SLOVENIAN FOREST CERTIFICATION SCHEME

PEFC SLO 04:2012

Requirements for PEFC scheme users

Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management at the Group and Individual Level

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1. INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AT THE GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management define the system of forest management based on key control points. Criteria and indicators for individual and group levels represent a constituent part of Slovenian Forest Certification Scheme according to the PEFC method.

The purpose of this document is:

- a definition of minimum requirements of sustainable forest management for the needs of certification, while taking into account all ecological, social and productive functions of the forest,
- a definition of key points and areas of sustainable forest management audit for the group and the individual level on the basis of which certification bodies will be able to audit sustainable forest management.

Criteria and indicators have been prepared taking into account the following international and national documents:

- Pan-European Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (Lisbon Resolution L2/1, Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, Lisbon 1998),
- Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management (Lisbon Resolution L2/2, Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, Lisbon 1998),
- Improved Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (MCPFE Expert Level Meeting, Vienna, 2002),
- National Forest Development Programme (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 14/96),
- The Forest Act (Official Gazette of the RS no. 30/1993, 13/1998 Decision of the Const. Court: U-I-53/95, 24/1999 Decision of the Const. Court: U-I-51/95, 56/1999 (31/2000 - corr.), 67/2002, 110/2002),
- Rules on the Protection of Forests (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 92/00),
- Regulation on the forest management and silviculture plans (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia no. 5/98),
- Expert Bases for the Inclusion of Slovenia in the Pan-European Forest Certification Scheme (GIS, Ljubljana, 2002),
- Safety and health in forestry work, ILO 1998, (official translation into the Slovenian language, 2003),
- Other international commitments adopted by Slovenia and other documents affecting forest management in Slovenia,
- Criteria and Indicators for Assessing Sustainable Forest Management in Austria (PEFC Austria, 1999),
- Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (CFCS 1002/2001, PEFC Czech Republic, 2001).

Criteria and Indicators have been classified according to I. – VI. of the principal criteria for sustainable forest management adopted at the Third ministerial conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, Lisbon, Portugal, 1998. The main criteria, known as “Helsinki criteria”, are:

I. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles
II. Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality
III. Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood)
IV. Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems

V. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water)
VI. Maintenance of other socio-economic functions and conditions

These criteria and Indicators apply to all types of forests in Slovenia, apart from plantations.

2. STRUCTURE OF CRITERIA AND MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Criteria for sustainable forest management are either group or individual, formed according to the following structure:

a. **Criterion**: criteria I – VI of the Pan-European Criteria for Sustainable Forest Management (the Helsinki criteria). **Sub-criterion**: individual element or aspect of the criterion; in most cases a guideline adopted from the Pan-European Criteria for Sustainable Forest Management or the National Forest Development Programme.
b. **Descriptive indicator**: A descriptive parameter used to clearly and objectively describe the contents of the sub-criterion with the aim of evaluating sustainable forest management in relation to a concrete sub-criterion. Four principal aspects of the indicator are described, for better transparency: legal or regulatory framework, institutional framework, economic policy and financial instruments, and informational means
c. **Quantitative indicator**: A numeric parameter for objective and unambiguous evaluation of sustainable forest management which presents the actual state or indicates the development of an actual aspect.
d. **Unit**: unit of measurement applied to quantitative indicator.
e. **Source of data**: a list of institutions, programmes or projects used as sources of data.
f. **Comments:** explanation and notes.

3. ABBREVIATIONS USED:

Abbreviation	Full name
FA	Forest Act
NFDP	National Forest Development Programme
SFS	Slovenian Forest Service
SFI	Slovenian Forestry Institute
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
EARS	Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
MKO	Ministry of Agriculture and Enviroment
BF	Biotechnical Faculty
SFWIS	Secondary Forestry and Wood Industry School Postojna
LIRS	Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
IPH	Institute of Public Health
CAFS	Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia
IRSAFF	Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry and Food
FLFF	Farm Land and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia
APLRS	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Services
NPIRS	Nature Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia
IUCN	World Conservation Union

4. CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AUDIT AT THE GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL LEVELS

No.	Criterion	Sub-criteria	No. of descriptive indicators	No. of quantitative indicators
1	**Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of forest funds**	Forest area	1	3
		Growing stock and increment	1	1
		Development stages by main forest types	1	1
2	**Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality**	Monitoring of forest health condition, impacts on forests and protective measures in forests	1	1
		Unauthorised felling and forest pasture	1	1
		Use of chemicals in forests	1	1
		Pollution of forests with fuels, lubricants and other waste	1	1
3	**Maintenance and encouragement of wood and non-wood productive functions of forests**	Forestry planning system	1	1
		Wood production function – felling	1	1
		Wood production function – biological investment in forests	1	1
		Wood production function – accessibility by forest roads	1	1
		Non-wood products and services	1	2
4	**Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems**	Biodiversity - general	1	0
		Ecologically significant biotopes and habitats and specific areas of their conservation	1	4
		Conservation and use of forest genetic resources	1	2
		Threatened plant and animal species	1	0
		Conservation of biodiversity in commercial forests	1	3
5	**Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions**	Maintenance and enhancement of soil protection function of forest	1	1
		Maintenance and enhancement of water protection function of forest	1	1
		Protective forests declared by Government regulation	1	1
		Maintenance and enhancement of protective function of forest	1	1
6	**Maintenance of other socio-economic functions and conditions**	Economic significance of forests	1	2
		Production and use of wood for energy purposes	1	1
		Special purpose forests	1	1
		Recreational role of forests	1	1
		Education and work	1	1
		Occupational health and safety	1	2
		Raising public awareness on the significance of forests and forestry and wood-processing industry	1	1
		Cultural, historical and spiritual values of the forests	1	1
7	**Compliance with legislation**	Legislation	1	0
		Implementation of legislation	1	1
Total	**7**	29	31	39

Note: Data are collected for areas of holdings included in the group or individual certification.

