
Technique Guideline of Forest Resource and Asset Evaluation (Trial) 森林资源资产评估技术规范(试行)	
Selective Collection of Fujian Provincial Regulation on Forestry Harvest Management 福建省森林采伐管理政策选编	
Implementation Method of Forest Fire Prevention of Fujian Province 福建省森林防火实施办法	
Management Method of Timber Inspection Center of Fujian Province 福建省木材检验中心管理办法	
Management Method of Timber Inspection of Fujian Province 福建省木材检验工作管理办法	
Code of Conduct of Timber Inspector of Fujian Province 福建省木材检验员工作守则	
Forestry Regulation of Fujian Province 福建省森林条例	
Management Method of Timber Licensed Transportation of Fujian Province 福建省木材凭证运输管理办法	
Approval and Supervision Method of Timber Trading and Processing of Fujian Province 福建省木材经营加工批准和监督办法	
Management Method of Reviewing and Approval of Occupied Forest Land of Fujian Province 福建省占用征用林地审核审批管理办法	
Management Method of Forest Land of Fujian Province 福建省林地管理办法	
Management Method of Conflict on Tenure of Forest Land and Timber Resource of Fujian Province 福建省林木林地权属争议处理办法	
Regulation of Forest and Wild Animal Nature Protection District of Fujian Province 福建省森林和野生动物类型自然保护区管理条例	
Management Method of Forest Planting and Silviculture of Fujian Province (Trial) 福建省营造林工作管理办法(试行)	

Implementation Method of Forest Planting Quality Management and Accident Liability and Accusation System of Fujian Province 福建省造林质量管理及事故行政责任追究制度实施办法(试行)	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 湿地公约	
Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage 世界文化和自然遗产保护公约	
Convention on Biological Diversity 生物多样性保护公约	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 联合国气候变化框架公约	
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification 联合国防治沙漠公约	
General Outline of World Natural Resource Protection 世界自然资源保护大纲	
Plan of Human and Biological Circle 人与生物圈计划	
United Nation Proclamation of Meeting on Human Environment 联合国人类环境会议宣言	
Kyoto Protocol 京都议定书	
International Tropical Timber Agreement 国际热带木材协议	
International Labour Organization Conventions - C87 国际劳工组织 C87 协议自由组织保护公约	
International Labour Organization Conventions - C98 国际劳工组织 C98 组织与集体交易公约	
Guidelines and Codes of Best Practice 指南和最佳作业守则	Notes 备注
Technical Procedure of Forest Harvesting of Fujian Province 福建省森林采伐技术规程	
Technical Procedure of Thinning of Main Conifer Plantation of Fujian Province 福建省主要针叶造林树种抚育间伐技术规程	
Technical Procedure of Sealing Mountain and Sivilculture Operation of Fujian Province 福建省封山育林技术规程	
Technical Procedure of Forest Planting of Fujian Province 福建省造林技术规程	

5. **CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT, HARVESTING, SILVICULTURE AND MONITORING 森林经营.采伐.造林和监测的变化**

The following table shows significant changes that took place in the management, monitoring, harvesting and regeneration practices of the certificate holder over the certificate period.

下表说明证书持有者在证书有效期内发生在经营、监督、砍伐和造林作业的变化。

Description of Change 变化情况	Notes 备注
SURVEILLANCE 1 第 1 次监督审核	
SURVEILLANCE 2 第 2 次监督审核	
SURVEILLANCE 3 第 3 次监督审核	
SURVEILLANCE 4 第 4 次监督审核	

6. PREPARATION FOR THE EVALUATION 评估准备

6.1 Schedule 评估排程

The Evaluation was preceded by a pre-evaluation by SGS QUALIFOR during 21~22/June/2010. This examined the management systems and identified any gaps that might preclude certification. Information gathered was used to plan the main evaluation. Key stakeholders were identified.

在此次审核之前，SGS Qualifor 森林认证项目部于 2010 年 6 月 21~22 日进行了预评估。预评估检查了森林经营体系并识别了可以妨碍认证通过的差距。在主评估的策划时使用了预评估获得的信息。已经识别了主要的权益相关方

6.2 Team 评估小组

The table below shows the team that conducted the main evaluation and the independent specialist(s) that were selected to review the main evaluation report before certification is considered.

下表列出了主评估小组和在认证被考虑之前评审主评估报告的独立专家。

Evaluation Team 评估小组	Notes 备注
Team Leader 审核组长	Has a Science Bachelor with major in Marine Biology, more than 150 days FSC auditing, including more than 70 days of FSC/FM auditing, speaks Chinese and English. 海洋生物专业理学士，150 多天 FSC 审核经历，包括 70 多天森林审核经验，说中文和英语。
Local Specialist	Has a Bachelor Degree in Forestry from the Fujian Forestry University and is currently a

当地专家	Forest Professor of Fujian Agriculture and Forest University, and has more than 30 years of experience in the field of local forest management. 福建林学院林业学士，目前是福建农林大学林学教授，30多年森林管理研究经验，说中文和英语。
Peer Reviewers 预评估	Notes 备注
Peer Reviewer 1 同行评审专家 1	Has a Bachelor Degree in Forestry from the South-China Agriculture University and is currently a Forest Professor of Fujian Agriculture and Forest University, and has more than 30 years of experience in the field of local forest management. speaks Chinese and English. 华南农业大学林业学士，目前是福建农林大学林学教授，30多年森林管理和研究经验，说中文和英语。
Peer Reviewer 2 同行评审专家 2	Has a Bachelor Degree in Agriculture from the Zhejiang Forestry College and is currently a Forest Professor of Nanjing Forestry University, and has more than 20 years of experience in the field of local forest management, speaks Chinese and English. 浙江林学院农学学士，目前是南京林业大学教授，20多年森林经营研究经验，说中文和英语。

6.3 Checklist Preparation 检查表准备

A checklist was prepared that consisted of the documents listed below. This checklist was prepared using the FSC-endorsed national or regional standard.

准备检查表包括下表中文件。检查表采纳 Qualifor 通用森林管理检查表。

or

A checklist was prepared that consisted of the documents listed below. This checklist was prepared by adapting the QUALIFOR generic forest management checklist.

检查表基于中国以前的评审项目，可以在网站www.sgs.com/forestry上获取。

This adaptation included canvassing comments from stakeholders 4 weeks before the field evaluation. Comments were received from 5 number of stakeholders that included 1 ENGOs, 1 Government Departments and 3 Academics. A copy of this checklist is available on the SGS Qualifor website, www.sgs.com/forestry.

检查表基于中国以前的评审项目，可以在网站www.sgs.com/forestry上获取。

Standard Used in Evaluation 评估使用的 检查表	Effective Date 生效期	Version Nr 版本号	Changes to Standard 标准变更
SGS Qualifor: Generic Forest Management Standard (AD33) adapted for China SGS Qualifor 中国区森林认证标准	23/August/2010 2010年8月23日	AD33-CN-06	

6.4 Stakeholder notification 权益相关方通知

A wide range of stakeholders were contacted 6 weeks before the planned evaluation to inform them of the evaluation and ask for their views on relevant forest management issues. These included environmental interest groups, local government agencies and forestry authorities, forest user groups, and workers' unions. Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded at the end of this Public Summary.

