

<i>Operational level Guide</i> Criteria and Indicators for SFM	PEFC BG 1002-1:
--	------------------------

Bulgarian forest certification scheme

Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Bulgaria OPERATIONAL LEVEL GUIDE



Council for Sustainable Forest Management and Certification in Bulgaria

CSFMCB /PEFC Bulgaria

132 blv. Kliment Ohridski, Sofia

Tel: +359 2 931 17 74, Fax: +359 2 986 67 81

E-mail: pefc.bg@gmail.com, Web: www.pefc.bg

Copyright Notice

© PEFC Bulgaria 2019

This document of PEFC Bulgaria is copyright-protected. The document is freely available from the PEFC Bulgaria website or upon request.

No part of the document covered by the copyright may be changed or amended. It must not be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means for commercial purposes without the permission of PEFC Bulgaria.

The only official version of the document is Bulgarian. In case of any doubt the Bulgarian version is decisive.

Name of the Document: Bulgarian forest certification scheme – **Criteria & Indicators for SFM - Operational level Guide**

Title of the Document: PEFC BG 1002-1:

Approved by: Council for SFM and Certification in Bulgaria , **Date:** 12.09.2019

Published on: **12.09.2019**

Entry into force: **12.09.2019**

Contents

Foreword.....	4
Introduction	4
1. SCOPE.....	5
2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES	6
3. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT	6
4. COLLECTING INFORMATION AND DATA AND THEIR SOURCES	7
5. CERTIFICATION PROCESS	7
6. STRUCTURE OF THE CERTIFICATION STANDARD	8
7. EXPLANATION CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE STANDARD	11
8. GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS, TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	14
 BULGARIAN OPERATIONAL LEVEL GUIDELINES (BOLG).....	 15
 Annex – 1: List of applicable regulatory documents.....	 41
Annex – 2: Abbreviations of the used terms	44
Annex – 3: Used terminology and definitions.....	49

Foreword

The text of the document Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest within the Bulgarian Forest Certification Scheme was prepared by PEFC Bulgaria in co-operation with the main interested parties of the forest management industry, brought for formal vote in the Assembly of *Council for sustainable forest management and certification in Bulgaria (CSFMCB / PEFC Bulgaria)* and approved as BG 1002-1 on 28.01.2019

PEFC Bulgaria is the National Governing Body of the Bulgarian Forest Certification Scheme for Forest management (FM) and Chain of Custody (CoC). Its members represent main interested groups in the field of forestry.

Introduction

The assessment of a sustainable forest management in PEFC is based on the criteria, indicators and operational level guidelines compiled during the ministerial conferences in Helsinki'1993, Lisbon'1998, Vienna'2004, the ensuing expert meetings and as well as state forest policy of the Republic Bulgaria from 2013.

These criteria have been subdivided into six sections. The operational level guidelines are quoted to illustrate the relations with respect to the indicators and to structure the list of indicators.

1. SCOPE

This document specifies the method of evaluating the condition of forest management and the system of forest management, the method of forming indicators for particular criteria, defines sources of data and information for determining the indicators and creates a framework for their interpretation and determination of conformity with the criteria in relation to the certification.

The aim of the document „Criteria and indicators of SFM“ is as follows:

- (a) specify basic requirements for the system of forest management leading to guaranteeing all ecological, economic and social functions of a forest; including for managers, owners and operators in the certification area, who have a measurable impact on the achievement of compliance with the requirements;
- (b) create a basis enabling to specify, unify and harmonize activities of an independent certification body in evaluating the condition of forest management, to define the subject and scope of an audit and to determine the conformity or nonconformity of applicant condition with requirements of the individual and group certification;
- (c) create a basis for application of individual owners for the regional/group certification, formation of their declaration to the regional/group certification and a commitment in relation to the forest management serving as a background for confirmation of their participation in or exclusion from the regional/group certification.

The certification criteria and indicators have been developed on national level being in force for the purpose of certification of sustainable forest management on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The certification criteria and indicators are prepared and approved on the principle of consensus, transparency and participation of main interested parties in forest management (environmental, economic and social), they are approved by PEFC Bulgaria and their content is subject to periodic revision and updating.

The certification criteria and indicators are prepared with respect to **41** quantitative and descriptive indicators and the Pan European guideline for sustainable forest management on the operation level (Annex 1 and 2 to the Resolution L2 from the 3rd Ministerial Conference on Forest Protection in Europe, Lisbon, 1998, Vienna 2004).

The criteria and indicators are based on:

- (a) Conclusions of the UN Conference on the Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro 1992);
- (b) Resolutions of Ministerial Conferences on Forest Protection in Europe (Helsinki 1993, Lisbon 1998, Vienna 2004);
- (c) Principles of state forest policy from 2012, as amended;

- (d) Specialized laws, as amended, such as: Law on Forests, 2011; Law on Hunting and Game Conservation, 2000; Law on protected territories 1998; Law on Environmental Conservation, 2002; Law on Biological Diversity, 2002; Law on Medicinal Plants, 2000; Law on Water, 2000; Law on Territory Planning, 2008 ect (see Abbreviations –Annex-2);
- (e) Core Conventions of the International labour Organisation (ILO) No. 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 155.

2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

Provisions of the following documents and standards referred to in the text of this document are component parts of the document. This document and the above-mentioned documents were produced at the same time and were simultaneously submitted for endorsement by PEFC Council. All documents and standards are subject to revisions and participants on agreements based on this document should use the latest edition of the following standards:

PEFC BG 0001:	System description for the Bulgarian forest certification scheme
PEFC BG ST 1002:	Standard for SFM in Bulgaria
PEFC BG ST 1003:	Group forest management certification – Requirements
PEFC BG ST 1004:	Certification and Accreditation Procedures for SFM
PEFC BG ST 1007:	Dispute settlement procedures

3. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT IN FORESTS

Sustainable forest management is defined by the resolution H1 adopted within the 2nd Ministerial Conference on Forest Protection in Europe (Helsinki, 1993) as “management and use of forests and forest land in such a way and extent which preserves their biological diversity, production potential and regeneration capacity, vitality and ability to fulfil corresponding ecological, economic and social functions on the local, national and global levels both at present and in the future not damaging other ecosystems”.

Basic principles of sustainable forest management, according Pan European Operational Level Guidance – PEOLG, are as follows:

- 1) Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles.

- 2) Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality.
- 3) Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests.
- 4) Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems.
- 5) Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions of forests (especially soil-conservation and water-conservation functions);
- 6) Maintenance of other socio-economic functions of forests.

4. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DATA AND THEIR SOURCES

To assess the conformity of the system of forest management with criteria of sustainable management and fulfilment of conditions of certification existing information is used characterizing the condition of forests and the system of forest management in order to minimize costs associated with the certification (particularly information of MAFF, MEW and other bodies of the Executive forest agency obtained in the course of their activity, RFD, REWI data of the NPAD on protected areas and their condition, information of RIOCOS on the condition of forests, information of air pollution monitoring or health condition of forests, data of FHPS etc.).

5. THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS

The key steps of the certification process are set out in Table 1. The main step is the audit which is carried out by the certification team. The qualification of team members must be sufficient to ensure that they are able to assess compliance with requirements of the standard. Verification is carried out by collecting objective evidence of forest management and usage compliance against each requirement of the standard. The following main means for verification of compliance with the standard shall be used:

- 1) Inspection of various documents.
- 2) Field observation.
- 3) Discussions with forest owners, governors, users and employees as well as all other interested parties (local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGO's) or other groups).

Table 1. Key steps of certification.

No.	Step	Short description of the step
1.	Application	Certification body receives written application to carry out certification. Agreement concerning the costs of certification is made. Certification contract is signed.
2.	Audit	Certification body carries out an audit of forest management and usage against certification standard of PEFC Bulgaria.
3.	Issuance of certificate	In case of positive evaluation a certificate shall be issued.
4.	Monitoring	Certification body carries out the monitoring of forest management and usage observing that management and usage of certified forest will be done in compliance with the established standard. Certification body verifies that any shortcomings noticed during the audit will be eliminated within the prescribed period of time.

Annual monitoring is carried out in certified forests and after 5 years each certified forest must undergo repeated certification.

6. Structure of the certification standard

PEFC Bulgaria requirement – forest management must comply with relevant requirements and auditors will check that each requirement is being met.

Means of verification – the type of objective evidence- documents, actions or discussions- that the auditor should consider in order to verify that the requirement is being met. The verifiers are not always exclusive or exhaustive – auditors may not always use what has been provided by the verifiers, and may seek verification in other ways.

Type of indicator – compulsory or recommended indicator.

Results of the assessment – it is the guidance for the auditor that enables him to use quantitative and objective evaluation system.

Table 2: The structure of Bulgarian PEFC certification system

No.	Chapter	Number of Criteria	Number of indicators
	<i>Maintenance of</i>	1.1. Up-to-date Forest Inventory and Management Plan/Programme for sustainable forest management	3

I.	<i>capacity of the forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles.</i>	1.2. Forest territory area	2
		1.3. Timber volume	4
		1.4. Regeneration of forest resources	2
		1.5. Carbon supply	2
II.	<i>Maintenance of the vitality, health and protective functions of forest ecosystems.</i>	2.1. Deposition of air pollutants	1
		2.2. Soil fertility and quality of water resources	5
		2.3. Soil improvers	1
		2.4. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of their protective functions	2
		2.5. Forest health	3
		2.6. Chemicals	4
		2.7. Waste and rubbish	2
		2.8. Defoliation	1
		2.9. Reduced impact of felling	3
III.	<i>Maintenance and promoting the productive functions of forests</i>	3.1. Productive capacity	3
		3.2. Round timber	3
		3.3. Non-wood forest products, hunting and fishing	2
		3.4. Infrastructure	2
IV	<i>Maintenance, protection and possible improvement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems</i>	4.1. Species diversity	3
		4.2. Regeneration and afforestation (natural regeneration)	3
		4.3. Regeneration and forestation (forestation and introduction)	2
		4.4. Dead wood	1
		4.5. Ecosystems (forest reproductive materials, Genetically modified organisms)	3

		4.6. Ecosystems (forest biotopes)	3
		4.7. Ecosystems (threatened forest species)	3
		4.8. Transformation / Succession	1
V	Applicable International, national and local legislation and forest management.	5.1. MFU respects and applies the applicable legal and other requirements of the Bulgarian and European transponded legislation	4
		5.2. Requirements to the forest manager for commitment to the criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management under the PEFC system	2
		5.3. Illegal activities, prevention	2
		5.4. Knowledge and experience	3
VI	Maintenance of socio-economic conditions and functions of forests.	6.1. Rights of ownership and use	3
		6.2. Promoting rural development	2
		6.3. Publicity and effective communication	1
		6.4. Settlement of disputes and complaints	1
		6.5. Economic functions and importance of forests	3
		6.6. Healthy and recreational functions and importance of forests	3
		6.7. Sites of cultural and historic importance	2
		6.8. Health and safety	4
		6.9. Conditions for hiring labour (requirement for employer)	1
		6.10. Conditions for hiring labour (Employees' rights)	1
		6.11. Science and innovation in forestry	1
In general:		Number of Criteria - 41	97

7. Explanations concerning application of the standard, in particular – BOLG

1. The forest management must be carried out according to requirements set by certification standard. Certification standard consists of 6 chapters. Auditors evaluate the fulfilment of each requirement in marks (0-1-2). The maximum number of points is 194, incl. 5 recommended indicators (10 points). To get the certificate for the first time, the forest under certification must collect at least 75% of possible sum of the mandatory marks of the certification standard, meaning total of 138 points (75% of 184). The fulfilment of the recommended indicators is reported separately and cannot conclude non-compliance with the mandatory ones. Mandatory requirements, which were not implemented (mark 0) or were partly implemented (mark 1), have to be implemented by the certified forest within the time frame set by the certification team (in their report auditors enforce specific conditions about which specific requirements have to be implemented). In case the identified inconsistencies have not been removed as recommended in the Report, the certifying authority shall freeze the validity of the certificate until the removal. During the annual monitoring the certification team will be checking if the conditions defined in the report are implemented. Validity period of the issued certificate is no longer than 5 years. Forest owners, governors or users who would like to renew the validity of the certificate will have to ensure that until that time their forests comply with all compulsory requirements of the certification standard in the manner specified in the PEFC BG 1002-1 Operational level Guide.

2. In case of group and regional certification of Forestries larger than 1000 ha, audit must be carried out by examining only the representative sample, i.e. some part of the forest under certification. During the field work a certain number of locations are visited. This number depends on the area of forest under certification, extent of forestry operations, number of protected objects and territories. All the sites that have to be visited can be grouped into 6 main categories: felling done before the certification, forestry operations ongoing during the auditing process, reforestation works done before the certification, damaged forest areas (fires, pests, ungulates etc.), protected objects and other important objects. The number of visited sites has to be summarized in Table 3. If, within the forest under certification, there are no sites of a relevant type, in the table cell "number of visits" the word "ABSENT" have to be written. In all other cases the number of sites of the given type has to be recorded.

Table 3. Objects to be visited during certification and the number of visits.

No.	Object type	Number of visits
1.	Felling done before the certification /audit :	-
1.1.	Clear cuttings	
1.2..	Selective final cuttings	

1.3.	Other selective cuttings	
1.4.	Commercial thinning (1)	
1.5.	Commercial thinning (2)	
1.6.	Sanitary/forced and technical cuttings	
1.7.	Pre-commercial thinning	
2.	Forestry operations ongoing during the auditing process (felling, timber extraction, soil preparation for afforestation)	
3.	Reforestation works done before the certification:	-
3.1.	Afforested areas after bare felling, restored areas after reforestation	
3.2.	Bare area after definitive felling left for natural regeneration	
3.3.	Supporting regeneration - cutting of shrubs and sub-species of inferior species; loosening, etc.	
4.	Damaged forest areas (burnt forest, pests, cervids)	
5.	Protected objects:	-
5.1.	Protected areas	
5.2.	NATURA 2000 areas / habitats	
5.3.	Woodland key habitats	
5.4.	Protected nature monuments, cultural, historical and other important objects	
5.5.	Riparian zones of water bodies	
5.6.	Localities of NATURA 2000 species - Protected and Endangered Species - Classification and Mapping	
6.	Other important objects:	-
6.1.	Wood-yards	
6.2.	Fire break lines, block lines	
6.3.	Courts, Storage places of chemicals	
6.4.	Forest roads	
Total:		
Forest stands with dominating tree species visited during field work, should be underlined: Oak, Beech, Pine, Spruce, Other deciduous, Other coniferous.		

Note: Some of these activities and objects, at the auditor's discretion, can be checked by documents (where applicable) and / or by discussion with participants and / or other interested parties.

- When carrying out group certification in forest holdings which are smaller than 100 ha an audit have to be performed using the method of pre-selection. Only a part of forest holdings belonging to each forest owner or user participating in the group certification, have to be pre-selected for initial (primary) audit (from 2 up to 10 forest holdings, details in Table 4). Pre-selection of forest holdings have to be done in random way but, before the sampling, forest holdings have to be grouped depending on of types of dominating forest stands. From these groups forest holdings which will be subjected to audit are selected randomly respecting following rules:

- a) For primarily forest holdings audit, dominating species are selected, such as oak and beech or other deciduous seed forest, natural coniferous forests, plantations, copies for conversion into seed, other low-productive forests and non-wooded land. In case if there are several forest holdings of such type initial audit have to be done in the largest one.
- b) For initial audit forest holdings which size is larger than 1 ha have to selected (if it is possible). This requirement has not to be applied in cases when forest holding which size is lesser than 1 ha is within the territory of protected area.
- c) If after grouping forest holdings the number of groups is bigger that the number forest holding which have to be audited during that year the following procedure has to be undertaken. Firstly required number of groups is randomly pre-selected and then required number of forest holdings is randomly selected within each pre-selected group.

Table 4. Dependence between the number of forest holdings belonging to one owner and the number of forest holdings to be audited.

Number of forest holdings belonging to one owner	Number of forest holdings to be audited during the 1st year	Number of forest holdings to be audited during the 2 nd -5th years
2-5	2	1
6-10	3	2
11-15	4	2
16-20	5	3
21-30	6	3
31-40	7	4
41-60	8	4
61-80	9	5
81-100	10	5

4. When carrying out annual audits (during the second – fifth years of certificate validity period) forest holdings which have not been inspected during the previous years have to be selected for auditing as well as it have to be checked how corrections appointed by auditors are implemented in forest holdings visited during the earlier inspections.
5. When carrying out group certification in forest holdings which are smaller than 1000 ha but larger than 100 ha, basing on auditors' decision, the whole forest holding can be surveyed or only representative sample within the territory of the given forest holding inspected. In latter case specific objects are visited as described above in the methodology of auditing forest holdings which are larger than 1000 ha. (7.2)
6. In the case of group and regional certification, auditors have to inspect the set of documents, which have to be examined according to the requirements of the

certification standard, and which have to be presented by not less than 50% of forest owners, governors or uses who participate in the certification process. When carrying out field work, in the case of group certification, only forest holdings belonging to members of the given group have to be visited. When carrying out field work, in the case of regional certification, the forest holdings governed or used by forest owners, governors or uses who participate in the certification as well as the forest holdings governed or used by forest owners, governors or uses who do not participate in the certification have to be visited.

8. GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS, TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

For the purposes of this document, the abbreviations of the key terms are listed in Annex 2, as well as the used terminology and definitions are given in Annex 3, here at the end of this manual, apply.

Annex – 1: List of applicable regulatory documents;

Annex – 2: Abbreviations of key terms;

Annex – 3: Used terminology and definitions.

NOTE: For any definitions, term and abbreviations that may be missing in the annexes use the definitions and terms given in the respective section of the relevant legislative documents in force in Bulgaria in their up-to-date version.

BULGARIAN OPERATIONAL LEVEL GUIDELINES (BOLG)

PEFC Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Bulgaria

OPERATIONAL LEVEL GUIDELINE FOR BULGARIAN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Voted in consensus by the Forestry Certification College of "CSFMCB" and Approved by the General Assembly on 26.06.2019

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
Criterion 1: Maintenance of capacity of the forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles.			
1.1. Up-to-date Forest Inventory and Management Plan/Program for sustainable forest management			
Full text of the criterion: The management of the forest territory shall be based on an up-to-date Forest Management Plan or Programme (FMPI/Pr), including on the inventory and mapping of the forest area and of the resources, prepared pursuant to the valid regulatory framework. In FMPI/Pr, the objective criteria for forest management in the medium term (10 year at most) and the management objectives (social, economic and environmental). The Regional Forests Development Plan (RFDP) and the public interests have been taken into consideration in the planning process. The control aspects shall be taken into consideration when monitoring the standard.			
Objective criterion: There shall be an up-to-date inventory and forest management plan / program and mapping material prepared and approved in accordance with the requirements of the applicable legal basis for the scale and intensity of the activities. For FMPI an impact / compatibility assessment of the planned activities should be carried out in accordance with the regulatory requirements.			
1.1.1 Are the main framework and RPDP requirements for other existing plans and developments (spatial planning, environment, etc.) applicable in the forest inventory and in the FMPI/Progr. and are they updated periodically (10 years)? An inspection should also identify the involvement of interested parties (IP) in the process of elaboration and adopting RPDP and FMPI, incl. whether and to what extent their relevant views have been reflected in FMPI. Partial is the fulfilment when it is determined that important IP have not been invited and therefore have not participated in the procedures for the development and adoption of FMPI, although this has been done at RPDP level.	Documentary check: forest inventory, owner information (EFA, RFD - RPDP, authorized manager), FMPI/Progr., author's supervision, letters and invitations to IP, acceptance committee orders, records of meeting, alerts, complaints, specific opinions from IP on the process of planning and adoption of plans.	Mandatory	Y - 2; P - 1; N - 0
1.1.2. Has MFU carried out an up-to-date forest inventory, a mapping material (max 10 years) and a valid FMP/Programme prepared according to regulatory requirements.	Documentary check: forest inventory, information about the owner (EFA, RFD - RPDP), authorized manager of MFU- FI, FMPI/Pr, author's supervision, minutes from public discussions, etc.	Mandatory	Y - 2, incl. for properties <2 ha which did not have FMPI at the moment of certification N - 0
1.1.3. Are the monitoring of forest resources and the assessment of their management, based on the prevision of the RPDP and the FMPI/Progr of the MFU, carried out periodically and the results taken into account in the planning and management process?	Documentary check: FMPI- section "Heretofore management" Report / report on complex RFD inspections; Surveys, reports, articles, reports of RFD, EFA,SFE, minutes from public discussions; Local press publications and correspondence, which concern the impact of forest	Mandatory	Y - 2; incl. for properties <2 ha which did not have FMPI at the moment of certification

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
<p>The monitoring is carried out on an annual basis (on the basis of the findings of compliance with the requirements of the standard / this manual) on a 5- and 10-year basis pursuant RIPFT with supervising the implementation of FMPI of state and municipal FT</p> <p>Whether with / through monitoring, MFU performs a periodic appropriate assessment of the social, environmental and economic impacts of forest management operations is done.</p> <p>The assessment is done on the basis of the Column-2 documentation and field inspection (when necessary) as an additional section in three parts of the Monitoring</p>	<p>operations on the social, environmental and economic development of the region: RIEW – Impact / Compatibility Assessment and others of forest management from the environmental point of view.</p> <p>Field inspection.</p> <p>For properties with FMPr, information about the activities carried out (Records for the certification of the felling and other activities) is required from the owner</p>		N - 0
1.2. Forest territory area			
<p>Full text of the criterion: All forest territories shall be classified and efficiently used. Their management shall ensure the maintenance of their present area, or their gradual increase, through afforestation of non-forest territories, coordinated with Bulgarian and European legislation.</p>			
<p>Objective criterion: The wooded forest area is retained (maintained) and/or gradually increased.</p>			
<p>1.2.1. Is there a change in the MFU? (Ha, ha / year, 5 and 10 years)</p> <p>Administrative changes within the boundaries of the MFU are not taken into account.</p>	Documentary check: FTs reporting forms - annual FTR-1, forest inventory, owner / manager information. FI, FMPI.	Mandatory	Yes - Positive or No - 2; Yes - in the direction of reduction - 0.
<p>1.2.2. Is there a change in the distribution of forests by types/ groups of forests and by productivity (fertility) compared to the previous period (ha, %, for 5 and 10 years).</p> <p>It is perceived as a fulfilled indicator if the forest inventory (FI) has made a distribution of forests by forest types/groups and fertility. The comparison shows a performance improvement (higher average fertility).</p> <p>Partial is the fulfilment when such distributions are made only on some of the metrics or the average fertility is lower compared to the previous FI.</p>	Documentary check: forest inventory, owner / manager information.	Mandatory	Y - 2 incl. for properties <2 ha which did not have FMPI at the moment of certification, or it covers only one forest site; P - 1; N - 0
1.3. Timber volume			
<p>Full text of the criterion: Forestry management shall ensure the preservation of the quantity and quality of forest resources in the medium and in the long term, through maintenance of balance between their use and growth. As a whole, they work to optimise the volume and age structure (as representation in all age groups/classes).</p>			
<p>Objective criterion: Forestry management ensures the maintenance of optimal and sustainable timber volume and structures of forests.</p>			
<p>1.3.1. Is the total forest stock classified by types / groups of forests, age groups and tree species, and so classified whether in the medium term (5 and/or 10 yrs) is adjusting to the targeted development direction?</p> <p>The adjustment to the targeted development direction is defined with RDPF.</p> <p>(Solid m3, solid m3 / ha)</p> <p>Partial is the fulfilment when only one of the listed items is classified or only classification based on</p>	Documentary check: forest inventory, RDPF, FMPI/Progr, FTR	Mandatory	Y - 2; incl. for properties <2 ha which did not have FMPI at the moment of certification, or it covers only one forest site; P-1; N – 0.

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
these indicators is available but no analysis has been made.			
1.3.2. Is the average annual utilization rate of all felling for the last 5 years, less than the estimated average annual forest growth rate in the current FMPI? For the annual audit it should compares the use of the last year, whether it is less to equal, than the average annual planned use? (m3/year,%) Partial is the fulfilment when for the annual audit the average annual utilization of the last 2 years is greater than the 10 years average annual use according to the FMPI, or when extraordinary amounts are absorbed by natural disasters and calamities.	Documentary check: FMPI/Progr, FTR-5, surveillance reports	Mandatory	Y - 2; P - 1; N - 0
1.3.3. Has the ratio between filling for thinning and for harvesting in % been saved, compared to the same planned with FMP for the last 5 years? It is allowed to increase the share of the felling for thinning. (Annually, 5 years, 10 years.) Partial is the fulfilment when the ratio is not met for the last year.	Documentary check: FMP/FTR-3,surveillance reports, felling registre, other owner information	Mandatory	Yes (incl. MFU< 2ha; incl. MFU that don't have FMPI and have not carried out any activities until the time of the audit P -1; No - clear / lasting tendency for a higher share of regenerative felling - 0
1.3.4. Are there any cuttings other than sanitary and forced cuttings, other than those planned with FMP, authorized by other documents? If Yes, how much of the total amount of use for the previous period by area? (ha, annually, 5 years, 10 years). If the percentage of such cuts is less than 10%, the response is considered rather No ; Partial is the fulfilment if such felling is carried out with the due permission of an authorized authority and represents no more than 10% of the WoodCutting Fund on an annual basis.	Documentary check: FMP, surveillance reports, control authorities, owner information, plan-extracts, logging licenses, transport tickets, stock records, inspection reports.	Mandatory, where applicable	Yes - 0, P - 1, No - 2.
1.4. Regeneration of forest resources			
Full text of the criterion: MFU performs activities corresponding to the scale of the enterprise and its activities aim to increase the forest resources. The sites selected for regeneration (in a natural or artificial way) are executed, and no transformation is allowed from wooded into unwooded area.			
Objective criterion: Forest management ensures increase of forest resources.			
1.4.1. Is it allowed to increase the non-wooded forest area (wood-productive and non-productive), on account of forested, excluding the cases of administrative changes. (ha,%) Changes are considered negative if they are not substantiated by administrative changes, change of ownership or other objective reasons. <i>Administrative changes</i> - change in MFU boundaries; other structural reorganization of the area; change of the designation of parts of the MFU on the basis of an order of the Minister of the MoEW, or of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or from the Executive Director of the EFA, or other authorized body;	Documentary check: Inventory, FTR-1,FMPs,Orders for changes in the area.	Mandatory	Yes - 0, No or Yes - for justified reasons - 2.

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
- re-categorization of FT within the MFU (eg. from normal - not-special forests, forests become a special status, according FL).			
1.4.2. Are the planned with FMPI regenerative felling and afforestation in the MFU fulfilled in mid-term plan (5/10 years)? It is also examined whether the distributions by type of regenerative felling and by type of forestation show a favourable change over the previous 10 year period. (% ha of regenerative felling; % ha of forestations). Partial is the fulfilment when the performed regenerative felling and forestations constitutes less than 90% compared to the previous period.	1. Documentary check: FTR (5-рф), felling registre, FMPI/Pr Register of forest plantations, reports audit acts, surveillance. 2. Field inspection- general condition of the restored forest resources- crops, young natural plantations under 10 years of age.	Mandatory	Yes / No when not planned / - 2, P - 1, No - 0.
1.5. Carbon supply			
Full text of the criterion: The storage of carbon in the forest itself (tree biomass) and in the forest soils shall be periodically examined, measured and documented. As a whole, the management of forest areas makes it possible to maintain and increase the associated carbon stock in forest resources and forest soil.			
Objective criterion: To report the total storage of carbon, data or information about all aspects of its conservation in forests are necessary (including additional studies when conducted).			
1.5.1. Is the Total Stock (with branches) of the forest known and defined? (in relation to indicator 1.3.1)	Documentary check: forest inventory, FMP, FTR;	Mandatory	Y - 2; N - 0
1.5.2. Have been carried out studies and measurements of the volume of wood / root system, based on an adopted / approved official methodology?	Documentary check: forest inventory (and NFI), additional surveys organized at local, regional or national level.	Recommended	Y - 2
Criterion 2: Maintaining the vitality, health and protective functions of forest ecosystems.			
2.1. Harmful emissions			
Full text of the criterion: In the Managed Forestry Unit (MFU), there shall be available up-to-date information about depositions of air pollutants classified as nitrogen, sulphur (N, S) and base cations.			
Objective criterion: MFU collects and classifies data about deposition of harmful atmospheric emissions in forest territories.			
2.1.1. Is there a permanent test area of the national EMER network within the MFU territory, and if so, does MFU have data on the harmful emissions from it? If not, does the MFU have the results of the closest one.	Documentary check: EMER - joint program for monitoring and assessment of wide-range transmission of atmospheric pollutants in Europe. / MoEW, incl the one of: - a change in soil acidity; degree of CEC-saturation; sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) - mikro?g/m ³ /year, % change/year; ozone (O ₃) - mikro?g/m ³ /year, % change/year; sulphate (SO ₄), nitrogen (N) , nitrate (NO ₃), ammonium (NH ₄) - mikro?g/m ³ /year, % change/year.	Recommended	Y - 2
2.2. Soil fertility and quality of water resources			

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
Full text of the criterion: In MFU, there shall be available documented information regarding soil quality (chemical/physical properties: pH, CEC, C/N, organic C, saturation point, that are related to soil acidity and eutrophication). MFU shall perform its activity in a way that ensures the maximum observance of the requirements with respect to the qualities of soil and water, stipulated in the relevant documents.			
Objective criterion: MFU strictly supervises for the minimisation of the negative impact of technologies on the environment (soil and water). If such is detected MFU shall promptly take action to eliminate it.			
2.2.1. Have been carried out inventory, classification, mapping of the water catchment areas and and other water objects as well the planning of their activities, and planning their activities? Do the important springs, captures and others valuable sites of local importance for water supply in forests, are protected in output the activities in forests?? Are they marked on the maps of the FMP? Are the uses of wood and forestation separated and independently marked? Partial is the fulfilment for part of the listed verifiers.	Documentary check: OPRGT, forest inventory, FMP, project / special section for water catchment areas, other owner information.	Mandatory	Yes, incl. When there is a lack of properly assigned WCA and / or SGA - 2; P - 1, No - 0.
2.2.2 Does MFU use non-biodegradable oils and non-biodegradable hydraulic fluids and other difficult to decompose products in wood harvesting? (BGN, BGN / year) When such actions have been detected MFU shall promptly take actions to eliminate them.	1. Field inspection, 2. Documentary inspection - invoices for purchased oils and others; acts and penal provisions of control bodies, prescriptions etc.	Mandatory	Y - 0; N - 2
2.2.3. Is the infrastructure construction and repair work in MFU (car and temporary forest roads, ditches and bridges) carried out in a way that minimizes damage to ecosystems, and especially the surface soil layer and water runoff, water drainage ditches, culverts, bridges etc. (based on Criterion 3.4.) Partial is the fulfilment when any detected damages, is in process or has already been eliminated.	1. . Documentary inspection. 2. . Field inspection,	Mandatory	Y - 2; incl. when such installations have not been implemented P - 1; N - 0
2.2.4. Does MFU allow mechanic damages on the soil layer and damages on the water currents during harvest and the transportation of wood, incl. when making transport routes? The inspection should also determine whether any damage has been caused to the temporary roads during their use while in over-moistened condition (for example presence of deep tracks and other failures), also according to indicator 2.9.3 Partial is the fulfilment when in case of detected failures, such are in process of elimination or have already been eliminated.	1. . Documentary inspection. 2. . Field inspection,	Mandatory	Yes - 0, P - 1, No - 2,
2.2.5. Whether and what actions are planned and undertaken to recover the areas in the forest that are affected by harmful emissions (biologically insoluble chemical and other products), mechanical damage to the soil and water flows? (BGN, BGN / year) Partial is the fulfilment when only part of the damaged areas are recovered or are in process of recovery, and for the rest of the area programs have been prepared but are not yet recovered.	1. Documentary check - in FMP, annual program of activities, reports, prescriptions of inspection bodies, Investment project for the construction of forest roads and other projects and programs related to the forest management. 2. Field inspection	Mandatory	Yes, incl. – when failures have not been detected or there aren't any planned actions but MFU organizes and implements preventive ones - 2; P - 1; No - there are prescriptions that are not implemented, no action is taken - 0.

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
2.3. Soil improvers			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall control the use of soil improvers (fertilizers, lime, etc.) with the purpose of accelerating the wood production, by applying other alternative biological methods for the purpose.			
Objective criterion: The use of fertilizers and liming are applied by MFU solely for the purpose of improvement of the health of tree species.			
2.3.1. Are fertilizers used in the wood-processing process and if YES, for what purpose: to accelerate growth or to improve the health of the wood. The scope and location of fertilization / liming is strictly defined (litres / substance, ha / substance, %, ha / substance / year) Partial is the fulfilment when the use of fertilizers and/or lime is exceptionally permitted in nursery production	Documentary check: FMP, annual program, list of fertilizers used, reports.	Mandatory	YES - 0; P - 1; NO – 2 incl. when used to improve health
2.4. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions of the forests			
Full text of the criterion: Forest inventories and forest management plans and programs create prerequisites, and Forest Management of the MFU implements activities to maintain and improve the protective functions of forests that meet public interests and needs. MFU must have documented information on defensive forests and be able to prove that it manages them under a special regime, if any.			
Objective criterion: Enhanced attention has been raised and public interests are protected during management of protective forests, in a way corresponding to their special functions.			
2.4.1. Is the MFU forest area classified and mapped by protection forest types / categories? Partial is the fulfilment when the information on protective forests is not up to date with the newly classified by law protective forests (in the last 1 year)	Documentary: Inventory, RPDF, FMP/Progr, orders, etc.	Mandatory	Y – 2 incl. when MFU does not possess protective forests P – 1, N – 0.
2.4.2. Are there any recorded cases concerning unregulated activities in the protective forests of MFU's which are in breach of the applicable FMP and other relevant legislation? (number, type, ha, m3) Unregulated activities such as: illegal harvesting or transport of wood, constructions, as well use of other non- wood products within the protected forests. Partial is the fulfilment when such activities have been recorded occasionally, were not registered in due order and did not have a significant negative impact	1. Documentary verification: Correspondence of the MFU, Reports of control bodies at MAF, MoEW, regional authorities etc. articles, alerts. 2. Interviews with interested parties, public groups and others.	Mandatory	Y - 0; P – 1; N - 2
2.5. Forest health			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall keep documented information on the health condition of the plantations as well as on the planned and undertaken actions for the preventions and control of the occurrence of diseases and pests, as well as on the abiotic factors that threaten the health of the forests. In case of affected forest territories, they are restored by the adopted methods and means.			
Objective criterion: MFU performs efficient prevention to minimize the risk of appearance of biotic and abiotic factors that threaten forest health.			