CRITERION 1. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of forest funds

1.1	**Size and structure of forest**
Sub-criterion	Planning and management of forests must be focused on maintaining the appropriate forest density and conservation and improvement of ecological, social and productive functions of forests as well as prevention of forest area division. Forest areas and functions must be adequately mapped. Clearing of forests for agricultural purposes is only possible in areas with no top-priority ecological or social functions of forests. Overgrowing areas must be left to natural development of the forest in all ecologically unstable or vulnerable types of soil.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 1.1.a General characteristics

1. Legal or regulatory framework:
Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework governing the conservation of forest areas, restriction of overgrowing of land, preservation and shaping of individual forest trees outside the forest and the prevention of forest area division.

2. Institutional frameworks:
Existence and the capacity of institutional framework regarding the conservation of forest areas, restriction of overgrowing of land, preservation and shaping of individual forest trees outside the forest and the prevention of forest area division. Existence of tools and institutions at the level of forestry, spatial planning and nature.

3. Economic policy and financial instruments:
Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments for promoting measures aimed at restriction of overgrowing of land, preservation and shaping of individual forest trees outside the forest.

4. Informational means:
Existence and capacity of informational means to establish and monitor the condition and measures related to overgrowing of land, preservation and shaping of individual forest trees outside the forest and the prevention of forest area division.

5. Forestry planning
Existence of forestry planning which is of cyclical nature and contains inventory and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and includes an adequate assessment of social, environmental and economic impacts of close-to-nature forest management. This represents a basis for the cycle of constant improvement aimed at decreasing or preventing negative impacts. In the forest management, techniques and mechanisation minimising direct and indirect damage for the forest and water resources are envisaged by means of plans.
Forest-management and sivicultural plans must be regularly produced and periodically revised. They must be produced on the basis of legislative requirements and compliant with the forest map and spatial planning

Production of holding plans is encouraged; these should contain at least a description of: current condition of the forest at a holding, long-term goals, potential annual cut including its justification and, when necessary, also restrictions regarding the picking of non-forest wood products.

Note: Restrictions regarding the picking of non-wood products are laid down in a case when commercial picking has an impact to the long-term sustainability of non-wood forest products.

6. Clearing of the forest with the purpose of land conversion into agricultural or other non-forest land including the conversion of the forest into a plantation of forest trees is not implemented except in justified cases when such conversion is in accordance with the national and regional policy and legislation including carrying out a consultation with materially and directly interested persons and organisations;

b) it signifies a small share of forests types, c) has no negative impacts on threatened species (including vulnerable and rare species) forest eco-systems, culturally and sociall functions and important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas, d) contributes to the long-term preservation of economic and social benefits.. The conversion of abandoned agricultural land into forest land is carried out if economic, ecological, social or cultural functions of the landscape are thus improved.

Quantitative indicators

1.1.b	**Forest area**
Sub-criterion	Forest management must be adequately planned and focus on conservation and not on planned enhancement of forest density of individual landscapes, on preservation, shaping and design of individual trees and groups of forest trees outside the forest as well as prevention of forest area division. This is implemented by means of the use and coordination of existing tools and institutions at the level of spatial planning and nature protection. Forest areas and functions must be adequately mapped. Clearing of forests for agricultural purposes is only possible in areas with no top-priority ecological or social functions of forests. Overgrowing areas must be left to natural development of the forest in all ecologically unstable or vulnerable types of soil.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 1.1.b Forest area			
Contents		Unit	Source of data
Total forest area of included forests		ha	SFS
Average forest area		ha	SFS
Share of forestation of included holdings		%	SFS
Change in share of forestation		%	SFS
Comments:	Forest means land overgrown with forest trees in the form of stands or other forest plants which provides any of the functions of a forest. Definition of forest also includes overgrown plots of land defined as forest in the spatial element of the forest management plan (FA). Main types of forests are defined based on the type of tree composition of a forest according to the Regulation on the Forest Management and Silviculture Plans (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 5/98).		
Holding plans		%	SFS

Indicator 1.1.c Structure of forest holding		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Structure of forests in included holdings, depending on the holding's size category	%	SFS

Indicator 1.1.d Deforested areas in forest holdings in the last five years		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Total deforested area	ha	SFS
Share of deforested areas compared to the entire forest holding	%	SFS

Indicator 1.1.e Areas of land being overgrown		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Total area of plots of land being overgrown	ha	SFS
Total share of plots of land being overgrown	%	SFS
Change in the share of plots of land being overgrown in	%	SFS

the last five years		
Comments:	Land being overgrown is non-forest area which is no longer actively used for initial purpose and is overgrown by forest trees, but does not yet fulfil the conditions to be classified as forest area.	

