



Forest Stewardship Council

FSC Luxembourg

FSC-Standard for Luxembourg

This FSC-Standard for Luxembourg is based entirely on the 'German FSC Standard' and the international FSC Principles and Criteria and thus forms the exclusive basis for the evaluation of enterprises by certification bodies in Luxembourg.

Modifications by plenary from March 27, 2007

Contents

Introduction

FSC-Standard for Luxembourg

Principle 1: Compliance with Laws and FSC Principles.....	
Principle 2: Tenure and Use rights and responsibilities	
Principle 3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights	
Principle 4: Community relations and worker's rights	
Principle 5: Benefits from the forest	
Principle 6: Environmental impact.....	
Principle 7: Management plan	
Principle 8: Monitoring and assessment	
Principle 9: Maintenance of high conservation value forests	
Principle 10: Plantations	

Appendix I: Glossary

Appendix II: Addenda to Criteria

to Criterion 6.3: Endangered Species and Conservation

I

Introduction

The **Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)** is an international organization which accredits (i.e. authorizes and monitors) certification organizations. The certification organizations evaluate forest enterprises and attest that their management corresponds to the world-wide standard of recognized principles of Forest Stewardship, as established by the FSC. With its trademark the FSC guarantees the authenticity of the certification organizations' claims. The strength of the FSC certification lies in its impartial, independent assessment and control and, thus, in its credibility for the consumers.

The goal of FSC is to promote environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests. This comprehensive approach to sustainable forest management can guarantee timber a long term future as a raw material. As a marketing tool, the FSC seal of approval serves as an incentive to forest owners and timber enterprises to credibly demonstrate to consumers of wood products their ecological and social responsibility for the preservation of the world's forests. Conversely, the seal helps consumers demonstrate ecological and social responsibility for forests through their purchasing choices. FSC certification thus creates new avenues for sales and marketing. It encourages action by forward-looking entrepreneurs and it emphasises company responsibility and self-regulation.

The certification process is voluntarily initiated by the forest owners themselves. FSC certification is open to all interested enterprises, regardless of their status. It focuses on evaluating forest management rather than the actual condition of a given forest. FSC and FSC-accredited certification organizations will not insist on immediate perfection in satisfying the Principles and Criteria. More important are the steps taken by forest owners to continuously improve overall management with a view to achieving prescribed goals.

Together with the certification body, the forest owner develops management concepts for the realization of defined goals. The certification body will evaluate the implementation of these concepts and the fulfillment of requirements which can be met immediately.

The framework of certification is set by the international "FSC Principles and Criteria", which apply to all forests worldwide. On a national or regional level, they are adapted to the specific ecological, economic and social conditions through a broad process of participation. The process resulted in this final draft which now constitutes the national FSC Standard for Luxembourg.

The wording of the world-wide valid FSC principles is printed in bold letters. Each principle is transferred to Luxembourg circumstances with a short commentary and explanation of its relevance. This is then followed by a set of criteria which determines if the forestry enterprise manages to fulfil the principles' aim. The successful fulfilment of the criteria is examined by indicators. In appendix I, technical terms are explained for forestry lays people. They are explained and defined in such a manner as it is understood by the guidelines. Additions to the criteria are listed in appendix II.

Following its endorsement by the FSC on xxxxxxxxxxxxxx, this national FSC standard forms the exclusive basis for the evaluation of enterprises by certification bodies in Luxembourg. It is integrated into the evaluation procedures of all certification organizations accredited by the FSC for forest certification in Luxembourg.

Certification procedures must be adapted in such a way that they accommodate the smallscale ownership structure prevailing in Luxembourg, thus avoiding a disadvantage for small forest enterprises compared to large forest owners. To this end the FSC provides the possibility of joint certification of several small-scale forest owners (group certification).

The work of the FSC Working Group Luxembourg can be seen as a contribution to the discussion on sustainable forest management as initiated by the international community of nations following the Rio conference in 1992. The present draft has been discussed since april 2005 in an open and transparent process within the FSC Working Group Luxembourg and with other interested parties. Comments and discussion results have been incorporated, where possible. Our goal is a broad consensus among participating organizations and individuals. We therefore encourage your active participation in the ongoing discussion in the spirit of the FSC.

Compliance with the standard

Principles and criteria are normally not part of the examination. In order to examine if a forest owner is complying with the principles and criteria, it is determined solely via assessing the indicators of the standard. For the assessment of certain criteria every indicator has to be examined. In the case of identifying indicators that have not been or only partly been fulfilled, these will then be documented by the certifier in the evaluation report. At the same time it is examined if it is a major or minor failure of the criteria.

The assessment of an enterprise fulfilling a principle or not is based on the fulfilment of the criteria. In this case every criteria has to be met in its basics. If a major failure of a criteria is ascertained, then a certificate can not be emitted until these failures are subdued. Major failures are the case, when indicators have been systematically and regularly been violated over an extended period of time or if the consequences of the violation hold true for a great area. Major failures are also the case, when the violations are known within the enterprise, and the enterprise still continues to fail to introduce appropriate or contemporary correcting measures. When these kind of violations are identified it will be very difficult for an enterprise to fulfil the criteria in principle. Violations that occur with the certificate holders knowledge and on purpose have to be treated in every case as major failures.

Minor failures are the case, when indicators have been violated involuntarily, temporarily and non-systematically or when the violation falls below or above the indicator insignificantly. Minor failures do not put the fulfilment of the criteria strictly out of question. If such violations are identified, measures have to be installed that make repetition impossible. If major failures are identified within an already existing certificate, these have to be corrected within a 3-month time frame, otherwise the certificate is suspended.

History and further development

The FSC Standard for Luxembourg Working Group unanimously adopted the “FSC Standard for Luxembourg: Guidelines for Sustainable Forestry” in the plenary sessions held on 29 November 2005 and 16 December 2005. Additional regulatory statutes will be prepared as required in the form of appendices.

Principle 1: Compliance with laws and FSC Principles

Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.

Explanation:

The FSC Principles and Criteria supplement legal regulations and promote a continual improvement of forest management towards environmental responsibility, social compatibility, and economic viability.

1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements ('Grand-Ducal Regulations, 'ministerial regulations and decisions, directives, communal regulations).

- 1.1.1 Applicable national laws, 'Grand-Ducal Regulations, 'ministerial regulations and decisions', directives, and communal regulations are available.
- 1.1.2 The forest owner declares on his honor that there are no previous or outstanding violations.
- 1.1.3 Insofar as charges involving alleged legal violations are pending, these charges can be invalidated.

1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.

- 1.2.1 The enterprise demonstrates that it is in good standing with the responsible fiscal authorities or proves its exemption from taxes.
- 1.2.2 Invoices for timber sales correctly state value-added taxes.
- 1.2.3 Pay slips correctly state social welfare contributions for all employees.

1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.

- 1.3.1 Forest management is aware of the contents of the Conventions signed by the government, including e.g. the CITES, ILO Conventions, Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, ITTA, Resolutions under the Helsinki and Montreal processes.
- 1.3.2 Elements of international agreements which are relevant for a single forest management unit (e.g. FFH-Areas, protected species) are known and respected by the forest management.
- 1.3.3 A system to periodically communicate all relevant information to the members of the management operation is implemented.

see Appendix I
"FFH-Areas"

1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.

- 1.4.1 Potential conflicts between existing laws and this guideline are reported to the Dispute Resolution Committee of the FSC Working Group Luxembourg in cases when the conflict cannot be resolved by the certifier.

1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

- 1.5.1 A system to identify and monitor illegal and unauthorized activities is implemented.
- 1.5.2 Adequate personnel and surveillance resources to control illegal and unauthorized activities are allocated.
- 1.5.3 Procedures to report unauthorized uses or illegal activities to the responsible authorities are implemented.
- 1.5.4 Forest management has taken all reasonable measures to stop illegal or unauthorized uses of the forest.

1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the

FSC Principles and Criteria .

- 1.6.1 The forest owner enters into an appropriate agreement with an FSC-accredited certification body.
- 1.6.2 The present “FSC Standards for Luxembourg” are recognised by the signatories to this agreement.
- 1.6.3 Forest management ensures that contractors comply with relevant FSC requirements.
- 1.6.4 Forest management shall outline the reasons if certification does not cover all forest areas.
- 1.6.5 If the defined forest area for which certification is being sought does not constitute the entire ownership, management activities on the portions of the ownership not undergoing certification evaluation are generally compatible with the P&C.

Principle 2: Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities

Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

Explanation:

A clear legal definition of ownership and utilization claims is required for responsible and sustainable management of forest resources. Besides ownership rights, this also includes legally established or contractually regulated forest use rights (e.g., grazing, timber harvest, hunting rights) as well as customary rights (e.g. use of nontimber forest products).