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
2.5.1. Are the diseases caused by biotic factors (diseases, pests, game) and by abiotic factors (ex: snow, ice, storms, avalanches, fires, human activity, etc.) in the forest areas registered and classified by the MFU in accordance with the legislation? Partial is the fulfilment when such cases are registered but not duly classified.	Documentary check: Protocols, alert sheets, pathological-forest surveys, Prescriptions from the RDF and the FPS, etc.	Mandatory	Y - 2; P - 1; N - 0
2.5.2. Are the prescriptions of the FPS and/or RFD in order to recovery of affected areas, in relation to minimize the risks of damages caused by diseases and pests, fires, etc. have been met? (ha / year, m / yr, BGN / yr) Partial is the fulfilment when such cases are recorded with FI and/or with prescriptions by FMP/FPS, but the prescribed actions have not been taken yet and/or the deadlines have not been met and/or only part of the affected areas have been restored.	1. Documentary check: forest inventory, log of felling, approved extract plan, fire plan and other applicable. 2 Field Inspection. 3. Interviews	Mandatory	Y - 2; P - 1; N - 0
2.5.3. Have there been taken measures to reduce and recover damage from game and grazing of domestic animals? Partial is the fulfilment when such damage have been registered occasionally, without causing significant damage to crops up to 20 years of age.	1. Documentary verification: MFU records and reports, inspection reports, legal file, reporting documents; 2. Interviews	Mandatory	Yes or No when no such cases have been recorded on the MFU - 2; P - 1, No - 0
2.6. Chemicals			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall use chemical substances pursuant to the regulatory framework existing in Bulgaria and EU, and shall submit documented information about this. The use of chemical substances and biological agents is only allowed in exceptional cases, with permission by the authorised bodies. The use of class 1A and 1B pesticides, as developed by the World Health Organization, and of chlorinated hydrocarbons, is not allowed. In the case of affected forest areas and in case of such possibility they are restored at the expense of the forestry.			
Objective criterion: The use of forbidden chemical substances, pesticides and hydrocarbons during activities in forests is not allowed.			
2.6.1. Do they use chemicals, pesticides, biological agents and other harmful substances, and of what kind? Does the MFU have a list of authorized and possibly purchased and used chemicals and other harmful substances? Where, in exceptional cases, with the permission of authorized bodies using such substances (from the list), this is done according to the manufacturer's instructions using appropriate equipment and after training of the personnel using them. l / ton / substance, l / tons / ha	1.Documentary check: alert sheets, prescriptions and other documents of FHPS, invoices for purchased chemical substances, materials etc; register / list of chemical substances used; Conformity of available documentation with existing regulatory basis. Existence of specially developed own instructions for work with harmful substances, preventive measures for their use by the employees, as well as possible impacts on the environment, people, wild and domestic animals, etc. 2.Interviews	Mandatory	Yes - unauthorized -0; No - 2, incl. the use of allowed, according to the authorization list and according to instructions
2.6.2. Does before using chemicals, ther have tried non-chemical alternatives?	1. Documentary check: alert sheets, prescriptions and other documentation of FHPS, invoices for purchased substances, materials, etc. 2.Interviews	Mandatory	Yes - 2, incl. where there are no recorded cases requiring such intervention No - 0;
2.6.3. Whether, in cases of forest areas affected by chemicals and other harmful substances, they are recovered in a timely manner at the silvicultural means. There are prescriptions for measures to timely neutralize spills or other chemical incidents. Detailed records are kept on all chemical- related incidents.	Documentary check: alert sheets, prescriptions and other documents from the producer, FHPS and personal.	Mandatory	Yes - 2, incl. when there are no recorded cases in the MFU No - 0;

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
2.6.4. Are there used, and what, biological methods of forest protection (complied by the FPS)? When used, this is done according to the relevant standards and requirements of the supplier/manufacturer.	Documentary check: Protocols and inspections by controlling bodies and FPS, standards and guidelines for implementation, etc.	Mandatory	Yes - 2, incl. where there are no recorded cases requiring such intervention No - 0
2.7. Waste and rubbish			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall collect and store chemicals, containers, liquid and hard inorganic waste, including fuels and lubricants, at the places stipulated for the purpose in conformity with the applicable regulatory framework. In the presence of contaminated forest areas, they shall be cleaned and rehabilitated.			
Objective criterion: It is not allowed to create and store in the forest waste harmful to the ecosystem, contrary to the normative base.			
2.7.1. Whether all chemicals and other dangerous polluting products are used and stored in the forest according to the requirements of the manufacturer and / or other authorized body? Does the MFU have an instruction / rules (documented procedure) to prevent pollution and landfill of waste in forests of all origins, incl. visitors' waste? Partial is the fulfilment when there is evidence that forestry workers have been provided with accurate instructions for use and storage but violations have been detected on field.	1. Documentary check: list of substances, prescriptions of the manager or control body for storage (documented procedure to prevent pollution and landfill of waste of all origins in forests); 2. Field inspection: at the chemical use and storage locations	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. when such are not used; P - 1, No - 0;
2.7.2. Is there evidence that inorganic waste has been abandoned in FA sites, outside the defined locations? Partial is the fulfilment when isolated case of abandoned on site inorganic waste has been registered, and the activities related to the wood and non-wood uses have not yet been completed.	1. Documentary check: list of substances, prescriptions for use and storage from the producer; Existence of a documented procedure for the prevention of pollution and landfilling of waste from all origins in the forests. 2. Field inspection	Mandatory	Yes- 0; P - 1; No- 2
2.8. Defoliation			
Full text of the criterion: In MFU, there should be available up-to-date information about the degree of defoliation of the main tree species in the certified and neighbouring them forest territories			
Objective criterion: MFU has registered the cases of defoliation and has classified them by degree and by tree species (where applicable!).			
2.8.1. Whether MFU has identified cases of defoliation (localization, tree, causative, ha, ha / d). Are the appropriate measures described and taken? Partial is the fulfilment when single/ isolated cases have been identified, registered and reported to the competent authority, but no specific action has yet been taken and/or no explicit provisions have been received.	1. Documentary – European Network for Ecological Research / MOEW / MFU / FPS: Verification of documents of the owner / Manager, of the FPS, of the RDF, of the EFA: alert lists, reports, reports, etc.; The degree of defoliation in the permanent test area of EMER, the degree of defoliation on single trees and other forest areas. 2. Interview.	Mandatory	Yes (also when measures have not been taken in a timely manner or they are ineffective) - 0; P - 1, No – 2;
2.9. Reduced impact of felling			
Full text of the criterion: Performance of fellings in MFU shall be carried out at the time and manner without damages to the ecosystem. In case of damaged forest areas, they are rehabilitated by silvicultural means.			
Objective criterion: There is no damage to the plants remaining after the felling and to the regeneration.			
2.9.1. Is there any damage to remaining trees root as a result of felling? Additionally, it is examined if there biotope felled trees, incl. with nests of rare nesting species.	1. Field inspection; 2. Documentary check: instructions of the Manager, verification reports of	Mandatory	Yes - 0; P - 1,

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
Partial is the fulfilment when there are single affected trees excluding single biotopes and other valuable for the biodiversity and game feeding trees.	control bodies		No - 2
2.9.2. Is there damage to the resumption undergrowth/regeneration due to felling? The coppice forests are not considered to be damaged, if the injured tree is trimmed into a stump. Partial is the fulfilment in case of damage only on isolated surface areas (<10% of the total recovered area)	1. Field inspection; 2. Documentary check: instructions of the Manager, verification reports of control bodies	Mandatory	Yes - 0; P - 1, No - 2
2.9.3. Is it allowed to move vehicles beyond those established by the technology plans, forestry and road transport? This includes the export of the wood from the forest in the most gentle way, as well as not allowing transport and haulage to be carried out by heavy trucks on over-wetted tracks and motorways (without ground) in the forest (also covered by indicator 2.2.4.) Partial is the fulfilment when only single cases are registered and no damage is found on the tree, the regeneration (sub-tree) and the surface soil horizon.	1. Field inspection of compliance with the forest map and the technological plan for felling, incl. for the presence of the violation mentioned 2. Documentary check: instructions of the Manager, verification reports and acts of control bodies	Mandatory	Yes - 0; P - 1, No - 2
Criterion 3: Maintenance and promoting productive functions of forests			
3.1. Productive capacity			
Full text of the criterion: FMPI/Pr must ensure sustainability of the productive capacity of the different types of forests at a constant level and MFU must provide objective evidence that by doing so, and taking into account all available market studies, ensure the protection and maintenance of forest resources and forest functions.			
Objective criterion: Main method for maintenance and increase of produce with maximum possible quality is through diversification of product range, protection and improvement of reproductive and other functions of the forest.			
3.1.1. Does MFU provide the maximum possible and market-oriented implementation of FMP with a view to achieving stable economic performance? The comparison is on a medium-term basis - for the last 5 years, compared to the average annual for 10 years implementation under FMPI, and for the properties with FMP- on an annual basis, whether realized or unrealized but planned use brings dividends to the household of the owner (m3 / year, BGN/year) Partial is the fulfilment if within the last year the results are lower than the average annual, reached for the last 5 years; and for the owner of property with FMP - when there is no planned and corresponding use in the current year (because it was already depleted in previous years).	Documentary check: FMP, FTR-5, surveillance reports, register felling, financial reports.	Mandatory	Yes - 2, P - 1, No - 0.
3.1.2. Does the MFU provide for the opportunity to realize income from non-timber forest products and services from the forests during the reporting period adequate to the natural potential, FMP and the market? Monitoring of the use of non-timber forest products, incl. hunting and fishing (sales of game and hunting trophies: tons / year by species, points, BGN), forest fruits and herbs (tons / year, BGN / year), tourism services, etc. do not have a negative impact on the reproduction of each of these resources in the medium term (5 and 10 years). Partial is the fulfilment when the realized benefits and revenues from non-timber forest products and services are mainly to satisfy the personal (owner's) needs, regardless of the natural potential and the needs / demand of the market.	Documentary check: FMP, supervision, correspondence, annual reports, other reports, invoices, permits, accounting records of reported revenue, Letters and offers manufacturers, publications, market research, Arrangements LHGP and LF, annual plans / information of the owner, reports, statements and acts of violations permits.	Mandatory	Yes - 2, incl. when there is no plan with FMPI/Pr to grow and use non-timber products but the MFU has done so P - 1, No - 0.

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
3.1.3. Are forest-based systems (eg Saarland's method of defining future trees, pruning, etc.) and cutting technologies that contribute to increasing the profitability and value of the harvested wood? (type of activities, ha/year, performance, reared cuts without material extraction (ha/year, performance)).	1. Documentary check: register felling, reports 1 Forestry, others reports, owner information, (ha,% of performance for each of the indicators), etc. Trainings.	Recommended	Yes - 2,
3.2. Round timber			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall perform its activity in a way that shall ensure the production of raw wood for the market with higher value. Part of the revenues from the sale of wood shall be at disposal for forest reproduction.			
Objective criterion: FMPI/Pr has ensured, and the management has realised to the maximum its produce to the highest degree, which ensures it optimum economic results, including through appearing on new markets.			
3.2.1 Whether the realized by the MFU wood (by categories) in the medium and long term (5 and 10 years) matches the FMP predictions or has more favourable structure that provides higher value? - m3 / year, by category of wood. In the case of properties with an area of <100 ha, the wood for personal needs of the owner and his family (of all categories) is considered as realized, irrespective of the year of harvesting. Partial is the fulfilment if in the last 2 years the results are less favorable (with lower price and quantity) than the average annual (for 5 and 10 years).	Documentary check: FMP, FTR-5, annual plans for felling, supervision, other reports, market analyzes and surveys, reports, regional / municipal plans, Owner's information,	Mandatory	Yes - 2, P - 1, No - 0
3.2.2 Is the harvested wood that has not been sold for more than one year? m3 Partial is the fulfilment when although sold the wood was not transported outside the forest within the scope of the MFU.	1. Documentary check: FMP, FTR-5, annual plans, transport documents / cargoes, invoices and other documents, other reports, market analyzes and surveys, reports, regional / municipal plans, 2. Field inspection;	Mandatory	Yes - 0, P - 1, No - 2
3.2.3. Is part of the income from the sale of the wood, set aside to be invested for the needs of forest reproduction? Allocation of recourses for reproduction is assumed as present when the MFU has planned and financially assured reproduction activities (eg: support without afforestation, loosening, subsoil and bushes, separately for afforestation, applying new innovative techniques and technologies, etc.) on an annual basis; Partial is the fulfilment when part of the income is earmarked, but by the year of the audit is not yet invested for the reproduction of the forest.	1. Documentary verification: FMPI/Pr, Register of afforestation, Inventory of crops, etc. ; Account statements and reports, other owner information	Mandatory	Yes - 2, incl. for properties where no reproduction activities are provided with FMP/Pr; P - 1, No - 0
3.3. Non-wood forest products, hunting and fishing			
Full text of the criterion: MFU ensures the production and sale of non-wood forest products and services of forest origin, in amounts that do not exceed the sustainable level of their reproduction, with this being performed at the same time in a way ensuring the preservation of their quality and quantity in the long term.			
Objective criterion: The use of non-wood forest products and services is increased in a way that ensures compliance with other (environmental and social) requirements for management.			
3.3.1. Whether production and use of different types of non-timber forest products and services are allowed? MFU has developed a plan for the use of non-timber products, which should take into account all commitments undertaken, demand and market placement and performance reporting on the annual / other parameters / parameters set in it. According to the specific conditions, this plan may also be with Zero values for a given product / type or for certain years. The functions of such a plan can also be fulfilled by a special section in FMPI / Pr.	1. Documentary check: FMPI/Pr, Letters and offers from producers, publications, market research, Contracts under LHGP and FL, annual plans / information of the owner, reports, finding protocols, acts of violation, permissions. 2. Interviews.	Mandatory	Yes - 2, P - 1, No - 0

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
<p>Partial is the fulfilment when MFU produces non-timber forest products, hunting, fishing, tourism and other services, different in type, quantity or years according to the developed plan.</p> <p>This indicator is in the context of Indicator 3.1.2 oriented towards the diversification of production and sales in MFU with non-timber forest products and services.</p>			
<p>3.3.2. Does the use of non-timber forest products adversely affect their reproductive capacity and the environment (trees and other vegetation, soil cover)? It should also be established whether the use of a non-wood forest resource, e.g. hunting, <u>does not prevent the use of other non-timber resources</u> and wood. It must establish whether there <u>exceeding</u> the agreed quantity of assortments, including: herbs and berries, mushrooms, livestock grazing, hunting? <u>A negative impact on the reproduction</u> of each of these resources can be ascertained when there is multiple excess of the use of a certain species (medicinal plant, forest fruit, sponge, etc.) from a deposit, as well as in their predator collection, by extraction with root (fungi, herbs, etc.), broken branches, etc. <u>Environmental damage</u>, incl. on standing tree, roads, waste pollution, etc., should also not be allowed.</p> <p>Analysis of the <u>four aspects</u> for negative impact of the hunting and fishing (sales of wild game and hunting trophies: tonne / year by game species), berries, herbs and mushrooms (tons / year, ha damaged area), tourist services and more, on an annual basis (annual audits) and medium-term (5 and 10 years).</p> <p>Partial is the fulfilment when irregularities are observed occasionally - in annual on-the-go use cases, one of all items for a given type of use, and in any case when damage to isolated by areas with effect on the reproduction of non-timber products is established.</p>	<p>1. Documentary verification: FMP, contracts, invoices, permits, etc., owner's information, protocols and acts of control bodies - RDF, punitive correspondence, statement of findings protocols of the MFU, RIEW, etc. authorized organizations and agencies, in accordance with current legislation, 2. Field inspection incl. for possible negative impacts on the reproduction of realizable non-timber products</p>	<p>Mandatory,</p>	<p>Y - 0, P - 1, N - 2, incl. when there is no use of non-timber forest products and services</p>
3.4. Infrastructure			
<p>Full text of the criterion: FMPI and other documents shall provide the establishment and maintenance of appropriate infrastructure such as roadways, bridges, ditches, etc. to ensure efficient movement in forest avoiding negative environmental impacts. Special care should be provided for by the FMPI/Pr and introduced by the MFU for the protection of biotopes (soils, water and water courses, etc.), incl. And especially those which are subject to special protection.</p>			
<p>Objective criterion: MFU works purposefully for optimisation of road traffic network oriented to real needs.</p>			
<p>3.4.1. Has an inventory, classification and mapping of forest roads been carried out? Are temporarily inaccessible forest areas registered in the FMP or other document? Does FMP provide information on the density of the forest road network and the other MFU infrastructure? (lm, lm/ha) or total for the relevant MFU) Partial is the fulfilment where there are gaps identified for some of the listed indicators in FI, and FMPI or in the forest map, e.g. missing information / not estimated / average density in "lm/ha" or total length in lm (linear meter).</p>	<p>Documentary check: FMP; FL; LSP; technological plans for the road network, RPDF, other owner information, lists of inaccessible / hard-to-reach forest areas.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>	<p>Yes - 2, incl. for all forest properties without such infrastructure P - 1, No - 0.</p>
<p>3.4.2. Has FMP planned and MFU implemented these planned reconstruction of the existing and/or are implemented a new forest infrastructure, according to the real needs in the revision period? - (m, lm / ha, BGN per type and 1 / m3, m3 / lm transported timber.</p>	<p>Documentary check: FMP, owner / manager information, etc.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>	<p>Yes - 2, incl. for properties where there is no such need</p>