1.2.	**Growing stock and increment**
Sub-criterion	Suitable silviculture and other measures must be introduced to improve the exploitation of site potential, both in terms of quantity and quality, and by accumulation of growing stock in forests must be increased

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 1.2.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework providing sustainable forest management aimed at increasing growing stock and improving the utilisation of site production capacity.
2.Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework for directing forest management aimed at increasing growing stock and improving the utilisation of site production capacity.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments to provide for suitable incentives for the implementation of measures aimed at improving the utilisation of site potential, especially in terms of quality.
4.Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to direct and monitor forest holding management in the sense of improving the quantity and quality of growing stock of stands

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 1.2.b Growing stock		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Average growing stock by main forest type	m^3/ha	SFS
Thickness structure of growing stock by main forest type and wide-spread thickness classes	%	SFS
Change in growing stock by main forest type	%	SFS
Comments:	Contents are presented separately for coniferous, deciduous trees and together by main forest type.	

1.3.	**Development stages by main forest types**
Sub-criterion	Suitable silviculture measures must be introduced in accordance with ecological characteristics of tree species and site conditions to promote the variety of horizontal and vertical structure as well as diversity of stands in terms of age, aimed at adequate balance between development stages and thickness structure of stands.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 1.3.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework to provide for sustainable forest management to provide for sustainable forest management aimed at uneven size and uneven age stand structures suitable for the site.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to direct development of stands towards uneven size and uneven age stand structures suitable for the site.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments for ensuring suitable incentives supporting the forestry policy, which is aimed at providing uneven size and uneven age stand structures suitable for the site.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to implement and improve suitable monitoring of uneven size and uneven age stand structures.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 1.3.b Development stages by main forest type		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Area of stands by development stages, separately for main forest types	ha	SFS
Share of development stages, separately for main forest types	%	SFS

CRITERION 2. Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality

2.1.	**Monitoring of forest health condition, impacts on forests and protective measures in forests**
Sub-criterion	Forest planning and management must be geared at maintenance and improvement of health and vitality of forests, also by constant systematic monitoring of harmful occurrences which must be monitored by forest holder together with the public forest service.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 2.1.a General characteristics
11. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework that ensures the monitoring of harmful occurrences in forest holdings. Harmful occurrences such as diseases, insects, excessive browsing, fire, damage due to climatic extremities, pollution and damage as a result of management must be monitored.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework providing for an efficient system for monitoring and preventing harmful occurrences in the forest.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments providing for an efficient system for monitoring and preventing harmful occurrences in the forest.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means for supporting and informing on a system for monitoring and preventing harmful occurrences in the forest.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 2.1.b Quantity and structure of protective-sanitary cut		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Total annual quantity of protective-sanitary cut	m^3	SFS
Share of protective-sanitary cut in terms of total cut	%	SFS
Structure of protective-sanitary cut by cause	%	SFS

2.2.	**Unauthorised felling and forest pasture**
Sub-criterion	Clear-cutting of trees as a forest management method is prohibited. Any action diminishing the growth potential of the stand or fertility of the site, stability or sustainability of the forest or endangering its function, existence or purpose is prohibited in forests. Pasture in forests which is not provided in the silviculture plan is prohibited. In areas where pasture is allowed the maximum allowed animal load per hectare is taken into account.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 2.2.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework to prevent, monitor, supervise and sanction ecologically unacceptable actions in forests
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to prevent, monitor, supervise and sanction ecologically unacceptable actions in forests
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments for preventing ecologically unacceptable actions in forests and for promoting ecologically acceptable treatment of forests
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to prevent, monitor and supervise ecologically unacceptable actions in forests
5. Forest management planning Forest management planning guidelines to improve the health and vitality of forest ecosystem and to limit harmful impacts and degradation of the forest land.

Quantitative indicator

Indicator 2.2.b Unauthorised felling		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Total annual quantity of unauthorised felling	m^3	SFS, IRSAFF
Total share of unauthorised felling in terms of total felling	%	SFS, IRSAFF
Total annual clear-cut area	ha	IRSAFF, SFS
Average annual clear-cut area	ha	IRSAFF, SFS
Comments:	Unauthorised felling is considered felling not anticipated and not allowed as stipulated by the Forest Act.	

Indicator 2.2.c Forest pasture		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Area of forests grazed by domestic animals	ha	SFS
Share of areas with organised forest pasture in terms of total area of forests with forest pasture	%	SFS

2.3.	**Use of chemicals in forest**
Sub-criterion	The use of pesticides and other chemical substances in the forest is prohibited, unless exceptionally for controlling the gradation of harmful insects and for protection against game. The use of chemical substances must be limited to a minimum, taking into account the alternative silviculture and other biological measures. If fertilizers are used, this must be done under supervision, in an ecologically acceptable manner. Prohibited pesticides are: • The World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B pesticides and other very poisonous pesticides, • chlorinated hydrocarbons pesticides whose derivatives remain biologically active and are accumulated in the food chain, • any pesticides banned by international agreement Note: "any pesticides banned by international agreement," are defined in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001 and its later versions. Producer's instructions are observed for the use of pesticides. Proper equipment and training must be provided if pesticides are used.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 2.3.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework to prevent and restrict the use of chemical substances, regulating appropriate usage of exceptionally permissible chemical substances in the forest.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to direct and supervise the use of chemical substances in forestry.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments for ecologically most acceptable use of exceptionally permissible chemical substances in forestry.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to supervise the usage of exceptionally permissible chemical substances in forestry.

