

森林管理委员会

<div>Revised ADVICE-20-007-02</div> <div>Draft 0-0</div> <div>修订后的建议-2007年 2 月 20 日</div> <div>0-0 草案</div>	<div>Certification of primary forests</div> <div>原始森林认证</div>
<div>Normative reference</div> <div>规范参考</div>	<div>《FSC-STD-60-004》，标准 6.9</div> <div>《FSC-STD-20-007 V4-0》，第 1.1 条</div>
<div>FSC-STD-20-007 V4-0</div> <div>批准日期</div>	<div>March 2005</div> <div>Revised in 2010</div> <div>Revised in XXXX</div> <div>2005 年 3 月</div> <div>2010 年修订</div> <div>在 XXXX 修订</div>
<div>Effective date</div> <div>生效期</div>	<div>March 2005</div> <div>2005 年 3 月</div>
<div>Scope</div> <div>范围</div>	
<div>Terms and definitions</div> <div>术语和定义</div>	<div>Primary forest: naturally regenerated forest of native tree species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not disturbed</div> <div>Definitions provided under Global Forest Resources Assessment 2023.</div> <div>原始森林：当地树种的自然再生森林，没有明显的人类活动迹象，生态过程没有受到严重干扰（资料来源：联合国粮食及农业组织（粮农组织））。2023 年全球森林资源评估中提供的术语和定义。</div> <div>Note: Primary forests are home to Indigenous Peoples and local communities and are the basis of their identity, culture, belief system, traditional knowledge, and livelihoods. A forest meeting the primary forest definition above would not be excluded due to the presence of these communities.</div> <div>注：原始森林是土著人民和当地社区的家园，是他们的身份、文化、信仰体系、传统知识和生计的基础。符合上述原始森林定义的森林不会因为这些社区的存在而被排除在外。</div>

Background
背景

When the FSC Principles and Criteria were first approved in October 1994, Principle 9 referred to the requirements for certification of ‘primary’ forests. Principle 9 was subsequently reviewed and replaced by the concept of ‘High Conservation Value Forests’, which was approved by the FSC members and Board of Directors in January 1999. In 2012, the term High Conservation Values (HCVs), including six HCV categories, was introduced with the FSC Principles and Criteria V5, covering not only forests, but also other ecosystems.

1994 年 10 月首次批准《FSC 原则和标准》时，原则 9 提到了对“原始”森林进行认证的要求。原则 9 随后经过审查并被“高保护价值森林”的概念所取代，该概念于 1999 年 1 月获得 FSC 会员和董事会的批准。2012 年，FSC 原则和标准第 5 版引入了高保护价值（HCV）一词，包括六个 HCV 类别，不仅涵盖森林，还涵盖其他生态系统。

Version history
版本历史

V1-0: Approved in March 2005

V2-0: Approved in 2010

V3-0: Approved in XXXX

V1-0:2005 年 3 月获得批准

V2-0:2010 年批准

V3-0:在 XXXX 获得批准

Advice
建议

1. Certification of primary forest is possible within the FSC system when forest management is in conformity with the requirements of the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard, including but not limited to the HCV requirements in Principle 9.
2. 当森林管理符合适用的森林管理标准的要求，包括但不限于原则 9 中的 HCV 要求时，在 FSC 系统内对原始森林进行认证是可能的。
3. Changes within a primary forest that significantly and negatively affects its species composition, structure and/or function, and reduces the ecosystem’s capacity to supply products, support biodiversity and/or deliver ecosystem services are considered degradation and therefore prohibited by Criterion 6.9.
4. 对原始森林的物种组成、结构和/或功能产生重大负面影响并降低生态系统供应产品、支持生物多样性和/或提供生态系统服务的能力的变化被视为退化，因此受到标准 6.9 的禁止。

NOTE 1: Primary forests are covered by the definition of natural forests. Criterion 6.9 regulates conversion of natural forests, that according to the <Policy to Address Conversion FSC-POL-01-007> covers gradual forest degradation as well as rapid forest transformation.

注 1: 天然林的定义包括原始森林。标准 6.9 规定了天然林的转化, 根据《FSC-POL-01-007》, 该标准涵盖了逐渐的森林退化和快速的森林转化。

NOTE 2: <ADVICE-20-007-22 Advice Note on requirements for certificate holders introduced by the Policy to Address Conversion and M37/2021> enforces the revised Criterion 6.9 on certificate holders, irrespective of the version of the <FSC-STD-01-001

FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship> on which the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard is based.

注 2: 《[ADVICE-20-007-22 Advice Note on requirements for certificate holders introduced by the Policy to Address Conversion and M37/2021](#)》

FSC 森林管理原则和标准是适用的森林管理标准的基础。