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
When such activity is carried out, no negative impact on the environment is allowed (in the sense of indicator 2.2.3). Partial is fulfilment when MFU has implemented less than half of the planned repairs and / or new-building units (on an annual basis) as well as in cases where all or part of the planned ones have been implemented, but negative environmental impacts have been identified.			P - 1, No - 0.
Criterion 4: Maintenance, protection and possible improvement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems			
4.1. Species diversity			
Full text of the criterion: FM planning and forest management when performing its activities shall promote the structural diversity in the stands both in horizontal and vertical respect (the species diversity and the age distribution). MFU undertakes to keep the area of the forests and their distribution by tree species and age classes, which, at the same time, shall contribute to improving the landscape and ensuring ecological and landscape connectivity or its recovery.			
Objective criterion: Species diversity in forests is maintained and preserved			
4.1.1. Is there any change in the heterogeneity of the wooded area? area (ha)% of change in medium - term - area (ha) of change in medium (5 and 10 years) A heterogeneous structure is maintained through a wider variety of species or groups of forests, age classes and tree species. The change in the target direction of development is justified by RDPF. Partial is the fulfilment when on a medium-term basis (5 and / or 10 yrs) the distribution is in positive direction, but is incompletely made, meaning when it is only in the aspect of species or age classes, and not in both aspects of biodiversity.	Documentary check: RDPF, forest inventory, FTR, other information	Mandatory	Yes -2; P - 1, No -0.
4.1.2. Does the MFU implement the forestry systems (felling), which suggest the maintenance and enhancement of the forest heterogeneity as well as its ecological and landscape value and connectivity (ha %). Partial is the fulfilment when the fellings are only contributing to the maintenance of a heterogeneous forest structure (by age and species composition), or only for the ecological and landscape value and connectivity (by species composition, structurally on the periphery of the forest, landscape value, in the absence of large plots of biotic and abiotic nature disorders etc.)	Documentary check: FMP, FTR-5, Register felling, technology plans for harvesting	Mandatory	Yes, 2 incl. when in the FMPI/Pr no such cuttings are planned, as well as for properties up to 2 ha; P -1, No-0;
4.1.3. Does forest management in MFU preserve single biotopes trees, and trees with distinctive shapes and, trees of species with valuable wood, forest fruit trees and others in compliance with the requirements of the legislation? In Natura 2000 forests, biotope trees should be 3-5 pieces per hectare. Partial is the fulfilment when some of the specified specimens do not meet the requirements of the regulations (RFF), incl. when they are less than the required number.	Field inspection	Mandatory,	Yes – 2 incl. for properties up to 2 ha or larger where there are no such trees P - 1, No - 0
4.2. Regeneration and forestation (natural regeneration)			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall ensure priority natural regeneration of forest with local species.			
Objective criterion: The conditions for natural regeneration of stands with local species are utilised to the highest degree.			

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
4.2.1. Does In the medium term (5 and 10 years) the share of naturally recovered crops has increased? A change in these metrics is considered one that is more favorable by area or %. - Ha in 1-st and 2-nd class of age, % of naturalness, hectares with final felling, Ha / % of the all seed natural forest to all wooded territories (natural and artificial). Partial is the fulfilment when there is no change (it is within 3%) in the all FTs (natural seed, artificial planted and coppices) of the 1st class of age up to 10 or 5 years old.	Documentary check: FI, FMP, Register felling, Author's supervision, reports, FTR etc.	Mandatory	Yes, 2; P - 1, No - 0.
4.2.2. Whether in the medium term (5 and 10 years) has successfully converted Coppice in seed? In the medium-term plan (5 and 10 years), the total area of the 1 and 2 grade coppice forests (1 to 20 years old) declined, at the expense of this area in the natural regenerated and planted stands, which is established by FI. Additionally, attention is paid to the presence and spread of invasive and other indicator species showing drought, over-wetting, and non-typing processes. Partial is the fulfilment when the total area of all coppice forests remained unchanged (within 3%), incl. no changes have been made on the plantings or they are only partially turned into seedlings (not over their entire area), where they continue to count as coppice.	1. Documentary verification: FI, FMP, supervision, OFT, estimates, etc. owner information; 2. Field inspection of harvesting felling in coppice forests, as well as the distribution of invasive and other indicator species. When establishing such a trend, prescriptions are given for researches in this direction and specific measures are identified.	Mandatory	Yes - 2; P - 1, No - 0.
4.2.3. Are there planned and/or evolved events to support natural regeneration, incl. loosening under the slop without forestation, forestation beneath the slope, cutting of underbrows and shrubs, etc.? In cases where the natural regeneration has been proved to be difficult to counted, it must to compare to such is planed with FMPI, or whether it is being carried out on the initiative of the management. The need has disappeared- when natural regeneration has been proven and to a large extent meets the requirements, although such support may have been planned. Partial is the fulfilment when it is less than 50% of the planned on an annual basis.	1. Documentary: FMP, annual plans for filling, protocols for assesment of clearing sites; 2. Field inspection.	Mandatory	Yes - 2 for Scheduled and Output as well as Non-Planned but Outputs; P - 1 No - 0
4.3. Regeneration and forestation (forestation and introduction)			
Full text of the criterion: When performing forestation (<i>an artificial regeneration</i>), MFU shall perform it with priority with local tree species. Non-local and introduced tree species can be only planted in the cases when it is estimated that negative impacts on genetic, species and structural diversity can be avoided or minimized.			
Objective criterion: During forestations using species that are well adapted to the local conditions and timely are carried out according to their biological characteristics and good forest practices.			
4.3.1. Whether the tree species used for forestation are in accordance with FMP or an approved planting plan and whether they are local species according to regulations. If there is forestation with non-local species, whether it is assessed by the competent authority? - ha by species type. (predicted and executed), %. Partial is the fulfilment when there is forestation with non-local species, but for which an assessment has been carried out by a competent authority.	1. Documentary verification: FMP, Afforestation Book, Technological Plans for Afforestation. 2. Field inspection	Mandatory	Yes - 2, incl. when forestation is not planned, respectively not done P - 1, No - 0,
4.3.2 Are there any forestation and over-forestation actions, replenishment schemes, etc. that contribute to the improvement or restoration of stands and plantations. Partial is the fulfilment when in the MFU such activities have been carried out, but not all areas requiring such measures are covered on an annual basis.	1. Documentary check: FMPs, surveillance of FMPs, afforestation book, other documents; 2. Field inspection (if any)	Mandatory	Yes - 2, incl. when there are no such plans and such needs are absent P - 1, No - 0;

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
4.4. Dead wood			
Full text of the criterion: A part of the deadwood shall be left in the forest to maintain and improve the populations of living organisms. It is an indicator of the "naturalness" of the forests, and a guarantor for biodiversity. Also, it is a part of the forest structure.			
Objective criterion: Part of the ageing trees and of dead wood remains in the forest.			
<p>4.4.1. Does part of dead wood (standing and falling) of local tree species remain in the stands? It is recommended to keep deadwood in quantities depending on the type of forests and their respective indications, if any (Natura, HCVF, FPhOA).</p> <p>Info: The regulation for the Dead wood (RFF), refers mainly to forests with HCV, incl. the Forest in the Phase of the Old Age (FPhOA), and forests in Natura 2000, with the requirement for forest habitats in Natura 2000 sites is the Dead wood to be 8-10% of the tree volume or 3 units / ha (the latter is easier to implement and control).</p> <p>It is acceptable dead trees to be removed only in case of danger to the life and health of humans or if they create prerequisites to reduce the conductivity of the water currents.</p>	<p>1. Documentary check: Inventory data, additional measurements and surveys; Checking the quantities of dried and fallen mass.</p> <p>2. Field inspection</p>	Mandatory	<p>Yes - 2, incl. when dead wood of the required dimensions is absent</p> <p>No - 0</p>
4.5. Ecosystems (forest reproductive materials, Genetically modified organisms /GMO)			
Full text of the criterion: The sources of forest reproductive materials shall be assessed and adequately protected. The area of the forests managed with the purpose of conservation of genetic resources and the territories managed for seed production (SPFs and generative gardens) are determined and managed in conformity with the requirements laid down in the applicable regulatory framework. The use of genetically modified organisms (species) is forbidden. Annex 2.			
Objective criterion: Adequate protection and use of existing resources and reproductive material for quality forest regeneration, have been ensured. The facilities for reproductive materials are retained to the highest degree over time.			
<p>4.5.1. Has an inventory, mapping and planning been carried out for the specified standes – bases for reproductive material? (Seed production stands /SPSt, GGs)</p> <p>Such existing stands /bases/ are registered and described in an approved by the Executive Director of the EFA protocol of the competent service – SCS.</p> <p>Partial is the fulfilment when it is admitted in the list of plantations – bases for reproductive material (SPSt, GGs) to be present also those that do not meet the requirements of the regulatory framework (Ordinance No. 21 from 12.11.2012 eg very old / aged and nulliparous, stands with too small area, inaccessible, etc.); when the SCS protocol and the list of such stands are not updated in due course</p>	Documentary check: forest inventory, FMP, list of reproduction facilities / plantations, protocol for establishment of seed production and generating gardens, reports of the SCS, other documents.	Mandatory	<p>Yes – 2, incl. when such are missing;</p> <p>P -1,</p> <p>No – 0.</p>
<p>4.5.2. Whether in MFU are used only reproductive materials with appropriate origins in the case of forestation? MFU keeps evidence of the origin of the sowing and planting material.</p> <p>Partial is the fulfilment where there is insufficient evidence of the origin of the reproductive material, eg: the origin is identifiable on an invoice and by producer, but there is no certificate.</p>	Documentary verification: A book of afforestation, invoices for purchased saplings, reports of a FCC, etc.	Mandatory	<p>Yes, 2, incl. when forestation are missing</p> <p>P -1,</p> <p>No – 0,</p>
<p>4.5.3. Whether MFU has allowed the purchase and use of GMO-seed?</p> <p>Note: GMO – according to the terminology in Annex-2</p>	Documentary check: A book of afforestation, a list of suppliers, documents of origin- Certificate; documented tissue culture material and such seeds and saplings, inspection reports, information from RDF, MAF, EFA, SCS and others.	Mandatory	<p>Yes – 0,</p> <p>No – 2, incl. when forestation are missing</p>

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
4.6. Ecosystems (forest biotopes)			
Full text of the criterion: Ecologically important forest biotopes, protected, critically endangered, threatened and vulnerable and/or representative forest ecosystems shall include into forest management planning, inventory and mapping of forest resources and are managed in conformity with the applicable regulatory framework.			
Objective criterion: The representative forests ecosystems have been identified mapped and are managed without allowing their unjustified change and degradation.			
4.6.1. Whether forest biotopes existing on the territory of the MFU, including riparian zones and other wetlands, are identified in FMPI / Pr; Has a classification of the forest territory been made by habitat types, (ha by protected areas and in total for the MFU). Partial is the fulfilment when gaps in the classification are identified and only part of the habitats actually existing in the MFU forests are registered and described on the basis of the legal regulations applicable to forests.	Documentary check: FI, RPDF, FMPI/Pr – maps of habitat and/or types of habitat and functional zoning, incl. With Natura 2000 and habitats, PAs/PZs MP, Orders of MOEW for establishment of PAs/PZs and others. MPs of protected areas/zones; MFU documents; The Red book of Bulgaria, other accessible public information from MOEW.	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. when within the scope of the MFU such forests are absent P – 1, No – 0.
4.6.2. Whether the high conservation value (HCV) forests are identified, according to their classification in RIPFT? Are there "old-age forests" (OAF) allocated to them according to the applicable regulations (see the definition in Annex-3 / according to the RFF, and classification of the HCV forest according RIPFT again in Annex-3. RPDF also contain HCVF, incl. their classification for the MFU area of activity, if identified. If there is no information about HCVF within the scope of the MFU, it must initiate identification (as long as HCVFs are different from those already defined by FI and FMPI/Pr, FT with protective and special functions, eg FPhOA). Partial is the fulfilment when only OAF are identified in the MFU, without having defined HCV forests.	Documentary check: RIPFT, RFF, RPDF, FI, FMPI/Pr, orders, Reports and studies, protocols, etc.	Mandatory	Y – 2, incl. When such forests are missing in the MFU P -1, N – 0.
4.6.3. Are there any identified damages on the ecosystem and landscape as a result of the managing activities leading to degradation processes, and if they are allowed, whether they are already removed or are being removed (rehabilitation)? The inspection should establish that there are forestry interventions with visible changes in the landscape, such as clear cutting with an area of more than 5 hectares, or multiple smaller areas with subsequent resumption (naturally or artificially).	1. Documentary verification: FI, RPDF, RFF- Forest management regimes in Natura 2000, punitive correspondence, statement of findings protocols, Surveys with interested persons, reports of control bodies (RIEW, SFE), NGOs, local authorities. 2. Field inspection (when there are identified cases)	Mandatory	Yes – 0, No – 2
4.7. Ecosystems (protected and threatened forest species)			
Full text of the criterion: The protected and threatened forest species (plant and animal) existing in the MFU territory shall be classified according to annexes of LBD (by number/area) Measures are taken to protect them and / or to increase their population (where possible), and taking also care to protect their habitats (criterion 4.6).			
Objective criterion: MFU ensures the compliance of the specific requirements and parameters of the protected species, so that they can develop in favourable environment and conditions.			
4.7.1. Does the MFU have specially established section/list/table for the protected species (vulnerable, threatened and endemic species – plants and animals), incl. in PZ of Natura 2000, if such species are detected? Whether there are registered signals and complaints and publications in print and electronic media, to violations and illegal actions against these species in boundaries of the MFU?	Documentary check: RPDF, inventory, FMPI, Verification of the available on paper and / or electronic list of protected species with their respective status and conservation regimes; LBD and its annexes, LPA, The Red Book of Bulgaria; category of the IUCN red list; Orders of MOEW for establishment of PAs/PZs and others. MPs of protected areas/zones; MFU documents; MOEW orders for declaration of	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. when such species are absent, incl. for properties <2 ha, when they are not within an area under Natura 2000 P – 1,

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
<p>MFU must have the relevant regulatory acts, registers, lists, appendices, etc. in a paper or electronic format, as well as a lack of complaints and publications regarding violations of the protected species in the boundaries of the MFU. MFU must have a complete database of information - an internal document (report, section or other format to be implemented as part of the FMPI or as a separate document) developed on the basis of legal * sources of information on existing threatened, vulnerable, endemic and etc. protected plant and animal species and their conservation measures, if any. The MFU's staff is familiar with the document.</p> <p>"0" – is also the Result, in the absence of a documentary section / report or others, as well, if there are legitimate complaints and publications (after verification by a competent authority);</p> <p>Partial is the fulfilment when in the FMPI there is specific information (sections, lists, etc.) for such species, but there is still no data available as to whether or how specific regimes are applied in practice. Such data / instructions should be contained, for example, in logging permissions, technology plans, etc. according to regulatory acts.</p> <p>* The legal sources of information on protected / threatened, vulnerable and endemic species are those listed in Column 2.</p>	<p>PAs/PZs, other accessible public information from MOEW, incl. for favourable conservation status, information on the species from the primary forms and status reports, etc. (available on the site of the MOEW – Directorate "National Service for Nature Conservation" / DNSNC).</p>		No – 0,
<p>4.7.2. Whether the MFU maintains up-to-date information (according to the lists under point 4.7.1) with the implementation of any prescriptions by the competent authorities on endemic, threatened and / or vulnerable forest species (plants and animals).</p> <p>Partial is the fulfilment when there is information, but it is incomplete or unstructured in a user-friendly way.</p>	<p>Documentary check- registers, lists, prescriptions of the competent authorities and records / documents certifying their implementation.</p>	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. when such species are absent, incl. for properties <2 ha, when they are not within an area under Natura 2000 P – 1, No – 0,
<p>4.7.3. Is there evidence that MFU has taken preventive measures to protect protected and endangered plant and animal species? They cannot be the subject of commercial transactions. (Within the meaning of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [CITES])</p> <p>Partial is the fulfilment when such measures are not adequately aimed at the prevention of the species concerned, eg: missing information materials and prohibitions, etc. ex: signs distributed in the forest.</p>	<p>Documentary Inspection – Security established forest areas, Orders and Staffing, punitive correspondence, statement of findings protocols of the MFU, Acts of Administrative Abuses, Invoices, Reports, RIEW, RDF, Other Documents</p>	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. when such species are absent, incl. for properties <2 ha, when they are not within an area under Natura 2000 P – 1, No – 0,
4.8. Conversion / Succession of forest territories			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall ensure protection of the biological diversity on the whole wooded area. It may require change of the purpose of the managed forests only in those listed in standard cases.			
Objective criterion: MFU has ensured defence and protection of wooded territories against their reduction.			
<p>4.8.1. Whether a conversion of FT is allowed, in the sense of changing types of land use in the first place as a change of purpose (change to non-forest territory), but also from natural forests to artificial non-native / forest species*?</p>		Mandatory for MFU	Yes – 0, No – 2, incl. when in the cases of the reasons 1-4,