Quantitative indicator

Indicator 2.3.b Quantity of used chemical substances in the forest		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Average annual quantity of used chemical substances for the protection of forests by main group (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides).	l, kg / 1000 ha)	SFS
Average annual quantity of used fertilizers in the forest	kg / 1000 ha	SFS
Annual number of instances on non-permitted use of chemical substances in forests	Number of instances	IRSAFF

2.4	**Pollution of forest land with fuels, lubricants and other waste**
Sub-criterion	In performing works in forests with machines and equipments residues of fuels and lubricants must not be left. Any disposals of waste in forests that would threaten growth and fertility of earth, stability or sustainability of forest or that threatens its function, subsistence and purpose is prohibited. Any such instance must be recorded and reported to an appropriate institution or service.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 2.5.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulative framework: Existence and type of legal or regulative framework prohibiting leaving residues of fuels and lubricants in forests and prohibiting the disposing of waste in forests that would threaten the growth and fertility of site, stability or sustainability of forest or endanger its function, existence, and determining measures for such instances.
2. Institutional framework: Existence and possibility of institutional framework for supervision over the use and spillage of fuels and lubricants as well as over illegal disposal of waste in forests.
3. Economy policy and financial instruments: Existence and types of economy policy and financial instruments for ecologically most acceptable use of fuels and lubricants in forests as well as for waste management in forests.
4. Information means: Existence and capability of information means for control over use and spillage of fuels and lubricants in forests as well as for waste disposal in forests.

Quantitative indicator

Indicator 2.5.b Number of annual instances of forest pollution with fuels, lubricants and other waste		
Content	Unit	Source of data
Annual number of instances on spillage of fuels and lubricants in forest	Number of instances	SFS, IRSAFF
Annual number of recorded new wild dumping waste grounds in the forests according to types (communal waste, special waste)	Number of instances	SFS, IRSAFF

CRITERION 3. Maintenance and encouragement of productive function of forest (wood and non-wood) and services

3.1.	**Forestry planning system**
Sub-criterion	Forest management must be based on valid forest management plans, which have to be aligned with other plans and guidelines, especially those related to spatial planning and nature protection. Plans must encourage various forest uses and functions. Plans must be periodically revised. For the purpose of planning, forest resources and the impact of forest management must be periodically monitored. Forest management planning should promote wood and non-wood forest products and services. It is recommended to produce holding plans for forest holdings, which must be based on silviculture plans.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 3.1.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework defining the forest planning system (forest development programme, forest management, silviculture and hunting breeding plans) and its inclusion and consideration in spatial planning and management of protected areas.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to provide and develop regular periodical forest management planning and integral connection of spatial planning, management of protected areas and forest management planning.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments providing regular periodical implementation of forest management planning and promoting integral connection of spatial planning, management of protected areas and forest management planning.
4.Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means for regular periodical implementation of forest management planning and monitoring of the condition of forest resources, management and impacts of forest management.

Quantitative indicator

Indicator 3.1.b Coverage of forests by forest management plans		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Coverage of forests by silviculture plans	%	SFS
Share of forests with drawn up holding plans	%	SFS

3.2.	**Wood production function – feeling**
Sub-criterion	Planning and forest management must permanently provide for optimal timber yield from the forest without diminishing the biodiversity of the forest, its life potential or weakening generally beneficial functions. On account of too great a difference between the actual and possible felling, it is preferred to intensify forest management, especially in private forests, and fragmented forest holdings. Wood scrap is used in an optimum manner whereby excessive removal of nutrient substances from stands must be limited on weaker sites. The goal of the holding planning should be an adequate economic performance which, when planned, should take into account the available market studies, new markets sale potentials and economic activities related to products and services provided by forests.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 3.2.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework binding on and encouraging forest owners to manage their forest sustainably and close to nature, which enables optimal timber yield along with the simultaneous implementation of other functions of the forest in accordance with the forest management plans.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to support more intensive sustainable and close to nature forest management as well as to promote an organised market and sale of forest based timber product ranges and services.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments as well as fiscal policy to encourage forest owners to more intensively manage forests, especially with the aim of better exploitation of forest site potential.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to monitor and support more intensive sustainable forest management and the development of an organised market of forest based timber ranges of products and forestry services

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 3.2.b Quantity and intensity of annual felling		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Total annual felling by felling type	m^3	SFS
Share of annual felling in terms of maximum possible felling	%	SFS
Share of annual felling in terms of growing stock	%	SFS

3.3	**Wood production function – biological investment in forests**
Sub-criterion	Simultaneously by promoting timber production more intensive silviculture works and investments for the implementation of protective measures have to be provided for to improve the quality and ecologic stability of forest stands.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 3.3.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework binding on and encouraging forest owners to implement silviculture and other measures in forests in accordance with the forest management

plans.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to provide and encourage forest owners to implement silviculture and other measures in forests.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments providing and encouraging forest owners to make silviculture and other investments in forests.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to encourage and direct forest owners to make silviculture and other investments in forests and to monitor them.

Quantitative indicator

Indicator 3.3.b Quantity and share of implemented silviculture - protective works		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Total area of annually implemented silviculture-protective works by measure	ha	SFS
Total quantity of daily work involved in silviculture-protective works by measure per year	daily work	SFS

3.4.	**Wood production function – accessibility of forests by forest roads**
Sub-criterion	In order to ensure efficient forest management, the network of forest traffic routes must be suitably planned, set up and maintained, providing adequate permanent production and exploitation of forest resources as well as the functioning of the forest for generally beneficial functions, with negative impacts of the network on the environment minimised. Care and gathering is carried out in a manner not causing any permanent damage to ecosystems A special attention is dedicated to the planning of forest roads in the area of ecosystems with rare, vulnerable species and endangered genetic sources. The construction of forest roads and hauling roads and bridges is built in a manner to minimise the danger of erosion on non-protected soil and leaching near water courses. An adequate drainage of forest routes is arranged for. Upon having a professional and financial support by the state, a forest holder should strive to suitably increase accessibility of forests of his holding (to reach the optimum level of accessibility).

