

Romanian Forest Certification Scheme 2017 – Annex 01

PEFC-RO DST 8001:2017



**Criteria and Indicators**  
for assessing sustainable forest management  
in Romania

March 2017

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## Introduction

The following set of criteria and indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) is designed to assess SFM at the property level (individual properties or property groups).

The criteria and indicators catalog for the SFM assessment were drafted in three stages:

**a) Analysis of legal regulations on SFM in Romania.**

Numerous legal regulations (laws, government decrees, ministerial orders, etc.) covering the ecological and social aspects of forestry have direct or indirect influence on forest management. This legal framework characterizes the forest management standard in Romania.

The following legal regulations have been taken into account:

- Forestry Code 2008 (in its current amended version) and subsequent legal regulations
- Hunting Act 2008 (in its current amended version)
- Nature protection regulations, including the 2007 Protected Areas Act (in its current amended version)
- Water Act 1996 (in its current amended version)
- Legislation on plant protection products and substances
- Technical rules in forestry

**b) Analysis of existing catalogs of criteria and indicators for SFM existing at global or regional level** and elaboration of criteria and indicators for SFM in Romania.

The Criteria and Indicators Catalog was developed on the basis of the 6 "Pan-European Criteria and Indicators", taking into account the "Pan-European general guidelines at operational level for the sustainable management of forests", adopted and approved, at the Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, in June 1998 in Lisbon / Portugal.

The following catalogs of SFM criteria and indicators served as a reference for the analysis and elaboration of the Romanian criteria and indicators (where appropriate, the respective abbreviations):

- Frame Standards of International PEFC
- PEFC national standards in Austria, the scheme submitted in 2010 and approved in 2011
- National PEFC standards in Germany, scheme submitted in 2015 and approved in 2016
- PEFC national standards in France, the scheme submitted in 2011 and approved in 2011
- National PEFC standards in Slovakia, scheme submitted in 2015 and approved in 2016

- PEFC national standards in Switzerland, the scheme submitted in 2014 and approved in 2014.

### **c) Analysis of existing official sources related to forests**

In Romania the main source of forest data is the forest management plan, mandatory for forestry properties larger than 10 hectares and valid for a period of 10 years. There are also information sources for management and monitoring systems, studies and researches of scientific institutions and various official statistics on forests of the National Institute of Statistics. Thus, the monitoring, management and investigation systems and statistical data as data sources used are as follows:

- Management plans
- National Forestry Inventory (IFN) in Romania
- Statistics on forest pests monitoring and control
- Management plans of protected natural areas
- Map of risk areas
- Official statistics of National Institute of Statistics (INS)
- Property Documents

The results of the analysis of criteria and indicators catalogs for SFM, legal regulations and official data sources in Romania can be found in the background documents of this catalog.

A wider working group of experts, led by criteria managers, has developed this catalog of criteria and indicators between 2015-2016. Criteria managers, in the order of the criteria, were: Marian Drăgoi, Dănuț Chira, Istvan Tóke, Valeriu-Norocel Nicolescu, Șerban Davidescu, Liviu Nichiforel.

**Criteria and Indicators**  
**for assessing sustainable forest management**  
**in Romania**  
individual and group certification

## Content of standard

Nr.	Criteria	Subcriteria	Number of indicators
1.	Forest Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest distribution</li> <li>• Growing stock</li> <li>• Forest structure</li> </ul>	4 2 2
2.	Health and Vitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health surveillance</li> <li>• Sylvicultural pest control</li> <li>• Biological and chemical pest control</li> </ul>	6 2 4
3.	Productive Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowable cut and timber harvesting</li> <li>• Non-wood products</li> <li>• Marketable forest services</li> <li>• Managed forests</li> <li>• Management methods</li> </ul>	1 3 1 1 4
4.	Biological Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural diversity</li> <li>• Threatened species</li> <li>• Forest regeneration</li> </ul>	8 4 2
5.	Protective Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water protection</li> <li>• Soil protection</li> <li>• Infrastructure protection</li> <li>• Other protection functions</li> </ul>	2 2 1 1
6.	Socio-Economic Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Property</li> <li>• Rural development</li> <li>• Work conditions</li> <li>• Education and research</li> <li>• Recreational services</li> <li>• Cultural values</li> <li>• Public relations</li> </ul>	2 2 3 3 2 1 2
<b>Σ</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>65</b>

## Criterion 1: Maintaining and improving forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon circuit

<b>1.1</b>	<b>Distribution of forests included in the certification, in terms of destination and assigned functions</b>
Subcriterion	<i>The management plans aim a sustainable use of forest resources, in line with the main functions (production and protection) and defined objectives. It will be pursued the increase of the area covered by forests, by adequate measures for the management and regeneration of the stands.</i>
Description	The forest is defined by the Forest Code - Law 46/2008, updated by Law 33/2015. By the forest management plan, the production fund is estimated at the level of the stand and the management unit.
Comment	This subcriterion only refers to the quantitative descriptors of the forest-covered areas. Other aspects of the economic, cultural and social value of forests are covered by criteria 3, 4 and 6.

Indicator 1.1.a		
<b>Data on the total area of the forest fund included in the certification, by category of use</b>		
<b>Content</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Source</b>
Area of the forest fund	ha	Forest management plan
Area of forests and lands for afforestation	ha	
Area of land with other destinations	ha	

Indicator 1.1.b		
<b>Distribution of forests included in the certification, in relation to the type of property (area and weight)</b>		
<b>Content</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Source</b>
Forests owned by the state	ha, %	Forest management plan Property titles
Forests owned by the municipalities	ha, %	
Forests of undivided ownership of associations	ha, %	
Forests owned by the worship units	ha, %	
Forests owned by the individuals	ha, %	

Indicator 1.1.c		
<b>Distribution of forests included in the certification, in relation to the assigned protection and production functions</b>		
<b>Content</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Source</b>
Area of forests in functional group I, out of which:	ha	Forest management plan
Forests with water protection role	ha	
Forests with soil protection role	ha	
Forests with protective role against	ha	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 1: Maintaining and improving forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon circuit

climate factors		
Forests of social interest	ha	
Forests with biodiversity protection role	ha	
Area of forests in functional group II	ha	

Indicator 1.1.d Distribution of forests included in the certification, in relation to the types of functional categories		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Type I – Forests with special functions for nature protection, where the harvesting of trees is prohibited	ha	Forest management plan  Field Verifier: Compliance of application of the treatments according to the assigned functional categories
Type II – Forests with special protection functions requiring special conservation works	ha	
Type III – Forests with special protection functions for which only intensive treatments are admitted	ha	
Type IV – Forests with special protection functions for which other treatments are admitted with imposed special restrictions to the application	ha	
Type V – Forests with production and protection functions destined for the production of high quality wood	ha	
Type VI – Forests with production and protection functions in which it is possible to apply differently the whole range of the treatments provided in the technical norms	ha	

<b>1.2</b>	<b>Growing stock</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>The growing stock must be maintained or increased, both in qualitative and quantitative terms.</i></b>
Description	The total volume of trees in the forest area, regardless of the functional zoning of the stands, indicates the extent to which the forest contributes to the increase of the carbon stock in the forest vegetation.
Comment	The growing stock is estimated with the planing work, using the biometric functions accredited by the technical regulations in force. The total average growth per hectare reflects the change in the growing stock and should be corroborated with the harvest volume. The modification of the total average growth should be analyzed in relation to the distribution of the areas according to the current character of the forest type, especially with the share of derived, partially derived and sub-productive stands.