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
<p>Reasonable circumstances in which conversion is allowed when you make changes:</p> <p>(a) are the result of national or regional land-use planning managed by a governmental or other official body including consultation with material and directly interested parties and organizations; and</p> <p>(b) are in accordance with national and regional policy and legislation (eg RPDPF).</p> <p>(c) include a small part of the forest species; and</p> <p>(d) do not adversely affect endangered (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of endangered species or other protected areas; and contributes to long-term conservation, economic and social benefits.</p> <p>For the assessment of the indicator, the types of forests of Annex 5 * to the RIPFT may be used. If inventory or monitoring / audit records indicate such changes, they shall be indicated.</p> <p>For Non-Execution are accepted all the cases described in the indicator, except for the listed cases of (a-d) .</p> <p>Partially is the performance of the indicator, when FI or verification finds changes due to some of the exceptions described (a-b).</p> <p>- ha, cumulative for each reporting period.</p> <p>*Note: The forest types of Annex 5 of RIPFT are applicable in Bulgaria because they are harmonized with the European and IUCN world classification of forest types. Any change to these classifications is also applicable to the needs of this standard.</p>	<p>Documentary check: FL, LBD, RPDPF, Inventory, Supervision, Cadastre, MRP, FMP / Ex, Orders, FTR – 1, Reports, internet publications etc.</p>		<p>are not damages provokes.</p>
Criterion 5: Applicable international, national and local legislation and forest management.			
5.1. MFU respect and applies the applicable legal and other requirements of the Bulgarian and transposed European legislation			
<p>Full text of the criterion: MFU shall to identify, possess, and applies documented information for legal and other requirements concerning its activity in conformity with the applicable Bulgarian and transposed European legislation, as well as PEFC requirements, in order to ensuring sustainable forest management. The roles and responsibilities within the organization are defined.</p> <p>Objective criterion: For sustainable forest management, MFU and the operators associated with its activities, respect all national and international legal requirements corresponding to the Principles and Criteria of PEFC. Records are made that provide evidence of compliance with the requirements of the forest management standards.</p>			
<p>5.1.1. Whether the manager of the MFU, the contractor and their employees meet the requirements of the <i>qualification and competence regulations</i>. The manager of MFU /the private forester is committed to prevent people, without adequate qualifications and skills, from working in the forest. (referred to 5.4.1) For MFU, managed with FMPI these requirements apply to the service private forestry practitioner (PFP) and the operator employed by the owner.</p>	<p>Documentary check: Stored and not classified.</p> <p>Diplomas for graduate education in the field of FM / qualifications, skills etc., references, contracts required for the position (for employees and appointed workers, for PFP), Documentation with requirements for procurement procedures relevant to executive staff. Checklists for instructions and checks</p>	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0.
<p>5.1.2. Whether the national laws and <i>regulations applicable in the forestry sector</i> are applied in the practice of the MFU. (as a minimum for: felling, forestation, infrastructure, nonwood-resources and services use).</p> <p>There is an updated List / Register / with the applicable external forestry documents at national and</p>	<p>Documentary check: Are there classified and stored: Current list / register (may be electronic) with valid legal acts from the applicable Bulgarian and European legislation and the requirements;</p> <p>All documentation, including: FMP, logging permissions, work instructions</p>	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0.

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
district /regional level, incl. The requirements of the Bulgarian PEFC Standard. For MFU governed by FMPr, this requirement applies to the service of the PF.	(orders, letters), employment contracts and contracts for assignment of activities with applied legal arguments and requirements; verifying compliance between FMP forecasts and their implementation on a medium-term basis (5/10 years)		
5.1.3. Are there any evidence that the management / owner of the forest complies with all requirements of the <i>legislation – labor</i> (health and safety, protection), <i>taxation, property rights</i> in the management of MFU?	1. Documentary check: Is it classified and stored; Verification of the available on paper and/or electronical (on computer) with the applicable normative basis; Acts issued for administrative violations of the managerial staff or the PF conducted trainings 2. Interviews;	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0,
5.1.4. Is there evidence that the MFU leadership and the responsible staff apply aware of the <i>nature protection legislation</i> , protected areas, biodiversity (protected species and habitats)? For MFU managed by FMPr this requirement applies to the service PF. Whether there are any reports, complaints, publications about breaches of the provisions of the nature protection legislation by MFU staffs? The check requires the presence of an appropriate order and / or internal rules / instructions that may be included as a section and in the FMPI /Pr, as well as training, practices and others for the forestry staffs.	1. Documentary verification: Is it classified and stored; Check for available on paper, and / or electronic carrier, applicable legal basis for natural conservation; Conducted trainings 2. Interviews;	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0,
5.2. Requirements to forest manager for commitment to the criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management under the PEFC system			
Full text of the criterion: MFU is managed by competent persons directly involved in the implementation of a sustainable forest management model based on the Bulgarian PEFC forest standard			
Objective criterion: All applicable documents legitimising the MFU manager as competent to comply with the requirements of the standard with criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in Bulgaria as per the requirements of the PEFC.			
5.2.1. Does the owner or the manager of the MFU have signed a declaration of commitment to the principles and criteria of the PEFC – BG standard for the minimum 5 year validity period?	. Documentary verification: Signed declaration of engagement	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0.
5.2.2. Is there evidence that the manager has taken the necessary action to implement the activities according to the requirements of the PEFC – BG indicators and criteria? Necessary actions such as: On the one hand: visualization of visible places in the administrative building and around it, schematics, management engagement declaration, etc. Documents, as well as notification of staff, contractors and other interested parties; and, on the other hand: completed questionnaires / declarations with basic statements of the standard signed by employees and contractors.	1. Interviews; 2. Documentary verification: Owner's information, records, questionnaires, statements, backgammon, internal audit reports, etc. Required by applicable standards and / or legislation.	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0
5.3. Illegal activities, prevention			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall be in a position to prove that, in the territory of its jurisdiction, no illegal wood harvesting, construction and land use, arsons, as well as other illegal activities are performed in any form, and/or to prove that it has undertaken the necessary preventive/corrective actions in case of occurrence of the respective case.			
Objective criterion: In MFU, all legal actions have been undertaken to counteract and prevent the illegal wood harvesting, construction and land use, arson, poaching, etc.			

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
5.3.1. Does MFU maintain an archive of unregulated activities and records of the actions taken by the responsible persons the preventive measures, etc., in accordance with the requirements of the legal and by-laws. Actions undertaken by the responsible persons – insofar as such actions are not within the jurisdiction of other authorities, such as the Ministry of Interior, the Police, the Directorate for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion, the Territorial Police Directorate, the Municipality and others. Partial is the fulfilment when the records are incomplete, and some of documents related to the actions undertaken by MFU are missing.	Documentary check: -Information on violations in FT according to LF; for the established administrative violations (Reports, Protocols, Penal Decrees (PD), Act Establishing Administrative Offense (AEAO), Act Book) – State MFU –RDF-EFA and others MFU;	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. When there are no such cases, P – 1, No – 0.
5.3.2. Is there evidence of prevention and counteraction by the MFU according to the requirements of the legislation relevant to the violations found? (illegal logging, illegal use of land and forests, construction, etc. According to the current legislation) Prevention includes activities such as: the availability of the documents specified in „Column 2“ and other actions to prevent violations – periodic instructions with the signatures of the persons, trainings, etc. Partial is the fulfilment when the undertaken actions do not comply with current regulations, ex. In the case of a properly compiled AEAO, an PD has not been issued, a report has been made about established violations but no action has been taken.	Documentary Checks: Orders to designate security plots and designated forest guards; orders of duty; instruction book, punitive correspondence, statement of findings protocols, punitive decrees and others from RDF and other control bodies or other similar materials. Implementation of planned fire protection activities.	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. When there are no such cases, P – 1, No – 0.
5.4. Knowledge and experience			
Full text of the criterion: Forest management and realisation activities in MFU, are based on competence, knowledge, experience accumulated and skills of the managing personnel and of the specialists, as well as of the contractors and of their employees and workers.			
Objective criterion: Only qualified and competent specialists and workers, pursuant to applicable legislation, are admitted to the management and activities in the forest territories.			
5.4.1. Is there evidence of the professional competence of the contractors (their workers, education and training, including vocational courses, etc.)? Addition: Do the persons carrying out the logging activities and others, possess all necessary registrations, permits, qualifications, incl. For their workers? Documents such as those listed in „column 2“ that the manager / owner must require when entering into a contract and store them for each subsequent audit are accepted for evidence. (also with requirement 5.1.1.)	Documentary check: Name list of the persons working on the site with the qualifications and authorization documents they hold, certificates, diplomas, instructions, etc., Instructions of the Manager of MFU for deviations	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0,
5.4.2. Whether there is evidence of planned and conducted training for MFU staff. Related to the implementation of its activities (their volume and scale)? Documents such as those listed in „column 2“ that the manager / owner must require when entering into a contract and store them for each subsequent audit or longer according to PD, are accepted for evidence. Partial is the fulfilment when the supporting documents submitted are not sufficient, eg. Missing attendance list of trainees, lost testimonies or other documents, etc.	Documentary verification: Approved annual training program with topics, duration, lecturers; List of participating, certificates, diplomas, the letter / invitation and program organizers – RDF, SFE, EFA, municipalities, companies training for foresters and other specialist staff.,	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. For MFU with area <2 ha, P – 1, No – 0.
5.4.3. Is there evidence that MFU requires the implementation of different activities, based on the best local experience and established practices?	1. Interviews; 2. Documentary verification: exchange of experience, visits to other MFU, participation in national and regional meetings, etc.	Recommended	Yes – 2

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
Criterion 6: Maintenance of socio-economic conditions and functions of forests.			
6.1. Rights of ownership and use			
Full text of the criterion: The legal status of the ownership of forest territories has been stipulated in conformity with the provisions in the applicable regulatory framework on forests, including shall be established with forest inventory. The rights of use for each owner and the interests of the remaining interested parties have been taken into account in the Forest Management Plan/Programme.			
Objective criterion: The right of ownership and the right of use of forest resources is clearly defined, proved and documented. The rights of use and the interests of the interested parties have been taken into account in the Forest Management Plan/Programme.			
6.1.1. Can forest owners prove their ownership and use of forest resources right?	Documentary verification: Documents certifying the ownership of the forest territories, FMP, Models / reports/ decisions from the General Agriculture and Forests Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Acts, etc.	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0
6.1.2. Does ownership and exploitation rights and possible restrictions reflected in FMP and also in RPDF?	Documentary check: Reference / table in FI and / or FMP, Map by type of ownership, RPDF and others.	Mandatory	Yes – 2, No – 0,
6.1.3. Is there evidence that litigation is being held for the designated certification or certified territories, and in the event of litigation (regarding the ownership), is there evidence that an economic activity is carried out in an unregulated manner. Partial is the fulfilment when claims are filed and at the time of certification / audit, there is still no decision of the competent court, but no unregulated business activities are registered in the MFU.	1. Documentary check: Information from the owner, stakeholders and affected parties. 2. Interviews.	Mandatory	Yes- 0, P – 1, No – 2,
6.2. Promoting rural development			
Full text of the criterion: Forest planning and the management of the MFU must combine the many functions of forests with local communities, to pay due attention to the role of forestry, which is one of the main factors for rural development, incl. By the opportunities it opens for employment.			
Objective criterion: The manager holds regular meetings with representatives of local communities and shares the current issues (problems and successes) from the implementation of the activities			
6.2.1. Are (and what) evidence of communication with stakeholders / local communities, individuals on the manager's behalf or on someone else's initiative? Whether the owner (MFU Manager) has participated in meetings, talks, joint appearances with representatives of local communities, NGOs and other interested parties. In the case of FMPI – in its entirety, and in case of management with FMPr the communication is implemented through RFD. Partial is the fulfilment when meetings and communications have been carried out, but they follow publications and public reactions and are not regular / periodic, regardless of which initiative.	1. Interviews 2. Documentary verification: - meetings, conversations, correspondence, publications, public statements, meetings; minutes of workshops, seminars, trainings, owner's information, etc.	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. For MFU with area <2 ha, P – 1, No – 0.
6.2.2. Is there information about implementation of RDP (CAP) projects by the MFU, concerning the forest territory, incl. Information activities, campaigns and trainings? Which directions / measures, Program period, total value, Reported / Accomplished. (number, ha, lv, etc.)	Documentary check: documentation on the relevant projects, if available. If they were performers.	Recommended	Yes – 2
6.3. Publicity and effective communication			

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
Full text of the criterion: The Regional Plans for Development of Forest (RPDF), are a regionally defined basis for implementation of the state forest policy at regional level. With the immediate participation of the owners, managers and other stakeholders and communities represented at regional and national level and on the basis of the regulations in force in the Republic of Bulgaria and the EU, the RPDF has defined the framework conditions for the development of the forest territories and gives information on the potential of the productive and non-productive functions of forests; the role and location of stakeholders, etc. Forest management is based on inventory, planning and mapping of forests, forest areas and forest resources. This operational planning with FMPI/Pr prior to its validation is publicly consulted and accepted with the participation of the interested parties represented in the region. At all stages, the available information, as well as the summaries of the already produced and validated documents (RPDF, FI, FMPI/Pr), are publicly available to interested parties.			
Objective criterion: RPDF as well as FMPI/Pr and the appendices, maps and results of monitoring (for a past period) are considered and adopted after a representative public discussion of committees with wide stakeholder participation. Approved FMPI/Pr or summary information summaries thereof are publicly available.			
6.3.1. Whether MFU has provided public access of the interested parties during the adoptions of the FI and FMPI/Pr, to forest maps, fire safety plans, etc., according to the requirements of RIPFT? Are there any special opinions (SO) on the FMPI acceptance protocols? – and if they were accepted / rejected by the Protocol of the Expert Council to the EAG / RDA? The EFA and/or RDF and/or MFU provide public access to relevant information in an appropriate and accessible way (eg. On its website.)	Documentary check: Letters / Invitations to interested parties and departments, Protocols of meetings and Expert Advice on the adoption of FMPI/Pr of by the EAG or RDF, from / to the public discussions of FMPI of forests of state and municipal property; complaints, petitions and other letters, comments and suggestions; other owner's information (incl. On the web); and other documentation. FMPI for state MFU are published at www.iag.bg , and for non-state actors – on the sites of the respective RDFs and municipalities (for municipal forests).	Mandatory	Y – 2, N – 0.
6.3.2. Whether MFU has provided public access to interested parties aggregate information from FMPI (published on the owner / manager's website), as well as for results of ongoing control over the activities carried out by the control bodies, oversight of FMPI implementation and other state, regional and public organizations, as well as other signals, complaints, suggestions, and so long as they do not constitute classified information under the related regulation. Are summaries of aggregated information from FI and FMPI / Pr published on the MFU website? Including audits / monitoring results in relation to auditing compliance with the requirements of this standard should also be published. The EFA publishes on its homepage the Forest Inventory (with map base) of all forest areas and plans for all MFU - state property.	Documentary check: FMPI for state MFU are published on www.iag.bg , for non-state actors – on the sites of the respective RDF and municipalities (for municipal forests), other information of the owner (including its electronic page); other documents.	Mandatory	Y – 2, incl. For MFU with FMPr, the publication of information for which, RFD has been authorized N – 0.
6.4. Settlement of disputes and complaints			
Full text of the criterion: In case of occurrence of a dispute with respect to management of forests and forest territories, the relevant legislation is applied.			
Objective criterion: MFU and/or the regional control authorities, react as quickly as possible to the occasion of and resolution of disputes and complaints concerning forest management, rights of use and proficiency, working conditions, social benefits, etc. in accordance with the procedures / mechanisms adopted and deadlines			
6.4.1. Is there evidence that the owner / manager of MFU and its employees enter into dialogue, negotiation, discussing issues relating to management, use of forests, settlement of property disputes, possession, etc. With interested parties, incl. Employees, local authorities, contractors, NGOs etc. Checks are made on the availability of a written response procedure for complaints, disputes, signals, publications in the press, suggestions regarding management, forest use, disability and negative impacts as well as disputes over ownership, possession within the MFU.	1. Interviews; 2. Documentary check: Register of complaints, complaints, acts and penal decrees, recommendations, opinions, discussions, Owner's information; Surveys with stakeholders and groups; Protocols of public hearings of FMPI and RPDF, etc.)	Mandatory	Y – 2, incl. for MFU with FMPr for which there are no detected violations and / or complaints received P – 1, N – 0,