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 3.4.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework regulating and providing for planning, construction and maintenance of the network of forest traffic routes.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to plan construct and maintain the network of forest traffic routes.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments supporting the planning, construction and maintenance of the network of forest traffic routes.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means for planning, construction and maintenance of the network of forest traffic routes.

Quantitative indicator

Indicator 3.4.b Accessibility of forests by forest roads		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Accessibility of forests by forest roads	m/ha	SFS
Length of roads providing the accessibility of the forest	m	SFS
Changes in the length of roads providing the accessibility the forest	%	SFS
Share of closed commercial forests	%	SFS

Indicator 3.4.c Annual maintenance and construction of forest roads		
Content	Unit	Source of data
Length of newly-constructed forest roads per year	km	SFS
Length of maintained forest roads per year	km	SFS
Annual cost for maintaining forest roads according to type of works	EUR	SFS

3.5.	**Non-wood products and services**
Sub-criterion	Forest management must provide sustainable production and exploitation of non-wood forest products and services, which does not exceed the capacity of forests and does not deteriorate their quality and general condition. The sustainable exploitation of non-wood forest products must be promoted, including in the form of ancillary activities within the framework of the forest holding. Forest management should preserve and improve forest funds and promote new products and services in the long term.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 3.5.a General characteristics
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework regulating sustainable production and use of non-wood forest products and the provision of services related to non-wood forest benefits.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to provide professional guidance, monitoring and supervision over the production and use of non-wood forest products and the provision of services
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments enabling the promotion and direction of sustainable exploitation and use of non-wood forest resources and services.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means for planned management and monitoring of forest management in order to exploit non-wood forest assets.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 3.5.b Hunting-management significance of forests on forest holdings		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Share of forests in included forest holdings with emphasised hunting-management function	%	SFS

Indicator 3.5.c Quantity of other non-wood products produced from the forest and the share of forests important for obtaining other wood assets on forest holdings		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Annual quantity of major non-wood forest based products	kg, number	Owner, SFS, CAFS

by type/group on the included forest holding		
Share of forests of included forest holdings with emphasised function for obtaining non-wood forest based assets	%	SFS
Comments:	Data are presented if available	

CRITERION 4. Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biodiversity in forest ecosystems

4.1.	**Biodiversity - general**
Sub-criterion	Planning and forest management must be geared at simultaneous maintenance, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity on the ecosystem, species, genetic, and where appropriate, landscape level.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 4.1.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework that guarantees maintenance of biodiversity of forests.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to establish and monitor biodiversity of forests.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments for ensuring compensations and funds for implementing measures aimed at maintaining biodiversity of forests.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to establish and monitor the situation of biodiversity of forests.

4.2.	**Ecologically significant biotopes and habitats and specific areas of their conservation**
Sub-criterion	When planning and managing forests, the ecologically significant, typical, rare and sensitive forest biotopes, habitat types and species must be preserved, especially in the framework of the network of special areas of conservation (the so-called NATURA 2000 areas and ecologically significant areas -ESA). A special attention is dedicated to: • wetlands and riparian areas, • areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species, as defined in recognised reference lists, • endangered or protected genetic and in site resources and • globally, regionally or nationally significant landscape areas with great biodiversity. Note: Preservation does not exclude the forest management activity which does not diminish biodiversity value of these biotopes. With a suitable management, as a general rule, biodiversity is usually increased.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 4.2.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework providing legal means for preserving and protecting ecologically significant biotopes and habitats, especially NATURA 2000 areas and ecologically important areas.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity institutional framework to preserve and protect ecologically significant biotopes and habitats in forest holdings, especially NATURA 2000 areas and ecologically important areas.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments supporting measures for preserving ecologically significant biotopes and habitats, especially in the scope of NATURA 2000 areas and ecologically important areas.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to establish and monitor the condition and measures for preserving ecologically significant biotopes and habitats, especially in the scope of NATURA 2000 areas and ecologically significant areas.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 4.2.b Area and changes in forest area with exceptionally emphasized function of natural heritage protection		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Forest area with exceptionally emphasized function of natural heritage protection	ha	SFS
Change in forest area with exceptionally emphasized function of natural heritage protection (with regard to previous period)	%	SFS

Indicator 4.2.c Area and changes in forest area with exceptionally emphasized biotope function		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Forest area with exceptionally emphasized biotope function	ha	SFS

Indicator 4.2.d Area and share of forests in ecologically important areas (NATURA 2000 and special areas of conservation)		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Total forest area in ecologically important areas and separately in Natura 2000 areas	ha	SFS
Share of forests in ecologically important areas and separately in Natura 2000 areas	%	SFS

Indicator 4.2.e Scope of budget funds allocated to measures for ensuring favourable conditions for ecologically significant habitat types and species (in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act and the Forest Act)		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Funds annually allocated to forest conservation measures in the scope of NATURA network, for included forest holdings	EUR/ha	SFS, ARSO

4.3.	**Threatened plant and animal species**
Sub-criterion	Forest management must provide for protection and conservation of rare and threatened animal and plant species. Protected and threatened animal and plant species must not be used for commercial purposes. When necessary, measures shall be adopted for their protection or spreading of threatened species

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 4.3.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework providing legal means for protecting threatened species.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain institutional instruments for protecting threatened species.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments supporting the protection and conservation of threatened species.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means for occasional verification of the status of endangered plant and animal species and improving the knowledge of endangered species, inventories and research on threatened species..

