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Magyar Erdőtanúsítási Rendszer

HFC 1001:2024
v1

Sustainable Forest Management

Important note

This document is part of the Hungarian forest certification scheme. A list of all the documents of the scheme can be found in *MER 11:2024 Introduction to the Hungarian Forest Certification*. The official language of the documents is English, and the latest versions are publicly available at www.pefc.org. The Hungarian versions of the documents are published at www.pefc.hu. In case of doubt about the content, the English language versions published on www.pefc.org shall be decisive.

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Title:	Sustainable Forest Management
Code:	HFC 1001:2024 v1
Approved by:	Hungarian Forest Certification Council
Date of approval:	01.10.2024
Application date:	01.10.2024
End of transition:	01.10.2024
Review date:	30.05.2028

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1 PRINCIPLES OF STANDARD APPLICATION

- 1.1 The HFC recognises Hungary's historically rooted forestry traditions, and the following requirements should be assessed taking into account these traditions as well as current economic, social and environmental conditions.
- 1.2 The applicant must meet all requirements, unless the requirement is not applicable for objective reasons.
- 1.3 Compliance with the standard shall always be assessed with due regard to the size of the forest area and the degree of naturalness of the forests, in particular, but not exclusively for those requirements where this is explicitly stated.
- 1.4 Within the certified forest area, the requirements for forest conditions must be met regardless of any organisational or contractual circumstances.
- 1.5 There is a substantial overlap between the requirements in this document and the legislation in force. It is up to the certification body to decide whether to accept the reference to the legislation alone as evidence of compliance or to request additional evidence.
- 1.6 The conformity assessment should be based primarily on documentation, supplemented by field visits and interviews with relevant parties. Suggested sources are included in this document and may be overruled by the certification body as appropriate to the circumstances.
- 1.7 Guidance on how requirements are assessed and sources of evidence of compliance should be interpreted as follows:
 - A. Document: a record of facts.
 - B. Field inspection or other visual inspection: field inspection of forests and forestry operations to verify the adequacy of records and compliance with requirements, and other observations and site visits by the certifier.
 - C. Applicant's report: a summary prepared by the applicant of its own activities or general forest management practices, the functioning of the forest certification group. This includes the internal regulations.
 - D. Other: interviews with the applicant and optionally with an external party on forest management.
- 1.8 Should the MOF seek to implement this standard to get an individual certificate, all requirements under the responsibility of the group organisation shall be met individually.

2 FOREST CERTIFICATION GROUP OPERATION	Source of evidence			
	A	B	C	D
2.1 The group entity has general responsibilities:				
a) It makes commitment through its website to meeting the Sustainable Forest Management Standard and other requirements of the certification scheme, and to continuously improving forest management.		x		
b) In collaboration with the participants of the forest certification group, identify the stakeholders affected by the forest certification group's forest management activities and their needs and expectations regarding forest management.	x			
c) It informs the public, those affected by forest management and NGOs about the activities of the participants of the forest certification group. It documents and settles complaints received and notifies the parties concerned.	x			
d) It has access to local, national and international legislation affecting forest management and the operation of the organisation, determines how this legislation affects its operations, complies with it and, at least annually, assists its participants in monitoring and applying changes in legislation. Relevant areas of legislation include, but are not limited to: forestry, land ownership and use, conservation (protected and endangered species), environmental, health, labour, safety, anti-corruption, taxation and royalty regulations.	x			
e) It has access to business partner databases and public market information that can be used to identify new markets and new business opportunities and informs its participants at least annually.	x			
f) It contributes to the training of its participants and their employees and possibly their contractors in sustainable forest management, informs them about training opportunities and encourages them to participate in training and current events related to sustainable forest management.	x			
g) It informs and encourages its participants at least annually to adapt practices and practical examples of forest management practices that reduce climate change drivers (e.g. CO2 emissions) and promote resource efficiency.	x			
h) When requested, it contributes to sustainable forest management research, provides public data on the group's forest management, and publish the results on its website.			x	
2.2 The forest certification group shall record in writing all facts and events related to the operation of the forest certification scheme and shall keep the records in a retrievable manner for a minimum of 8 years, including, but not limited to...				
a) List of participants of the forest certification group and their certified forest area.	x			
b) Evidence of compliance with the requirements of the forest management standards.	x			
c) Non-compliances, the corrective actions taken in relation to them and their results.	x			
d) Documents from internal and external audits.	x			
e) The process, outcome and decisions of the forest certification system reviews.	x			
2.3 The forest certification group, based on the collaboration of the group entity and the group participants, will review its group management system annually, which covers:				
a) External opportunities and threats to meeting the requirements of sustainable forest management are assessed with due consideration to the size of the MOFs and the scale of forest management activities.	x			