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
<p>Partial is the implementation when there are clear procedures for the MFU's response to alerts and complaints and evidence of such dialogue (invitations, interviews, other publications), but there are still legitimate complaints and / or relevant stakeholders are not responded or continued to express different positions.</p>			
6.5. Economic functions and importance of forests			
<p>Full text of the criterion: MFU optimally realises on the market the raw materials, products and services originating from its forest territories, established with FMPI/Pr, and thereby promotes local production and employment.</p>			
<p>Objective criterion: The importance of the forest for the local economy and for development of rural regions increases.</p>			
<p>6.5.1. Does the MFU stimulate the local production of raw materials, products and services and in what way? Help indicators to use as a benchmark: What is the share of logging in the local woodbased industry in the total GDP of the municipality/region? What is the share of the municipality / region's GDP? Use information from the site of the municipality / district (articles, assortments – quantity / year) For MFU with an area of <100 ha, the owner's own and his family's wood needs is considered to contribute to local production. Partial is the fulfilment when over the last 2 years more than 50% of the production goes to processing and productions located outside the boundaries of the area (municipality/region).</p>	<p>1. Interviews 2. Documentary check: Statistical information from FTR-5, FMP; Owner information – reports, invoices and other documents; Financial Reports, Regional / Municipal Development Plan, Publications, Internet information</p>	Mandatory	Y- 2, P – 1, N – 0.
<p>6.5.2. Does MFU use local resources (labour services and goods) in its activities? Are local staff employed, do they use services / assign activities to local firms (number of employees, number of companies,% of all local companies, number / year) Local residents / companies – are considered to be from the same or adjacent municipalities. For MFU with an area of <100 ha, without self-employed staff, the owner and the manager are considered to be local resources / inhabitant. Partial is the fulfilment when less than 50% of the assigned staff / incl. The contractors for activities / is from local residents.</p>	<p>1. Interviews 2. Documentary check: Procedures performed for local companies; Regional and Municipal Development Plan, Staff Schedule, Others</p>	Mandatory	Y- 2, P – 1, N – 0.
<p>6.5.3. Does MFU contribute to the provision (average annual amount) of energy wood for the needs of the local population – sq/cub m3 /yr for 5 yrs, Local population – from the same or neighboring municipalities. For MFU with an area of <100 hectares for energy input, it is considered the owner's wood and his family used for his own needs. Partial is the fulfilment if the requirement has not been met in the last 2 years, in case of exhausted yields according to FMPI/Pr.</p>	<p>1. Interviews with the local population. 2. Documentary Checks: FTR-5, Register of the fillings, FMP, Fuel Sales Reports, List of Queries, Statistical Usage Information,</p>	Mandatory	Y- 2, P – 1, N – 0.
6.6. Healthy and recreational functions and importance of forests			
<p>Full text of the criterion: Forest constituencies with ensured free access to them, which are predominantly intended for rest and recreation, have been determined.</p>			

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
Objective criterion: Conditions have been created to increase the use of forests and forest areas for relaxation and recreation.			
6.6.1. Are there forest areas designated for recreational purposes? (ha, %) According to existing needs and trends, RPDP / FMPI has been defined or MFU has identified and managed as such Fas in the vicinity of settlements or other popular places among the population and guests in the area. Partial is the fulfilment when, in the presence of such places, MFU has made the necessary markings and other precautions, but they are not (or are partially) respected by locals or visitors.	Documentary check: Inventory, FMP, map material, RPDP for available recreational forests, green zones, suburban and other parks, dendraires, order of the manager or other authorized body etc.	Mandatory	Y- 2, incl. When such identified Fas are absent in the MFU, P – 1, N – 0.
6.6.2. Are there areas with a special recreation regime, interesting landscape patterns, individual trees, etc., built infrastructure and facilities facilitating and attracting consumers? – number, ha, km, lm; BGN / investment, BGN / year Partial is the fulfilment when in the presence of such samples and such entities, the MFU or any other authorized body has built the appropriate infrastructure, but it is not properly maintained and protected.	1. Documentary verification: Owner's information (RPDP, FI, FMP/Pr, Pas MP/LPA,, orders for announcements, etc.) classified by type – buildings, roads, routes, markings, adolescents' equipment, eco-schools, etc; 2. Interview with interested persons: citizens, tourist companies, municipal administration, etc. 3. Field inspection,	Mandatory	Y- 2, incl. When such identified Fas are absent in the MFU P – 1, N – 0. Not applicable
6.6.3. Whether MFU has provided adequate public access to forests for recreation of the population, taking into account possible restraint regimes in these forests? Restrictive regimes for forest areas have to be introduced according to the RPDP and FMPI/Pr, on the grounds of the LPAL, Rural Development regulations, LPA, LBP, LSP, and other normative acts. Partial is the fulfilment when the MFU has provided access to forests for recreation but has not made the necessary markings (with markings, signs, etc.) in order to prevent breaches of existing restrictions and forest conservation.	1. Documentary verification: Owner's information; (RPDP, FI, FMP/Pr, Pas MP /LPA, orders for announcements, etc.) 2. Interviews. 3. Field inspection	Mandatory	Y- 2, incl. When forests suitable for recreational activities are absent (acc. RPDP and/or FMPI/Pr) P – 1, N – 0.
6.7. Sites of cultural and historic importance			
Full text of the criterion: The sites of cultural, historic and spiritual importance have been determined, are conserved and are used in conformity with legal requirements.			
Objective criterion: MFU contributes significantly to conservation and development of sites of cultural, historic and spiritual importance among forest territories.			
6.7.1. Does the sites of cultural, historical, and religious significance from the MFU, together with the involvement of local interest groups and individuals and / or central government bodies (which is applicable), are identified (mapped and designated on the site)? By type – pcs, ha. Partial is the fulfilment when with FI / FMPI/Pr or other official document, such entities have been identified and mapped, but on the ground MFU together with local interested groups and individuals have not yet marked them with markings, signs, etc., meaning have not provided access to them.	1. Documentary verification: Owner's information; MAFF, EFA, RFD, FMO, RPDP, MC; MEW, REWI, ДНП; МРРБ; Regional / Municipal programmes, Strategies, Projects; Publications, NPD; 2. Interviews: Information offices and offices in the municipality; 3. Field visit	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. When such sites are absent (acc. RPDP and/or FMPI/Pr) P – 1, No – 0,
6.7.2. Whether MFU contributes to the protection and development of forests around objects of cultural, historical, and religious significance? Fus are maintained by appropriate silvicultural measures such as: clearing or sanitizing / technical cutting, shrubs and sub-vegetation cuttings, single diseased and tree-ridden trees, and release for exposure to landscape or biotope important single trees, etc. In addition to these forestry measures, the MFU and / or any other authorized entity should maintain cleanliness and safety in designated areas. Partial is the fulfilment when the MFU has led some of the above silvicultural and other measures, but to	1. Documentary verification: Information of the owner (the user): (State FU, NPD), Tourist Companies, Information offices and offices in the municipality, publications. 2. Interview with interested persons and groups.	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. When such sites are absent (acc. RPDP and/or FMPI/Pr) P – 1, No – 0,

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
a limited extent, incl. None in the last 2 years.			
6.8. Health and safety			
Full text of the criterion: MFU shall elaborate and observe a procedure for provision of health and safety at work pursuant to the regulatory framework and by-laws in force in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria and EU, and the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), containing criteria for assessment and control measures.			
Objective criterion: In case of performing the activity in the territory of MFU, decrease of work-related accidents and occupational diseases is registered.			
6.8.1. Has the management of the MFU identified the risks to health in the exercise of activities in forests and is there periodic instruction? For MFU with FMPr, the owner or the Manager /PF is responsible for conducting instruction with the contractor. Partial is the fulfilment where the risks and precautions are listed in the management system and in a separate safety list / a safety manual, has listed the risks and precautions to protect them, but there is no evidence of periodic instruction or distributed manuals on work safety in the forests.	1. Documentary check: Documentation, Description of risk mitigation measures, instruction manual signed by the employees other materials. 2. Interview with employees, executors of activities	Mandatory	Yes – 2, P – 1, No – 0
6.8.2. Is there provide a safety (safe working practices) of all workers in the forest? Are all workers using protective clothing and personal protective equipment? These requirements are set and their compliance is controlled by the MFU, but should be implemented by the contractors and their workers. The MFU manager / owner is jointly responsible with the responsible person of the contractor. Partial is the fulfilment when the owner / manager has alerted the contractors for this engagement and requested it at the time of the assignment, but single cases are identified at the field inspections (with only one of the performers and only one of his / her employees) which lack such individual protective means.	1. Documentary verification: reports of control bodies, invoices, report / prescription from the Occupational Medicine Service, Contracts for the assignment of activities with a corresponding clause, etc. 2. Field inspection - objects of contractors.	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. When there are no such activities carried out during the audit period, P – 1, No – 0
6.8.3. Are there any cases of accidents at work permitted to the territory of the MFU and are they properly accounted? (number of accidents? (number per year, indemnities – BGN) Owner / Manager is jointly responsible with the responsible person of the contractor. Partial is the fulfilment if there is registered, according to the legal basis, up to one accident at work for the last year, and it did not lead to partial or temporary incapacity for work of the injured person.	1. Documentary verification: Information from owner, user, contractor – register of work accidents (model or own), other applicable documents; 2. Interviews with employees, control bodies.	Mandatory	Yes – 0, P – 1, No – 2
6.8.4. Are there proofs of training of workers and contractors? Including: Has a training course been organized for those working in the sector for safe work in forests, as well as to apply harmless technologies and practices to mechanized forest activities that allow their conservation (and soils and waters and other ecosystem components)? These trainings are initiated and conducted by the MFU (owner) and / or by the contractors. Participation in them must include on the one hand employees of the owner (MFU) and on the other – the contractors and their workers. It is investigated whether and what evidence of conducted training courses and tricks are kept by the MFU, incl. For his own employees. (number of trained, named certificates and other documents, etc.). These are required when assigning activities by performers to activities. Partial is the fulfilment in cases where such evidence is available, but not for all contractors.	1. Documentary check: Owner information, contractor, List of participants – learners / trainers; Safety instructions; certificates for acquired skills/qualifications, instruction book signed by the workers; 2. Interviews with employees and workers	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. For MFU in which no activities have been planned and / or performed during the last 1 year; as well as for MFU with area < 2 ha; P – 1, No – 0;

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
6.9. Conditions for hiring labour (requirement for employer)			
Full text of the criterion: MFU hires qualified employees, specialists and workers pursuant to the requirements of the applicable regulatory framework. When assigning activities to subcontractors (contractors), the same requirements are applied to them, too.			
Objective criterion: The activities in the forests are performed by qualified workers and employees on the basis of proved qualities and experience with educational qualification, production experience and skills.			
6.9.1. Whether MFU (the owner or the contractor of activities) requires the needed documents under the applicable legislation for the appointed employees, specialists and workers (including job description, contracts, orders, applications, proof of qualification, length of service and experience, from previous employers, etc.) collected in dossiers for each employee. Concerning the contractors, these requirements are controlled and the evidences must be required and stored by the MFU. Partial is the implementation when deficiencies are detected in the files of some of the employees and / or in the absence of some of the documents listed in Column 2 for the contractors.	Documentary check: Job description, employment records, permits, licenses, certificates and other information of the owner. For contractors of activities – documentation of tenders / procedures for activities and sales with prominent requirements to the applicant's staff, including as a requirement both in the contract of assignment or in the labor contracts the job description for self-employed workers.	Mandatory, when applicable	Yes – 2, incl. For MFU where there is no appointed staff and there were no activities in the last 1 year P – 1, No – 0;
6.10. Conditions for hiring labour (Employees' rights)			
Full text of the criterion: MFU recognises the right of the employees to organise and to negotiate their remuneration and working conditions, in conformity with the national legislation and the main conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO).			
Objective criterion: The workers and employees in MFU have the right to associate and participate in negotiations with employers to negotiate the working conditions, pay, etc., pursuant to ILO Conventions 87 and 98.			
6.10.1. Are the workers and employees' rights defined, according national legislation and transposed international labor law (incl. ILO conventions, incl. Representation in trade unions, where applicable)? The MFU lacks registered complaints and signals, about the application of labor law, and if there are, they are filed and disputes on them are solved or are in a procedure under the current legislation. MFU has a list and a folder (possibly in electronic format) with all relevant national and international labor law documents? (Nos. 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182, etc.) All three requirements must be cumulative met.	1. Documentary check: Internal regulations, job descriptions, collective agreement (if used), protocols, etc. Owner information. LC, SSC, Conventions of the ILO (may be in electronic format), etc. 2. Interviews	Mandatory	Yes – 2, incl. When the MFU has no activities in the last 1 year and resp.no recruited staff on contract / contractor, No – 0
6.11. Science and innovation in forestry			
Full text of the criterion: MFU monitors developments in science and practice related to its activities to optimize the multifaceted use of the MFU resource potential, taking into account the social, economic and environmental benefits at local, regional and national levels.			
Objective criterion: The MFU requires a scientific and innovative approach in order to increase the multilateral benefits of forests			

PEFC Bulgaria - Indicators	VERIFICATION METHODS and source of information- VERIFIER (according to Annex 1- regulatory basis that MFU applied and have available)	TYPES OF INDICATORS (Mandatory / Recommended)	Result of verification: Yes, Partially, NO
<p>6.11.1. Is there evidence that the MFU applies and stimulates scientific and innovative approach in view of the possible increase in the multilateral benefits of forests?</p> <p>A scientific and innovative approach can be considered to be applied to forest management if MFU has organized such surveys in the last 2 years and / or its employees and / or the contractors have attended courses in this field at home and abroad.</p> <p>For example, new guidelines for forestry in Bulgaria could be adopted, such as: new harvesting techniques and technologies, incl. Harmless and environmentally friendly; safe use of forest resources; diversification of use in Fas; group management of fragmented properties and their consolidation; implementing European criteria for sustainable forest management; optimization of forest infrastructure; ensuring production and reproduction of quality wood; compensatory mechanisms for compensating the owners of forests with restrictive use regimes and others.</p>	<p>1. Documentary: Information from the manager / owner, the user; publications, contracts, test reports, certificates for participation in courses and trainings, etc.</p> <p>2. Interviews.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>	<p>Yes – 2, incl. For MFU managed with FMP No – 0</p>

Annex 1

List of applicable regulatory documents

No.	Basic criterion	Secondary criterion	Applicable normative documents
I.	<i>Maintenance of capacity of the forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles.</i>	1.1. Up-to-date Forest Inventory and Management Plan/Programme for sustainable forest management	LF, RIPFT, RFF, RPFT, RFM
		1.2. Forest territory area	LF, RIPFT
		1.3. Timber volume	LF, RIPFT, RFF
		1.4. Regeneration of forest resources	LF, RIPFT, RPFT, RGRDP
		1.5. Carbon supply	LF, LBD, RIPFT
II.	<i>Maintaining the vitality, health and protective functions of forest ecosystems.</i>	2.1. Deposition of air pollutants	LPE, LPAL, LS
		2.2. Soil fertility and quality of water resources	LF, LW, LS, LPE, LPAL, RIPFT, RRTMVW, RTTWO, RIDS, RCF
		2.3. Soil improvers	LF, LS
		2.4 Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of their protective functions	LF, LPCSA, RIPFT, RFF, RCCFT,
		2.5. Forest Health	LF, LPP, RIPFT, RFPFDD, RCCFT
		2.6. Chemicals	LPE, LF, LPP, RFPFDD, List of authorized plant protection products for placing on the market and use, registered fertilizers, soil improvers.
		2.7. Waste and rubbish	LPE, LF, RFPFDD,
		2.8. Defoliation	LF, RFPFDD
		2.9. Reduced impact of fellings	LF, LBD, RFF, RCF, RFPFDD
III.	<i>Maintenance and promoting productive functions of forests</i>	3.1. Productive capacity	LF, LHGP, RIPFT, RFF
		3.2. Round timber	LF, RIPFT, RFF, RPDF, RDPI
		3.3. Non-wood forest products, hunting and fishing	LF, LHGP, RIPFT, RCCFT