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 1: Maintaining and improving forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon circuit

Indicator 1.2.a Size of growing and protection stock at management plan level		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Total production and protection stock	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	Actual and next management plans
Average production and protection stock per hectare	m <sup>3</sup> /ha	
Percentage change in the average size of the production and protection stock as compared to the previous management plan	%	

Indicator 1.2.b Data on the ratio between forest growth and harvest at management plan level		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Current growth index	m <sup>3</sup> /year/ha	Forest management plan
Total harvesting index	m <sup>3</sup> /year/ha	
Principal yield harvesting index	m <sup>3</sup> /year/ha	
Secondary yield harvesting index	m <sup>3</sup> /year/ha	
Yearly allowable cut of principal yield	m <sup>3</sup> /year	
Yearly allowable cut of secondary yield	m <sup>3</sup> /year	
Ratio between the current growth index and the total harvest index	%	

<b>1.3</b>	<b>Forest structure</b>
Subcriterion	<i>Distribution by forest age classes reflects how the management measures foreseen in the previous management plans contributed to the normalization of the structure by age classes.</i>
Description	The distribution of the areas by age classes and in relation to the current nature of the forest type reflects the extent to which the forest structure approaches a balanced age distribution that ensures continuity of crops and long-term functions. Reducing the share of derived, partially derived and sub-productive stands indicates use of appropriate management measures.
Comment	The balance between growth and harvest is subunitary and approaches to one only if the forest has reached the normal structure, characterized by a balanced, quasi-equal distribution by age classes.

Indicator 1.3.a Area of forests by age classes, at forest management plan level		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
I (1-20)	ha	Forest management plan
II (21-40)	ha	
III (41-60)	ha	
IV (61-80)	ha	
V (81-100)	ha	
VI (101-120) and over	ha	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 1: Maintaining and improving forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon circuit

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Indicator 1.3.b <b>Distribution of the areas included in the certification, in relation to the current character of the forest type</b>		
<b>Conținut</b>	<b>Unitate de măsură</b>	<b>Sursă</b>
Natural fundamental of superior and medium productivity	ha	Forest management plan
Natural fundamental of inferior productivity	ha	
Artificial of superior and medium productivity	ha	
Artificial of inferior productivity	ha	
Partial derivated	ha	
Total derivated	ha	

## Criterion 2: Preserving and maintaining the health and vitality of forest ecosystems

2.1	Health surveillance
Subcriterion	<i>Surveillance of the state of health and vitality of forest ecosystems</i>
Description	<p>Forest management must ensure the health and vitality of forests. Abiotic, biotic or anthropogenic factors affecting the health, productivity and stability of the forest must be monitored at all times. The emergence, evolution and harmful influences on forests are pursued for the following factors:</p> <p>A. Abiotic Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wind and snow (windbreaks, wind-blow);</li> <li>- Snow and negative temperatures (early / late frost, frost, snow avalanches, freezing rain, hail);</li> <li>- landslides (landslides, detritus / mud avalanche, etc.);</li> <li>- floods (floods, abundant rainfall, water stagnation);</li> <li>- fires (forest fires, lightning);</li> </ul> <p>B. Biotic Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- microfauna (insects, mites, gastropods, etc.);</li> <li>- Phytopathogenic agents (viruses, mycoplasmas, bacteria, fungi, parasitic plants, etc.);</li> <li>- Animals of hunting interest and macrofauna species (rodents, birds, grazing mammals, etc.);</li> <li>- Domestic animals;</li> </ul> <p>C. Anthropogenic Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest management (eg exploitative damage);</li> <li>- Pollution, waste, litter;</li> </ul>
Comment	

Indicator 2.1.a Detecting, preventing and controlling harming factors		
Content	Unit	Source
The existence of forest protection documentation:		Technical-economic documentation of forest protection works at F.D. (Model: Ord. 454/2003 - FP Norms)
a. Statistics of biotic and abiotic pests	Yes / No	
b. Prognosis of forest pests	Yes / No	
c. Evidence of harvesting damages	Yes / No	Documentation for closing the harvesting works in the cutting area.

Indicator 2.1.b Evolution of the affected area by harmful factors, in the certification included nurseries		
Content	Unit	Source
Affected (cumulative) area, in the last year, by: - Abiotic factors	m <sup>2</sup>	Technical-economic documentation of forest protection works at F.D.

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 2: Preserving and maintaining the health and vitality of forest ecosystems

- Biotic factors - Anthropogenic factors		(Model: Ord. 454/2003 - FP Norms)
Changes over the last 5 year's average: - Abiotic factors - Biotic factors - Anthropogenic factors	%	Field verification

Indicator 2.1.c Evolution of the affected area by harmful factors, in the certification included stands		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Affected (cumulative) area, in the last year, by: - Abiotic factors - Biotic factors	ha	Technical-economic documentation of forest protection works at F.D.
Changes over the last 5 years average: - Abiotic factors - Biotic factors	%	(Model: Ord. 454/2003 - FP Norms)

Indicator 2.1.d Situation of harvesting damages produced, in the certification included stands		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Cumulative volume of trees damaged by harvesting during the last year of production	m <sup>3</sup>	Operating controls Register of contraventions
Changes over the last 5 years average	%	Evidence of operating damage

Indicator 2.1.e Volume evolution of abnormal stand drying, in the certification included area		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Cumulative volume of incidental cuts due to abnormal drying in the last year of production	m <sup>3</sup>	Forest protection documentation, statistical reports, annual reports,
Changes over the last 5 years average	%	estimation acts

Indicator 2.1.f Evolution of forest fires, in the certification included area		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Suprafața arboretelor afectate de incendii de pădure în ultimul an de producție	ha / m <sup>3</sup>	Forest protection documentation, statistical reports, annual reports,
Changes over the last 5 years average	%	estimation acts

<b>2.2</b>	<b>Sylvicultural pest control</b>
Subcriterion	<i>Sylvicultural control of harmful abiotic, biotic and anthropogenic factors</i>

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 2: Preserving and maintaining the health and vitality of forest ecosystems