在主评估前 6 周，联系了主要的权益相关方，并征求了他们对于认证的相关看法和意见。这些相关方包括：环境保护组织、当地政府机构和林业主管部门、森林使用团体和工人组织等。收到的相关方看法和意见在公开摘要的最后。

7. THE EVALUATION 评估

The Main Evaluation was conducted in the steps outlined below. 主评估按照如下步骤进行。

7.1 Opening meeting 首次会议

An opening meeting was held at head office of Erdu Forest Farm of Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd.

The scope of the evaluation was explained and schedules were determined. Record was kept of all persons that attended this meeting.

首次会议于邵武富源林业有限公司二都林场办公室进行，会上讨论了评审范围和评审计划。与会人员签到记录被保存。

7.2 Document review 文件评审

A review of the main forest management documentation was conducted to evaluate the adequacy of coverage of the QUALIFOR Programme requirements. This involved examination of policies, management plans, systems, procedures, instructions and controls.

评审了森林经营文件，以确定文件是否覆盖了 Qualifor 程序要求，包括检查政策，方案，体系，程序，指导和控制方法。

7.3 Sampling and Evaluation Approach 抽查和评估方法

A detailed record of the following is available in section B of the evaluation report. This section does not form part of the public summary, but includes information on:

评审报告 B 部分包括以下详细记录，这些记录并不是公开摘要的部分。

- Sampling methodology and rationale; 抽样方法和比率
- FMUs included in the sample; 抽样的森林经营单元
- Sites visited during the field evaluation; and 评审的现场
- Man-day allocation. 人天数

7.4 Field assessments 实地检查

Field assessments aimed to determine how closely activities in the field complied with documented management systems and QUALIFOR Programme requirements. Interviews with staff, operators and contractors were conducted to determine their familiarity with and their application of policies, procedures and practices that are relevant to their activities. A carefully

selected sample of sites was visited to evaluate whether practices met the required performance levels.

现场评审目的是为了确认森林现场的经营行为与公司文件化管理体系和 Qualifor 程序要求的符合。通过与员工、操作工和合同方的谈话来确认他们对于政策、程序和操作的熟悉状况。参观了仔细抽样的现场用于评估操作是否满足作业要求的水平

7.5 Stakeholder interviews 权益相关方交谈

Meetings or telephone interviews were held with stakeholders as determined by the responses to notification letters and SGS discretion as to key stakeholders that should be interviewed. These aimed to:

通过与相关方电话或会谈，根据他们对通知信函的反馈和 SGS 的判断确定是否为应该面谈的关键相关方。目的是：

- clarify any issues raised and the company’s responses to them; 阐明他们提出的问题和对公司的反响
- obtain additional information where necessary; and 必要时，获得其它额外信息
- obtain the views of key stakeholders that did not respond to the written invitation sent out before the evaluation. 对未在正审前对书面邀请信未有反馈的关键相关方，获得他们的观点。

Nr of Stakeholders contacted 联系上的权益相关方数量	Nr of Interviews with 反馈的数量		
	NGOs	Government 政府	Other 其他
MAIN EVALUATION 主评估			
100	1	3	4
SURVEILLANCE 1 第 1 次监督审核			
SURVEILLANCE 2 第 2 次监督审核			
SURVEILLANCE 3 第 3 次监督审核			
SURVEILLANCE 4 第 4 次监督审核			

Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded under paragraph 13 of this Public Summary.

公开摘要的第 13 部分记录了收到的权益相关方的回应和评论。

7.6 Summing up and closing meeting 评估总结和末次会议

At the conclusion of the field evaluation, findings were presented to company management at a closing meeting. Any areas of non-conformance with the QUALIFOR Programme were raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

在末次会议上，与公司管理层汇报评估的结论。不符合项分类为：

- Major CARs - which must be addressed and re-assessed before certification can proceed
重大不符合项-需要在发证前得到改正和验证
- Minor CARs - which do not preclude certification, but must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will be checked at the first surveillance visit
轻微不符合项-不影响发证，但要求在规定时间内得到改正，并于第一次监督访问时得到验证。

A record was kept of persons that attended this meeting.

与会人员签到记录保存。

8. EVALUATION RESULTS 评估结果

Detailed evaluation findings are included in Section B of the evaluation report. This does not form part of the public summary. For each QUALIFOR requirement, these show the related findings, and any observations or corrective actions raised. The main issues are discussed below.

具体的评估发现在本评估报告 B 部分详细描述。这不属于公开信息的部分。根据 QUALIFOR 要求，这些记录了相关的发现，包括所有的观察项和不符合项。描述如下：

8.1 Findings related to the general QUALIFOR Programme 与 QUALIFOR 项目要求相关的总体评估发现

PRINCIPLE 原则 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND FSC PRINCIPLES 法律和 FSC 原则的符合性	
Criterion 标准 1.1 Respect for national and local laws and administrative requirements 遵守法律法规和行政规章	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	The applicable 24 international agreements, 84 national laws and governmental regulations, 19 local laws and regulations and operational guidelines have been collected. By reviewing forestry operations documents and activities records, interviewing forest managers and checking the forestry activities performance during the field visit, it was found that forest management could meet national and local laws and administrative requirements. 林场收集了相关法律法规和政府规章，包括 24 项国际公约 84 项国家法律法规 19 项地方规定。林场的文件和记录以及和林场管理人员面谈以及实地检查发现这些法律规章得到了实施。
Criterion 标准 1.2 Payment of legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges 缴纳法律规定的税费	
Strengths 优势	

Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The payment records of legally prescribed fees and taxes, including payment of replanting fund, business tax and city construction tax, were checked, and these payments were found compliant with legislation and government requirements.</p> <p>查看了林场支付的税费情况记录 (含育林基金、营业税、城建税等), 符合法律法规和政府要求.</p>
Criterion 1.3 Respect for provisions of international agreements Criterion	
标准 1.3 Respect for provisions of international agreements 遵守国际协议	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The company collected relevant international agreements and UN conventions and showed the requirement in the forest management documentations; by interview, the forest managers were found aware of those requirements.</p> <p>林场收集了相关的国际公约,并在森林经营的相关文件中体现. 面谈林场管理人员发现他们有相关知识.</p>
Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws and regulations, and the FSC P&C	
标准 1.4 法律法规和 FSC 原则与标准之间的冲突	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>No such conflict was found.</p> <p>未发现此类冲突。</p>
Criterion 1.5 Protection of forests from illegal activities	
标准 1.5 防止森林非法活动	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The hunting and grazing are forbidden in China. There are 55 forest guards who patrol their responsible compartments and record everyday what they find during the patrolling. The evaluation performance of forest guarding has been established.</p> <p>按照国家法律规定, 在林区禁止打猎和放牧. 林场有护林员 55 名. 并建立评估体系以监控护林工作绩效。</p>
Criterion 1.6 Demonstration of a long-term commitment to the FSC P&C	