- 2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land titel, customary rights or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.** *see appendix I "use rights"*

 - 2.1.1 The forest owner provides documents and maps which clearly indicate property rights and ownership.
 - 2.1.2 The forest owner provides documents concerning existing use rights (e.g. game tenancy agreements, mineral extraction rights).
- 2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.** *See appendix "Local communities"*

 - 2.2.1 Well-established, customary forest uses (by the local population and the public) are respected even when not embodied in law. The local population is granted access to traditional forest products and services provided that the vitality of the forest is not adversely affected. *s. 4.1.3*
- 2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.**

 - 2.3.1 Fair and effective mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights are documented and implemented.
 - 2.3.2 Records of dispute resolution are maintained.
 - 2.3.3 There is no evidence of outstanding disputes of substantial magnitude.

Principle 3: Indigenous peoples' rights

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.

According to the definition by the United Nations, there are no indigenous peoples in Luxembourg. Therefore, this principle is not applicable in its present form. Aspects of this principle which relate to the interests of the local population are covered under Principle 2 (customary rights), Principle 4 (community interests), and Principle 9 (preservation of sites of cultural or historic significance).

*see appendix I
"Indigenous
Peoples"*

The forest owners in Luxembourg use their FSC certification to affirm their solidarity with free-living indigenous peoples in other parts of the world. They support the interests of the indigenous peoples by purchasing FSC-certified timber, in particular tropical timber.

Principle 4: Community relations and worker's rights

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

Explanation:

Based on their knowledge and capacities, the employees represent an important success factor. Adequate consideration of their interests, and the promotion and incorporation of their knowledge and capacities into the work process will enhance sustainable management operations. Socially beneficial personnel policy is an integral part of comprehensive sustainability of forest management.

By providing information, forest management processes become more transparent to the local population. Thus, forestry enterprises contribute to enhancing the public's appreciation of forest utilization.

4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

4.1.1 The forest owner considers proposals from local workers and contractors when giving out contracts

s. 5.4.1 "Regional economy"

- Local contractors are identified and contacted.
- Requirements contained in tender documents do not disadvantage local contractors.

4.1.2 Employees have the right to pursue continuing education and advanced training opportunities and the employer supports them in these undertakings.

- The employer offers all employees information about and opportunities to participate in education and training programs, including workplace safety training.
- The employees are satisfied with the information and the chances for participation.

4.1.3 The forest can be entered by the local population for recreational uses.

s. 2.2.1

4.1.4 The forest can be used by local schools and training centers for the purposes of further education.

4.1.5 The forest enterprise offers training positions and internships for local applicants where feasible.

4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

4.2.1 Work inside the forest is organised and carried out such that workplace health and safety is guaranteed.

- Accident prevention rules are observed, including specifications for individual protective clothing and equipment.

4.2.2 All forest operations are adequately monitored and inspected to ensure correct compliance with safety regulations and the annual forest management plan (plan de gestion annuel).

- Compliance with health and safety regulations on the worksite and the results of the forest work are regularly checked.
- According to the law about health and security on the workplace, a delegate worker is designated. Additionally and according to the law, if the number of persons employed workers is larger than 15, the workers designated a delegate for safety questions.
- Consultations with employees are solicited and documented
- The reports from the control administration are available

4.2.3 Activities in the managed forest area are carried out by forest owners, contractors and their employees with adequate vocational training, preferably obtained through professional education in forestry or equivalent practical experience (exception: trainees).

- The enterprise encourages professional training in accordance with the Vocational Training Act.
- 4.2.4 Forest management and hired contractors comply with labor and social welfare regulations. In particular, they will demonstrate:
 - liability insurance coverage
 - compliance with the provisions of social insurance law
 - respect of the EU-directive concerning manpower from EU member states
 - work permits for employees from non-EU member states
 - maintenance of personnel files for all employees
- 4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).**
 - 4.3.1 Forest management guarantees:
 - the employees' right to join trade unions and organisations. Employees attest that they do not fear sanctions by the employer.
 - at company meetings or similar events, employees are kept informed about business developments which affect them
 - unions will be kept informed and consulted about the certification through a consultation process
 - 4.3.2 Forest enterprises abide by the applicable collective agreements
 - 4.3.3 Employees in enterprises which meet the requirements of the Employees Representation Act can represent their interests in the enterprise and participate in business developments relevant to them.
 - The employees confirm that they participate appropriately.
- 4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.**
 - 4.4.1 Whenever possible, personnel are employed year-round and receive long-term contracts. Deviations from this rule must be justified.
 - 4.4.2 Layoffs are to be justified by the enterprise and carried out in ways that mitigate their social impact.
 - In case of layoffs due to changes in business conditions, management and employees will consensually prepare a Social Plan.
 - 4.4.3 Results of studies to assess the social impact of forest management practices are incorporated in forest management plans and the resulting measures.
 - Accident and illness statistics are compiled and evaluated annually.
 - Changes in workforce structure and employment levels are documented and evaluated.
 - Suggestions and comments from consultations with directly interested parties are documented.
 - 4.4.4 Neighbouring property owners and representatives of particular interests are kept informed of forest operations that materially affect them. Their comments are solicited.
 - Their participation can be verified.
 - Agreements are integrated into the Annual Forest Management Plan.
- 4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.**
 - 4.5.1 Forest management takes proactive steps to prevent loss or damage from forest operations. In case of disputes, affected parties are free to seek legal redress.
 - The enterprise is covered by employer's liability insurance or private insurance in case of potential damage claims.

- Forest management regularly checks that the enterprise is meeting its duty to safeguard the public and keeps records of checks.
- The handling and resolution of disputes are documented.

Principle 5: Benefits from the forest

Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

Explanation:

The forest owner has the responsibility for the economic opportunities and risks resulting from his commitment to an ecologically responsible, socially beneficial, and economically viable forest management. This principle establishes the importance of the economic viability of an ecologically operating individual enterprise as well as the important role of the forestry and timber industry as a whole in the economic development of a viable rural area.

Economically sustainable forest management shall in the long run secure and create income and jobs in structurally poor rural areas. Regional and local "value adding" shall be promoted.

5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.

- 5.1.1 Forest management has at its disposal adequate funding to carry out the planned management operations including responsible care and preservation of the forest.
- The financial plan ensures that sufficient funds are available to carry out the management plan.
 - As part of the enterprise's bookkeeping, all relevant business proceedings from the sale of goods and services (protective and recreational functions) are documented in accounting statements.

5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

- 5.2.1 Forest management encourages regional value-adding through further processing of forest products. Forest management addresses the needs of regional industry and small businesses (e.g. regarding lot size) by considering the offer of small orders and secondary forest products.
- 5.2.2 Wherever possible, forest management promotes the development of markets for lesser known timber species and products.
- Information pertinent to sales and marketing is available in the enterprise.
 - Offers for lesser known timber species are expressly made.
- 5.2.3 Secondary forest products and forest services are utilized and marketed where possible, insofar as this does not interfere with lawful use or the vitality of the forest.
- Rendered services and sales of secondary products are documented.

*see Appendix I
"Non-timber
Forest Products"*

5.3 Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

- 5.3.1 Forest management undertakes and documents appropriate measures for protection of remaining stands, forest regrowth, soil and water quality, and wild animal life.
- Forest management will minimize damage from felling and removal, damage to fallen logs, natural regrowth and soils.
 - Tree harvesting and thinnings are guided by current best practices.
 - Removal of unused biomass is minimized; branches and bark pieces remain in the forest, as far as possible.
 - The protective measures are specified in the annual management plan and agreements with contractors.
 - Biodegradable oils for chain saws and all other machines are used by the

forest management service as far as technical possible.

- When issuing tenders and/or awarding contracts for any forestry works, preference will be given to those companies also utilizing biodegradable oils in tractors and other plant machinery.

5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.

*s. 5.2 "produc-
diversification"*

5.4.1 The widest possible range of forest products and the production of high quality timber of the strongest possible dimensions in line with market standards is strived for:

- By customised processing the most high-value range of products possible are marketed.
- Sales figures are separated by category and considered during preparation of the next felling plan (annual management plan).

5.5 Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.

5.5.1 In forest areas whose primary functions are specified by forest functions maps, forest management will take appropriate measures to maintain and if necessary enhance these functions.

*cf. 6.2 "Habitat
and nature
conservation"
see Appendix I
"Protective and
Recreational
Functions"*

5.5.2 Forest management will maintain or enhance the aesthetic value of the forest.

s. 4.4.3

- Measures to maintain forest margin structures are taken.
- Noteworthy discrete objects, such as individual old trees, are protected even when not designated as natural monuments.