2 FOREST CERTIFICATION GROUP OPERATION	Source of evidence			
	A	B	C	D
b) Their forest management systems are assessed against the requirements of their own management system, the requirements of relevant standards, and their applicability, adequacy and effectiveness.	x			
c) The results of external and internal monitoring networks and other measurements are evaluated.	x			
d) They assess the status and the results of the internal audit system, external audits, and corrective actions taken in connection to non-compliances, as well as other relevant external and internal issues and opportunities for improvement.	x			
e) Based on the results of the review, they will make decisions on the improvement of their management system, their continued compliance with the standard, and the correction of non-compliances.	x			
f) Assessment of the resources required for the implementation, application, operation and development of the management system and these resources are made available annually.	x			
g) They check that all facts and events related to the operation of the management system are recorded in the written record system in an up-to-date and retrievable manner.	x			
2.4 The forest certification group has a regular internal audit programme in accordance with its own management system and the requirements of this standard, which...				
a) Defines the methods and frequency of inspections, responsibilities, planning and reporting requirements adapted to the importance of the forest management processes concerned and the results of previous inspections.	x			
b) Defines the purpose and criteria for each audit.	x			
c) Selects auditors and carries out audits according to objective and impartial criteria.	x			
d) Ensures that the results of the audit are communicated to the relevant management bodies.	x			
2.5 The forest certification group in case of non-compliance...				
a) Takes corrective actions appropriate to the consequences or, if not possible, deal with the consequences.	x			
b) Investigates the non-compliance, identifies its causes and determines whether a similar non-compliance may exist or potentially occur elsewhere.	x			
c) Take measures to eliminate the causes in order to prevent recurrence or occurrence elsewhere.	x			

3 OPERATION OF FOREST MANAGER	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
3.1 The MOF, while operating the forest certification system...				
a) Through its website, it is committed to meeting the Sustainable Forest Management Standard and other requirements of the certification scheme, and to continuously improving forest management.		X		
b) Can only use "100% PEFC tanúsított" or "100% PEFC certified" or other claims published by PEFC to communicate the origin of forest products.	X			
c) When selling forest products with a PEFC claim to a chain of custody certified customer the following information shall be provided: name of supplier, product identification, quantity of product, date of delivery, the applicable PEFC claim for each product, supplier's PEFC recognised certificate number.	X			
d) Can sell forest products with a PEFC claim, only if the MOF and the area of origin of the forest products are covered by a PEFC recognized certificate issued against this standard.	X			
3.2 In order to operate legally, the MOF...				
a) Has legal authority to use the forest land based on a written agreement.	X			
b) Shall keep a register and map of its forest management area.	X			
c) Complies with local, national and international legislation on forest management and organisational operations and take corrective actions to eliminate any legal non-compliance in case of warnings or penalties for non-compliance. Relevant areas of legislation include, but are not limited to: forestry, land ownership and use, nature conservation (protected and endangered species), environmental protection, health, labour, safety, anti-corruption, taxation and royalties.				X
d) Conducts sound economic activities, keeps records that allow the financial results of forest management to be determined, and it accounts with the owners of the forest management organization and the owners of forest land in accordance with the existing legal relationships and agreements.	X			
3.3 The MOF creates legal and safe working conditions by...				
a) Employees are employed legally, relevant records are kept, and the wages and allowances paid as well as the granted number of days of leave, and the hours worked comply with legislation, industry standards or collective agreements.	X			
b) Ensuring that workers receive regular medical examinations and the necessary accident prevention training to ensure safe working conditions, in which they are informed about the health and accident risks associated with their jobs, as well as preventive measures and safe working practices.	X			
c) Planning, organizing, and implementing work activities in a manner that provides opportunity to identify and manage work-related risks.				X
d) Working and safety conditions are regularly assessed, workers' complaints are investigated, and corrective measures are taken where necessary.	X			
e) Respecting human rights and being committed to equal opportunities and to combating discrimination and harassment in the workplace.				X
f) Stipulating compliance with requirements (a) to (e) in the contracts concluded with the contractors carrying out forest management activities.	X			