4.4.	**Preservation and use of forest reproductive material**
Sub-criterion	For the needs of artificial regeneration of forests and reforestation whereby a preference is given to domestic species and local provenances, a constant supervisory care with quality reproductive material of different types and provenances must be provided. Planting and sowing of foreign tree species and tree species (allochthonous) not adoptable to the site (non-appropriate provenances) is prohibited, unless it is prescribed in the forests-management or sivicultural plan. The areas of existing seed stands must be increased and new ones determined. Genetically modified trees are not introduced into the forest.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 4.4.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulative framework: Existence and type of legal or regulative framework which regulates preservation and use of forests genetic resources as well as planting and sowing of tree species for the needs of artificial regeneration of forests and reforestation.
2. Institutional framework: Existence and capacity of an institutional framework for the development and sustainability of institutional instruments for preservation and use of forest reproductive materials.
3. Economy policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economy policy and financial instruments which support the preservation of forest genetic resources and acquiring and use of domestic forest reproduction materials.

4. Information means: Existence and type of information means for supervision over the circumstances, acquiring, trade and use of forest reproductive material.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 4.4.b Number, area and changes in the proportions of forest stands managed for the conservation and utilisation of forest genetic resources		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Number of stands managed for the conservation and utilisation of forest genetic resources by tree species and seed object types (seed stands, gene reserve forests).	ha	SFI, SFS

Indicator 4.4.c Planting and sowing for the use of artificial regeneration and reforestation		
Content	Unit	Source of data
Annual surface of planting	ha	SFS
Annual surface of sowing	ha	SFS
Annual number of planted saplings	number	SFS
Percentage of foreign tree species plants as compared to total annual percentage of planted saplings	%	SFS

4.5.	**Conservation of biodiversity in commercial forests**
Sub-criterion	Forest management must promote tree structure suitable for the site as well as species diversity and mixed stands. Where applicable, the diversity of horizontal and vertical structures, such as uneven age structure and mixed stands, holow trees and dead wood are stimulated by means of forest managing plans. Traditional management systems which have created special ecosystems (such as coppicing) are promoted at suitable sites when economically adequate. In the process of regeneration we must strive for maximum share of natural regeneration. Care and gathering is carried out in a manner not causing any permanent damage to ecosystems. Cases of intensive grazing of game that is disturbing narural regeneration are communicated to state forestry service.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 4.5.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework that binds forest owners, in the scope of sustainable forest management, to preserve biodiversity and lays down measures for its preservation at the level of the forest holding.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to plan and direct forest management plans to preserve biodiversity of forests at the level of forest holding.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments for promoting forest management measures aimed at preserving biodiversity of forests at the level of forest holding.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to monitor forest management measures aimed at preserving biodiversity of forests at the level of forest holding.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 4.5.b Natural regeneration compared to total forest regeneration		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Share of natural regeneration compared to total forest regeneration in included forest holding	%	SFS
Comments: The share of natural forest regeneration can be presented by the share of natural young forest compared to total area of young forest.		

Indicator 4.5.c Degree of habitat conservation		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Share of conserved and only slightly altered forests (compared to total forest area of included forest holdings)	%	SFS
Change in the share of conserved and only slightly altered forests (compared to previous forest management plans)	%	SFS

Indicator 4.5.d Tree diversity of stands		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Share of foreign tree species (by growing stock) in included holding	%	SFS
Change in the share of foreign tree species in included forest holding	%	SFS

CRITERION 5. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions

5.1.	**Maintenance and enhancement of protective functions**
Sub-criterion	Forests having protective function must be mapped in forest management plans. Forest management must aim to maintain and enhance protective function, notably in terms of soil erosion and different effects of water, such as floods and landslides.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 5.1.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework that constitutes a set of legal instruments for regulating and limiting forest management at the level of forest holding in the areas with sensitive soil.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to regulate and limit forest management at the level of forest holding in areas with sensitive soil.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments promoting implementation of planned measures of forest management in areas with sensitive soil.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to perform inventories and research of soil erosion.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 5.1.b Area and share of forests managed primarily for the conservation and enhancement of protective function including the changes of the share		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Forest area with exceptionally emphasized protective function	ha	SFS
Share of forests with exceptionally emphasized protective function with regard to the total forest area	%	SFS

5.2.	**Maintenance and enhancement of water protection function of forest**
Sub-criterion	In forest planning and management, special attention must be paid to forests with water protection function to prevent harmful effects on the quantity and quality of water resources. In forest management, special attention must be paid to preventing erosion on sensitive soil and preventing technique and mechanisation inadequate for the stand. Inappropriate use of chemicals and other substances as well as other activities having a harmful impact on the quality of water must be prevented.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 5.2.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework that constitutes legal instruments for regulating and limiting forest management with the aim of preserving waters and protecting water sources.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain institutional instruments for regulating and restricting forest management with the aim of preserving waters and protecting water resources.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments that promote forest management with the aim of preserving waters and protecting water resources.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to perform inventories and research of the quality of waters and characteristics of watercourses in connection with forest management

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 5.2.b Area and share of forests primarily managed to maintain and enhance water protection function, including changes in the share		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Area of forests with exceptionally emphasized water protection function	ha	SFS
Share of forests with exceptionally emphasized water protection function in terms of total forest area	%	SFS