5.5.3 The forest enterprise does not induce impairment of water quality and aquatic life forms in water bodies which result in impairment of water usage.

5.5.4 The interests of fishery and other water users have to be regarded respectively according to legislation.

5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.

5.6.1 Planned harvests of forest products do not exceed sustainable harvesting rates.

Principle 6: Environment impact

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

Explanation:

Close-to-nature forest ecosystems serve as models for the intended managed forests. Ecologically stable forest ecosystems are a prerequisite for the preservation and enhancement of biological diversity as well as for the productive capacity of the natural system as a whole.

Forest cultivation follows the provisional principle. By fully keeping the standards in its entirety it is ensured that during the regular cultivating process, environmentally damaging methods can be excluded or reduced to a minimum.

Those processes naturally occurring in forest ecosystems will be tolerated and utilized. The use of the forest and the preservation of the functioning of the ecosystem are not mutually exclusive. Non-utilized forest ecosystems are essential for the conservation of biological diversity, and may serve also as study and reference sites. Old trees and groves, retention of standing or fallen dead wood, and habitats linked to the natural decay processes in the forest form integral parts of a sustainable, close-to-nature forest management.

6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed -- appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources – and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.

6.1.1. For measures, that are not part of forest cultivation but are undertaken by third party people or forest institutions, have to be licensed (for example initial forest cultivation, construction of roads, outlaying of quarries for building materials, building of windmills, intervention in nature and landscape according to the nature protection law from the 19th of January 2004).

6.1.2. The forest cultivator is aware of the general and scientifically recorded consequences of his acting intervening in the ecosystem, for example the compression of the soil through forest traffic, and the reduction of nutrients by extracting biomass. The results of the inventory from 7.1.b2 require special consideration.

s. 7.1.b2

- The forest cultivator can present his knowledge of the consequences.
- If there is a choice of environmentally friendly alternative measures, the forest owner chooses the environmentally friendlier one, as long as it is economically sound.

6.1.3. Forest enterprises with General Management Plans (plan d'aménagement) plans are aware of all the environmentally relevant and accessible basic impositions as well as the environmentally relevant land use and trade development.

s. Appendix I
„general
management
plans“,
“environmentally
relevant
impositions“,
„environmentally
relevant area and
trade
development

- The forest enterprise can prove that it considers the results of the relevant impositions and trade development.
- Protected and especially important areas and biotopes (landscape conservation area, natural monuments, etc) surface water, sites that are protected or ecologically sensitive (for example soils that are in danger of compression, erosion, or of sliding) are known and documented.

6.1.4. Forest enterprises with Simple Forest Operation Plans (plan simple de gestion) are aware of important biotopes and of especially sensitive areas within their management.

s. Appendix I
„Simple Forest
Operation Plans“

6.1.5. The forest enterprise initialises a professional assessment about the

s. 6.1.3

consequences of its cultivation methods, when impairment of as important identified areas (according to 6.1.3) can not be put out of question. The forest enterprise refrains from measures that are expected to follow up with severe impairment.

- The forest enterprise can prove appropriate assessment and accordingly installed measures.

6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.

*s. Appendix I
"protected
species"*

6.2.1 The forest management plan identifies known populations of endangered flora and fauna (locally rare or endemic species) and their habitats; these are described and depicted on maps.

*see Appendix I
"High
Conservation
Value Forests"*

- Legally protected areas and sensitive biotopes (habitats) are identified and considered when planning and executing forest operations.
- The forest enterprise regularly obtains information about endangered species and habitats from the responsible environmental protection authorities (nature protection administration, national museum of natural history).

6.2.2 When forest operations pose a threat to rare species belonging to natural forest plant associations, forest management methods are to be modified accordingly (e.g. scope and timing of activities).

- Affected areas are familiar to and documented by the enterprise.
- Examples of modifications in forest management methods can be provided.
- When endangered species and habitats are affected, forest management will solicit recommendations from external experts regarding modifications to forest operations.
- When other forest uses (e.g. hunting, fishing, gathering or recreation) adversely affect endangered species or habitats, forest management will take steps to ensure that these activities are correspondingly altered.

6.2.3 Natural micro-sites or micro-sites created by long-term human activity which are forest free are protected to ensure habitat diversity.

6.2.4 Any intervention into the existing forestry stock will be reduced to minimum essential levels during the mating season of indigenous wildlife. This also applies to the clear-cutting of cultures and natural regeneration. It does not apply to tree nurseries.

6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored. The goal of silvicultural management and harvesting strategies is the existence of forest stands appropriate to the region which produce a large and valuable growing stock while approximating the tree species composition, dynamics and structure of natural forest plant association.

*s. Appendix I
„Appropriate to
the site“, „Natural
forest plant
association“*

a) Forest regeneration and succession

6.3.a1 Natural regeneration is given priority.

If it is expected that even-aged, pure stands detrimental to the site will develop due to natural dynamics; appropriate measures will be taken to ensure a viable proportion of tree species from native forest plant association.

Artificial regeneration is restricted to:

- the transformation to ecologically stable forest stands
- the enhancement of species diversity
- advance planting and underplanting
- afforestation and reforestation following natural disasters

*see Appendix I
„detrimental to the
site“, „even-aged
pure stands“,
„Viable
proportion“,
„Natural Forest
Plant
Associations“*

6.3.a2 Natural succession and differentiation processes are used in forest development. Natural succession is incorporated into afforestation and reforestation.

*see Appendix I
„Succession“*

6.3.a3 The forestry enterprise will intervene with the game tenants to regulate the wildlife stocks in ways that permit natural regeneration of tree species of natural forest plant associations without human assistance.

- Browsing impacts are assessed regularly (e.g. through browsing reports).
- Hunting plans incorporate the results.

b) Edges of the forests

6.3.b1 The development of diversely structured forest edges will be supported in order to provide a high proportion of boundaries to the open countryside. The maintenance of stocks will allow for the preservation and, in some cases, optimization of forest edges.

c) Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity

6.3.c1 The choice of tree species is guided by the composition of the natural forest plant association. One should endeavor to use seed and plant material from autochthonal stocks within the same cultivation area and at similar altitudes.

see Appendix I
"Natural Forest
Plant Association"

6.3.c2 Stands of tree species detrimental to the site are transformed over time into close-to-nature forest stands.

see Appendix I
"Detrimental to
the site",
"longterm",
"Close-to-nature
Forest Stands"

- The total area of transitional forest stands is known; affected stand types are identified.
- A plan of action exists for the conversion of the different stand types.
- The annual progress of stand conversion is documented.

d) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem

6.3.d1 Harvesting is done through felling of single trees or selected groups; clearcutting is on principle avoided.
The following justifiable exceptions may be granted in isolated cases after prior consultation with the certifier:

see Appendix I
"Group",
"Clearcut"

- the conversion of statically unstable, non-natural stands. Stands are considered statically unstable if an alternate felling system is expected to lead to the destabilization of the forest area.
- smallest forest enterprises (maximum size 5 hectares) may harvest quantities of timber extractable only through clear-cutting due to exceptional circumstances, namely that the enterprise is unable to use other felling methods for internal structural reasons. Even in these cases the cutting area is not to exceed 1 hectare. Adjacent cleared areas are included in this calculation if they meet the definition of forest areas under applicable state forest law.

6.3.d2 A strategy is developed for the maintenance and proliferation of biotope (habitat) trees and dead wood; it is integrated into the General Management Plan resp. the Simple Forest Operation Plan and into the Annual Management Plan.

see Appendix I
"General / Annual
management
plan, Simple
operation plan"

6.3.d3 Trees with woodpecker holes or other natural cavities are exempt from forestry use and left to age and decay naturally, insofar as the trees in question are not of exceptional economic value, or are in a forest site (e.g., subsection) where more than 10 trees per hectare would have to be protected or do not be a safety risk.

see Appendix I
"Trees of
Exceptional
Economic Value"

Trees with bat colonies, black woodpecker holes, eyries for birds of prey, herons or storks should generally be left unless there are valid safety arguments to the contrary.

6.3.d4 As a rule, solitary trees that have been split or broken apart by storms or lightning strikes, as well as dead trees that have split or fallen due to advanced decomposition, remain in the forest.

6.3.d5 Whole-tree harvesting is not practiced.

see Appendix I
"Whole Tree
Harvesting"

6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected

resources.