Description	<p>Measures to prevent and control forest-damaging phenomena should be priority based on silviculture. To this end, the management plans must include all the measures to ensure a good development of the stands, a prompt reaction to aggressive environmental factors and a return to a proper vegetation condition after the action of the harmful factors has ceased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- use of species / ecotypes in a structural diversity appropriate to local conditions, productive but also resistant to local environment, including abiotic and biotic aggressive factors;</li> <li>- application of revitalization measures (maintenance works for nursery crops, regenerations, cultural operations, hygiene cuts) with mixed-prophylactic and developmental character;</li> <li>- provision of measures for rehabilitation of the state of health and vitality of the stands, in case of dry stands or strongly debilitated, even by the restoration / substitution of the strongly degraded stands.</li> </ul>
Comment	

Indicator 2.2.a <b>Planning of integrated measures</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Have integrated (forestry and protection) measures been planned to avoid, combat harmful factors or restore the stands after their action?	Yes/No	Forest management plan Forest protection documentation

Indicator 2.2.b <b>Evidence of integrated measures for the protection and restoration of stands, in the certification included area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area on which were carried out tending operations on natural seedlings, during the last year of production	ha	Records of forest management plans
Changes over the last 5 years average	%	
Area covered with release cuttings/ weedings, in the last year of production	ha	
Ratio between the area and the management plan provisions	%	
Area covered by cleaning cuts in the last year of production	ha	
Ratio between the area and the management plan provisions	%	
Area covered by hygiene cuts in the last year of production	ha	
Changes over the last 5 years average	%	
Restoration or substitution work carried out in the last year of production	ha	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 2: Preserving and maintaining the health and vitality of forest ecosystems

Changes over the last 5 year's average	%	
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<b>2.3</b>	<b>Biological and chemical pest control</b>
Subcriterion	Biological and chemical control of harmful factors
Description	<p>Actions to prevent and combat forest-damaging phenomena that can not be prevented or controlled only by cultural means are included in an integrated system of forest protection measures.</p> <p>The use of chemicals is limited by national and international usage regulations (WHO lists 1A and 1B as well as the List of active substances authorized for use in plant protection products on the territory of Romania). Pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, molluscicides, etc.) are only used on a limited scale and where possible they are replaced by forestry or biological methods. The use of pesticides prohibited by international conventions is not permitted. All chemical substances must comply with standards, thresholds and conditions (hygienic, toxicological and ecological) on nature protection.</p>
Comment	

Indicator 2.3.a		
<b>Use of allowed substances (pesticides, herbicides, repellents, etc.)</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Pesticides were used:		Forest protection documentation from F.D.
of the WHO 1-2 lists	Yes/No	WHO 1A si 1B Lists
of the Stockholm Convention	Yes/No	Pesticides prohibited by international agreements are defined in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants of 2001 and subsequent amendments
outside the National list of approved substances	Yes/No	List of active substances authorized for use in plant protection products on the territory of Romania.
Have the standards, thresholds and conditions been met according to the National List of Approved Substances?	Yes/No	
In the case of use of an unauthorized substance from previous lists or use above the admitted thresholds, is there an expertise to prove that it was the only possible option to effectively combat an extremely dangerous agent?	Yes/No	Qualified expertise on the need to use a pesticide outside previous lists

Indicator 2.3.b
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## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 2: Preserving and maintaining the health and vitality of forest ecosystems

<b>Evolution of pesticide treatments, applied in the certification included area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area treated in the last year (S) in nurseries in stands	ha	Forest protection documentation from F.D. Model: Ord. 454/2003 (FP Norms) <b>List of active substances</b> authorized for use in plant protection products on the territory of Romania. Manufacturer's recommendations (prospectuses)
Volume of pesticides used in the last year (V) in nurseries in stands	l/kg	
Changes over the last 5 years average: in nurseries in stands	% V%/S%/ V%/S%/	

<b>Indicator 2.3.c Evolution of herbicide treatments, applied in the certification included area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area treated in the last year (S) in nurseries in stands	ha	Forest protection documentation from F.D. Model: Ord. 454/2003 (FP Norms) <b>List of active substances</b> authorized for use in plant protection products on the territory of Romania.
Volume of herbicides used in the last year (V) in nurseries in stands	l/kg	
Changes over the last 5 years average: in nurseries in stands	% V%/S% V%/S%	

<b>Indicator 2.3.d Evolution of fertilizers treatments, applied in the certification included area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area treated in the last year (S) in nurseries in stands	ha	Forest protection documentation from F.D. Model: Ord. 454/2003 (FP Norms)
Volume of fertilizers used in the last year (V) in nurseries in stands	l/kg	
Changes over the last 5 years average: in nurseries in stands	% V%/S% V%/S%	

### Criterion 3: Maintaining and encouraging productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood products)

<b>3.1</b>	<b>Allowable cut and timber harvesting</b>
Subcriterion	<i>The volume of harvested wood can not exceed a level that can be sustained quantitatively and qualitatively over the long term.</i>
Description	-
Comment	

<b>Indicator 3.1.a</b>		
<b>Balance between the allowable cut and the volume harvested during the implementation period of management plan, in the certified area.</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
The ten-year allowable cut foreseen in the harvesting plan for principal yield	m <sup>3</sup>	Forest management plan Forest records
The ten-year allowable cut foreseen in the harvesting plan for secondary yield	m <sup>3</sup>	
The volume of principal / incidental I. yields harvested during the implementation period of the management plan	m <sup>3</sup>	
The volume of secondary / incidental II. yields harvested during the implementation period of the management plan	m <sup>3</sup>	
Ratio of the annual allowable cut and average annual volume harvested since the management plan entered in force: - for principal and incidental I. yields - for secondary and incidental II. yields	%	

<b>3.2</b>	<b>Non-wood products</b>
Subcriterion	<i>The quantity of harvested non-timber products must not exceed a level that can be sustained in the long run.</i>
Description	<p>Non-timber products are, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Forest fruits, mushrooms, tree branches used for decorative purposes, use of resin, use of litter,</li> <li>– Hunting, including game reserves</li> <li>– Other non-timber forest products, such as Christmas tree crops, Water, stone quarries, etc.</li> </ul> <p>The level of harvesting of wood and non-wood products does not exceed a rate that can be sustained in the long term (sustainability). Gravel and stone must be extracted in a way that maintains at low level the negative effects on the environment. Hunting is done in a way that will not threaten in ecological, economic and socio-economic way the sustainable forest management.</p>
Comment	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 3: Maintaining and encouraging productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood products)

Indicator 3.2.a <b>Hunting activity and total value of direct benefits</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Number of hunting grounds overlapping the area included in the certification	Number	List of hunting grounds in the certified area and record of benefits
Hunting grounds have an approved management plan	Yes/No	
The owner / owners of the area included in the certification have an agreement with the hunting ground administrator regarding the payment of the legal obligations	Yes/No	
Annual value of direct benefits from hunting activity at the level of area included in the certification	Lei	
Changes in annual direct benefits compared to the average of the last 5 years	%	