4 FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
4.1 In order to maintain a sustainable forest management system the MOF shall...				
a) Operate through a continuous improvement cycle that includes inventory, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and assessment of social, environmental and economic impacts. This forms the basis for continuous improvement.				x
b) Specify responsibilities for sustainable forest management in its management system and the professionals employed are aware of their responsibilities for their activities.				x
c) Cooperate with authorised forestry personnel, including the professional management and control of forest management works.	x			
d) Ensure that the activities of all persons working in the forest area on behalf of the MOF (including contractors) are professional and comply with the requirements of this standard (personal supervision, supervision by a professional supervisor, written instructions, contract, cutting management plan, forest operation document, etc.)	x			
e) Regularly inspect the forests on its own or in cooperation with authorised forestry personnel and, if necessary, take steps to prevent illegal logging, land use, fire setting and other illegal activities.			x	
f) Make forest plan information available to the professionals who manage and carry out forestry activities and use it in their work.				x
g) Adhere to the FMP and does not exceed the long-term sustainable utilisation level of wood and non-wood forest products, The products produced are stored, used or sold for optimal utilisation.			x	
h) Prepare a conservation policy, which includes: control of alien and intensively spreading species, varieties and provenances, prevention of threats to other habitats.	x			
4.2 In order to conserve and improve forest resources, MOFs...				
a) Convert forest land to other wooded areas or other form of land use only if it is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with affected stakeholders; and entails a small proportion (no greater than 5 %) of forest type; and does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	x			
b) Ensure that forests are reforested in accordance with the FMP.	x			
c) Shall carry out their activities in such a way as to maintain or increase the quantity and quality of forests, to promote the repatriation of species that require undisturbed conditions, and to seek, to the extent possible, to designate undisturbed areas on its forest areas that are not used for timber production, thereby maintaining or increasing their ecosystem services (carbon sequestration and storage, timber and non-timber products, services), economic, social and conservation capacities and values.			x	

5 FOREST MANGEMENT PLANNING	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
5.1 In the process of elaborating FMP:				
a) Authorities and other bodies responsible for enforcing legislation and land use plans affecting forests (e.g. the body responsible for monitoring protected and NATURA 2000 areas) take part.			X	
b) The public is given adequate opportunity to be informed and to express their views.			X	
5.2 It is reflected in the general objectives and requirements of FMP:				
a) Conservation and enhancement of natural biodiversity at genetic, species, habitat and landscape scales, as well as the conservation of the proportion of middle-aged and old natural, semi-natural and secondary forests.			X	
b) Improving the naturalness, resilience and health of forests.			X	
c) Preserving forest areas, maintaining the diversity of their products and services and other socio-economic functions.			X	
5.3 In the detailed preparation of FMP:				
a) The previous planning period is evaluated and the results of the evaluation as well as scientific findings are used in the planning process.			X	
b) The forest areas are surveyed, and records are kept: map, area, description of the forest site, species composition, age, timber stock.	X			
c) Particular attention is paid to the recording of factors that influence the ecological value of forests (natural state, regeneration capacity, etc.) in the short, medium and long term, such as the presence of invasive species at tree and shrub level, the impact of wild game, the perceived effects of climate change, etc.	X			
d) Natural state, function (economic, protective, public welfare), degree of naturalness, Natura 2000 classification of forests are identified in a way that allows for creating thematic maps, furthermore, the silvicultural regimes are also defined accordingly.	X			
e) Plans for other land uses, water management, regional development and nature conservation are taken into account.			X	
f) The protective functions of forests (in particular soil and water protection, erosion control, flood prevention, water purification, climate regulation, carbon sequestration and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services, sensitive and representative ecosystems, areas with significant endemic species) and their public welfare functions are taken into account.			X	
g) Protected areas, NATURA 2000 sites, ex lege and other values of public interest in the immediate vicinity of the forest are taken into account.			X	
h) Significant forest damages and threats at local, regional and national scales are taken into account.			X	
i) The interest of the MOFs to achieve economic results, to take advantage of new market and employment opportunities, or to adopt new types of management are taken into account.			X	
j) The target tree stand for the long term is set.	X			
k) The type and rate of forest removals are determined in a way that does not reduce the carbon sequestration capacity of forests, and the amount of wood that can be harvested will be made available as additional information.	X			
l) Measures and restrictions are set to minimise the risk of degradation of forest ecosystems, to protect important natural values and to ensure public welfare functions, and areas are designated which are not used for timber production.	X			