- 6.4.1 In appropriate forestation districts, sites representative of existing natural or cultivated forest plant associations are removed from forest use and permanently set aside as reference areas. *see Appendix I "Growth Region", "Natural Forest Plant Associations", "Cultivated Forest Plant Associations", "Reference sites"*
- 6.4.2 The following rules apply to certified enterprises:
- The national forest management administration convert at least 5% of the managed forest land into reference sites within five years after certification.
 - The same requirement applies to forest enterprises managing 500 hectares or more in forests owned by larger corporate entities
 - Forest enterprises in privately-owned forests or forests owned by smaller corporate entities are exempt. They will model their forest management practices on the nearest, accessible representative reference areas.
- 6.4.3 To keep edge effects to a minimum, individual forest areas as a rule will encompass 100 hectares, and not less than 20 hectares.
- 6.4.4 Reference areas are systematically surveyed, evaluated and maintained as study and control sites with a view to promoting more ecologically appropriate use of managed forests.
- Reference areas are monitored by forest management through annual inspections.
 - Reference areas are made available for scientific studies as needed.
- 6.4.5 Within forestation districts, natural forests present in nature reserves, national parks, or natural forest reserves (etc.), as well as other forests excluded from management under binding agreements, are designated as reference sites. They may be counted in the total reference site area required of enterprises if they are representative for the forestry operation. *see Appendix I "Growth region", "Other Forest Types"*
- 6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.** *s. 5.3, 5.5 and 6.3*

Forest Access and Employment of Machinery

- 6.5.1 Use of motor vehicles is restricted to forest roads and skid trails. Use of motor vehicles is not permitted on the forest floor.
- This rule is presented in writing and stipulated in agreements with contractors.
 - Controls and penalties for violations are fixed.
- 6.5.2 The establishment of a permanent system of skid trails is required to minimise soil erosion and forest damage due to extraction and transportation of timber.
- Skid trails are clearly marked before harvesting operations begin.
- 6.5.3 Skid trail networks are mapped out to support long-term forest cultivation as specified in 6.4. The trail network accommodates local conditions and minimizes the forest floor area used by vehicles. Forest enterprises develop a plan to achieve these goals. In particular, the plan justifies prevailing skid trail density with reference to ecological, economic and social conditions. *see Appendix I "long-term"*
- Road construction and maintenance is based on accepted principles of sustainable forest access.
 - Construction of new roads and trails is minimized. In cases where a more efficient skid trail system is required, expansion of existing roads is given preference over new construction.
 - The skid trail system is optimized for the terrain.
- 6.5.4 Low-impact driving and skidding is ensured through the selection of suitable machinery and equipment (e.g., wide tires, low pressure tires, glide tracks) as well as appropriately timed operations. Skidding with horses is recommended.
- Appropriate steps are specified in the annual planning process and take

advantage of best available technology.

Soil Cultivation

6.5.5 Soil cultivation activities do not impact mineral soils. When individual cases require scarification of topsoil, scarification should be in limited areas to promote natural processes of regeneration.

- The type and scope of soil cultivation activities are documented.

Water and Wetlands Protection

6.5.6 Adjacent to water courses and bodies of water, the development of continuous stocking with tree species from native forest plant associations is promoted.

- Tree species which do not belong to native forest plant associations are removed over time.

6.5.7 No area drainage systems are constructed or maintained.

6.6 Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.

*see Appendix I
"Biocides"*

6.6.1 Fertilization or liming are not applied.

6.6.2 On principle, chemical biocides and biological control agents are not employed. Exceptions are official pest-control orders or the use of biological control agents in the frame of an autorisation of the national administration.

*see Appendix I
"Biological Control
Agents"*

- In this case, the certifier is notified prior to the biocide application. The rationale for the use of biocide is provided and the biocide application is documented for subsequent review. The date of the biocide application and the date of the timber sale will be verified.
- Where alternatives exist, biological control agents (e.g., *Bacillus thuringensis*-preparations) are preferred.
- Alternate proposals for the intended purpose were evaluated; biodegradable preparations were expressly requested.
- Wood which has been treated with chemical biocides may only be marketed as FSC-certified after six months have elapsed from the date of the final biocide application.

6.6.3 Company has a documented procedure on training and proper equipment for the use of chemicals.

6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.

6.7.1 Off-site disposal is carried out in conformance with laws and regulations.

6.7.2 Off-site locations for the environmentally appropriate disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste have been identified.

6.7.3 Environmentally friendly lubricants and fuel are used with preference.

6.7.4 Soils and water are being protected from pollution.

6.7.5 Guidelines describing the use and disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes are implemented.

6.7.6 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest.

6.8 Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.

*see Appendix I
„Genetically
Modified
Organisms“*

6.8.1 Genetically modified seeds and seedlings are not used.

6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.

6.9.1 Planting or sowing of tree species which are appropriate to the site but not part of natural forest associations (including exotic species) is permitted for single trees or small groups to an extent which does not jeopardize the long-term development of the stands into natural forest associations.

*see Appendix I
"Exotic species",
"Group",
"longterm"*

6.9.2 On afforestation-sites no tree species are planted or sown, that do not belong to the natural forest association.

6.9.3 The enterprise has a strategy/ programme to control and monitor the dynamics of exotic species to avoid adverse ecological impacts.

6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:

- a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and**
- b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and**
- c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.**

6.10.1 In cases involving land clearing, each individual case related to point a), b) and c) is carefully evaluated regarding legal authorizations, ecological impacts and the fulfillment of exceptional conditions.

6.10.2 Forest conversion is documented and reported to create other ecological high value area duly authorized in the frame of the nature protection law.

Principle 7: Management plans

A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations – shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

Exlanation:

The forest owner shall develop an operational management system for managing his forest enterprise consisting of planning, implementation, and monitoring. The system is based on relevant data and information gained from the forest inventories and from ongoing observation and documentation. For an effective management, the results of the comparison between current and desired state should be included in the planning.

7.1 The General Management Plan (plan d'aménagement), the Simple Forest Operation Plan (plan simple de gestion) and supporting documents shall provide:

a) Management objectives.

7.1.a1 Clear, attainable and measurable goals for forest management and measures for medium- and long-term operational planning are set in accordance with the economic, ecological, and social criteria in this guideline.

see Appendix I
"long-term"

b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.

s. 4.4.1 und 4.4.3

7.1.b1 The survey of the current state (inventory) is prepared using current, standard, statistically sound methods, preferably through permanent sample survey plots.

see Appendix I
"Assessment"

7.1.b2 The inventory identifies indicators for assessing performance under the criteria set forth in this guideline, particularly in the areas of site suitability, approximation of natural states, dead wood, reference sites, damage from wild game populations, and damage from felling and skidding. Data from habitat and site maps, as well as from landscape and forest function maps, are attached to the inventory if available. The inventory also includes a description of the employment situation with reference to Principle 4 and forest history.

c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.

s. 10.2.1

7.1.c1 Forest management measures are explained with reference to specific stand types and goals and objectives.

7.1.c2 The desired species composition is determined using site parameters for each stand with reference to natural forest plant associations.

d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.

s. 5.6

7.1.d1 Sustainable annual harvesting levels are determined, justified and documented.

e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.

7.1.e1 Comparisons of actual with previous forest states provide information on changes in regeneration dynamics, stand structure and stand type.

f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.

s. 5.3.1, 6.1, 9.3

7.1.f1 The General Forest Management Plan / Simple Forest Operation Plan specifies precautionary environmental protection measures in accordance with Principles 5 and 6 (use of motor vehicles, chemical use, clear cutting, road construction etc.).

7.1.f2 Potential dangers to the environment typical of the region are identified.

7.1.f3 Calamity management plans (national/regional) are in place, especially for major storms or insect outbreaks.

7.1.f4 Fire prevention and extinction plans (national/regional) are in place; fire alert and fire preparedness plans are implemented during months of high fire risk.

g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. s. 6.2.1 und 6.3.c2

7.1.g1 see 6.2.1

h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.

7.1.h1 Ecologically sensitive sites, such waters, wetlands, rock outcrops, etc., as well as conservation zones, are recognizable on maps.

7.1.h2 Locations of planned forest management operations can be clearly identified by consulting the schedule of annual work and managed area maps.

7.1.h3 For property maps see 2.1.1

i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used. s. 6.5.4

7.1.i1 Techniques for harvesting in different forest stands are specified in the annual management plan (plan de gestion annuel).

7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

7.2.1 Management plans have to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information.

*cf. Appendix I
"Simple Forest
Operation Plan "*

7.2.2 General management plans (plans d'aménagement) are developed every 10 years. Private forest owners and small-scale public enterprises (areas less than 50-100 hectares) may submit Simple Forest Operation Plans (plans simple de gestion) based on expert assessment.

7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the general management plan resp. the Simple Forest Operation Plan.