5.3.	**Protective forests declared by Government regulation**
Sub-criterion	Forest management in forests declared as protective by Government regulation must be adjusted to the maintenance and enhancement of their protective role.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 5.3.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework regulating legal protection or declaration of protective forests.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain institutional instruments for regulating and declaring protective forests.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments ensuring orderly status of protective forests.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to prepare expert bases for declaring and monitoring the status of forests declared to be protective under a regulation.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 5.3.b Area and share of protective forests declared by Government regulation		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Area of protective forests declared by Government regulation	ha	SFS
Share of protective forests declared by Government regulation in terms of total forest area	%	SFS

5.4.	**Maintenance and enhancement of protective function of forest**
Sub-criterion	When managing forests close to infrastructure facilities, special attention must be paid to maintaining and enhancing protective function of forests, particularly for the protection of infrastructure and other facilities.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 5.4.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework providing legal instruments for regulating and restricting management in forests important for protection of infrastructure facilities.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain institutional instruments for regulating and restricting management in forests important for protection of infrastructure facilities.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments ensuring functioning of forest for protection of infrastructure facilities.

4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to perform research concerning forest functioning and forest management for protection of infrastructure facilities.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 5.4.b Area and share of forests with emphasized protective function		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Area of forests with emphasized protective function	ha	SFS
Share of forests with emphasized protective function with regard to the total forest area	%	SFS

CRITERION 6. Maintenance of other socio-economic functions and conditions

6.1.	**Economic significance of forests and forestry**
Sub-criterion	When directing forest management, in compliance with the concept of multi-purpose management, special attention must be paid to the role of forestry in the rural development, in particular in the field of employment in connection with other socio-economic functions of forests. Forest management should promote long-term vitality and welfare of farms and settlements in forest landscapes. Rights to ownership lease and easement must be clearly determined and taken into account in the management.

Indicator 6.2.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework enabling more optimal implementation of economic function of forests and forestry.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework directing and promoting more optimal implementation of economic function of forests and forestry.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments promoting more intense forest management, particularly in the rural area.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to monitor and develop mechanisms enabling more optimal implementation of economic function of forests and forestry.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 6.1.b Number of employees and other contractors providing forestry services and primary wood processing on forest holding		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Number of employees providing forestry services and primary wood processing in forest holding	number	Owner

Annual number of other contractors providing forestry services and primary wood processing in forest holding	number	Owner

Indicator 6.1.c Felling in forest holding for own needs		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Annual quantity of felling for own needs, by type of use	m3	Owner
Share of felling for own needs compared to total annual felling	%	Owner

6.2.	**Production of wood biomass for energy purposes**
Sub-criterion	Production of wood biomass for energy purposes must be based on the principles of sustainable forest management and be implemented in compliance with the principles of forest care. Use of lower-value wood for energy purposes must be promoted.

Indicator 6.2.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework enabling sustainable production of wood biomass for energy purposes.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework directing sustainable production of wood biomass for energy purposes.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments promoting sustainable production and use of wood biomass for energy purposes.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means enabling efficient planning, directing and monitoring of sustainable production and use of wood biomass for energy purposes.

Indicator 6.2.b Biomass production		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Quantity of wood mass sold for energy purposes	m3	owners

6.3.	**Special purpose forests**
Sub-criterion	Management of special purpose forests declared by Government or local community regulation must be adjusted to the prominence of function that led to their declaration.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 6.3.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework regulating legal protection or declaration of special purpose forests.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain institutional instruments for regulating and declaring special purpose forests.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments ensuring orderly status of special purpose forests.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means to prepare expert bases for declaring and monitoring the status of forests declared to be of special purpose under a regulation.

Quantitative indicator

Indicator 6.3.b Area and share of special purpose forests		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Area of special purpose forests	ha	SFS
Share of special purpose forests with regard to the total forest area	%	SFS

Sub-criterion 6.4.	**Social significance of forests**
Sub-criterion	Free access and movement of forest visitors for the purpose of recreation and other similar activities must be enabled, whereby ownership and other rights, impact of recreation and other similar activities on the forest ecosystem as well as compatibility of such activities with other forest functions must be taken into account. Management and visits in forest with particularly emphasised social functions are adapted to such functions so as not to have a negative impact to forest resources and soil.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 6.4.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework by way of which free access and movement of forest visitors are enabled and common and traditional rights of local population in terms of recreation, forest fruit picking in forests are acknowledged.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to govern recreation and other similar activities in forests.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments promoting measures for maintaining and enhancing recreational and other social functions of forests.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means for research and evaluations concerning social significance of forests, notably in terms of recreation.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 6.4.b Area and share of forests with exceptionally emphasized social functions in terms of type of social functions		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Area of forests with exceptionally emphasized social functions in terms of type of social functions	ha	SFS
Share of forests with exceptionally emphasized social functions in terms of type of social functions	%	SFS

Indicator 6.4.c Number and length of developed forest educational trails		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Number of developed forest educational trails	number	SFS
Length of developed forest educational trails	km	SFS

6.5.	**Education and work**
Sub-criterion	Forest managers, forest owners and forest workers must constantly improve their knowledge regarding sustainable forest management. Work in forest must be in compliance with fundamental international conventions by the International Labour Organisation. The existing traditional know-how present in local communities should be used in work in the forest by forest owners, non-governmental organisations and local people.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 6.5.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework governing the area of professional education and forestry research. Inclusion of international conventions by the ILO into the regulatory framework.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain institutional instruments for performing and developing research work and professional education in forestry.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments by way of which funds for research, educational and advisory purposes are ensured.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means enabling improvement in professional education and research both in technical sense and in terms of human resources.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 6.5.b Annual number and type of courses on sustainable forest management for forest workers, forest owners and forest managers		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Annual number of participants by type of course	number	SFS, SFWIS, CAFS, CCIS