标准 1.6 FSC P&C 证明长期遵守 FSC 原则与标准	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The long-term commitment was described in the forest policy and management plan, which could be found on notice board on the company and was communicated to staff in of all the forest farms, which meets the FSC P&C requirements.</p> <p>在森林经营方案和森林经营目标方针中都有此描述，该承诺发布在公司公告栏上，认证范围内的林场都遵守符合 FSC 原则和标准规定的同一森林经营方案。</p>
PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES	
原则 2：所有权、使用权和责任	
Criterion 2.1 Demonstration of land tenure and forest use rights	
标准 2.1 土地所有权和森林使用权的证明	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The tenure and use rights are clear and forest farm edges are clearly demarcated in the map. No conflicts exist.</p> <p>与权益相关方,如当地政府部门，当地村民进行了沟通并检查了林权证，权属以及边界清楚无争议。</p>
Criterion 2.2 Local communities' legal or customary tenure or use rights	
标准 2.2 当地居民的法定的或传统的所有所有权或使用权	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>No citizens live in the forest area. It is defined in the management documents that local citizens are permitted to enjoy the recreation in the forest, which shows the management respects the traditional rights of local people.</p> <p>林区内没有居民。公司文件 规定 附近居民可以去林地里休闲活动等，体现公司尊重当地居民的这些传统权利。</p>
Criterion 2.3 Disputes over tenure claims and use rights	
标准 2.3	
Strengths 优势	

Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The copy of the <i>Resolution Measures on Resolving the Ownership Disputes of Forest Trees and Forestland</i> was available and will be implemented accordingly where there is conflict. Up to now, there is no conflict.</p> <p>收集了《林木林地权属争议处理办法》，如有冲突，将遵照执行；目前，还没有此类冲突发生。</p>
PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS	
原则 3：原住民的权利	
<i>Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples' control of forest management</i>	
标准 3.1 原住民对森林经营的控制	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>No indigenous people are to be found within or near the FMU.</p> <p>林场内外无原住民。</p>
<i>Criterion 3.2 Maintenance of indigenous peoples' resources or tenure rights</i>	
标准 3.2 原住民的资源或所有权的保持	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>Not applicable since there is no indigenous people in the forest farm or outside the forest farm.</p> <p>不适用 - 林场内外无原住民。</p>
<i>Criterion 3.3 Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples</i>	
标准 3.3 对原住民而言重要的特殊文化、生态、经济或宗教信仰保护地点。	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>Forest manager and stakeholders worked together to identify and describe the sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance. Temple, grave were identified and protected meeting local culture requirement. The HCVF zones have been identified and marked in field and mapped.</p> <p>林场管理人员与利益相关者合作认定并描述具有特殊文化、历史、生态、经济或宗教意义的</p>

	点。识别了庙宇，坟墓并按照当地习惯加以保护。识别并在地图上标记高保护价值森林保护区。
<p>Criterion 3.4 Compensation of indigenous peoples for the application of their traditional knowledge</p> <p>标准 3.4 对使用原住民传统知识的补偿。</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable since there is no indigenous people in the forest farm. 不适用 - 林场无原住民。
<p>PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS RIGHTS</p> <p>原则 4：社区关系和工人权利</p>	
<p>Criterion 4.1 Employment, training, and other services for local communities</p> <p>标准 4.1 雇用、培训和提供给当地社区的其他服务</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>All of the contractors and employees are local citizens and the contracting and recruitment procedure is open and fair, no young labour or child labour will be employed. The local citizens are permitted to enjoy recreation in the forest. The forest farm also donates some money to local road construction and cultural entertainment for local citizens.</p> <p>林场的承包商和雇用的员工都是当地人，招聘程序公开公平，没有招收青少年工或童工。林场允许当地人到林地休闲等。林场有捐款支持当地道路建设和居民的文化活动。</p>
<p>Criterion 4.2 Compliance with health and safety regulations</p> <p>标准 4.2 符合健康与安全规章</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>Training on health and safety operation was conducted to ensure operators' awareness of safety and healthy of operations. During the period of harvesting and forestation actives, operators live in the apartment house in work area close to operation fields, all operators would not stay in the field overnight, the living facilities meet standard requirement. The forest farm also provides subsidies to employees and promotes the awareness of contagious illness and endemic diseases.</p> <p>对员工进行了适当的培训，使之能够安全操作林业作业机械和工具。在采伐，造林等作业期间，工人居住在工区内的宿舍里，居住条件能够满足基本要求。林场提供医疗补贴给职工，并</p>

	积极宣传有关传染病、地方病知识。
Criterion 4.3 Workers' rights to organise and negotiate with employers	
标准 4.3 工人组织和与雇主谈判的权利	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The forest farm files the ILO Convention 98 and the managers and employees were found aware the requirements. There is labour union for the workers in the forest farm and union member meetings are conducted periodically; workers voluntarily sign collective working contract with the management of their own choices.</p> <p>林场收集了国际劳工组织 98 号公约，林场有工会，工会代表林场工人的权利并定期开会，林场和员工自愿签订了集体劳动协议。</p>
Criterion 4.4 Social impact evaluations and consultation	
标准 4.4 社会影响评估和咨询	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>Social impacts were identified and described in the management plan, including the jobs created and the income increase of local citizens.</p> <p>Local stakeholders were contacted and consulted, the consultation records showed the consultation topics detailing forestry operations. Feedback was positive and actions were taken, where necessary, in terms of suggestions and opinions received from stakeholders.. This was confirmed by the stakeholder consultation conducted by SGS.</p> <p>识别了社会影响并在森林经营方案中进行了描述：包括就业机会和当地居民收入增加，以及为社会提供的木质和非木质林产品。</p> <p>林场联系当地的权益相关方并收集了当地相关方的意见和建议，咨询记录显示咨询的议题具体到了森林作业活动，他们反馈是正面的，林场对这些意见和建议采取了必要的措施。这在 SGS 进行的权益相关方咨询中得到了确认。</p>
Criterion 4.5 Resolution of grievances and settlement of compensation claims	
标准 4.5 冤屈和补偿的解决	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The national regulations on the resolution of grievances and settlement of compensations are collected and the forest managers commits the regulations will be implemented once there is internal or external issue, although up to now no such issue happens.</p> <p>林场收集了国家规定，并声明按国家规定处理内外部争议，目前还没有发生此种争</p>

	议。
PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST	
原则 5：森林的获益	
Criterion 5.1 <i>Economic viability taking full environmental, social, and operational costs into account</i>	
标准 5.1 考虑到了全部环境、社会和运行成本后的林场的经济能力	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>According to the Chapter 3 of Forest Management plan, the main income comes from the round log and the figures, such as budget and production volume, are based on the production history and forest resource and are therefore reasonable.</p> <p>The forest manager constitutes the annual financial expenditure plan. The annual investment plan includes the forest management cost, social cost (such as costs incurred through recreational use of the forests), environmental cost (such as soil and water resource impacts) and the forest productivity maintenance cost, e.g. timber production cost, forest maintenance cost, thinning cost and re-generation cost.</p> <p>根据森林经营方案的第 3 章 - 森林经营规划，主要收入来自原木木材产品，预测收入合理，主要是依据生产历史完成情况和资源调查情况来确定每年的预算和总产值。</p> <p>林场每年制定“年度木材生产经营计划”、“年度营林生产投资计划”、“年度林木管护计划”。年度投资计划中包括森林经营成本，包括社会（如，降低森林休闲乐趣）和环境成本（如对土壤和水资源的影响）、维持森林生产力成本，如木材生产成本、森林管护费、森林抚育费和更新造林费。</p>
Criterion 5.2 <i>Optimal use and local processing of forest products</i>	
标准 5.2 林产品的优化使用和当地加工	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The timber products are round log, branches and harvesting remains. All the round logs are sold or processed in the local factory and the harvesting remains are left in the forest or collected for fire wood.</p> <p>林木产品主要是原木、枝桠材和采伐剩余物，原木直接销售当地木材加工厂，采伐剩余物留在林区或作为薪材。</p>
Criterion 5.3 <i>Waste minimisation and avoidance of damage to forest resources</i>	
标准 5.3 将森林资源浪费最小化以及避免破坏资源	
Strengths 优势	

Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>Harvesting volume and intensity are strictly controlled according to government approved AAC. Harvesting operations were found to be compliance with national and local technique guideline. No damage to young trees and remaining trees was found, the operators were found familiar with their tasks. All the trees cut were bucked at the harvesting site, extracted, loaded onto a truck at the road and transported immediately, no deterioration was found.</p> <p>采伐的数量和强度得到了严格控制，不超过政府批准的年采伐限额。采伐作业符合国家和地方技术规程，实地检查没有发现幼树损伤或剩余树损坏的情况，采伐作业人员对自身工作熟悉。林木采伐后现场加工成原木，装满路边卡车后立即运出。</p>
Criterion 5.4 Forest management and the local economy	
标准 5.4 森林经营和当地经济	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The main forest product of Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd was the round log which was mainly sold in the local market; the NTFP is mushroom, medicinal plant; and bamboo shoot. These products are sold in the local market and used by local consumers or manufacturer.</p> <p>邵武富源林业发展有限公司的主要林产品是原木，主要在当地销售，非木质林产品主要有野生蘑菇，药用植物和竹笋。这些产品在当地消费或加工。</p>
Criterion 5.5 Maintenance of the value of forest services and resources	
标准 5.5 森林服务价值和资源的维持	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The forest managers are fully aware of the quantity and distribution of the forest resource and service functions, the harvesting operations include main harvest and low productivity forest regeneration. In the forestry operations, it is required that forest resources be protected against damage.</p> <p>林场的森林经营管理者充分了解资源的分布和数量、森林的各种服务功能，进行主伐及低产林改造等采伐经营措施。在森林作业活动中注意操作，避免对森林资源的破坏。</p>
Criterion 5.6 Harvest levels	
标准 5.6 采伐水平	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance	The forest management business plan has defined the annual harvest principle as follows:

<p>符合性</p>	<p>Volume of annual harvest should loss than volume of annual growth.</p> <p>In 2010 year, the annual forest average growth is 56600 m³, and the annual harvesting volume is 38600 m³. It meets above principle.</p> <p>The company would application harvesting according to annual forest growth to local government. And it would be harvesting after got harvesting license.</p> <p>The actual harvest quantity in the forest will be collected and compared with the predicted and planned figure by special staff. This figure is input to the data base of forest resources. Based on this data, the annual harvest plan is established, including the harvest intensity and frequency of each forest farm.</p> <p>森林经营方案已经规定了年采伐的依据即，采伐量(大约 3.86 万 m³)小于年生长量(大约 5.66 万 m³)。</p> <p>每年林场要报告年度实际采伐量，并与预定的采伐量进行对比分析。</p> <p>每年根据林场的 AAC、间伐和更新造林数据更新森林资源数据库。根据各年度森林资源的动态变化数据，计算了各林场的可持续采伐的强度和频率。</p>
<p>PRINCIPLE 原则 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT 环境影响</p>	
<p>Criterion 6.1 Environmental impacts evaluation</p> <p>标准 6.1 环境影响评价</p>	
<p>Strengths 优势</p>	
<p>Weaknesses 劣势</p>	<p>Not all potential environmental impacts identified during assessments are considered during operations and planning and ensure that adverse impacts are avoided or mitigated. So Minor CAR # 02 was raised.</p> <p>在作业和规划进行中，没有考虑评估中识别的所有可能的环境影响并确保负面的影响被避免或减小。轻微不符合项 # 02。</p>
<p>Compliance 符合性</p>	<p>It is defined in the management plan how the EIAs are carried out and how the EIAs are controlled before, during and after the forestry operation, where appropriate. The EIA for forestry operations has been defined in detail, including identifying the impacts on water resource, soil and biodiversity such as change of water quality, soil erosion and compaction and biodiversity reduction; the correctness of the impact identification is required to be confirmed according to the monitoring result. It is defined that EIA point should be set before the operation is carried out. The operations procedure or method will be updated considering the change of the environment to ensure the damage to environment be minimized.</p> <p>Environmental impacts have been evaluated. Records showed that the EIA was conducted as per requirement, such as the felling and burning for weeding.</p> <p>No non-forestry operations have taken place recently in the forest. Only forest operation, e.g. forestation and harvesting, happen in the forest farm. For non-forestry operations, the FMU is required to comply with the Environment Impact Assessment Law of People's Republic of China.</p> <p>林场的经营方案中对森林作业的环境影响评估和控制作了详细的规定，规定各项营林作业开始前后，对经营活动对环境的影响进行评估，森林作业的环境影响包括对水源、土壤环境和生物多样性的评估，项目包括水质改变和土壤板结、退化以及生物多样性降低等，并根据监测结果来确认评估的准确性，根据需要改进作业方式方法及技术，确保营林作业的环境破坏程度降至最低。记录显示林场按规定做了环境影响评价，包括采伐、炼山和引种等。</p> <p>林场没有营林以外的经营活动。对于非森林作业活动，林场必须遵守中华人民共和国环境影响</p>

	评价法。
<p>Criterion 6.2 Protection of rare, threatened and endangered species</p> <p>标准 6.2 珍稀、受威胁和濒危物种的保护</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The forest farm conducts the monitoring of biodiversity and RT&E species: 16 monitoring points of wild animals and wild plants have been set up. Monitoring frequency is once per a year and to know the change of the species and distribution changes, the monitoring of wild animals will be conducted once every two years and monitoring of natural plants will be conducted once a year.</p> <p>The HCVF was set aside with the consultation with local experts and government agencies against this. The management plan, which includes the monitoring programme for HCVF has been established and carried out to maintain and improve HCV of the forest.</p> <p>林场进行生物多样性、珍稀濒危物种的监测，在本场辖区范围内，设置 16 固定监测点,监测频次为一年一次，进行生物多样性和珍稀濒危物种的监测，以便随时掌握物种变化情况。</p> <p>在与公认的专家和政府管理部门咨询后识别了高保护价值森林，制定了高保护价值森林的经营方案，其中包括了监测方案，以保护和提高高保护价值特性。</p>
<p>Criterion 6.3 Maintenance of ecological functions and values</p> <p>标准 6.3 生态功能和价值的维持</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>For the habitat of RT&E species, which was defined the major ecology protection forest as local laws requirements. The major ecology protection forest was forbidden harvesting, and for the general ecology forest, thinning is strictly controlled.</p> <p>For the harvesting site, the renewal planting will be conducted in time to minimize the negative impacts and facilitate the growth of the young forest. To ensure the ecological benefit, the grazing in the whole forest farm is forbidden and in some FMUs where necessary, the collecting of hay or dry branches is also forbidden.</p> <p>Furthermore, according to latest resource data and local forestry regulation, 4154.27 ha of the FMU were categorized as major ecology protection forest with full protection to maintain and 649.9 ha of FMU were categorized as general ecology protection forest.</p> <p>对于珍稀、受威胁和濒危物种的生存栖息地，公司文件规定对于重点严禁采伐作业，保证物种不受破坏。</p> <p>及时进行采伐迹地更新，加强新植幼林的抚育管理，促进幼树生长，对于重点生态林，枝桠也应留在森林里。</p> <p>根据最近资源调查数据和当地森林规划规定，重点生态公益林有 4154.27 公顷，一般生态公益林有 649.9 公顷，实施全面保护。</p>