7.3.1 All forest operations are adequately monitored and inspected to ensure correct compliance with the forest management plan.

- Consultations with employees are solicited and documented.
- The reports from the control administration are available.

7.3.2 Activities in the managed forest area are carried out by forest owners, contractors and their employees with adequate vocational training, preferably obtained through professional education in forestry or equivalent practical experience (exception: trainees).

- The enterprise encourages professional training in accordance with the Vocational Training Act.

7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.

7.4.1 A summary of the primary elements under Criterion 7.1 is made publicly available at the beginning of each planning period.

Principle 8: Monitoring and assessment

Monitoring shall be conducted – appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

Explanation:

The internal documentation and evaluation of an enterprise shall be conducted in a fashion which allows the certification organization to assess compliance with these guidelines.

8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

8.1.1 The forest enterprise has a procedure defining the frequency and the intensity of controls.

8.1.2 Internal monitoring of forest management includes and documents the following:

- execution of the annual forest management plan (plan de gestion annuel)
- unexpected impacts on business management and operations
- resulting adjustments to the annual forest management plan (plan de gestion annuel)

8.2 Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:

*s. 7.2.,
Appendix I
„Simple Forest
Operation Plan“*

Side note: In the private forest and in public forests below 50-100 ha, that posses an Simple Forest Operation Plan the data raised are sufficient for an assessment.

a) Yield of all forest products harvested.

8.2.a1 Timber accounting indicates volumes and grades of timber sold.

8.2.a2 The volume of harvested secondary forest products is documented.

b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.

s. 7.1c – e

c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.

s. 7.1b

8.2.c1 Forest management or sample survey plot inventories, as well as site maps, provide information on observed flora and fauna according to stand type, species composition, stage of growth, site conditions, etc.

8.2.c2 If wild game populations which have an impact on vegetation are present, fenced indicator plots are to be used as the basis for assessments of undisturbed flora and fauna compositions.

s. 6.3.a3

d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.

s. 6.1 and 7.1f

8.2.d1 Reference data are collected and documented for the following environmental and social indicators:

- Biodiversity.
- Workforce structure, levels of employment, workplace illness and accident statistics, enrollment of employees in education and training courses, number and background of hired contractors.
- Results of internal monitoring of accident prevention programs and adherence to traffic safety rules.
- Measures taken to conserve important cultural sites, and results of monitoring of these sites.
- When applicable, consultations with local interested parties.
- When applicable, results of studies and/or evaluations of the social impact of

forest management on employees, contractors and forest users.

e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.

8.2.e1 Accounting statements provide appropriate data to assess business operations (program costs and returns, performance data by program area, etc.).

8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."

*see Appendix I
"Chain of
Custody"*

8.3.1 Certified forest products are clearly marked and/or labelled.

8.3.2 Accounting will document volume of sales; site of production; date of harvest; and data on customers or other parties with whom the enterprise has a legal relationship.

8.3.3 The transfer of ownership is clearly defined (regarding the goods covered by the certificate).

8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.

*see Appendix I
"Assessment"*

8.4.1. The forest enterprise maintains a procedure for the incorporation of the monitoring results into the implementation and revision of the management plan

8.4.2 Deviations from the management plan are noted and analyzed. External experts will be called in as needed.

8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.

8.5.1 A summary of the results under Criterion 8.2 is made publicly available at the end of each planning period.

Principle 9: Maintenance of high conservation value forest

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

see Appendix I
“High
Conservation
Value Forests”

Explanation:

Forests with a high conservation value shall be preserved in their current state and managed in a way which overall maintains their characteristic attributes and functions.

9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.

- 9.1.1 The management is familiar with the attributes that indicate HCV forests in their country or region.
- 9.1.2 An assessment to determine the presence of these attributes is being implemented.
- 9.1.3 High Conservation Value Forests are noted, surveyed, and depicted on maps.

9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

- 9.2.1 Management shall consult with relevant stakeholders on the identification of the conservation attributes, and the management options thereof.
- 9.2.2 Management shall demonstrate the adequate implementation of the consultation process and its outcome.

9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.

s. 7.1f and 7.1g

- 9.3.1 Sites of special biological, culture, historical, economic or religious significance for the public are clearly identified and protected by forest management. Trees designated as monuments, unusually striking individual trees and historic forest sites are preserved.
- 9.3.2 All biological and/or cultural attributes of any HCVF identified are described in the management plan.
- 9.3.3 Specific measures for the management of identified high conservation value forest consistent with the precautionary approach to ensure the conservation attributes are maintained or enhanced are described in the management plan and implemented.
- 9.3.4 Guidelines for management of high conservation value forest are publicly available.
- 9.3.5 Critically endangered forest landscapes shall be subject to complete protection.

9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

- 9.4.1 The forest owner/manager conducts annual monitoring of the identified HCVF to ensure that the values are effectively protected.
- 9.4.2 Records of monitoring are kept and used, in consultation with acknowledged experts, local and national stakeholders, to adapt future management

Principle 10: Plantations

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1- 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

see Appendix I
„Plantations“

Rules for sustainable management of plantations and pure stands are not addressed. Plantations and pure stands must be developed into close-to-nature forest stands in compliance with principles 1 to 9 and its criteria. Therefore, this principle is not applicable. The applicability of principle 10 will be reviewed at the first revision of the standard.



Forest Stewardship Council

FSC Luxembourg

12345

APPENDIX to the FSC-Standard for Luxembourg

Appendix 1+2:

Modifications by plenary from march 27, 2007

Appendix I: Definitionen

GLOSSARY

All definitions given here are valid only "for the purposes of this guideline" and make no claims to general applicability.

Planning instruments:

Simple Forest Operation Plan (plan simple de gestion): The equivalent of the Forest Management Plan of larger forestry enterprises required for private enterprises and associations of private forest owners with a total forest area of more than 10 hectares and in some cases for smaller public enterprises with a forest area below 50-100 hectares. The Simple Forest Operation Plan may be set up on the basis of expert assessment. In the context of group certification, forest owners with less than 10 hectares of forest area are given the option to jointly develop such a plan.

Forest Management Plan (plan d'aménagement forestier): Forest Management plans in Luxembourg are basically required for all the public managed forest (communal and state forest and forest of other public institutions: "forêts soumises") and are set up for enterprises of 50-100 hectares or larger. They represent the medium-term-planning and allow the practical implementation of an ecologically adapted, sustainable and multifunctional management of public forests of Luxembourg. Such a Forest Management Plan includes amongst others the determination of sustainable levels of harvesting within a period of 10 years.

Annual Management Plan (plan de gestion annuel): Annual plan concerning the planned actions of forest management (harvesting, cultural operations, road construction, ...) with an estimate of the related receipts and expenditures. The Annual Management Plans represent a step to the realization of the corresponding medium-term-planning and are therefore based on Simple Forest Operation Plans resp. on Forest Management Plans. They are established for all the public forest by the forest district, they are authorized by the forest owner and validated by the concerned minister.

Appropriate to the site: Tree species native to the respective natural forest plant associations, and those planted species which demonstrate satisfactory growth and sufficient resilience against abiotic and biotic pests, and which have no adverse impact on the site.

Assessment (see also Inventory): A procedure for gathering the data needed to characterize a forest's state of being. Assessments are conducted as part of inquiries into timber stocks, among other inquiries, and are carried out as the basis for management planning (« Forest management plan » or « Simple Forest Operation Plan »).

Biocides: Collective name for chemical or synthetic organic compounds used in pest control. Biocides or their derivatives may accumulate in the course of food chains.

Biological Control Agents: Living organisms employed in the active control of harmful organisms or specifically promoted to regulate the latter. As defined by this guideline (Criterion 6.6), use of these agents is limited to the deliberate, artificial mass employment of native or introduced beneficial organisms, including viruses, as a biological control measure. Excluded are measures such as the reintroduction of beneficial native species (e.g., birds or ants) or measures to promote such reintroduction.

Chain of Custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use. Manufacturers and merchants dealing with timber from FSC-certified forest enterprises have to receive proof from an FSC-accredited certification organization that the timber's

process from the beginning up to the respective manufacturing or marketing step has been monitored continually, and that the timber originated from certified forest enterprises (chain of custody certificate).

Clearcut: Clearcuts are areas where the forest stock has been widely removed through area felling or similar cutting systems, resulting in conditions resembling open ground (guideline: two tree length in diameter; maximal area size 0,3 hectares).

The wide-spread clearing of heavily damaged trees required after certain natural calamities (pests, storm, fire, snow, etc.) does not constitute a clearcut as defined under this guideline. Biomass without economic value remains on the site, unless it represents a fire threat.