		3.4. Infrastructure	LF, LTP, LPAL, LPE, RCF, RIPFT, RFM
IV	<i>Maintenance, protection and possible improvement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems</i>	4.1. Species diversity	LF, LBD, RIPFT, RFF
		4.2. Regeneration and afforestation (natural regeneration)	LF, LBD, RFF, RIPFT
		4.3. Regeneration and forestation (forestation and introduction)	LF, LPE, LBD, RIPFT, RCCFT, RIDS
		4.4. Dead wood	LF, LBD, RFF, Methodology for measuring the quantity and characteristics of deadwood and biotopes trees in forest ecosystems
		4.5. Ecosystems (forest reproductive materials, Genetically modified organisms)	LF, RPFT, RFF, RDP, Regulation No4 /15.02.2012, Regulation No21 /12.11.2012,
		4.6. Ecosystems (forest biotopes)	LBD, RIPFT, RPFT, BD, HD, Regulation No21 /12.11.2012, Birds Directive 79/409/EUO, Habitats Directive 92/43/EUO
		4.7. Ecosystems (threatened forest species)	LBD and Applications, RBB, IUCN Red List
		4.8. Conversion / Succesion of forest territories	LF
V	<i>Applicable international, national and local legislation and forest management.</i>	5.1. MFU respect and applies the applicable legal and other requirements of the Bulgarian and transposed European legislation	LF, LC, PEFC – requirements, Rules of Procedure of MFU, LHGP, LPA, LBD, LPE, LW, LS, LPAL, LOC, LTP, LCPR, LHSW, LC, TC, TIPC, LOUF, SSC, LTINP, TC, TIPC
		5.2. Requirements to the forest manager for commitment to the criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management under the PEFC system	PEFC BG ST 1002 PEFC BG ST 1002-1 PEFC BG ST 1003 PEFC BG ST 0001 Other rules of PEFC – Bulgaria, published at www.pefc.bg
		5.3. Illegal activities, prevention	LF, LHGP, RCCFT, PC, CPC
		5.4. Knowledge and experience	LF, LC, LHSW, LVET, FTP

VI	<i>Maintenance of socio-economic conditions and functions of forests.</i>	6.1. Rights of ownership and use	LF, LOUF, LROFLFT
		6.2. Promoting rural development	LF, LRD, LTP, RDP and appropriad Measures; Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013
		6.3. Publicity and effective communication	LF, RIPFT with a reference to the sections in them providing public access to the adoption of RPDP and FMPI, as well as a commitment to provide public access to their up-to-date versions; RPDP, FMPI/Pr
		6.4. Settlement of disputes and complaints	LF, LPCSA, RPDP, MDP, FMPI/Pr, PEFC requirements (PEFC BG ST 1007), others
		6.5. Economic functions and importance of forests	RDPI, MDP, RPDP, FI, FMPI/Pr, Regionla and municipal development strategies
		6.6. Healthy and recreational functions and importance of forests	LF, LTP, LPE, RIPFT, RCF
		6.7. Sites of cultural and historic importance	LF, LBD, LPA , LCH, LTP
		6.8. Health and safety	LHSW, LH, LC, RCT, SSC
		6.9. Conditions for hiring labour (requirement for employer)	LF, LC, SSC
		6.10. Conditions for hiring labour (Employees' rights)	LC, SSC, LPCSA, ILO C29, C87, C98, C100, C105, C111, C138, C182 ect.
		6.11. Science and innovation in forestry	FTP, FDSB

Annex – 2:

Abbreviations of key terms

%/year – per cent/year
BD – The Birds Directive (79/409 / EEC)
BG – Bulgaria
BGN/Euro/solid m³ – Bulgarian lev/solid m ³
BGN/ha – Bulgarian lev per hectare
BGN/solid m³ – Bulgarian lev per solid cubic metre
BGN/year – Bulgarian lev per year
BOLG – Bulgarian operational level guide
CE – Council of Europe
CEC – for the permanent test plots of HM EMEP, of the amount of water run-off (from Basin Directorate)
CH at EFA – Council of Hunting at Executive Forest Agency
CM – Council of Ministers
CPC – Civil Procedure Code
CSFMCB – Council for Sustainable Forest Management and Certification in Bulgaria / PEFC – Bulgaria
C&I SFM – Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
d cm – diameter in cm
DP – Documented procedure
DNSNC - Directorte “National Service for Nature Conservation” /MOEW
EC – European Commission
EEC – European Economic Community
EFA – Executive Forest Agency
EMEP – Joint programme for monitoring and evaluation of long range transmission of air pollutants in Europe
EP – European Parliament
EU – European Union
F – Forestry
Fas – Forest areas / Forest territories
FCC – Forest Certification College
FDSB – Forest Development Strategy in Bulgaria
FE – Forestry enterprise
FHCV – Forests with high conservation value
FHPS – Forest health protection station

FPhOA – Forest in phase of old age
FI – Forest Inventory
FMP – Forest-management plan
FMPI/Pr – Forest Management Plan/Programme
FP – Forestry programme
FPAs – Forest Plantation Activities
FPS – Forest-Protection Station
FRM – Facilities for Reproductive Materials
FS – Forest Stock
FSRF – Forest Stock Report Forms
FSRF 1-7 – Forest Stock Report Forms Nos. 1-7
FTR – Forest territories report
FTP – Forest-based Sector Technology Platform
FTs – forest territories
FU – Forestry unit
GA – General Assambly
GDP – Gross domestic product
GGs – generative gardens
GMO - Genetically modified organism /species
ha – hectare
ha/year – hectares per year
HCV – HCVF – High conservation value /forest
HD - The Habitats Directive (92/43 / EEC)
ILO – International Labour Organization
ILO C87 & C98 – ILO Conventions 87 and 98
ISO – International Organization for Standardization
IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature
LBD – Law on Biological Diversity
LC – Labour Code
LCo – Law on Commerce
LCAL – Law on Conservation of Agricultural Lands
LCPR – Law on Cadastre and Property Register
LCH – Law on Cultural Heritage
LEC – Law on Environmental Conservation
LF – Law on Forests
LFLC – Law on
LH – Health law

LHGP – Law on Hunting and Game Protection
LHSW – Law on Health and Safety at Work
LLTC – Law on Local Taxes and Charges
LMP – Law on Medical Plants
LNP – Law on Nature Protection
LOC – Law on Obligations and Contracts
LOUF – Law on Ownership and Use of Farmland
LPA – Law on Protected Areas
LPAL – Law on Protection of Agricultural Land
LPCSA – Law on Proposals, Complaints and Signals and Applications
LPP – Law on plant protection
LRD – Law on regional development
LROFLT – Law on Restitution of Ownership of Forests and Lands from Forest Territory
LS – Law on Soils
LSACA – Law on Suggestions, Alerts, Complaints and Applications
LSP - Law on Spatial Planning
LTINP – Law on Taxation of Income of Natural Persons
LTP – Law on Territory Planning
LVET – Law on Vocational Education and Training
LW – Law on Water
m or number/ha – metres or number per hectare
m³ – cubic metres
m³/year – cubic metres per year
MAFF – Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests
MB – Management Board
MDP – Municipal Development Plan
MEW – Ministry of Environment and Water
MFU – Managed Forest Unit
MC – Ministry of Culture
MPs – Management plans of protected areas / zones
N/A – Not applicable
Natura 2000 NEN – Natura 2000 National Ecological Network
NFI – National Forest Inventory
NGOs – non-governmental organisations
NPD – National Parks Directorate
NRA – National Revenue Agency
PAs – Protected areas / LPA

PZs – Protected zones / LBD /Natura 2000 zones
PEFC – Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification
PF – Private Forester
PFP - Private Forestry Practice
pH – acidity
PP – plant protection
Provincial/Municipal DP – Provincial/Municipal Development Plan
PTPs – permanent test plots
PTs – protected territories
PC – Punish Code
RBB - Red Book of Bulgaria
RCCFT – Regulation on Control and Conservation of Forest Territories
RCF – Regulation on construction in forests
RCT – Regulation on the terms and conditions for conducting periodic training and briefing of the employees on the rules for ensuring healthy and safe working conditions
RDP – Rural Development Program and appropriate Measures - Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament
RDPI – Regional development Plan
REPCLOO – Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market
REWI – Regional Environment and water Inspectorates
RFD – Regional Forest Directorate
RFF – Regulation on Fellings in Forests
RFM - Regulation on Forestry Maps
RGRDP – Regulation/Ordinances of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food on the terms and procedure for granting of grants under the RDP
RIDS – Regulation on Procedure and Method for Inventory, Investigations, Performance and Maintenance of the Necessary Restorative Activities on Areas with Damaged Soils
RIEW – Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water
RIOCOS - Regional Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and Control
RIPFT – Regulation on Inventory and Planning in Forest Territories
rm – running metres
rm/ha – running metres per hectare
rm/year – running metres/year
RPDF – Regional Plan for Development of the Forests
RFPDD – Regulation on protection of forests from pests, diseases and other damage
RPFT – Regulation on Plantation in Forest Territories
RRTMVW – Regulation on Requirements for Treatment of Motor Vehicle Waste

RTTWO – Regulation on Treatment and Transport of Waste Oils
SCS – Seed Control Station
SE – State Enterprise
SFE – State Forestry Enterprise
SFs – Seed forests
SHE – State Hunting Enterprise
SSC – Social Security Code
solid m³ – solid cubic metre
solid m³/ha – solid cubic metres per hectare
solid m³/hour – solid cubic metres per hour
solid m³/year – solid cubic metres per year
SPFs – Seed-producing facilities
tons/year – tons per year
TC - Taxation Cod
TIPC - Tax-Insurance Procedure Code
TS – Tree species
WBD – Water Basin Directorate
wd – wood
WPAs – Water-producing areas

Annex – 3:

Used terminology and definitions

Abiotic impacts, factors and damages caused by elements of the dead nature such as wind, snow, high or low temperatures fires etc. LF
Accreditation authority: Authority which is managing and administrating a system for accreditation and submit accreditation.. (handbook of ISO 17011)
Accreditation: Procedure consisting of The authorizing body officially recognise than named authority or person is competent to execute specific tasks (ISO17011 Guide)
Active substances: Substances or microorganisms including viruses which have an influence, general or specific against pests or over the plants, parts of the plants, or plant products, Ordinance 2.
Aforestation: equivalent to forestation
Audit for surveillance /checking: it is performed an audit in order to check out if the corrective prescriptions are executed.
Audit proofs: surveillances, information, recordings or statements of facts which could be checked out providing ground for estimation of the correspondence (ISO 9000)
Audit report: a report for the surveillance over the coincidence of the activities with the criterias. The report is concentrated on the information about discrepancies. (ISO 9000).
Audit team: one or more auditors, who are performing the audit, one of them is determined as leading. The audit team can include also auditors in training and if necessary technical experts. (source: EN ISO 9000)
Audit: systematic and ojective activity for evaluation of the the degree up to which are fulfilled the requirements related with contractual scope, effected by one or more persons independent from the adited unit. (ISO 9000).
Audited person: forest owner, organization or group of owners, organizations or other acting persons in a named forest zone, which are to be audited (ISO 9000).
Auditor: a person having the necessary qualification to effect audits. (ISO 9000)
Biologic agents: biological agents include viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites that can cause health problems either directly or through exposure to related toxins or allergens. OSHwiki
Biomass: biologically degradable products or part of products, waists and residues from biologic origin in the forest territories and related to them industries. FL .
Biotic impacts and factors: caused from elements of the alive nature flora fauna and miocota FL
Biotop trees: standing alive or dead trees with specific characteristics, which are really or potentially habitat of alive organisms, including old trees, trees with hollows and stallions, trees with mass covering of moss, lichens and mushrooms single trees on open area high, oversized trees in the peripheral of the forest, trees with indication to be used by animals, trees which ensure food base groups of trees with considerable value from land shaft's or biologic point of view.
Biotop wood : standing, lying and stump wood in the condition of process degradation, which is a middle for development of vegetal and animal species and miocota as well as trees with specific characteristics, which are real or potential habitat of the species, for example old trees with hollows and stallions, single trees on open area high, oversized trees in the peripheral of the forest, trees with indication to be used by animals, groups of trees with considerable value from land shaft's or biologic point of view.
Biotops – forestry: a term of ecology that designates a space with relatively homogeneous living conditions. The forest biotope is the non-living part of nature in a given forest bio-geo-cenosis. Together with the living part (biocenose), the biotope forms an ecosystem.
Calamitet : mass appearance of a enemy (pest) which is causing considerable losses to plants during a determined period of time

on the territory of separate region or country. Ordinance 2.
<u>Candidate for participation in a regional certification:</u> an organization or person having rights and obligations corresponding to forest owner or forest user which is desiding by his own to respect sustainable management of forets.
<u>Candidate for regional certification:</u> an organization representing forest ownwrs othorized by them to aply for certification of named region.
<u>Candidate:</u> registered person (physical or juridical organization) which has the right to submit application. <u>Remark:</u> the notion "aplicant" is used in the whole PEFC documentation in order to specify a juridical person , which is applying for: certification of the forest management (I) , certification of Chain of custody CoC (II) or for authentication of national or subnational scheme (III).
<u>Certification body:</u> independent third party, which is estimating and certifying the organizations concerning the standarts for management of the forests or the chain of custody and any additional documentation required by the system.
<u>Certification system:</u> is a system which has it's own procedures and rules for a control and conducting of certification.
<u>Certification:</u> procedures based on which, a third party is certifying written, that the product, proceduresor services are covering concrete requirements (ISO/IEC Guide 2).
<u>Certified forest:</u> forest area over which an independent certification body has deliverd a certificate.
<u>Concerned party:</u> Person or group of persons with common interest related or concerned by the activity of a organization (ISO 1404).
<u>Conditions of the middle:</u> all factors of the dead and alive nature characterizing the habitat, LMP.
<u>Costal lands:</u> the lands between the water flow and the hillside lands, Ordinance 4.
<u>Criterion for sustainable development:</u> characteristics or features which are considered as important and based on which can be estimated matches and inconsistencies. The criterions are targeted to characterize and define existing elements or set of conditions or procedures based on which is estimated the sustainable management of the forests (source: Intergovernmental seminar for criterions and indicators for sustainable manageemmmnt of the forests).
<u>Criterion:</u> exigence according to which is estimated the correspondence.
<u>Damaging of the environment:</u> such change of one or more components of the environment, which is causing deterioration of the quality of life of the peoples, impoverishment of the biodiversity or more difficult restablishment of the natural ecosystems.
<u>Dead forestry covering:</u> organic layer over the soil composed from waste wood and other vegetable mass LF.
<u>Dead wood:</u> aggregate of non alive wood biomass inside of the plantation, exept the dead covering of the earth resulting from natural processes of folling down and rotness or some forestry activities. The dead wod consist of standing dead wood (standing dead trees dried or broken resulting fron natural processes), lying dead wood (trees foll down or uprooted stumps or brances resulting from natural processes or wood harvesting), and stumps (part of the base of the tree which remains after it's cut) , Ordinance 8
<u>Degree of damage:</u> is the harmfull impact over the plants expressed in bals or percentage Ordinance 2.
<u>Dendrarium:</u> alive collection of trees shrubs over a determined territory organized systematically or geographically or based on whatever other scientific principle. LBD.
<u>Difereciation of the structure of the plantation:</u> grade of diversity of the structure of the plantation and paremeters of the different trees (diameter, highness, crown etc.) Ordinance 8
<u>Different age forest stand:</u> is a forest stand in which the difference of age of the trees is bigger than one class of age, Ordinance 8.
<u>Discrepancy:</u> Statement in the auditing reports which shows that operations are not fulfilled in corespondance with criterias for certification.
<u>Ecosystem:</u> a dynamic complex of vegetable, animal and microorganism's communities and theit dead arroundings which interact

between themselves as a functional unit with specific processes and specific look. LBD.
Emission: a direct or indirect release of substances, vibrations, thermal radiation or noise into the atmosphere, waters, or soils from organized or unorganized sources in the frame of a named installation, or greenhouse gases emissions from aircrafts, aviation activity included in the annexes Nr 1 and 2 of the Law for limitation of climate changes LLCC.
Endemic specie: is the one which can be met only in a determined geographic region LBD.
Environmental pollution: a change of quality due to appearance or introduction of physical, chemical or biological factors of natural or antropogenical source in the country or outside independently of the fact that norms in the country are exceeded or not , LCT.
Environment conservation: complex of activities targeting to prevent the degradation of the environment, it's restauration, conservation and improvement LBD.
Environment: the middle surrounding us, in which is functioning the organization, including air, water, earth natural resources, flora, fauna, within their interaction (ISO 14004)
Eroded forest territories: forest lands on the surface of which are found processes of destruction removal and sedimentation of terrestrial materials due to waterfalls wind etc, LF.
Exemplar: any plant or animal alive or dead, any easily recognizable part of the body, or any product originating from plant or animal, as well as any other goods, which can be identified based on accompanying document, label, packing or whatever information as a derivate or part of animal or plant.
Fauna: are all alive animals in a determined region LBD.
Favorable condition of the natural habitat is when: a) the area of its natural spreading is constant or is in expansion; b) its structure and specific functions ensure its long term existence; c) the condition state of its characteristic species is favorable (LBD)
Favorable condition of the species is when : a) data and evidence for the dynamic of the population of the specie shows, that the respective specie is and will remain a viable element of the natural habitat b) the natural area of spreading of the respective specie does not decrease and there is not a decreasing tendency; c) There is availability of enough big habitat, which ensures survival of the population of the specie (LBD)
Felling without a material input: abolishment of backwarded, damaged, impending and undesirable trees and shrubs with objective to improve the state of young plantations on age before it is possible to obtain useful wood from them. LF.
Flora: are all kind of plants in a determined region LBD.
Forest ecosystem: the aggregate of organisms of the forestry flora, fauna and micota together with the related non alive substance which are interacting between them within the limits of some determined area FL.
Forest ecosystems – seminaturals: plantations from seeds or outgrowths, which have been subject of some human activity – but have kept their natural origin and way of development corresponding to natural environment. Ordinance 18.
„Forested“ is the percentual proportion between the area of one territory occupied by forest and the total area LF.
Forest in phase of old age: (FPhOA) forest without important interventions – without influence of big area natural damages and antropogenetic influences and having age of the main tree species over 100 years and in such way owes ecosystem characteristics similar to preclimax community. The characteristics of a forest in old age mandatory include uneven physical structure of the standing trees which is guaranteeing different kind of natural habitats and big biodiversity of species. Ordinance 8
Forest manager: Physical person who has the power and qualification to manage MFU