Criterion 6.4 Protection of representative samples of existing ecosystems	
标准 6.4 现有生态系统的代表性物种的保护	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>According to the latest forest resource data and local regulation, 4154.27 ha of the FMU were categorized as major ecology protection forest and 649.9 ha of FMU were categorized as general ecology protection forest including maintain and improve the natural biodiversity of the local forest and existing ecosystems.</p> <p>根据最新资源调查数据和当地森林规划规定，重点生态公益林有 4154.27 公顷，一般生态公益林有 649.9 公顷,这些林地被划定为生物多样性方面的森林，实施全面保护。</p>
Criterion 6.5 Protection against damage to soils, residual forest and water resources during operations	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	<p>Operators are not able to implement adequate emergency procedures for clean up following accidental oil and chemical spillages. So Minor CAR # 01 was raised.</p> <p>作业人员不能了解并执行适当的紧急程序以清除由于事故溢出的油和化学品。不符合项#01。</p>
Compliance 符合性	<p>The environmental sensitive activities have been identified, such as felling and burning for weeding; the operation guideline has been documented based on the advices raised in the EIA, the documented requirement was implemented and timely updated where necessary; the documents meet national and local best operational guideline.</p> <p>The environmental sensitive forestry operations have been identified and the operation guidelines minimizing the impact were determined and operators were trained against these requirements. Design and inspection records of forestry operations, such as harvesting and planting, showed that the guidelines were implemented and onsite observation confirmed the implementation of these guidelines.</p> <p>The fire control system was complete, with the fire warning label hanging at the exit of the forest and 55 forest guards being assigned the fire reporting task; it is required that the fire is reported to forest fire control department in county and then to that in provincial, and all staff must join in the fire extinguishing work once a fire broken out. Fire records were maintained.</p> <p>识别了环境敏感作业活动，如采伐、炼山等；根据环评提出的措施制订了作业指南文件，并加以实施和根据实际情况及时改进，这些文件规定符合国家和地方最佳作业指南要求。</p> <p>识别了这些环境敏感的森林作业并在文件中规定了减少影响的作业方法并培训员工使之掌握。实地观察和采伐和造林等作业活动的设计和验收记录显示这些措施得到了实施。</p> <p>建立了完善的防火体系,防火区域的标识明显 55 名护林员和防火员,发生险情全员参与并报告省市林业消防部门,火灾记录统一保存。</p>
Criterion 6.6 Chemical pest management	
标准 6.6 化学杀虫剂管理	

Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The chemical management system has been established and it is required that the chemical pesticide forbidden by FSC shall not be used; chemical user and chemical store keeper have been trained as necessary and relevant PPE was available. Due to few pest and disease during the last years, except those pesticides used in the nursery as shown in above Section 1, no pesticide was found being used in the forest farm.</p> <p>建立了化学品使用与管理制度，禁止使用 FSC 禁用的杀虫剂，对化学药品保管和使用人员进行严格的培训，并配备了必须的防护用品。除了上述农药清单中提到的在苗圃里使用的农药外，林场没有使用农药。</p>
<p>Criterion 6.7 Use and disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes</p> <p>标准 6.7 化学品及其容器、液体和固体无机废弃物的使用和处理</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The chemical containers were recycled by the chemical suppliers, which was a common practice and for dangerous chemical containers (such as for pesticide) it is a legal requirement in China. Other waste, including non-recycled waste, was disposed in an environmental responsible way in all places where waste sites were set and used.</p> <p>化学品容器按当地普遍做法，而其中危险化学品容器如农药按国家法规由化学品供应商回收使用。</p> <p>The forest farm signs contract with contractors ensuring they comply with the criterion requirement; the forest farm also trained the operators and monitored the operations. By interviewing the operators, they were found aware of the general requirement about the disposal of garbage.</p> <p>和承包商签订了相关协议,并向相关人员提供培训，并监督实施；面谈员工发现他们知道垃圾的处理。</p>
<p>Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents and genetically modified organisms</p> <p>标准 6.8 生物控制媒介和基因改良生物的使用</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>Except that the Beauveria which is a kind of bacterium grown in the body of <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> (Walker) and has been used for a long time in the local forest, no use of biological control agents or genetically modified organisms was found to be used in the forest farm; it is defined in the documents that the forest farm will not use them.</p> <p>除了已经在当地长期使用的白僵菌外，没有发现使用了生物控制媒介和基因改良生物，文件规定不使用其他生物控制媒介和基因改良生物。</p>

Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species	
标准 6.9 外来物种的使用	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	No exotic species were used and found. 没有发现外来物种的引用。
Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses	
标准 6.10 森林转化成人工林和非林用途	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	There has been no conversion of any forests since the establishment of the single local species planting forests with main species as Fir since 1980, which had become mixed forest because of low intensive operations. 自从 1980 年造人工林以来，没有任何森林被转化。这些人工林主要是杉木林，由于经营强度不大，已经成为混交林。
PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLAN	
原则 7: 森林经营方案	
Criterion 7.1 Management plan requirements	
标准 7.1 森林经营方案要求	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	The "Forest Management Plan" was established, which includes eleven chapters with the following as the main point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management objectives, including social, economic and environmental objectives; - the forest resource status included in the scope, including environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands; - monitoring of forest growth and dynamics, and annual harvest plan; - environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments; - maps describing the forest resource base including planned management activities and land ownership;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used. - Management of High Conservation Value Forest. - 经营方案和及其支持文件应提供： - 经营目标;包括社会，经济和环境目标; - 对管理的森林资源、环境限制因素、土地使用和所有权的状况、社会经济条件以及相邻土地概况的描述; - 年度采伐强度和树种选择的理论基础; - 监测森林生长和动态的规定; - 基于环境评估的环境保障措施; - 描述森林资源基地包括保护区、规划的经营活动和土地所有权的地图; - 采伐技术和设备的描述及使用理由. - 高保护价值森林的经营 <p>At the end of each year, the result of the implementation of the management plan will be reviewed, the deviation from the plan is required to be analyzed and resulted actions be taken where necessary.</p> <p>每年底上报森林经营计划的执行情况，并说明了偏离计划的原因以及必要时采取的措施。</p>
<p>Criterion 7.2 Management plan revision</p> <p>标准 7.2 森林经营方案修订</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The forest management plan is required to be updated at least once in five years. Some staffs were specified for the forest management plan revision. The updated forest plan (2010-2015) has included the latest data from the resource inventory information finished recently, the latest science and technology such as GPS and remote sensing technology is used for this function.</p> <p>森林经营方案是去年制定的，公司计划每 5 年修改一次。公司职员专门负责编辑和修订年度森林经营规划。公司根据桉树育种的新研究进展和其他科学技术的发展（如，GPS）对森林经营方案（2010~2015）进行了修改。</p>
<p>Criterion 7.3 Training and supervision of forest workers</p> <p>标准 7.3 林业工人的培训和监督</p>	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	<p>Not all managers and supervisors (including those employed by contractors) have received adequate education, training or experience to ensure that they are able to plan and organize forestry operations in accordance with organisations' plans, policies and procedures. So Minor CAR # 04 was raised.</p>