Close-to-nature Forest Stands: Stands of forests which are able to build up a large and valuable growing stock while approaching the species composition, dynamics and structure of natural forest plant associations.

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled.

Cultivated Forest Plant associations: Cultivated forest plant associations are man-made ecosystems, usually based on artificially established forest stands, which strongly differ from the natural forest plant associations on a given site with respect to tree species composition, accompanying vegetation, and structure.

Customary Rights: Rights that result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

Detrimental to the site: Not appropriate to the site.

Endangered Species: Species whose populations are in danger of extinction in large parts of their distribution area in Luxembourg. This includes species on the "Red List" considered as 'endangered' (see appendix II to criteria 6.3) as well as legally protected species. (see *Liste des espèces animales et végétales menacées nécessitant des mesures de protection spéciales*, Annexes I et II of the „Règlement Grand-Ducal du 22 mars 2002 instituant un régime d'aides pour la sauvegarde de la diversité biologique“).

Even-aged Pure Stands: Stands which – contrary to the site's potential – consist of just one single species (minimum 90%) due to forest management activities such as sowing, planting or large-scale natural regeneration, and which are structurally poor due to the lack of age differentiation.

Environmental relevant elevations: Especially site mapping habitat maps, Natura 2000-areas, and other environment protective impositions.

Environmental relevant land use maps and trade development: for example mapping of forest functions, regional plans, environment protective development plans etc..

Exotic Tree Species: Tree species introduced from outside of Central Europe, which therefore do not form a natural part of the local forest associations.

FFH Guideline: The "Guideline 92/43/EEC for the Preservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora" ("Fauna-Flora-Habitat" or "FFH Guideline" for short), dated 21 May 1992, is currently the European Union's most comprehensive environmental protection measure. The goal of the FFH Guideline is to develop and preserve a Europe-wide network ("Natura 2000") of nature reserves for the protection of threatened habitats and highly endangered animal and plant species (see the definition of "High Conservation Value Forests").

In Luxembourg this EU-guideline was transposed in national legislation by the nature protection law: "Loi du 19 janvier 2004 concernant la protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles" especially chapter 5: "Zones protégées d'intérêt communautaire".

Forest Inventory: cf. Assessment

Genetically Modified Organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

Group (planting, harvest): A group is defined as an area of up to 1000 square meters in size, or up to 60 meters in diameter, respectively (ca. two trees length).

Group Certification: Group certification is the joint certification of a group of forest enterprises. This requires the designation of a group representative who adopts the responsibility toward the certification organization for compliance of all group members with FSC standards and certification requirements in their forest enterprises. The arrangement of the group certification system, i.e., the distribution and establishment of responsibilities among the representative body and the individual group members, is a group-internal matter, which may be handled in a variety of ways.

Growth Region (*): Growth regions are regional units delineated from each other by their respective typical site mosaics. They are characterized by a relative uniform regional climate and the usually widespread predominance of one natural forest plant association. Growth regions represent sub-units of so-called *growth zones*, which are mainly delineated according to geomorphological aspects.

(*): see publication "Naturräumliche Gliederung Luxemburgs: Wuchsgebiete und Wuchsbezirke, 1995, Administration des Eaux et Forêts)

Habitat Trees: Trees which serve a special function as cavity or nesting trees, or supply a microhabitat for epiphytes, insects, fungi, and other groups of old wood-dwelling organisms which deserve special protection.

High Conservation Value Forests: forests especially worthy of environmental protection because they constitute rare ecosystems or habitats for particularly rare animal and plant species. High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant:
 - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
 - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
The Nature Protection Law designates the following forest plant associations as deserving of environmental protection:

As forest plant associations and forest biotopes to protect the national regulations from March 22nd, 2002 indicate (*Règlement Grand-Ducal du 22 mars 2002 instituant un régime d'aides pour la sauvegarde de la diversité biologique: Chapitre 2, sections 6 et 7*) :

Rare and remarkable forest phytosociological associations :

- forêts de ravin (Tilio-Acerion)
- forêts riveraines ou alluviales (Salicion, Alno-padion)
- aulnaies marécageuses (Alnion glutinosae)
- boulaies tourbeuses (Betulion pubescentis)
- hêtraies naturelles (Fagion) résiduelles des régions où dominant des forêts fortement artificialisées
- forêts de hêtre ou chêne présentant des faciès rares ou remarquables sur des surfaces réduites

Specific micro-stations in the forest

en milieu humide :

- zones de sources pétrifiantes avec formation de tuf ;
- zones de sources et zones de suintements des eaux ;
- mares ;
- gisements de tourbe.

en milieu rupestres :

- blocs de pierre isolés ou éperons rocheux ;
- falaises et éboulis des pentes ;
- grottes et cavernes ;
- diaclases ;
- carrières abandonnées.

Under Appendix I, "Forests" Section, the FFH Guideline (see definition above), the following types of natural or semi-natural forests with native species in the mature stage, as well as the following types of secondary forests with a characteristic understory, are designated as deserving of

environmental protection when they contain rare or surviving stands and/or the presence of species of ecological or social value:

- Secondary acidophilous beech forest (Luzulo-Fagetum)
- Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with holly and yew in the shrub layer (Quercion roburi-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)
- Rich beech forests (Asperulo-Fagetum)
- Central European calcareous beech forests (Cephalanthero-Fagenion)
- Central European English oak forest or oak-hornbeam forest (Carpinion betuli, Primulo-Carpinetum)
- Ravine and mixed slope forests (Tilio-Acerion)
- Wetlands forests (Betulion pubescentis)
- Water meadows with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
- Hardwood forests with *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ulmenion minoris)
- Riverine forests with *Salix alba* and *Populus alba*

c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)

d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

- well preserved relicts of historic cultivation methods (composite and coppice forests, ancient grazed forests)

Indicator: Unit of measurement for judging whether a Criterion has been met.

Indigenous Peoples: In Luxembourg, indigenous peoples as defined by the United Nations (UN Doc. E/CN. 4/Sub. 2/1986/7/Add. 4) do not exist:

"Indigenous communities, peoples and nations are those which share an historical continuity with the societies which developed on their present territories prior to conquest and colonization. They regard themselves as different from other groups within the societies which now occupy their territories, or parts thereof. They represent currently powerless societal units determined to preserve, develop and pass on to subsequent generations the land of their ancestors and their ethnic identity in order to ensure their continued existence as peoples, and in accordance with their own cultural structures, social institutions, and legal systems.

This historical continuity may be expressed by holding on to one or several of the following factors over a long period of time extending into the present:

- a) possession of ancestral territories, or parts thereof;*
- b) shared ancestry with the original inhabitants of these territories;*
- c) a specific culture in the general sense or specific manifestations thereof (such as religion, life in a tribal system, membership in an indigenous community, special dress, lifestyle, means of support, etc.);*
- d) a distinct language (either as the only language, as their mother tongue, as a common means of communication at home/within the family, or as the main, preferred, normal or colloquial language);*
- e) habitation in very specific areas in the country, or in particular regions in the world;*
- f) other relevant factors."*

Inventory: The inventory is a procedure for gathering the data characterizing a forest's state of being. The inventory related to Forest Management Planning ("Inventaires d'aménagement forestier") is used in Luxembourg amongst others to determine the geographical position and the distribution of the different forest stands, their composition, structure, age, type of silviculture and their yield data as well as the description of the natural growth conditions and site characteristics, the forest functions and the general forest condition and is carried out as reference for the development of the Forest Management Plan. As a basis for the Simple Forest Operation Plan, a simplified assessment method may be sufficient (in the case of Simple Forest Operation Plans in public forests, the standard inventory related to Forest Management Planning is carried out).

Local Population: The population living in the larger region Saar–Loor–Lux - Rhineland-Palatinate - Walloon – French and German Communities from Belgium, no more than two hours away from Luxembourg.

Long-term: The time scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the general management plan / simple forest operation plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given forest ecosystem to approach a natural structure and composition.

Natural Forest Plant Associations: The forest plant and animal associations that could be expected to occur today based on natural, post-glacial development without human interference under the sole influence of local climate, soil, and terrain.

Non-timber Forest Products: All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products (e.g., berries and mushrooms). In principle secondary products can also be FSC-certified. Individual cases require the agreement of the certifying authority.

Other Forest Types: These types include categories such as 'Borderline Managed Forest' ("Grenzwirtschaftswald"), 'Non-Managed Forest' ("Nicht-Wirtschaftswald"), and 'Forest Outside of Regular Management' ("Wald außer regelmäßiger Bewirtschaftung", "Forêt hors cadre").

Periodical current mean increment: The mean increment of usable solid volume timber per year during a planning period of usually ten years.