Forest owner: physical or juridical person owning document for forest ownership.
Forest plantation /plantation : a forests created by artificial way, by forestation, FL
Forest reproductive materials: units for reproduction, parts of plants, seedlings from forest species destined for propagation of forestation FL.
Forest roads: temporary or durable roads necessary for management, protection safeguard of the forest territories, for harvesting wood and non-timber forest products management and use of the game FL .
Forest Stands / Stands : is a basic special unit of the partition of the forest based on the topographic particularities of the relief and with common target of management (ordinance 21, Ordinance18, Ordinance 8)
Forest territories with high conservation value: (HCV / FHCV / HCVF) forest territories with crucial importance for the conservation and maintenance of the biodiversity, ecological and social functions of the forest FL. The classification of the forest with HCV (FHCV) is carried out according to RIPFT (art.43(11) and includes 6 categories, namely: 1. forests where endangered, rare, threatened and endemic species are found; 2. forest habitats of national, European and world importance for conservation not described as habitats in the protected areas under the Biodiversity Act; 3. forests in the old age stage; 4. forests preventing the spreading of fires of deciduous trees of indigenous species striped between conifers between conifers and settlements, between conifers and lands of different agricultural use, having a planting width of at least 100 m and a maximum of 250 m; 5. forest areas of social significance for local communities related to preservation of the cultural heritage and national traditions determined in consultation with the local population and the municipalities; 6. other forest areas designated as high conservation value forests, forest certification processes, studies and studies included in the national biodiversity monitoring system.
Forest truck roads: stable forest roads with asphalt or concrete overlay or even crumble stone overlay , FL.
Forestation: artificial way of creating the forest / manual or mechanized way of creating an culture - plantation.
Forestry ecosystems – artificials: Kulturi and plantations created entirely and fully with human participation Ordinance 18.
Forestry management activities: activities related with management safeguard and conservation of the forest territories and the wood harvesting as well as preparation of the Forestry management plans and programs FL.
Forestry system: the planned long term program of the forestry activities during the whole life of the plantation. <i>In dependence of the methods for resumption /regeneration – by seeds or copies, the forestry systems are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) for natural management of the forests ; b) for copies / sucker / management of the forests. <i>In function of the age structure of the stands, the forestry systems are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) for a mono-age of the forest management; b) for a multi-ages of the forest management.
Genetically modified organism GMO – organism including microorganism in which the genetic material has been modified on a way different than the natural coupling and/or natural recombination Ordinance 21.
Habitat of plants: lands with similar soil and climatic conditions for development of forest vegetation Ordinance 21.
Habitat of specie: the region determined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the named specie is found constantly or temporary in one of the phases of his life.
Harmful emissions: the direct or indirect release of substances, vibrations, heat or noise into the air, waters or soils from organized or non-organized sources within an installation that damage the components of the environment and human health.
Haulage / Shuttle of wood: the moving of the wood from the clearing cut place to the temporary deposit, Ordinance 8.
Healthy condition and resistance: The trees in the plantation have to be healthy without attacks of insects or pests, or mushroom diseases and have to be resistant to to the changes of the conditions of the environment. Changes caused by pollution in the atmosphere and soils are not taken into consideration.
Hunting management: is a complex of activities, related with management safeguarding and utilization of the game and with the

organization and structure of the hunting area of Republic of Bulgaria and the commerce with game and game products LOHG.
Impact: Each influence over the environment which can be caused by a realization of investment proposal for construction, activity or technology, including over the health and safety of the people, flora, fauna, soil, climate, air, water, land shaft, historical monuments and other material values or the interaction between those factors. LPA.
Indicator: qualitative quantitative or descriptive data, which are periodically estimated and monitored with the object to study the tendency of changes (source: Intergovernmental seminar about criterias and indicators for sustainable management of the forests.)
Indicator specie: their state can be predicted what will happen to certain places in nature, and so environmentalists and other narrow specialists can take adequate measures to prevent negative trends. Using indicator plants (Bioindicators) can also be searched, for example, minerals, water quality, drought or over-wetting of the biotope, etc.
Internal audit: systematic resurch realized from the candidate for certification or from authorized from him organization, with the object to determine if the activities for management of the forest and their results are complying with the legal documents, which are describing sustainable management of the forests and are suitable for achieving the goals. Remark: The management of the forests and the results are evaluated on the level of regional owner/ user.
Introduction: unconsciously or purposefully introduction of vegetable or animal species in a named country or region. Ordinance 2.
Invasive species: a species that is transported from another physical geographic area and can cause damage to the economy, the environment and human health. This transfer is mainly through human activity. Invasive species grow and reproduce very quickly, causing great disturbances in the natural balance of the porous ecosystems.
Inventories of forest territories (FI): determination of the area, quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the forest territories under concrete forest management indicators through survey and measurement. LF.
Irregular vertical structure: distribution of the crowns of the trees in the whole vertical space of the plantation, so that there are not clearly seen storeys Ordinance 8.
Landscape: is a territory which look and elements which have appeared as result of actions and interactions between natural and/or human factors.
Leading auditor: person qualified to manage and effect audits.
Local specie : are coniferous and deciduous tree and shrub species originating in the country and with a defined "region of origin" best suited to the conditions of habitat / Ordinance №20 of 07.07.2008, MAF
Low stump forests: are forests with acacia, hornbeam, manna ash, gledichia for a multi-copies resumption LF.
Managed Forest unit (MFU): the properties of different juridical and physical persons or their unions, the State, municipalities, for which management are elaborated separated forestry management plans or programs within the area of one Regional direction of forests LF.
Managet Forest Unit /MFU : the properties of different juridical and physical persons or their unions, the State, municipalities, for which management are elaborated separated forestry management plans or programs within the area of one Regional direction of forests LF.
Matured forests: those forests that have achieved fully physiologic and generative maturity Ordinance 21.
Mixed forest stands: are forest stands in which are met more than one tree specie having volume more than 1/10 from the total volume of the plantation Ordinance 8.
Monitoring of the environment: the collection , estimation and aggregation of the information about the environment through non stop or periodic surveillance of determined quantity and quality indicators characterizing the state of the components of the environment and their changes as result of natural and antropogenic factors LCT
National system for monitoring of the environment : is a complex of measurement, analitic, and information activitieswhos target is to ensure timely and credible information about the the state of the components of the environment and the factors influencing them, based on which are done analisis estimations and prognostics for determination of the activities for conservation of the environment and protection of the human health from harmful effects.

<u>Mutation</u> : Natural or resulting from selection change of the characteristics of the individuals from named biological specie, so that as result there are changes in the posture, coloration, form of the body , LBD.
<u>National governing body of the Bulgarian forest certification scheme</u> : „Council for Sustainable Forest Management and Certification in Bulgaria” , abbreviation “CSFMCB” or “PEFC Bulgaria” – body (entity/organisation), responsible for the preparation, aprovement and actualization of the Bulgarian forest certification scheme. The national governing body is composed by the main concerned groups in the sector which is the scope of the Bulgarian scheme for cerification of forests.
<u>Natural habitat</u> : natural or close to the natural terrestrial or aquatic areas, with tipic biotic, abiotic and geographic particularities giving them specific look. LBD.
<u>Natural resources</u> : are the parts of organic and non organic nature, which are used or can be used by the people for his needs LPT.
<u>Non woodproductive lands</u> : meadows, fields, eroded soils, forest roads rocks slopes moraines, scaters, sands, quarries, areas with buildings in the forest territories, yards, forets nurseries and others, FL.
<u>Normative document</u> : document which is giving rules, directions, or characteristics for the activities or thir results. It incudes also standarts, technical specifications, codexes of the practice ordinances/privisions.
<u>Normes for admissible emissions</u> : is a determined value of the mass, volume of named substance expressed with specific parameters, as concentration and/or level of emissions, which should not be exceeded during a previously determined periodes. The norms for admissible emissions can be determined also for groups classes or categories of substances.
<u>Organism</u> : any alive body, composed by organs acting harmonically and existing individually. The organism is an individual into a population of named specie. LBD.
<u>Organization</u> : company, association, firm, enterprise, fisical person, institution, or part of them, or union between them, with private or public property, which owns their own function and administration, (source: EN ISO 14 001:2005).
<u>Origine of the forest stands</u> : the way on which the forest appear and arise. According to the way of arising – naturals and artificials and according to the way of appearance – seminals and copies/suckers Ordinance 8.
<u>Periodical revision of standart</u> : Full revision of the standart within some time frame in order to guarant that the actual knowledges are taken into consideration in the standart and that it is adapted to the local/regional conditions.
<u>Pest</u> : is every plant or animal organism which in a determined quantity and density is pathogenic and is causing considerable and irreversible negative influence over the plants.
<u>Phytosanitary situation</u> : the healthy condition of the plants in a determined region resulting from abiotic and biotic factors and influence Ordinance 2.
<u>Plan for audit</u> : a plan prepared together with the applicant and the certification body for the realization of the audit. (ISO 9000)
<u>Plant protection</u> : activities aiming to prevent the spreading and reduce the losses from deseases, enemis and weeds Ordinance 2.
<u>Plantation – one age</u> : is an artificial plantation in which the difference of ages is within one class of age. For the high stump plantation one class of age is 20 years and for the coppice plantations, low stump and poplar plantations – 5 years. Ordinance 8.
<u>Plantation</u> : artificial plantation created with the purpose to produce wood and forest products LF.
<u>Population</u> : is an aggregate of individuals from the same specie within a concrete territory who can exchange genetic material between then freely LBD.
<u>Potentially threatened specie</u> : is a specie which probably soon will pass in to the category of threatened specie if the factors which cause the threat persist continuously. LBD.
<u>Primary social interest</u> : is the interst related with the social health, national security, exclusively beneficial impact on the environment, as well as with a specific and socially important obligations about transport, energetic and communication systems LBD.
<u>Product for plant protection</u> : is a product in the appearance in which it is supplied to the consumer, consisting or containing an

active substance (active substances), antydots and synergists and is destined to one of the following uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protection of plants or vegetable products against all harmful organisms or prevents the action of such organisms, except such product is considered as hygienic and not for plant protection b) to render influence on the vital processes of the plants, example – substances influencing the growth, different nutritive substances; c) conservation of vegetable products as far as such substances are not under special community regulations about conservants; d) destruction of plants or part of plants with exception of seaweeds, except if the product is applied over soil or water for protection of the plants; e) stopping of a undesirable growth of the plants, except seaweeds except if the product is applied over soil or water for protection of the plants.(Ordinance 2)
Rare specie: is a specie which population is limited number, scattered or depending of specific factors and if not immediately, in a longer time is threatened or potentially threatened LBD.
Recovery: is re-creation in natural conditions of communities of organisms, ecosystems and complexes under the model of their natural conditions or creation of conditions for repeatedly appearance or increasing the multiplicity of natural population LBD.
Reforestation: again –forestation, after bad interception of saplings
Regeneration felling: cutting which ensures after the cut of the trees resumption of the plantation LF
Regeneration period: is the period from the starting of a resumption cutting until the total cutting of mature standing trees, determined in years, Ordinance 8.
Region: forest region owing geographic administrative or political limits.
Regional certification: Sertification of the forests within the limits of geographic region declared by the applicant organization and ensuring a free access to all forest owners in the named region to participate in the certification as well as to other concerned entities.
Renewable resources: are those resources which recover in natural way or through special activities can be partially or entirely recovered and for which is considered proved to be in recovering with rate close to their exploitation. All other resources are not recoverable. LPA
Resumption /Regeneration: resumption of the vegetation of one or several tree species by natural way – through seeds or different kind of outgrowths, or by an artificial way with seeds or by plantation of previously produces seedlings.(Ordinance 21)
Risk: probability for arising a specific effect within the frames of determined periode of time or at some conditions, LPT.
Seed producing stand: approved natural plantation or forest culture for production of forest reproductive materials, having been selectionned according to phenotip signs of level of population, which is found in a named region of origine. LF.
Sertificate for compliance: document, delivered in compliance with the rules of named certification system, certifying that named clearly identified product, service or process are in a full correspondence with concrete standart or other legislative document (ISO/IEC Guide 2).
Slope: is a degree of approach of the crowns of the trees in to the forest stand; it is expessed in tenths parts of unit and is determined as a ratio between the area of the projection of the tree crowns on the ground and the total area of the plantation (accepted as one), Ordinance 21.
Sociality: is one or more physical or juridical persons or their associations, organizations or groups created in conformity with the national legislation. LCT.
Soil improvers: substances and mixtures of biological or chemical origin that support the growth of the main tree, shrub and grass species by improving soil properties and structure.
Soil: the upper layer of the earth which is founf between the basic rock and the surface, The soil consists of mineral particles,

organic matter, water, air and alive organisms LPT.
<u>Species of interest for the Community:</u> species which are threatened on the European territory of the member countries, except those for which this territory is considered border territory of their natural spreading and which are not threatened or vulnerable in the western palearctic region or are vulnerable (i.e. probably soon they will be classified threatened species if the factors provoking their threats persist continuously), or are subject to risk or are rare (i.e. their populations are little actually, are not threatened or vulnerable but are subject to risk – are seen in limited geographic regions or single units spreaded in a bigger regions), or are endemic and require special attention due to the specific characteristics of the habitat and/or due to their potential influence during their use over the habitat and/or potential influence over the conservation status. LBD.
<u>Species:</u> Group of morphologically similar organisms, having common origin, which potentially can exchange between themselves genetic material in natural conditions (LBD).
<u>Standard:</u> Document created with agreement and approved from recognized body, in which is foreseen common and consecutive use, rules, directions, or characteristics of the activities or their results aiming the achievement of optimal findings in a named context. (handbook ISO 2)
<u>Standing mass /Volume :</u> the aggregate of the trees in the stands, Ordinance 8.
<u>Stock/Volume:</u> the volume of wood found on the overhead part of the trees, measured in solid cubic meters Ordinance 8.
<u>Storage of dangerous substances:</u> is a existence of determined quantity of dangerous substances for the purpose of storage, responsible storage or necessary stock LPT.
<u>Structure of the forest stand:</u> is the distribution of the trees and their parts within the vertical and horizontal space of the forest stand.
<u>Sustainable Forest Management:</u> maintenance and using of the forests and forest lands on a way and degree, aiming to conserve their biodiversity, productivity, capacity of autoregeneration, vitality, and their potential now and ahead to to safeguard their ecologic, economic, and social functions on alocal, national and worldwide level and is not causing damages to other ecosystems. (source: /Decision H1 MCPFE, Хелзинки, 1993).
<u>Technical expert:</u> person which is submitting to the auditing team his specific knowledges or experience but is not participating in the audit as auditor.
<u>Third party:</u> person or body recognized as independent from the participating parties concerning the the investigated problem (Handbook on ISO 2)
<u>Threatened specie:</u> specie which is threatened to disappear in the whole it areal or in part of it. LBD.
<u>Torrent forest lands:</u> forest territories in which the water regulating and soil protecting capabilities are damaged and consequently the water flood is a kind of torrent Ordinance 4.
<u>Turnover:</u> the age in years, when the plantation have achieved the the presumed target (production of wood, resumption of the forest, and conservation of the usefull functions of the forest Ordinance 21.
<u>Use of wood – allowable size:</u> – the volume expressed in figures which can be used within named plantation in function of it's functional belonging, age, taxation indicators, kind of cutting and targeted management Ordinance 18.
<u>Use of wood – optimal:</u> – accepted annual use of wood from resumption fellings in function of the alternative (calculated) norms for use, after a detailed analysis and estimation related with the dynamic of the age structure for the periode equal to the turnus of the felling, accepted for the named class and/or kind of forest, i.e improvement of the age structure of the forest, it's healthy condition during the resumption process, the functional belonging of the plantation and other factors which accelerate or reduce the use of wood. Ordinance 18.
<u>User of forests:</u> physical or juridical person, owner of forests or authorized to manage and use forests and forest territories.
<u>Verification /mean for verification/checkup –</u> Potential source of information or proof, which allows the auditor to estimate the correspondence with named indicator.
<u>Water area:</u> are areas from the forest territory, land fund and continental shelf and exclusive economic zone covered with water.

LBD
<u>Water catchment area:</u> is the part of the earth surface, from which the waters are flowing toward a determined water flow. Ordinance 4.
<u>Wood harvesting:</u> Cut and transport of the wood until temporary forest deposit, FL.
<u>Zone protected from urbanization:</u> a part of the forest territories in which it is forbidden construction except of elements of technical infrastructure and hydrotechnical facilities as well as equipments necessary for the management of the forest territories. LF.