Indicator 3.2.b <b>Total value and dynamics of other non-timber products used from the area covered by the certification</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
There is own activity of capitalizing on non-timber products	Yes/No	Divestiture contracts SILV Statistical reports
There are divestiture contracts for harvesting wood products	Yes/No	
There are all legal documents regarding the use of non-timber products (environmental permits, phytosanitary advice etc.)	Yes/No/ Not applicable	
Total value of benefits to non-timber product categories in the last year of production (if applicable)	lei	
Changes in annual direct benefits compared to the average of the last 5 years	%	

Indicator 3.2.c <b>Percentage ratio of income between non-timber products and wood products</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Income ratio between non-timber products and wood products in the last year of production	%	Statistical reports SILV
Dynamics of the ratio over the past 5 years	%	

<b>3.3</b>	<b>Marketable forest services</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Marketable and available services should be maintained or expanded.</i></b>
Description	These services are used only to an extent that will not endanger the sustainable management of forests from an ecological, economic or socio-economic point of

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 3: Maintaining and encouraging productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood products)

	view (tourism services, leasing, educational services, etc.)
Comment	Marketable services may be - nature protection on a contractual basis, consultancy, forestry education, silviculture, infrastructure, etc.

Indicator 3.3.a Type of marketable services		
Content	Unit	Source
Type of services	number	
Total value of benefits resulting from the use of services in the last year	Lei	Statistical reports SILV
Changes in benefits resulted from the sale of services compared with the average of the last 5 years	%	

3.4	Managed forests
Subcriterion	<i>The forest management system will embrace a more detailed study of the situation, maps and forest management plans and voluntary management guidelines for their implementation. Subsequently, periodic monitoring is carried out on how management plans are implemented and their results will also be taken into account when new management plans are being made.</i>
Description	In detail, the management system includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A detailed inventory and mapping tailored to the size of the property and the situation of forest resources must be established and maintained.</li> <li>– Forest management planning should aim at maintaining or increasing the forest area and other forested areas and increasing the quality of the economic, ecological, cultural and social value of forest resources, including soil and water. Appropriate and detailed objectives and management planning should be developed on the basis of the situational study.</li> <li>– an assessment of forest resources and their management should be carried out periodically and their results should be used in planning.</li> </ul>
Comment	There are responsible management guidelines, as well as the "Pan-European Operational Level Guide for Sustainable Forest Management", which can be used on a voluntary basis. It is recommended that these be taken as a reference to the continuous assessment and improvement of planning.

Indicator 3.4.a Management plans and / or equivalent documents for the certification area		
Content	Unit	Source
The management plans corresponding to the certification area are made and approved according to the legal requirements	Yes/No	Forest management plan
Management plans describe management goals and management fundamentals	Yes/No	
There is a cartographic base to identify the stands to be certified	Yes/No	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 3: Maintaining and encouraging productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood products)

There is evidence of tracking and respecting the provisions of the management plans during its application period	Yes/No	
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<b>3.5</b>	<b>Management methods</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Treatments, tending operations and management of stands are applied in such a way that the productive potential of the forest site is not reduced over time.</i></b>
Description	Appropriate infrastructure, such as forest roads, tractor roads and bridges, are planned, built and maintained to ensure efficient transport of goods and services, minimizing the negative environmental impact. As far as management objectives are concerned, measures are being taken to balance the pressure of livestock populations and grazing on the regeneration and growth / development of forests, as well as on biodiversity.
Comment	

Indicator 3.5.a		
<b>Treatments applied to the certification area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Share of proposed areas with regeneration cuts according to the ten-year management plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unique cuts (clear cuts)</li> <li>successive cuts</li> <li>shelterwood cuts</li> <li>quasi-selection cuts</li> <li>selection cuts</li> <li>coppice cuts</li> </ul>	%	Forest management plans
Share of areas under regeneration cuts in the last year of production by types of treatment methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unique cuts (clear cuts)</li> <li>successive cuts</li> <li>shelterwood cuts</li> <li>quasi-selection cuts</li> <li>selection cuts</li> <li>coppice cuts</li> </ul>	%	Forest management plans

Indicator 3.5.b		
<b>Area and ratio of tending operations applied to the certification area (see also indicator 2.2.b)</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area covered in the last year of production with works of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>release cutting/weeding</li> <li>cleaning cuts</li> <li>thinnings</li> </ul>	ha	Forest management plans
Proportion to the management plans for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>release cutting/weeding</li> </ul>	%	Forest management plans

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 3: Maintaining and encouraging productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood products)

cleaning cuts thinnings		
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Indicator 3.5.c <b>Impact of the harvesting technologies used in treatment methods and tending operations</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Situation of inappropriate hauling roads identified by exploitation / re-entry controls in the last year of production	Lenght	Records of exploitation controls and re-entries
Damage to regeneration caused by harvesting, identified by exploitation / re-entry controls in the last year of production	Yes/No	Register of contraventions  Field checks

Indicator 3.5.d <b>Infrastructure will be designed and built in such a way that the impact on the ecosystem is minimized / minimized</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Existence of measures, part of the design and construction of the infrastructure, aiming to minimize the impact on the ecosystem	Yes/No	

**Criterion 4: Maintaining, preserving and adequately enhancing biological diversity in forest ecosystems**

<b>4.1</b>	<b>Structural diversity</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Structural diversity of stands and forests included for certification purposes</i></b>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Planning of management plan will aim maintaining, preserving and enhancing biodiversity at ecosystemic, species and genetic level and where possible, landscape diversity. Genetically modified trees will not be used. Where possible, through the forest development works, the diversity of horizontal and vertical structures such as irregular stands and diversity of mixed tree species will be promoted. Where possible, these landscaping works will also aim at preserving and restoring the diversity of the landscape.</li> <li>– Traditional management systems, which have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice forests, will be maintained on favorable resorts when economically feasible.</li> <li>– Dead or standing trees, cavity trees, aging groves and rare trees will be kept in quantities and distributions necessary to guarantee biological diversity, taking into account the potential effect on the health and stability of forests and surrounding ecosystems.</li> </ul>
Comment	

Indicator 4.1.a <b>Composition of stands, in the certification included area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area occupied by mixed stands according to management plans	ha	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents
Proportion of mixed stands	%	
Area occupied by pure stands according to management plans	ha	
Proportion of pure stands	%	
The regeneration compositions recommended by the management plans are respected	Yes/No	Records of Annual regeneration control