Plantations: The agricultural-like (orchards) planting of even-aged tree monocultures with fastgrowing tree species (e.g., cultivated poplars), primarily for the purpose of timber production, and typically characterized by soil cultivation, regular planting or seed rows, fertilization, systematic thinning and final cutting as well as a relatively short rotation period.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (sustainable forest management).

Protective and Recreational Functions: Services of the forest with respect to continual ecosystem productivity, climate, water household, purity of air, soil fertility, landscape development, agriculture and infrastructure as well as recreational activities for the public.

Reference sites: Study and control sites that are not directly influenced by human activities. The natural development of forests observed on these sites serves as a means of orientation for managed forest use. Human impact on reference sites is strictly limited to the required hunting measures according to Criterion 6.3.a3 as well as public traffic safety measures.

To ensure the compatibility of observation results, reference sites should be representative for managed forest areas. Stand types may be considered representative when they constitute greater than 10% of the managed forest area (timberland). The managed timberland area serves as a reference for the managed forest area specified under 6.4.2. Reference sites may also serve as conservation areas (eg. nature forest reservation, 'reserves forestières intégrales').

Succession: The natural, continual development of existing plant associations or vegetation-free areas into more permanent, stable plant associations in the absence of human interference.

Sustainable Felling Rate: see Appendix II to Criterion 5.6

Trees of Exceptional Economic Value: Trees are considered to be of exceptional economic value under 6.3.c3 if they have log quality Grade A as defined by the EEC Council's "Sorting of Timber" guideline dated January 23, 1968. Deciduous trees with log quality Grade B may be harvested if, in their place, a corresponding number of trees are clearly excluded from future forest use and left to the natural aging process. The excluded trees must be as ecologically equivalent as possible to the harvested trees.

– Quality Grade A/EEC

Healthy wood of outstanding quality or with only insignificant flaws that do not affect its use.

– Quality Grade B/EEC

Wood of normal quality, including dry timber, with one or more of the following flaws: slightly bent or weak spiral growth, slight tapering, paucity of healthy branches of small to medium diameter, absence of thick branching, presence of diseased branches of small diameter, slightly abnormal pith, slight irregularities in circumference, or other scattered flaws offset by good general quality.

Use Rights: Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. Local examples include grazing, wood harvest, and hunting rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

Viable Proportion of Tree Species: The viability of a tree species is guaranteed when its proportion relative to other species proves sustainable in subsequent generations due to natural regeneration only and without active promotion.

Whole Tree Harvesting: Silvicultural measures of thinning or cutting, which imply the harvest and removal of the total overground biomass of trees (stem, branches, twigs, bark, leaves) from the stand.

APPENDIX II: Laws and ordinances

Due to complexities arising from the national legislation and Luxembourg's obligations within the framework of the European Union, it is not possible to provide a comprehensive list of all laws, ordinances and regulations concerning Luxembourg forest stewardship. Therefore, only an overview of the most important legal requirements can be given here. The complete legislation is available on www.legilux.lu memorial A, the 'code de l'environnement' and other sources indicated below. The French language is the official language for all legislative documents.

The listing of relevant laws and ordinances are continually updated.

LISTE OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

NATURE PROTECTION – VOL. 3

Protection de la Nature – 1. Dispositions générales

- Règlement grand-ducal du **8 avril 1986** concernant la protection intégrale et partielle de certaines espèces animales de la faune sauvage
- Règlement grand-ducal du **19 août 1989** concernant la protection intégrale et partielle de certaines espèces végétales de la flore sauvage
- Règlement grand-ducal du **22 octobre 1990** concernant les aides pour l'amélioration de l'environnement naturel
- Règlement grand-ducal du **14 juin 1994** relatif à la pratique du canotage sur les cours d'eau
- Instruction ministérielle du **9 juillet 1999** à appliquer par les administrations relevant du Ministère de l'Environnement
- Règlement grand-ducal du **9 novembre 2001** instituant un régime d'aides favorisant les méthodes de production agricole compatibles avec les exigences de la protection de l'environnement et de l'entretien de l'espace naturel
- Règlement grand-ducal du **14 mars 2002** concernant la pratique de l'escalade en milieu naturel
- Règlement grand-ducal du **22 mars 2002** instituant un ensemble de régimes d'aides pour la sauvegarde de la diversité biologique
- Règlement grand-ducal du **1er octobre 2002** instituant une prime à l'entretien du paysage et de l'espace naturel et à l'encouragement d'une agriculture respectueuse de l'environnement (tel qu'il a été modifié)
- Loi modifiée du **19 janvier 2004** concernant la protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)

ZONING PLAN – VOL. 1

Aménagement du territoire – 1. Dispositions générales

- Loi du **19 juillet 2004** concernant l'aménagement communal et le développement urbain (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)
- Règlement grand-ducal du **25 octobre 2004** concernant le contenu du plan d'aménagement général d'une commune

Aménagement du territoire – 2. Plans d'aménagement et directives

- Décision du Gouvernement en Conseil du **28 janvier 1981** relative au plan d'aménagement partiel concernant la gestion et ayant trait à sa première partie intitulée « Déclaration d'intention générale »

COMMODO – INCOMMODO – VOL. 1

Commodo – Incommodo – 1. Dispositions générales

- Loi du **10 juin 1999** relative aux établissements classés (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)

FORESTS – VOL. 2

Forêts – 1. Aménagement des bois administrés

- Loi modifiée du **8 octobre 1920** concernant l'aménagement des bois administrés (telle qu'elle a été modifiée) (Extraits)
- Ordonnance du **13 août 1669** sur le fait des Eaux et Forêts (Extrait)
- Arrêté ministériel du **8 mai 1922** concernant le service d'aménagement des bois administrés (tel qu'il a été modifié)
- Instructions du **18 novembre 1952** concernant l'aménagement des forêts soumises au régime forestier
- Instructions du **11 mars 1987** modifiant et complétant celles du 18 novembre 1952 concernant l'aménagement des forêts soumises au régime forestier
- Circulaire ministérielle du **3 juin 1999** concernant les lignes directrices d'une sylviculture proche de la nature

Forêts – 2. Boisement

- Règlement grand-ducal du **10 octobre 1995** concernant les aides aux mesures forestières en agriculture et en forêt
- Loi du **30 novembre 2005** concernant la production et la commercialisation de matériels forestiers de reproduction
- Règlement grand-ducal du **30 novembre 2005** pris en exécution de la loi du 30 novembre 2005 concernant la production et la commercialisation des matériels forestiers de reproduction

Forêts – 3. Exploitation

- Loi du **29 juin 1972** concernant la commercialisation de bois bruts « classés CEE »
- Règlement grand-ducal du **9 août 1973** concernant le mesurage et le classement des bois bruts (+ annexes qui manquent dans le Code de l'Environnement)
- Règlement grand-ducal du **6 janvier 1995** concernant les règles applicables aux travaux d'exploitation, de culture et d'amélioration, ainsi qu'aux ventes dans les bois administrés (tel qu'il a été modifié)

Forêts – 4. Produits accessoires

- Règlement grand-ducal du **31 juillet 1995** portant exécution de l'article 27 de la loi du 7 avril 1909 sur la réorganisation de l'administration des Eaux et Forêts (Extraits)

Forêts – 5. Incendies

- Règlement grand-ducal du **31 juillet 1995** portant exécution de l'article 27 de la loi du 7 avril 1909 sur la réorganisation de l'administration des Eaux et Forêts (Extraits)

Forêts – 6. Organismes nuisibles

- Loi du **14 juillet 1971** concernant la protection des végétaux et produits végétaux contre les organismes nuisibles
- Règlement grand-ducal modifié du **27 juillet 1971** concernant les mesures à prendre en vue de prévenir l'introduction et la propagation d'organismes nuisibles (tel qu'il a été modifié) (Extraits)
- Règlement grand-ducal du **21 janvier 1980** concernant les mesures à prendre en vue de prévenir l'introduction et la propagation du raton laveur
- Règlement grand-ducal du **28 mai 1993** fixant les mesures de protection contre l'introduction et la propagation d'organismes nuisibles aux végétaux ou aux produits végétaux (Extrait)

Forêts – 7. Déboisement – Défrichement – Coupes excessives

- Loi modifiée du **12 mai 1905** concernant le défrichement des propriétés boisées (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)
- Loi modifiée du **30 janvier 1951** ayant pour objet la protection des bois (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)

Forêts – 8. Délits ruraux et forestiers

- Code pénal (Extraits : Art. 535 à 537, 545 et 546)