	<p>管理人员和监督人员（包括合同承包商雇佣的）得到了足够的教育、培训或（有）足够的经验并不能确保能够按照组织的计划、政策和程序计划和组织森林作业。不符合项 #04.</p>
<p>Compliance 符合性</p>	<p>There is long-term training plan and forest operators are periodically trained according to the annual training plan. Each year before operations began, the seedling raising operators, forestation operators and harvesting operators will be trained so that they are familiar with the operation technique requirements, the operators who participate in the training will receive training certificates which will be checked by government forestry department during their operation. Other trainings, such as health and safety trainings, are also conducted.</p> <p>林场有长期战略性的培训计划，林场职工按年度计划进行定期培训。育苗、造林、抚育和采伐员工要在每年作业前进行培训，以使他们熟悉管理体系和新技术，每年发证和验证。林场还开展了其它如健康与安全方面的培训。所有技术工人和管理者均持证上岗。</p>
<p>Criterion 7.4 Public availability of the management plan elements</p> <p>标准 7.4 森林经营方案的公开摘要</p>	
<p>Strengths 优势</p>	
<p>Weaknesses 劣势</p>	
<p>Compliance 符合性</p>	<p>The public summary of forest management plan, which included all required elements, has been announced and made available to stakeholders, including the Forest Bureau of Shaowu town, staff in the forest farm, citizens in villages, etc.</p> <p>林场于 2010 年公开发行了森林经营方案（FMP）的摘要，摘要公布在林场办公室公告栏，也发放给林场周围的村民、林场职工、当地政府等。</p>
<p>PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION</p> <p>原则 8：监测和评估</p>	
<p>Criterion 8.1 Frequency, intensity and consistency of monitoring</p> <p>标准 8.1 监测的频率、强度和一致性</p>	
<p>Strengths 优势</p>	
<p>Weaknesses 劣势</p>	
<p>Compliance 符合性</p>	<p>The monitoring programs of all forestry operations have been defined according to the national and local technique procedure, the monitoring indicators and acceptance criteria have been defined in each program. Regular monitoring is required to be conducted after the operations finished, and monitoring intensity is strong.</p> <p>The monitoring records, reports and documentations are maintained. Special monitoring officers have been assigned for the operations monitor. They raise corrective actions for the issues found and actions will be implemented in the future forest operations.</p> <p>林场根据国家和地方的相关技术规程，制定了各项森林经营活动的监测方案，包括监测指标和接受准则。林场在各项森林经营活动结束后不定期进行检查和验收，监测强度大。</p> <p>林场保存了各项森林经营活动的监测记录、监测报告和监测档案。林场专门设监测人员负责执行监测工作。监测人员根据监测报告能够及时提出整改措施，并在将来的森林经营活动中加以</p>

	实施。
Criterion 8.2 Research and data collection for monitoring	
标准 8.2 监测的研究和数据收集	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The harvesting volume, renewal data, pest and disease monitoring data and wild flora and fauna data and non-timber forest resource inventory are collected and input to the forest resources data.</p> <p>The financial section records all the costs of the forest operations, analyses and plans the financial activities once a season.</p> <p>For the outsourced operations, the operation techniques requirements and monitoring and acceptance criteria have been defined in the outsource contract. T</p> <p>The operations will be monitored accordingly.</p> <p>林场每年根据采伐量、间伐数据和更新造林数据、病虫害监测数据、野生动植物监测数据及时更新森林资源数据库。</p> <p>林场财务科负责记录各项森林经营活动（主伐、抚育伐和更新造林等）的成本，并按季度进行分析、规划。</p> <p>针对森林作业外包情况，采伐技术要求及监督办法等已经在合同中明确，林场作相应监督。</p>
Criterion 8.3 Chain of custody	
标准 8.3 产销监管链	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	<p>For 1933.3 ha forest not included in the certification, the logs storage procedures has been established, and the forest manger know this procedures, it would be followed up during the surveillance 1. So observation # 01 was raised.</p> <p>目前林场还有经营非认证范围内的一代林 1933.3 公顷，与管理人员访谈了解到，进行林木堆楞及销售时应区分的规定已经建立。这将在监督访问时关注。观察项# 01。</p>
Compliance 符合性	<p>For a typical clear cut, the border trees to be harvested will be marked as per technique requirement so that the mark could be seen even if the tree is felled. The timber transportation sheet will be used to record the harvesting site (compartment and sub-compartment). All the documents and records, including the timber selling contract, logs production records are well maintained.</p> <p>对典型皆伐，在所有要采伐的伐区的边沿树上按技术规程规定标记，使得采伐后木材也能看到标记。对抚育伐，则按相应的规定和标记进行择伐。林场用木材运输记录和过磅单记录所生产原木的采伐地点（林班和小班）。所有采伐林木的产量档案齐全，如木材出售合同,木材码单等。</p>
Criterion 8.4 Incorporation of monitoring results into the management plan	
标准 8.4 将监测结果结合入森林经营方案中	

Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The monitoring records of harvesting, planting and resources inventory records are well maintained. These records are collected and analyzed once a year and then the forest resource statistic report are completed as the monitoring result report showing the forest dynamic status, and the information is incorporated into the management plan.</p> <p>林场资源和营林科部门对木材生产、营林生产和森林资源监测活动记录保存良好。监测结果分年度进行统计分析，形成年度“森林资源统计报表”，报告监测结果。</p>
Criterion 8.5 Publicly available summary of monitoring	
标准 8.5 公众可获取的监测结果摘要	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	<p>Monitor plan, monitoring results and analysis of HCVF has been announced on official website, but one monitor result was not showed, i.e. , the monitor result of drink water origin was not showed on the website. Minor CAR #03 was raised.</p> <p>高保森林的监测方案、监测结果和分析已在邵武林场官网公布，但没有公布所有监测结果数据--饮用水源地监测结果没有公布。提出轻微不符合项#03.</p>
Compliance 符合性	<p>The summary of monitoring has been documented and is publicly available, it could be found on Shaowu forest bureau www.swlyj.cn .</p> <p>监测结果和分析的公开摘要在经营方案的摘要中得到体现，公众可获取,公布在网站 www.swlyj.cn.</p>
PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS	
原则 9：高保护价值森林	
Criterion 9.1 Evaluation to determine high conservation value attributes	
标准 9.1 确定高保护价值特性的评估	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>The forest farm consulted local experts and local government agencies on wild plants and animals, checked the encyclopaedia of local area and conducted a wild flora and fauna survey in the forest, three kinds of HCVF with total ha of 3547.7 were determined and demarcated in the map.</p> <p>林场咨询了当地专家和地方政府,查找了当地地方志,以及开展了实地野生动植物全面考察,确定了两类共 3547.7 公顷的高保护价值森林，分布地图已经绘制。</p>
Criterion 9.2 Consultation process	
标准 9.2 咨询过程	

Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>Consulting the local experts from WWF, China Forest Academic, Fujian Agriculture and Forest University and local forest administration, etc., the HCVF characteristic and distribution were determined. The consultation records were available.</p> <p>咨询了 WWF、中国林科院、福建农林大学和地方林业局的专家后确定了高保护价值森林的特性和分布。咨询记录有保存。</p>
Criterion 9.3 Measures to maintain and enhance high conservation value attributes	
标准 9.3 高保护价值特性的维持和加强措施	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>Consulting the local experts, the HCVF characteristic and distribution were determined and based on this, a detailed protection management plan was established and carried out; a monitoring and actions programme was included in the plan so that problems may be identified and corrective and preventive actions be taken.</p> <p>咨询了专家后确定了高保护价值森林的特性和分布，并在此基础上制定了详细的高保护价值森林的经营方案，方案已经开始实施，方案中包括进行效果跟踪以及发现问题并纠正改善。</p>
Criterion 9.4 Monitoring to assess effectiveness	
标准 9.4 评定有效性的监测	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	<p>A monitoring programme has been specified in the HCVF management plan. The monitoring indicator, frequency, collection of monitoring results and its analysis were defined in the programme. The programme has been implemented with new information recorded, such as updated map and data.</p> <p>公司制定的高保护价值森林的经营方案中包含了具体的监测方案，监测指标和频率以及对监测结果的总结和分析得到了明确。监测方案得到了实施，结果被记录，如更新的地图和数据。</p>
PRINCIPLE 10: PLANTATIONS	
原则 10：人工林	
Criterion 10.1 Statement of objectives in the management plan	
原则 10.1 森林经营方案中的目标描述	
Strengths 优势	

Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.
<i>Criterion 10.2 Plantation design and layout</i>	
标准 10.2 人工林设计和布局	
Strengths 优 势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.
<i>Criterion 10.3 Diversity in composition</i>	
标准 10.3 林分的多样性	
Strengths 优 势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.
<i>Criterion 10.4 Species selection</i>	
标准 10.4 树种选择	
Strengths 优 势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.
<i>Criterion 10.5 Restoration of natural forest</i>	
标准 10.5 天然林的恢复	
Strengths 优 势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.
<i>Criterion 10.6 Impacts on soil and water</i>	

标准 10.6 对土壤和水资源的影响	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.
Criterion 10.7 Pests and diseases	
标准 10.7 病虫害	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.
Criterion 10.8 Monitoring of impacts, species testing and tenure rights	
标准 10.8 影响监测、引种试验和所有权	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.
Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994	
标准 10.9 1994 年以后才从天然林转化而成的人工林	
Strengths 优势	
Weaknesses 劣势	
Compliance 符合性	Not applicable. 不适用.

9. CERTIFICATION DECISION 认证决定

SGS considers that Shaowu Fuyuan forest development Co. Ltd.'s forest management of forest farm at Shaowu county, Fujian Province can be certified as:

基于如下原因，SGS 认为邵武富源林业发展有限公司对位于中国福建省邵武市的林场可以被认证：

- i. There are no outstanding Major Corrective Action Requests 没有未关闭的严重不符合项。
- ii. The outstanding Minor Corrective Action Requests do not preclude certification, but Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd is required to take the agreed actions before the next surveillance. These will be verified by SGS QUALIFOR at the first surveillance to be carried out about 6 months from the date of the issuance of the certificate. If satisfactory actions have been taken, the CARs will be 'closed out'; otherwise, Minor CARs will be raised to Major CARs. 未关闭的轻微不符合项不会导致认证不通过，但公司被要求在下次监督审核之前采取整改措施。SGS Qualifor 将在证书发放后的 6 个月左右进行的监督访问中验证这些整改措施的落实情况。如果整改情况令人满意，这些不符合项将被关闭，否则，这些轻微不符合项将被提升为严重不符合项。
- iii. The management system, if implemented as described, is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; 此森林管理体系，如果落实得和描述的一样，将能确保认证范围内的林区满足适用标准的所有要求
- iv. The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate. 证书持有人已经证明，除了特别说明的不符合项外，所描述的森林管理体系在证书范围内的所有林地上得到了一贯地实施。

10. MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION 认证保持

During the surveillance evaluation, it is assessed if there is continuing compliance with the requirements of the Qualifor Programme. Any areas of non-conformance with the QUALIFOR Programme are raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

监督评审将审核公司的体系是否持续符合 Qualifor 程序的要求。提出的不符合项分类为以下两种之

—

01. **Major CARs** - which must be addressed and closed out urgently with an agreed short time frame since the organisation is already a QUALIFOR certified organisation. Failure to close out within the agreed time frame can lead to suspension of the certificate. 重要不符合项- QUALIFOR 认证的组织必须在规定的短时间内纠正并被关闭的不符合项，如果不能关闭将导致证书的中止。
02. **Minor CARs** - which must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will normally be checked at the next surveillance visit 轻微不符合项—在规定时间内必须纠正的不符合项，并将于下一次监督访问中检查。

The full record of CARs raised over the certification period is listed under section 11 below.

The table below provides a progressive summary of findings for each surveillance. A complete record of observations demonstrating compliance or non-compliance with each criterion of the Forest Stewardship Standard is contained in a separate document that does not form part of the public summary.

认证期间的不符合项如下 12 章。如下表格提出每一次监督访问中发现点的总结。

MAIN EVALUATION 主评估	
Issues that were hard to assess 评审的难点	<p>The forest has established the forest management system as FSC requirements.</p> <p>Interviewed with local stakeholders, no Major negative findings were raised from stakeholders.</p> <p>The assessment was conducted in smoothly with no issues that were hard to assess.</p> <p>公司按照 FSC 要求建立了森林管理体系。</p> <p>通过交谈，利益相关方未反馈严重的负面问题。评估顺利进行，没有难以审核的问题。</p>
Number of CARs raised 不符合项目数量	<p>4 Minor CARs were raised.</p> <p>4个新产生的轻微不符合</p>
SURVEILLANCE 1 第 1 次监督	
Issues that were hard to assess 评审的难点	<p>Identify and discuss issues that were hard to assess, for example because of divergent stakeholder opinions, or difficulty in interpreting the standard.</p>
Number of CARs closed 关闭的不符合项数量	<p>Outstanding CARs were closed.</p>
Nr of CARs remaining open 未关闭的不符合项数量	<p>Outstanding CARs from previous evaluations were not closed.</p>
New CARs raised 新产生的不符合项目	<p>New Major CARs and Minor CARs were raised.</p>
Recommendation 认证推荐	<p>The forest management of the forests of to remain certified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and ▪ The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.
SURVEILLANCE 2 第 2 次监督	
Issues that were hard to assess 评审的难点	
Number of CARs closed 关闭的不符合项数量	
Nr of CARs remaining open 未关闭的不符合项数量	
New CARs raised 新产生的不符合项目	
Recommendation 认证推荐	