Indicator 4.1.b <b>Degree of stands naturalness, in the certification included area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area of virgin (natural) stands identified according to legal requirements	ha	Forest management plans, catalog of virgin forests,
Share of virgin (natural) stands	%	
Area of quasi-virgin (semi-natural) stands identified according to legal requirements	Ha	PINMATRA project, equivalent documents
The share of quasi-virgin (semi-natural)	%	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 4: Maintaining, preserving and adequately enhancing biological diversity in forest ecosystems

stands		Field checks
Area of cultivated stands (installed naturally or artificially)	Ha	
Share of cultivated stands (installed naturally or artificially)	%	
Protected status attributed to the "virgin and quasi-virgin" stands is respected	Yes/No	
Comment: Evaluate indicator 1.3.b - the current nature of the forest type		

Indicator 4.1.c <b>Allochtonous species (introduced species, non-indigenous species, exotic species)</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Stands area, which includes allochtonous species according to the management plan	ha	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents
Share of stands that include allochtonous species in the total certification area	%	
There are measures to limit the extension of the allochtonous species to natural regeneration of species corresponding to the natural type of the forest	Yes/No	Annual regeneration control / Estimates of outlay for seedlings

Indicator 4.1.d <b>Dead wood</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
There is a procedure for identifying, registering and storing dead wood	Yes/No	Own records
Number of dead standing trees identified and kept	ex/ha	

Indicator 4.1.e <b>Closure and storying of stands included in the certification area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Share of stands by consistency categories: – 0,1-0,3; – 0,4-0,6; – 0,7-1,0	%	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents
Share of even-aged and relatively even-aged stands	%	
Share of relatively uneven-aged stands	%	
Share of uneven-aged stands	%	

Indicator 4.1.f <b>Fragmentation of stands (through public roads, forest roads, access roads) and corridors (forest shelter-belts)</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Length of permanent transport installations	km	Forest management plans,

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 4: Maintaining, preserving and adequately enhancing biological diversity in forest ecosystems

in the certified area		Equivalent documents
Length of shelter-belts	km	
Density of public roads and forest roads	m/ha	

Indicator 4.1.g <b>Proportion of arbustive species in tree stands</b>		
<b>Content</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Source</b>
Area occupied by the underwood according to the management plans	ha	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents
Share of stands where the underwood was identified	%	

Indicator 4.1.h <b>Use of genetically modified trees</b>		
<b>Content</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Source</b>
Are there genetically modified trees in the forests included for certification?	Yes/No	
Share of stands where genetically modified trees have been identified	%	

<b>4.2</b>	<b>Threatened species</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Threatened species and biotope types</i></b>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planning, inventory and mapping of forest resources will identify, protect and / or conserve environmentally significant forest areas with significant concentrations of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) Protected, rare, sensitive or representative forest ecosystems such as littoral areas or wet biotopes;</li> <li>(B) Areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species, as defined in official lists;</li> <li>C) Genetic resources threatened or protected in situ;</li> <li>D) Large scale landscapes on a global, regional and national scale, with natural distribution and abundance of species occurring naturally.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Protected or endangered plant and animal species will not be exploited for commercial purposes. Where necessary, measures will be taken to protect and, where relevant, increase their population.</li> <li>- In correlation with the management objectives, measures will be taken to balance the pressure of domestic and wild animals on the regeneration and growth of stands, as well as on biodiversity.</li> </ul>
Comment	

Indicator 4.2.a <b>Forests with significant concentrations of representative ecosystems, Natura 2000 sites, endemic species, threatened species (wild animals and plants)</b>
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## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 4: Maintaining, preserving and adequately enhancing biological diversity in forest ecosystems

<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area of stands with special protection functions included in the functional subgroup 1.5 Forests of scientific interest and protection of the gene pool and forest ecofund	ha	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents Other sources
Area of stands included in Natura 2000 sites	Ha	
Area of representative ecosystems (coastal areas, wetlands / meadows, including endemic, rare or threatened species)	Ha	

Indicator 4.2.b <b>Maps / Plans of areas with high concentrations of representative ecosystems, Natura 2000 sites, endemic species, endangered species (of animals and plants)</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Maps/Plans for special protected stands included in the functional subgroup 1.5 Forests of scientific interest and protection of the gene pool and forest ecofund	Yes/No/Not applicable	
Maps/Plans of areas with high concentrations of representative ecosystems	Yes/No/Not applicable	
Maps/Plans of Natura 2000 sites	Yes/No/Not applicable	

Indicator 4.2.c <b>Number and list of threatened species (wild animals and plants)</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Number of threatened species (wild animals and plants) identified in the surveyed area	Number	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents Red list

Indicator 4.2.d <b>Measures to protect environmentally important forest areas listed above</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
There are approved management plans for protected areas including stands in the certification area	Yes/No/Not applicable	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents Management plans of Natura 2000 sites
There are special protection measures for the identified representative ecosystems	Yes/No/Not applicable	
There are special protection measures for areas with endemic species	Yes/No/Not applicable	
There are special protection measures for areas with threatened species (wild animals and plants)	Yes/No/Not applicable	
The provisions of management plans for protected areas and representative ecosystems are known and implemented	Yes/No/Not applicable	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

Criterion 4: Maintaining, preserving and adequately enhancing biological diversity in forest ecosystems

<b>4.3</b>	<b>Forest regeneration</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Forest regeneration</i></b>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest management will ensure successful natural regeneration or where this is not possible through planting, which is adequate to ensure the quantity and quality of forest resources.</li> <li>- For afforestation and reforestation works, it is preferable, where possible, native species and local origins that are well suited to stationary conditions. Only those allochthonous species, varieties or provenances whose impacts on the ecosystem and genetic integrity of indigenous species and local provenances have been assessed, and whether negative impacts can be avoided or minimized will be used.</li> <li>- Afforestation and reforestation works that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity will be promoted.</li> </ul>
Comment	

Indicator 4.3.a <b>Regeneration of stands, included for certification purposes</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area of naturally regenerated stands (seed, shoots, root-shoots)	ha	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents Other sources
Share of naturally regenerated stands (seed, shoots, root-shoots)	%	
Area of artificially regenerated stands (seedlings, cuttings)	ha	
Share of artificially regenerated stands (seedlings, cuttings)	%	
Comment: also evaluate indicator 4.1.c		

Indicator 4.3.b <b>Source of afforestation material</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Documents of origin for the afforestation material	Yes/No	Forest management plans