6.6.	**Occupational health and safety**
Sub-criterion	Forest workers and forest owners must work in safe working conditions; for this purpose, training for safe work in forest must be ensured. Providers of services in forests must observe requirements of occupational health and safety.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 6.6.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework governing the field of health protection and safety at work for forestry chores.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain institutional instruments for health protection and safety at work in forestry.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments by way of which health protection and safety at work in forestry are ensured and regular monitoring and research of health protection

and safety at work in forestry are enabled.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means enabling regular monitoring, research and development of health protection and safety at work for forestry chores.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 6.6.b Number and share of forest owners with safety declaration and risk assessment		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Number of forest owners with safety declaration and risk assessment	number	CAFS, MKO
Share of forest owners with safety declaration and risk assessment in terms of total forest owners	%	CAFS, MKO

Indicator 6.6.c Annual number of occupational accidents during work in forest		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Annual number of occupational accidents during work in forest	number	LIRS, SFI

Indicator 6.6.d Annual number and type of courses on safe work in forest for owners and managers of forests		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Annual number of participants by type of course	number	SFS, SFWIS, CAFS

Indicator 6.6.e Annual costs for protective instruments and equipment for personal safety at work		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Annual costs for protective instruments and equipment for personal safety at work	EUR	Owner

6.7.	**Raising public awareness on the significance of forests and forestry and wood-processing industry**
Sub-criterion	Information, achievements and findings as well as problems concerning forests and forestry must be presented to the public, awareness on the significance of forests and timber from the aspect of ecology and national economy must be raised.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 6.7.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework enabling the public access to information related to forests and forestry.
2. Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain institutional instruments for informing the public about forests and forestry.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments by way of which it is ensured that a proportion of income from forests or budgetary funds is allocated to informing the public and raising its awareness on forests and forestry.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means providing support to informing the public and raising its awareness on environmental issues and other issues related to forests and forestry.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 6.7.b Annual number of educational events related to forests		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Annual number of educational events by type of activity	number	SFS, ASFS, BF, CAFS, MKO, etc
Number of participants by type of activity	number	SFS, ASFS, BF, CAFS, MKO, etc
Note: Refers to organised visits of educational trails, natural science days, lectures and presentations.		

6.8.	**Cultural, historical and spiritual values of forests**
Sub-criterion	In areas of recognized cultural, historical or other spiritual significance, forests must be managed to protect and maintain them as suitable to their significance.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 6.8.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework governing the field of managing cultural and historical heritage and other spiritual values of forests.
2.Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework to develop and maintain programmes for preserving cultural heritage and other spiritual values of forests.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments promoting and ensuring maintenance and preservation of cultural heritage and other spiritual values of forests.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means for carrying out studies and evaluating forests in terms of cultural heritage and other spiritual values of forests.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 6.8.b Number and area of culturally, historically or spiritually valuable forest zones		
Contents	Unit	Source of data
Number of important cultural, historical or spiritual sites in forest	number	owner
Area of forests with emphasized function of protecting cultural heritage and other spiritual values of forests in terms of the prominence of function	ha	SFS

CRITERION 7. Compliance with legislation

7.1.	**Legislation**
Sub-criterion	Forest management must be carried out in compliance with applicable legislation which includes aspects of implementing adequate forestry practices, nature protection including the protection of protected animal and plant species, observance of ownership rights, health and safety at work and payment of fees and taxes.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 7.1.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Existence and type of legal or regulatory framework governing the field of forest management and protection of forests.
2.Institutional frameworks: Existence and capacity of institutional framework for implementing legislation regarding forest management and forest protection.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Existence and type of economic policy and financial instruments promoting close-to-nature forest management and providing for the preservation of forests.
4. Informational means: Existence and capacity of informational means for carrying out forestry practices, nature protection of animal and plant species, health and safety at work and ownership rights as well as the payment of fees and taxes.

7.2.	**Implementation of legislation**
Sub-criterion	Suitable protection against prohibited activities, such as illegal felling, illegal forest use, illegal burning of forests and other activities, must be ensured.

Descriptive indicator

Indicator 7.2.a General conditions
1. Legal or regulatory framework: Implementation of legal or regulatory framework governing the field of forest management and forest protection.
2 Institutional frameworks: Implementation of institutional framework for the implementation of legislation regarding forest management and forest protection.
3. Economic policy and financial instruments: Implementation of economic policy and financial instruments promoting close-to-nature forest management and providing for the preservation of forests.
4. Informational means: Existence of informational means regarding control over the implementation of legislation.

Quantitative indicators

Indicator 7.2.b Extent of prohibited developments and activities on forest land		
Content of violation	Unit	Source of data
Area of prohibited clearings of forests	ha	SFS
Share of prohibited clearings of forests with regard to total clearing	%	SFS
Prohibition of driving in natural environment	Number of incidences	IRSAF
Protection of indigenous fungi	Number of incidences	IRSAF
Act on Forests	Number of incidences	IRSAF
Agricultural Land Act	Number of incidences	IRSAF
Plant Health Act	Number of incidences	IRSAF
Forest Reproductive Material Act	Number of incidences	IRSAF
Other violations	Number of incidences	IRSAF