5 FOREST MANGEMENT PLANNING	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
5.4 The FMPs:				
a) Cover the entire forest area of the MOF.	x			
b) Are officially approved by the forest authority and comply with local, national and international legislation.	x			
c) Are made publicly available at least partially covering the function of forests, the silvicultural regime, the degree of naturalness, as well as other relevant data, excluding confidential business information, and information that could endanger natural and cultural values.		x		
d) Are revised regularly in intervals set by legislation.	x			

6 FORESTATION	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
6.1 Forestation...				
a) Plans and their implementation are recorded.	x			
b) In natural, semi-natural and secondary forests aims at establishing, where possible, native and mixed stands of trees appropriate to the forest site, taking into account the expansion of ecological networks.			x	
c) Consists of tree species that are capable of forming a vigorous, healthy forest in the specific site (e.g. meeting the requirements of available guidelines), local varieties adapted to the site conditions are preferred, but only within species adapted to climate change.			x	
d) Consisting of alien and forestry region alien species do not threaten the naturalness and the state of the growing site of adjacent forest stands and non-forest valuable habitats, furthermore other social interests.		x		
e) Propagating material has a certificate of origin.	x			
f) Does not include genetically modified trees.			x	
g) Is adequately protected (with the cooperation of the MOF and the wildlife manager) against damage of wild game.		x		
6.2 Forest regeneration...				
a) Where possible, is based on natural forest regeneration.	x			
b) Does not lead to the degradation of the degree of naturalness for reasons attributable to the MOF.			x	
6.3 Afforestation...				
a) Is based on an afforestation plan that includes site investigation and approved by the authority.			x	
b) On ecologically important non-forest ecosystems shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority and is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes, does not have	x			

6 FORESTATION	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) non-forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas, entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non-forest ecosystem managed by the MOF, does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock, and makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.				
6.4 Forestation methods...				
a) Are selected so that soil preparation, planting and tending does not damage the natural state of the soil (soil structure, fertility, water management, etc.) and does not cause salinisation through irrigation. Methods involving soil tilling and other disturbances to the soil can only be justified when it is especially beneficial to the survival and growth of the successor tree stand.	X			
b) Are implemented without damaging adjacent areas, stump removal, ground and soil preparation procedures do not cause permanent degradation of soil fertility.		X		
c) Are adapted as far as possible to the natural regeneration processes and to the preservation of the naturalness of forests.		X		

7 SILVICULTURE	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
7.1 Silvicultural operations and timber utilisation with due regards to the degree of naturalness of the forests...				
a) Rely on the natural processes of forests to contribute to maintaining the health and vitality of forests, improving degraded forest condition, shall not lead to a drop of the degree of naturalness.		X		
b) Comply with the FMP.	X			
c) Do not unduly cause forest closure to fall below 50%, or below 30% in the case of forests of protective function.		X		
d) Maintain the target tree stand suitable for the site or the potential for its establishment.		X		
e) Preserve and, where possible, promote the natural diversity of species composition of forests, with special attention to rare species, and genetic diversity.		X		
f) Maintain and, where possible, further develop the natural vertical structure of forests.		X		
g) Maintain forest edges unless otherwise justified for other reasons (e.g. forest restoration)		X		
h) Protect the undergrowth and shrub layer as much as possible.		X		
i) In natural, semi-natural and secondary forests, dead or standing trees that have been on the ground for at least 5 years, and dead biotope trees, are retained if this does not compromise the regeneration, visitability and health of the forest.		X		
7.2 Final harvest...				
a) Shall not be carried out before the cutting age as defined in the FMP.	X			