## Criterion 5: Maintaining and improving protective functions in forest management

<b>5.1</b>	<b>Water protection</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Maintaining and improving the water protection function</i></b>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest management has to maintain and improve the functions of water and water resources protection, and their management will lead to protection of the population and socio-economic objectives against floods and torrential floods. Forest areas for water protection must be recorded and delimited on maps, and forest settings or equivalent documents should take these areas into account.</li> <li>- Particular attention should be paid to technologies used to drive and regenerate forests to avoid the negative impact on protected water resources.</li> <li>- The forests in this criterion are those in the functional sub-group 1.1, designated for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of mineral, drinking and industrial water sources</li> <li>Protection of the direct slopes of the lakes (accumulation and natural) and of the watercourses that feed them.</li> <li>Protection of meadows, shores, coastal areas (for inland and river rivers) Danube) and the Danube Delta.</li> <li>Protection against torrential phenomena. Protection of trout farms.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Comment	5.5.1, 5.5.2, 5.5.4 from PEFC ST 1003: 2010

Indicator 5.1.a		
<b>Area of forests designed for water protection</b>		
<b><i>Content</i></b>	<b><i>Unit</i></b>	<b><i>Source</i></b>
Area	ha	Forest management plans, Equivalent documents
Share of total area	%	
Dynamics of the areas occupied by forests for the protection of water	% of the initial area	Field check
Are the proposed forestry measures by the management plans in the water protection areas respected?	Yes/No	

Indicator 5.1.b		
<b>Special, structural and non-structural, measures and works to ensure water protection</b>		
<b><i>Content</i></b>	<b><i>Unit</i></b>	<b><i>Source</i></b>
River-beds improved with torrent correction works	Yes/No	Accounting records. Inventory of the improvements of the torrential river-beds
Consolidated length of the improved river-beds in the last 5 years	Km	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 5: Maintaining and improving protective functions in forest management

<b>5.2</b>	<b>Soil protection</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Maintain and improve the soil and land protection function</i></b>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest management must maintain and improve the protective functions of forests towards society, such as protection against soil erosion and protection against harmful factors such as avalanches.</li> <li>- Forest areas intended for the protection of land and soils must be recorded and delimited on maps, and forest management plans or equivalent documents should take these areas into account.</li> <li>- Particular attention should be paid to technologies used on sensitive, erosion-prone soils, as well as where operations can lead to excessive sediment accumulations in the watercourses. Works such as deep plowing and the use of improper machinery should be avoided in these areas. Special measures must be taken to minimize the pressure of wild animals.</li> <li>- The forests in this criterion are those in the functional subgroup 1.2, designated for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of rocks, debris and deep-erosion lands, landslides and landscapes with large slopes.</li> <li>The protection of public roads of particular interest and normal railways.</li> <li>Protection of highly vulnerable land to erosion and slippage. Protection of hydro-technical constructions located in areas with rough terrain or with danger of erosion and slippage.</li> <li>The protection of degraded land or non-consolidated and consolidated moving sand.</li> <li>Protection of avalanche areas and their corridors</li> <li>Protection of landslides.</li> <li>Land protection with permanent worship.</li> <li>Protection of surface mines and quarries in areas vulnerable to erosion</li> <li>Protection of carst areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Comment	5.5.1, 5.5.2, 5.5.3 from PEFC ST 1003: 2010

Indicator 5.2.a		
<b>Area of forests designed for land and soil protection</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area	ha	Forest management plan
Share of total area	%	
Dynamics of the areas occupied by forests for the protection of soils and lands	% of the initial area	
Are the proposed forestry measures by the management plans in the soil protection areas respected?	Yes/No	Field check / Records of harvesting controls
Are the specific harvesting rules respected in stands with soil protection role?	Yes/No	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 5: Maintaining and improving protective functions in forest management

Indicator 5.2.b <b>Special, structural and non-structural, measures and works to ensure land and soil protection</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Consolidation of unstable land and soils, vulnerable to surface and deep erosion	Yes/No ha	Accountant records, Land management projects, Other sources
Restoration of lateral support of sliding lands in the affected functional categories	Yes/No m	
Water drainage in sliding and marshy lands	Yes/No m	
Special works to combat and reduce the effect of snow avalanches	Yes/No ha	

<b>5.3</b>	<b>Infrastructure protection</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Infrastructure protection</i></b>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest management must maintain and improve forest protection functions towards society, such as infrastructure protection.</li> <li>- Forest areas intended for the protection of the infrastructure must be recorded and delimited on the maps, and forest settings or equivalent documents must take these areas into account.</li> <li>- The forests in this criterion are those in the functional subgroup 1.4, designated for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The protection of communication routes of special tourist importance;</li> <li>Protection of special objectives.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Comment	5.5.1, 5.5.2 from PEFC ST 1003: 2010

Indicator 5.3.a <b>Area of forests designed for infrastructure protection</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area	ha	Forest management plan
Share of total area	%	
Dynamics of the areas occupied by forests for the protection of infrastructure	% of the initial area	
Are the proposed forestry measures by the management plans in the infrastructure protection areas respected?	Yes/No	Field check

<b>5.4</b>	<b>Other protection functions</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Other protection functions</i></b>

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 5: Maintaining and improving protective functions in forest management

Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest management must maintain and improve the protective functions of forests towards society.</li> <li>- The area of protection forests must be recorded and delimited on the maps, and forest management plans or equivalent documents must take these areas into account.</li> </ul> <p>The forests in this criterion are those in the functional subgroup 1.3, designated for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Improving the climatic conditions of steppe and silvosteppe. The improvement of the Black Sea coastal climate conditions, coastal lakes, banks of lakes, ponds and estuaries. Forest shelter-belts for the protection of agricultural lands, communication routes, etc.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The protection of forests located at high altitude, under very severe regeneration conditions, from subalpine and presubalpine, those in the mountain area adjacent to the alpine zone, mountain pines and natural open woods in the subalpine.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Protection against atmospheric pollution and fixing of tailings, ash and other industrial waste deposits.</p>
Comment	5.5.1, 5.5.2 from PEFC ST 1003: 2010

Indicator 5.4.a		
<b>Area of forests designed for other protective functions</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area	ha	Forest management plan
Share of the total area	%	
Dynamics of the areas occupied by forests with other protection functions	% of the initial area	
Are the forestry measures proposed in the management plan, respected according to the protection functions?	Yes/No	Field check

**Criterion 6: Maintenance of other socio-economic and cultural functions and conditions of forests**

<b>6.1</b>	<b>Property</b>
Subcriterion	<i>Property, ownership and management rights</i>
Description	Ownership rights and other possession rights over forest land must be well defined, documented and established for the relevant forestry areas. In the same way, the legal, traditional and customary rights related to forest lands must be clarified, recognized and respected
Comment	PEFC ST 1003:2010

Indicator 6.1.a		
<b>Legal documents attesting ownership</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
There are legal documents attesting ownership of the entire area included in the certification process	Yes/No	- title of ownership / legal documents of ownership - management plan maps
Areas included in the certification process can be delimited on the management plan map	Yes/No	

