

1 **Table S2.** Changes applied to the indicator set.

Criterion	Indicator	Analysis	Changes applied	Comments
Participatory processes	Conflicts that have been solved in each participatory process	Quantitative	Deleted	Low valuation. It only applies when conflicts happen.
Biodiversity and habitats	Motor vehicles and forest machinery circulation restrictions	Quantitative	Deleted	Low valuation. If a regulation exists, it does not mean that people is going to comply with it.
Carbon storage	Forest area where soil structure has been broken or altered because of reforestations or paths or small roads construction	Quantitative	Deleted	Low valuation. It is difficult to determine when, where and how much has soil structure been altered.
Persistence and stability	In case of reforestations and enrichment plantations, the trees or seeds employed must be labelled and authorised	Qualitative	Deleted	It is compulsory by law.
	In case of reforestations and enrichment plantations, trees or seeds come from the same region where the forest is located	Qualitative	Rephrased to make it more quantitative	New indicator: <i>in case of reforestations and enrichment plantations, area of forest where trees or seeds come from the same region where the forest is located.</i>
	In case of reforestations and enrichment plantations, the origin of trees or seeds must be varied	Qualitative	Rephrased to make it more quantitative	New indicator: <i>in case of reforestations and enrichment plantations, area of forest where the origin of trees or seeds is varied.</i>
	Thinnings are not focused just on fast-growing individuals or those with a favourable morphology	Qualitative	Rephrased to make it more quantitative	New indicator: <i>area of forest where thinning is not focused just on fast-growing individuals or those with a favourable morphology.</i>
	A maximum time for harvest remainders to stay in the forest is determined	Qualitative	Rephrased to make it more quantitative	New indicator: <i>area of forest where the maximum time determined for harvest remainders to stay in the forest has been respected.</i>
	Integrated pest management: chemical treatments are not used in a preventative manner and always used when there is no possible alternative way	Qualitative	Rephrased to make it more quantitative	New indicator: <i>area of forest where integrated pest management takes place: chemical treatments are not used in a preventive manner and they are always used when there is no other possible way.</i>
Employment and working conditions	Number of employees in the forest	Qualitative	Rephrased	New indicator: <i>number of employees in the forest per period of time.</i>
	Number of working accidents in a certain period of time	Qualitative	Rephrased	New indicator: <i>percentage of employees who have suffered from working accidents in a certain period of time.</i>
	Number of working diseases produced in a certain period of time	Qualitative	Rephrased	New indicator: <i>percentage of employees who have suffered from working diseases in a certain period of time</i>
Historical and cultural heritage	Valuation by means of participation of the maintenance of customs, traditions and right of use of forest resources	Qualitative	Rephrased	The part that refers to rights of use of forest resources has been eliminated because, according to one of the respondents, it is compulsory to comply with those rights of use by law.
Participatory processes	Stakeholder groups or participants that have participated actively in the discussions	Qualitative	Deleted	It is difficult to measure and very similar to indicator <i>number of stakeholder groups and number of participants of each group in every participatory process.</i>
	Quality of the information on the topics to make decisions that participants have previously received	Qualitative	Joined and rephrased to be more quantitative	Both indicators refer to similar things. New indicator: <i>percentage of participants who perceive that they have received</i>

	AND Quality of the information on the objectives and expected development of the process that participants have received			<i>enough information on the topics to make decisions and on the objectives and expected development of the participatory process.</i>
	When final decisions are made by managers after the participatory process, participants know and understand how these decisions are made	Qualitative	Rephrased to make it more quantitative	New indicator: <i>percentage of participants who know and understand how final decisions are made.</i>
	Participants perceive their input in the final decisions	Qualitative	Rephrased to make it more quantitative	New indicator: <i>percentage of participants who perceive that the final decision-making has considered their contributions during the process.</i>
Biodiversity and habitats	There are no barriers to fauna movements nor to seed dispersal, except when it is necessary to protect new plants or for other justified situations	Qualitative	Rephrased to make it more quantitative	New indicator: <i>number of barriers to fauna movements and to seed dispersal, except when it is necessary to protect new plants or for other justified reasons.</i>
Hydrological regulation	-	Qualitative	New indicator	<i>Estate of vegetation cover in areas managed to prevent erosion and floods.</i>
	Nutrient inventory every certain time in plots regularly distributed in the forest	Qualitative	Deleted	It is not really a topic of hydrological regulation. It is not easy to measure. Presumably, if fertilisers are properly applied and erosion is controlled soil quality should be kept.
	Restrictions to the application of fertilisers and pesticides: quantity, composition, time of the year and allowed products	Qualitative	Moved to criterion <i>persistence and stability</i> and slightly rephrased	It refers to soil quality, which also plays an important role in the persistence and stability of forest resources. The new writing of the indicator takes into account what has been used and not whether restrictions exist or not. New indicator: <i>records of fertilisers and pesticides that have been used in a period of time: quantities and composition of the products and timing of the application.</i>
	Forest area suffering from soil infiltration problems	Qualitative	Deleted	Soils suffering from infiltration problems are as natural as other soils. Forest management acts mainly on vegetation and not so much on soil structure.
	Human infrastructures (paths and small roads, bridges) allow free water flow in hillsides and natural water channels	Qualitative	Rephrased	Last part added because those infrastructures which may exist and whose purpose is the opposite of allowing free water flow had not been taken into account. New indicator: <i>human infrastructures (paths and small roads, bridges) allow free water flow in hillsides and natural water channels. Except terraces and other infrastructures built to retain water.</i>
Carbon storage	Forest area showing dry and cracked soils	Qualitative	Deleted	Dry and cracked soils are natural and depend mainly on the type of soil and climate, both factors out of the forest manager's control.
	In areas managed to comply with this criterion harvest and silvicultural treatments are avoided or minimised so as to keep soil carbon	Qualitative	Deleted	It is necessary to cut trees periodically in order to renew the forest cover (young trees absorb more carbon than adult ones). If silvicultural treatments are carried out in a suitable way, they should not favour erosion or any other process that could lead to a significant soil organic carbon loss.

1 “Quantitative analysis” refers to the aggregation of the valuations from respondents, and “qualitative analysis” refers to aggregation of the comments from respondents.

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