7 SILVICULTURE	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
b) Is carried out at an age at which it is readily marketable, and there is no economic loss due to overmaturing, unless justified for conservation or other reasons.	x			
c) In the case of clear-cutting does not exceed the legal area limit, except in cases of force majeure.	x			
d) In protected forests, preserves trees in the places and to the extent specified in the FMP.		x		

8 WOOD UTILISATION	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
8.1 The MOF's records provide credible evidence of				
a) The age of felling, the type and intensity of allowed timber harvests per forest stand.	x			
b) The total amount of timber harvested from certified area and non-certified area per period and its current harvested timber stock.	x			
c) The amount of wood sold or otherwise transferred and the amount of wood for own use.	x			
8.2 Logging...				
a) Is carried out according to written instructions provided by the MOF, or the forestry professional acting on its behalf, that is in accordance with the conditions of the specific forest area determining the specific nature conservation, soil protection, occupational safety, etc. requirements.	x			
b) Is carried out under soil conditions, on a skidding or forwarding trail and in a way that does not cause permanent soil degradation.		x		
c) Does not compromise the quality of the remaining tree stand.		x		

9 NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
9.1 The MOF shall...				
a) Utilize protected organisms according to their conservation status and in compliance with the law.			x	
b) Not graze pets or livestock in forest under regeneration or collect leaves or leaf-litter in connection with the keeping of livestock.			x	
c) Identify non-timber forest products the commercial utilization of which may threaten the population of the species concerned and develop a management plan for these species, including the extent of harvest that is sustainable in the long term.	x			

10 FORESTRY INFRASTRUCTURE	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
10.1 The MOF maintains a transportation network (roads, bridges, access tracks) necessary for forest utilization, which...				
a) If built after 2025, its section, whether paved or otherwise stabilised, is based on a plan that considers environmental impacts.	x			
b) Can only be developed, if documented account is taken of the nature conservation standards for the forests concerned, nature conservation management plans, Natura 2000 maintenance plans, nature conservation inventories and databases and the migration routes of certain species of conservation importance, unless the development is minor and is not subject to a permit.	x			
c) Is in a condition that meets the requirements for efficient and careful timber transportation.		x		
d) Has a continuously maintained drainage system, which shall be designed to minimise the impact on the water regime of the forests concerned and to ensure water retention over a larger area.		x		
e) Is constructed, maintained and renovated so that bare ground surface is stabilised, soil being washed into surface water is prevented, and without significant effect on the natural level of watercourses.		x		

11 FOREST PROTECTION, FOREST FUNCTIONS AND PROTECTED FORESTS	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
11.1 Forest health and viability are regularly monitored, especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests, diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fire, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations. Both permanent and temporary effects should be monitored.			X	
11.2 To protect the forests, the MOF...				
a) Registers the function of forests, their protection status, their NATURA 2000 classification, and forests of soil protection, water protection and fire sensitivity.	X			
b) Uses the management plans for the protection and development of populations of protected and endangered species unless they are not accessible.	X			
c) Uses fire only on the basis of overriding interests in forest regeneration or to prevent the accumulation of dry wood in high fire risk areas, while protecting soil life as much as possible and taking into account safety considerations, unless the alternative technology would be unreasonably expensive.		X		
d) Shall be working to prevent the occurrence of waste and litter in forest areas and, if it becomes aware of such occurrences, shall take reasonable steps to ensure its periodic collection, storage in a designated place and environmentally sound disposal.		X		
e) Ensures that contamination by lubricants and fuels is prevented and, if it occurs, disposed of. Emergency procedures for the minimisation of risk of environmental harm arising from the accidental spillage shall be in place.		X		
11.3 To protect waters...				
a) MOF shall preserve the natural character of watercourses, water levels and wetlands, and shall not significantly affect the yield of watercourses.		X		
b) No soil leaching or contamination from the use of fertilisers or pesticides resulting from forestry activities that significantly degrade water quality shall occur in or adjacent to forest waters.		X		
c) When forestry activities are carried out in forest areas with a primary water protection function and in forest areas containing or bordering other natural waters, water protection aspects are applied, the protection function and the associated requirements are indicated in the forest harvest management plan or in the instructions given to the contractor.	X			
11.4 For the protection of sensitive soils, ...				
a) When carrying out forestry activities in forest areas with a primary soil protection function, in other areas susceptible to erosion and deflation, and in areas subject to regular flooding, soil protection aspects shall be taken into account, and the soil protection function and the associated requirements shall be indicated in the cutting management plan and in the instructions given to the contractor.	X			
b) MOF shall take the necessary preventive measures to prevent erosion and deflation in the area.		X		
c) In natural, semi-natural and secondary forests with a primary soil protection function, no clear-cutting is carried out unless it is essential for forest regeneration.	X			