Indicator 6.1.b		
<b>Legal documents attesting the quality of administrator for the certified area</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
There are service / administration contracts for the entire area included in the certification process	Yes/No	Service / administration contracts
The payment of fees for forestry management / service contracts is up to date	Yes/No	
Provisions of service / administration contracts make it possible to resolve disputes legally between the owner and any third party	Yes/No	

<b>6.2</b>	<b>Rural development</b>
Subcriterion	<i>Forest contribution to rural development</i>

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 6: Maintenance of other socio-economic and cultural functions and conditions of forests

Description	<p>- Forest planning shall aim to respect the multiple functions offered by the forest to society, taking into account the role of the forest in rural development; In particular, it must consider creating new employment opportunities in relation to the social and economic functions of forests.</p> <p>Supporting rural development can be achieved by training and hiring local people, preferably for local processing of wood products and non-wood products, etc.</p> <p>- Forest management must support the well-being and long-term vitality of communities living in or near the forest area</p>
Comment	PEFC ST 1003:2010

Indicator 6.2.a Workforce involved in forest management		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Number of employees at the level of the administrator of the certification areas	Number	human resources office at the administrator level
Share of employees residing in communities in certified forest area or its adjacent area	%	

Indicator 6.2.b Workforce involved in the execution of forestry works		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Number of firms contracted for the execution of forestry and exploitation works in the certified area	Number	administrator/ forest owner
Estimated number of employed workers permanently engaged in forestry works in the last year for the certified area	Number	

<b>6.3</b>	<b>Work conditions</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Working conditions, health and safety at work</i></b>
Description	<p>- The organization, planning and conduct of work must be carried out in a manner that makes it possible to identify the risks of accidents at work and to affect the health of workers so that all acceptable measures are applied to protect workers from these risks. Workers must be informed of the risks involved in their work and their prevention measures. These provisions apply to both own employees and contractors performing forestry or exploitation services.</p> <p>- Working conditions must be safe, rules and training on work safety being offered to all those who carry out forestry activities and works.</p>
Comment	PEFC ST 1003:2010

Indicator 6.3.a Work conditions		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 6: Maintenance of other socio-economic and cultural functions and conditions of forests

There are legal forms of employment for each employee at the level of the certified area manager	Yes/No	human resources office at the administrator level
There is evidence of the findings of the inspections carried out by the field inspectors regarding the provision of working conditions and the implementation of imposed measures	Yes/No	

Indicator 6.3.b <b>Work safety standards</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
There is evidence of periodic work safety training for each employee at the level of the manager of certified area	Yes/No	responsible for work safety at the administrator level
There is evidence of the findings of the inspections carried out by the field inspectors regarding the implementation of the labor safety rules	Yes/No	
Contractors of forestry and harvesting services, working in the certified area are contractually specified to meet the requirements of the labor safety rules	Yes/No	
Workers who work in forestry activities will wear protective equipment according to legal requirements	Yes/No	

Indicator 6.3.c <b>Work-related accidents</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
There is a register with records of accidents at work registered at the level of the certified area manager	Yes/No	responsible for work safety at the administrator level
Registered work-related accidents are considered as seriousness and causes leading to additional prevention measures	Yes/No	

<b>6.4</b>	<b>Education and research</b>
Subcriterion	<i>Forestry education and research</i>

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 6: Maintenance of other socio-economic and cultural functions and conditions of forests

Description	<p>- Forest managers, contractors, employees and forest owners must have sufficient information and be encouraged to update their knowledge through a continuous training process in relation to sustainable forest management as a prerequisite for the implementation of the planned management and planning practices in this standard.</p> <p>- Forest management should be based, among other things, on the results of scientific research. Forest managers should contribute to research and data collection necessary for sustainable forest management or support, if they deem appropriate, the relevant research activities carried out by other organizations.</p>
Comment	PEFC ST 1003:2010

Indicator 6.4.a Dissemination of the principles of forest management certification		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
The forest owner knows and accepts the principles of certification	Yes/No	Minutes of work meetings
The certification principles, criteria and indicators of the national standard were presented to the technical staff responsible for forest management	Yes/No	
The certification principles as well as the relevant criteria and indicators were presented to the contractors of the forestry	Yes/No	

Indicator 6.4.b Continuous training		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Courses or training / specialization meetings attended by technical staff responsible for forest management and / or forest owners over the last five years	Total number of courses Total number of staff	list of participants, diploma / attested participations, webpages, etc.

Indicator 6.4.c Scientific research		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Students who have practiced in forests administered by the certified area manager	Number	- Practice contracts
Independent research projects carried out within the administrative reach of the certified area administrator	Number	- Collaboration protocols
Research projects carried out in partnership with the certified area administrator	Number	- Research contracts

<b>6.5</b>	<b>Recreational services</b>
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## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 6: Maintenance of other socio-economic and cultural functions and conditions of forests

Subcriterion	<b>Recreational services</b>
Description	<p>- Recreational public access must be adequately provided in forests while respecting the rights of property and the rights of third parties, taking into account the effects on forest resources and ecosystems as well as compatibility with other forest functions.</p> <p>- Forest management works must consider all socio-economic functions and, in particular, the recreational function and aesthetic values of the forest, for example by maintaining structural diversity and promoting tree sprawls or attractive trees as well as other floral, floristic or fruit features. However, this must be done in a way that does not lead to serious negative effects on forestry and soil.</p>
Comment	PEFC ST 1003:2010

Indicator 6.5.a		
<b>Assigned recreational functions</b>		
<b>Content</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Source</b>
Area of forests with assigned recreational functions, according to the management plans (functional category 1.4.)	ha	Forest management plan
Share of forests with assigned recreational functions, according to the management plans from the total certified area	%	
Length of the tourist routes in the certified area	km	
Number of information panels / places for recreation.	Number	

Indicator 6.5.b		
<b>Unrestricted public access</b>		
<b>Content</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Source</b>
Share of forest areas with restricted public access to the total certified area	%	Forest management plan/turist routes
Share of areas where public access to motorized vehicles is restricted	%	Forest management plan

<b>6.6</b>	<b>Cultural values</b>
Subcriterion	<b>Historical, spiritual and cultural values of forests</b>
Description	Areas with recognized historical, cultural or spiritual values and forest areas essential to meeting the basic conditions of local communities (eg health and subsistence) must be protected or managed in a way that considers the importance of the area.
Comment	

## Criteria and indicators - SFM Romania

### Criterion 6: Maintenance of other socio-economic and cultural functions and conditions of forests

Indicator 6.6.a <b>Forests with recognized historical, spiritual and cultural values</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area of the forests surrounding the historical / cultural monuments belonging to the functional category 1.4. Is assigned according to the management plans	ha	Forest management plan Documentation for identification
Area of forests with specific historical, cultural and spiritual values identified in addition to management plans (if applicable)	ha	