SURVEILLANCE 3	
Issues that were hard to assess 评审的难点	
Number of CARs closed 关闭的不符合项数量	
Nr of CARs remaining open 未关闭的不符合项数量	
New CARs raised 新产生的不符合项目	
Recommendation 认证推荐	
SURVEILLANCE 4	
Issues that were hard to assess 评审的难点	
Number of CARs closed 关闭的不符合项数量	
Nr of CARs remaining open 未关闭的不符合项数量	
New CARs raised 新产生的不符合项目	
Recommendation 认证推荐	

11. RECORD OF CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS (CARs) 不符合项记录

CAR # 编号	Indicator 指标	CAR Detail 不符合项描述					
01	6.5.4	Date Recorded> 记录日期	21/Sep/2010	Due Date> 整改期限	21/Dec/2010	Date Closed> 关闭日期	dd MM yyyy
Non-Conformance:不符合项描述							
Operators are unable to implement adequate emergency procedures for clean up following accidental oil and chemical spillages 作业人员不能执行适当的紧急程序以清除由于事故溢出的油和化学品							
Objective Evidence:客观证据							
It was found at Erdu harvesting area that soil was polluted by oil leakage but actions were not taken according to emergency procedure requirement. 二都工区现场发现有少数土壤被少量漏油污染，这次污染没有按漏油的紧急处理程序的要求处理。							

CAR # 编号	Indicator 指标	CAR Detail 不符合项描述					
		Close-out evidence:关闭证据					
02	6.1.3	Date Recorded> 记录日期	21/Sep/2010	Due Date> 整改期限	21/Dec/2010	Date Closed> 关闭日期	dd MM yyyy
Non-Conformance:不符合项描述							
Not all potential environmental impacts identified during assessments are considered during operations and planning and ensure that adverse impacts are avoided or mitigated 在作业和规划进行中，没有考虑评估中识别的所有可能的环境影响并确保负面的影响被避免或减小。							
Objective Evidence:客观证据							
<p>1, At the Zhangcuo harvesting area found, the road were built on the hillside , which is steep slope, but no objective evidence showed the potential environmental impacts has been identified during the plan of road building . 在张厝采伐工区，现场观察集材道开在坡度较大的山面，但无客观证据证明林场管理人员在道路策划时候充分考虑了道路修建对环境的影响。</p> <p>2, The forest block 68-3-3 of Hongdun harvesting area is 12.8 ha, there are about 2 ha forest land which degree of slope is over 30°, but no objective evidence showed the potential environmental impacts has been identified during the harvesting design. 在洪墩采伐工区发现 12.8 公顷 68-3-3 林班，局部有约 2 公顷坡度大于 30 度的林地，但没有客观证据证明林场管理员在采伐设计规划时候考虑了一些保留林带。</p>							
Close-out evidence:关闭证据							
03	8.5.1	Date Recorded> 记录日期	21/Sep/2010	Due Date> 整改期限	21/Dec/2010	Date Closed> 关闭日期	dd MM yyyy
Non-Conformance:不符合项描述							
Summaries of monitoring results are not completely available to the public 公众并不能完整获得森林经营单位的监测结果的定期概要							
Objective Evidence:客观证据							
<p>Monitor plan, monitoring results and analysis of HCVF has been announced on official website, but one monitor result was not showed, i.e. , the monitor result of drink water origin was not showed on the website.</p> <p>高保森林的监测方案、监测结果和分析已在邵武林场官网公布，但没有公布所有监测结果数据--饮用水源地监测结果没有公布。</p>							
Close-out evidence:关闭证据							
04	7.3.2	Date Recorded> 记录日期	21/Sep/2010	Due Date> 整改期限	21/Dec/2010	Date Closed> 关闭日期	dd MM yyyy
Non-Conformance:不符合项描述							

CAR # 编号	Indicator 指标	CAR Detail 不符合项描述
		<p>Not all managers and supervisors (including those employed by contractors) have received adequate education, training or experience to ensure that they are able to plan and organize forestry operations in accordance with organisations' plans, policies and procedures</p> <p>管理人员和监督人员 (包括合同承包商雇佣的) 得到了足够的教育、培训或 (有) 足够的经验并不能确保能够按照组织的计划、政策和程序计划和组织森林作业</p>
		Objective Evidence:客观证据
		<p>Interviewed with harvesting contractors harvesting operators at Erdu harvesting area found, he did not understand the method of how to deal with waste containers.</p> <p>在二都工区与外包采伐工人面谈时, 发现其不清楚废弃机油容器的处置方法。</p>
		Close-out evidence:关闭证据

12. RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS 观察项记录

OBS # 编号	Indicator 指标	Observation Detail 观察项描述			
01	8.3.1	Date Recorded> 记录日期	21/Sep/2010	Date Closed> 关闭日期	dd MMM yy
		Observation:观察项描述			
		<p>For 1933.3 ha forest not included in the certification, the logs storage procedures has been established, and the forest manger know this procedures, it would be followed up during the surveillance 1.</p> <p>目前林场还有经营非认证范围内的一代林 1933.3 公顷, 与管理人员访谈了解到, 进行林木堆楞及销售时应区分的规定已经建立。这将在监督访问时关注。</p>			
		Follow-up evidence:跟踪证据			

13. RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND INTERVIEWS

权益相关方意见和交谈记录

Nr 编号	Comment 意见	Response 反馈
	Main Evaluation 主评估	

Nr 编号	Comment 意见	Response 反馈
Main Evaluation 主评估		
1	<p>The feedbacks from the local government departments, NGOs and local citizens were positive, no negative feedback or complaint was received.</p> <p>地方政府部门、非政府组织和附近村民个人的反映良好，没有负面意见和看法。</p>	<p>No response required.</p> <p>不需要作出回答。</p>
2	<p>The identification of HCVFs should follow the local applicable standard.</p> <p>高保护价值森林判定按照适用当地的有关标准进行。</p>	<p>Shaowu Fuyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd has consulted local experts, local authority and other stakeholders and has followed the local applicable standards about the HCVFs. Interviews with forest managers confirmed their awareness of this requirement.</p> <p>邵武富源林业公司按认证标准要求咨询了地方专家、当地主管部门和其他相关方，并在此基础上进行了高保护价值森林判定并制订了相应的经营和监测方案。</p>
Surveillance 1 第 1 次监督审核		
Surveillance 2 第 2 次监督审核		
Surveillance 3 第 3 次监督审核		
Surveillance 4 第 4 次监督审核		

14. RECORD OF COMPLAINTS 投诉记录

Nr 编号	Detail 具体描述		
	Complaint: 投诉	Date Recorded > 记录日期	dd MMM yy
	<p>No complaint received.</p> <p>没有收到投诉。</p>		
	<p>Objective evidence obtained: 客观证据</p>		

Nr	Detail 具体描述		
	Close-out information:关闭信息	Date Closed >关闭日期	dd MMM yy

End of Public Summary