12 PLANT PROTECTION AND NUTRIENT REPLENISHMENT	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
12.1 The MOF on its forest land...				
a) Favours integrated pest management, preventive forestry and biological techniques in its plant protection activities.				x
b) Documents the use of pesticides or fertilisers.	x			
c) Applies plant protection products in an environmentally sound manner, using appropriate equipment, under the supervision of a qualified professional and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, in particular but not exclusively with regard to the protection of water.	x			
d) Uses pesticides of types WHO 1A and 1B only when there is no other alternative. Such cases may include use against alien plant or animal species, pest gradations and pathogen infestations that threaten forest regeneration or the survival of tree stands.			x	
e) Does not use pesticides banned by international conventions or those containing chlorinated hydrocarbons.			x	
f) Carries out nutrient replenishment only on the basis of a nutrient replenishment plan that takes into account environmental aspects.	x			

13 GAME MANAGEMENT	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
13.1 After 2025, the establishment of a closed game management facility on the MOF's forest area will only be based on a plan that takes into account environmental impacts.	x			
13.2 In the case of wild game management activities, referring to the MOF's wild game management area				
a) A long-term game management plan and an annual game management implementation plan are available.	x			
b) The game management plan is based on a systematic wild game stock estimation and determines the level of utilisation, the plan is approved by the authorities and the plans are subject to ex-post evaluation.			x	
c) MOF shall use the means at its disposal to avoid overpopulation and to minimise wild game damage to the forest.				x

14 PUBLIC WELFARE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS	Sources			
	A	B	C	D
14.1 In order to establish a responsible relationship with society, the MOF, according to its size and the degree of naturalness of the forest,...				
a) Contributes to increasing children's and young people's knowledge about forests and SFM.			X	
b) Maintains contact with local communities and NGOs in its area of operation, and supports, as far as possible, voluntary groups promoting sustainability and the multi-function nature of forest management.			X	
c) Documents and resolves complaints and disputes related to forest management and land use and notifies the parties concerned.	X			
d) Advertises job vacancies so that local people are aware of them.	X			
14.2 To preserve local values, the MOF, according to its size and the degree of naturalness of the forest...				
a) Seeks to learn about, to preserve, to maintain the memory of, or if possible, to use local knowledge, experience and traditional forms of forest management.			X	
b) Has a record or is aware of the location of cultural values in the forest, such as memorials, memorial trees, places of traditions and customs, built heritage, archaeological sites, etc.	X			
c) Is aware of the significant tourist, educational and public welfare facilities established by other organisations within the forest area and in its immediate surroundings, and maintains contact with their establishers and maintainers, and lays down the rights and obligations related to forest visits in an agreement.	X			
d) Does not unduly restricts the accessibility of cultural values for the public.			X	
14.3 To make the forests accessible to visitors, the MOF, according to its size and the degree of naturalness of the forest...				
a) Takes measures, where necessary, to reduce the health and accident risks for forest visitors in the vicinity of the recreational facilities it operates.		X		
b) Works to provide a diverse forest landscape from recreational and aesthetical point of view in forest of recreational primary function that includes clearings, gathering places and information on the areas that can be visited and their location.		X		
c) Does not prevent access to forest area for pedestrians, unless justified by safety considerations related to forest management and wildlife management operations or other reasonable causes (wind damage, ice damage, snow damage, etc.).			X	
14.4 For the benefit of the people living in the forest area, the MOF, according to its size and the degree of naturalness of the forest...				
a) Does not cause by its forest management activities more disturbance than necessary.			X	
b) Carries out its significant forestry activities defined by law in space and time in such a way that the level and quality of ecosystem services available to the public are not degraded in the long term.			X	