<b>6.7</b>	<b>Public relations</b>
Subcriterion	<b><i>Public participation and information</i></b>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forestry shall make best use of the experiences and knowledge of local forest management such as those of local communities, owners, NGOs and the local population.</li> <li>- Forest management shall provide effective communication and consultation with the local population and other stakeholders concerned with sustainable forest management and must provide appropriate mechanisms to resolve complaints and disputes related to forest management between forestry workers and the local population.</li> </ul>
Comment	

Indicator 6.7.a <b>Informing the public</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
A public summary of the fundamentals of management plan, used for the certified area, is available	Yes/No	public summary displayed on the notice board and / or the web page

Indicator 6.7.b <b>Public participation</b>		
<i>Content</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Source</i>
There is a register of complaints and claims publicly available at the level of the certified area manager	Yes/No	register of complaints and claims
There is a record of how complaints and claims have been resolved	Yes/No	solution documents

## Glossary of terms

Terms	Definitions
Allowable cut	The volume of wood that can be harvested as principal yield from a management unit, based on the forest management plan, during the period of its application. Yearly allowable cut - the volume of wood that can be harvested as principal yield from a management unit resulting from the ratio between the allowable cut and the number of years of applicability of the forest management plan.
Beforehand deduction	The action to replace the volume of wood intended to be harvested from the stands, included in the decade-long harvesting plans of the principal yield, with volumes resulting from the harvesting of the timber of stands completely affected by biotic or abiotic factors or from stands over 1/2 the of technical cutting age, partially affected by biotic or abiotic factors, or from legal deforestation and illegal cuts
Circulation of materials	The transport of wood materials between two locations, using any means of transport for this purpose, and / or the transfer of ownership of the wood materials.
Close crop	The stage from which a regeneration can develop independently, due to the fact that its component parts achieve a degree that ensures their mutual conditioning and growth, without the need for completion and maintenance work.
Composition-goal	The combination of species to be pursued is done by a stand that optimally combines both in proportion and by grouping the biological requirements with multiple, socio-economic or ecological objectives.
Consistency	The degree of tree spacing in the stands. Consistency is expressed by the following indices: a) the index of denseness; B) the density index; C) the crown closing index; D) coverage index.
Coppice system	The general mode of forest management, based on vegetative regeneration.
Felling area	The forest area in which wood mass harvests are carried out in order to realise tending operations, treatment methods, preservation or extraction of incidental or hygienic yields.
Forest	The term forest refers to: a) land with forest use included in the forest management plans on January 1, 1990, including area modifications, according to the entry-exit operations performed under the law; B) forest shelter-belts; C) the lands on which the juniper are installed; D) the land covered with woodland pastures with a consistency of 0.4 or more, calculated only for the area actually occupied by the forest vegetation; E) plantations with forest species in the areas of protection of hydrotechnical works and land improvements made on public land owned by the state, covered with trees reaching at least 5 m at maturity, on at least 0.25 ha.

Forest district	Forestry unit established for the purpose of administering or providing services for the national forest fund, having the minimum set-up area as follows: a) in the plains region – 3.000 ha forest; b) in the hilly region – 5.000 ha forest; c) in the mountain region – 7.000 ha forest. When setting up and operating the forest district, is taken in account only the forest areas owned by the owner or the owners/association of owners who have requested the establishment of the forest district.
Forest management	All technical, economic and legal activities carried out by forest regime districts and by the National Forest Administration - Romsilva in order to ensure the sustainable management of forests, respecting the forestry regime.
Forest regime	The unitary system of forestry, economic and legal technical norms regarding the management, culture, harvesting, protection and guarding of the forest fund in order to ensure sustainable management.
Forest reproductive material	The biological plant material through which the trees of the species and artificial hybrids, important for forest purposes, are reproduced; These species and these hybrids are stated by special law.
Functional type	All functional categories requiring the same management mode.
Functional zoning	The operation by which one or more protection functions are associated with each of the management units. In relation to the optimal structures that the stands have to realize, in order to fulfill the assigned protection functions, the functional zoning also determines the treatment method to be adopted at the age of harvesting for the forests for which the principal yields are established.
Growing stock	The total volume of standing trees covering a reference area: a compartment, a production subunit, a production unit or a forest district. Expressed in cubic meters or cubic meters per hectare.
High-forest system	The general mode of forest management, based on seed regeneration.
Incidental products I	Trees of a stand fully affected of biotic and/or abiotic factors, trees of a stand over 1/2 of the age of technical exploitability, partially affected by biotic and/or abiotic factors or trees/trees for which approvals are granted for legal deforestation.
Incidental products II	Trees of a stand below 1/2 of the age of technical exploitability, partially affected by biotic and/or abiotic factors
Management plan	Basic forest management study, with technical, organizational, legal and economic content, ecologically fundamented.
Management subunit	The division of a production/protection unit, created as a result of the grouping of stands in the production and/or protection unit according to the purpose of the management.
Management unit	Generic term used for production and protection sub-units, whether or not subject to production regulation.
Production process	The set of works to determine the allowable cut of principal yield for production and protection sub-units, whose management baseline includes the production cycle (for regular high-forests) or the diameter (for selection forests).

Production/protection unit	The forest area for which a forest management plan is being elaborated. When setting up a production/protection unit, the following principles are considered: a) may be constituted on basins or on hydrographic basins or properties; b) the delimitation is realized by natural or permanent artificial limits, on the boundaries of the territorial administrative units or on the limit of the forestry property, as the case may be; c) the production and/or protection area of the whole, unfragmented property; The properties can only be fragmented if their surface is larger than the maximum area set by the technical rules for a production/protection unit.
Regular high-forest	Type of horizontal forest structure, characterized by the fact that the main criterion for differentiating the stands is their age. Trees included in regular high-forest subunits may be even-aged, relatively even-aged and relatively uneven-aged and are characterized by an average age, on the basis of which the stands are included in a site class or another. Regular high-forests are routed through successive management plans to the so-called normal structure, characterized by a balanced distribution of tree stands by age classes (each age class has a surface roughly equal to the normal age class equal to $S/N$ , where $S$ is the area of the forest, and $N$ - is the number of age classes. Age classes are 20 years (regular high-forests) or 5 years for conventional forests and coppice forests.
Selection forest	Type of horizontal structure characterized by the co-existence of all stages of development in the same stand, from seed to tree reaching the limit diameter.
Stand	The homogeneous portion of forest land, both in terms of tree phytocenosis and site class conditions, in which the same forestry work applies.
Timber	The total number of standing and/or felled trees, all or part of them, including those in different stages of transformation and movement in the harvesting process.
Wood products	Principal yield resulting from forest regeneration cuts; Secondary yield, resulting from tending operations and stand management; Incidental yield resulting from the destabilizing action of biotic (insect attacks) and abiotic (windfalls / breakages) factors or legally cleared forests; Hygiene yield resulting from the normal natural elimination process.