Forêts – 9. Poursuite des infractions

- Loi du **14 novembre 1849** sur le régime forestier (Extraits)
- Loi du **7 avril 1909** concernant la réorganisation de l'administration des Eaux et Forêts (telle qu'elle a été modifiée) (Extraits)
- Loi du **16 juin 1989** portant modification du livre premier du code d'instruction criminelle et de quelques autres dispositions légales (Extraits)

Forêts – 10. Limites des bois

- Règlement grand-ducal du **31 juillet 1995** portant exécution de l'article 27 de la loi du 7 avril 1909 sur la réorganisation de l'administration des Eaux et Forêts (Extraits)
- Code civil (Extraits)

Forêts – 11. Distances prescrites pour la plantation d'arbres

- Arrêté grand-ducal du **4 avril 1960** autorisant de faire des constructions ou des plantations le long des routes
- Loi du **12 juillet 1844** sur les chemins vicinaux (Extraits)
- Loi du **17 décembre 1859** sur la police des chemins de fer (Extraits)
- Code civil (Extraits : Art. 671 à 673)

HUNTING – VOL. 1***Chasse – 1. Exercice et amodiation de la chasse***

- Loi modifiée du **19 mai 1885** sur la chasse (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)

- Loi modifiée du **20 juillet 1925** sur l'amodiation de la chasse et l'indemnisation des dégâts causés par le gibier (telle qu'elle a été modifiée) (Extraits)
- Arrêté grand-ducal du **26 juillet 1927** relatif au cahier des charges-type prévu pour le relaiement du droit de chasse par l'article 6 de la loi du 20 juillet 1925 sur l'amodiation de la chasse et l'indemnisation des dégâts causés par le gibier
- Arrêté grand-ducal modifié du **26 juillet 1927** portant règlement pour l'exécution de l'article 6 de la loi du 20 juillet 1925 sur l'amodiation de la chasse et l'indemnisation des dégâts causés par le gibier (tel qu'il a été modifié)
- Loi modifiée du **24 août 1956** ayant pour objet de modifier et de compléter la législation sur la chasse (telle qu'elle a été modifiée) (Extraits)
- Loi du **2 avril 1993** modifiant et complétant la législation sur la chasse et complétant l'article 26 de la loi du 7 avril 1909 sur la réorganisation de l'administration des Eaux et Forêts (Extraits)
- Règlement grand-ducal du **4 février 1994** concernant les problèmes sanitaires et de police sanitaire relatifs à la mort du gibier sauvage et à la mise sur le marché des viandes de gibier sauvage (pas contenu dans le Code de l'Environnement)
- Règlement grand-ducal du **30 juin 2006** concernant l'ouverture de la chasse

Chasse – 2. Permis – Marquages – Plan – Gibier – Armes de chasse

- Règlement grand-ducal du **4 février 1994** concernant les problèmes sanitaires et de police sanitaire relatifs à la mort du gibier sauvage et à la mise sur le marché des viandes de gibier sauvage (pas contenu dans le Code de l'Environnement)
- Règlement grand-ducal du **1^{er} septembre 1996** relatif à l'examen d'admission à la fonction de garde particulier assermenté
- Règlement grand-ducal du **16 mai 1997** instituant un plan pour la chasse aux espèces cerf et chevreuil et déterminant les modalités du marquage du grand gibier (tel qu'il a été modifié)
- Règlement grand-ducal du **8 avril 2000** concernant les espèces de la faune sauvage classées gibier
- Règlement grand-ducal du **25 septembre 2001** concernant l'emploi des armes et munitions de chasse ainsi que les moyens autorisés pour l'exercice de la chasse
- Règlement grand-ducal du **9 décembre 2005** concernant les conditions et modalités de l'examen d'aptitude pour la délivrance du premier permis de chasse

FISHING – VOL. 3

Pêche – 1. Eaux intérieures

- Loi modifiée du **28 juin 1976** portant réglementation de la pêche dans les eaux intérieures (telle qu'elle a été modifiée) (chapitres I, II, III, VIII et IX)

Pêche – 6. Eaux frontalières avec l'Allemagne

- Loi du **21 novembre 1984**.
- Règlement grand-ducal du **31 août 1986**.
- Règlement grand-ducal du **14 décembre 2001**.

PARCS NATURELS – VOL. 3

Parcs naturels – 1. Dispositions générales

- Décision du Gouvernement en Conseil du **24 avril 1981** relative au plan d'aménagement partiel concernant l'environnement naturel et ayant trait à sa première partie intitulée « Déclaration d'intention générale » (Extraits)
- Loi du **10 août 1993** relative aux parcs naturels

Social aspects

Dispositions spéciales concernant l'assurance des entreprises agricoles et forestières

Code des assurances sociaux Art.: 158 – 168 <http://www.secu.lu/legis/legis/Legiaccc7.htm>

Sécurité et santé

Loi du 28 août 1924 concernant la santé et la sécurité du personnel occupé dans les ateliers, les entreprises industrielles et commerciales ou aux travaux de construction, d'aménagement, de réparation ou de terrassement
<http://www.itm.lu/legislation/securit/prescriptions-concernant-la-securite-et-la-sante-des-travailleurs/>

International and multilateral agreements

NATURE PROTECTION

- o Loi du 19 février 1975 portant approbation de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, signée à Washington, le 3 mars 1973 (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)
- o Loi du 21 avril 1989 portant approbation des Amendements de Bonn du 22 juin 1979 et de Gaborone du 30 avril 1983 à la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, signée à Washington, le 3 mars 1973, complétant la loi du 19 février 1975 portant approbation de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, signée à Washington, le 3 mars 1973 (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)
- o Loi du 26 novembre 1981 portant approbation de la Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe, signée à Berne, le 19 septembre 1979
- o Loi du 16 août 1982 portant approbation de la Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage, faite à Bonn, le 23 juin 1979
- o Loi du 5 août 1993 portant approbation de l'Accord relatif à la conservation des chauves-souris en Europe, fait à Londres, le 4 décembre 1991 (Amendement approuvé par la loi du 6 mai 2000; Amendement approuvé par la loi du 13 août 2002)
- o Loi du 14 juillet 1983 portant approbation de la Convention Benelux en matière de conservation de la nature et de protection des paysages, signée à Bruxelles, le 8 juin 1982
- o Loi du 4 mars 1994 portant approbation de la Convention sur la diversité biologique faite à Rio de Janeiro, le 5 juin 1992
- o Loi du 25 février 1998 portant approbation de la Convention relative aux zones humides d'importance internationale particulièrement comme habitats des oiseaux d'eau, signée à Ramsar, le 2 février 1971, telle qu'amendée par le Protocole de Paris du 3 décembre 1982 et par la Conférence des Parties contractantes, le 28 mai 1987
- o Loi du 18 juillet 2003 portant approbation de l'Accord sur la conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrateurs d'Afrique-Eurasie, fait à La Haye, le 15 août 1996
- o Loi du 24 juillet 2006 portant approbation de la Convention européenne du paysage, ouverte à la signature, à Florence, le 20 octobre 2000

HUNTING

- Loi du 18 juin 1962 portant approbation de la Convention internationale pour la protection des oiseaux, signée à Paris, le 18 octobre 1950
- Loi du 16 novembre 1971 portant approbation de la Convention Bénélux en matière de chasse et de protection des oiseaux, faite à Bruxelles, le 10 juin 1970
- Loi du 30 août 1982 portant approbation du Protocole, fait à Luxembourg, le 20 juin 1977, modifiant la Convention Bénélux en matière de chasse et de protection des oiseaux, faite à Bruxelles, le 10 juin 1970

WATER

- Loi du 22 mars 1994 portant approbation de la Convention sur la protection et l'utilisation des cours d'eau transfrontières et des lacs internationaux, faite à Helsinki, le 17 mars 1992 (telle qu'elle a été modifiée)
- Loi du 1er août 2001 portant approbation du Protocole sur l'eau et la santé à la Convention de 1992 sur la protection et l'utilisation des cours d'eau transfrontières et des lacs internationaux, fait à Londres, le 17 juin 1999
- Loi du 8 septembre 1997 portant approbation
 - de la Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, signée à Paris, le 22 septembre 1992
 - des Annexes I à IV
 - des Appendices 1 et 2
 - de la Déclaration finale de la réunion ministérielle des Commissions d'Oslo et de Paris des 21-22 septembre 1992
- Loi du 24 décembre 1999 portant approbation de l'Annexe V et de l'Appendice 3 à la Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est du 22 septembre 1992, faits à Sintra, les 22 et 23 juillet 1998

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- Loi du 29 juillet 1993 portant approbation de la Convention sur l'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement dans un contexte transfrontière, faite à Espoo (Finlande), le 25 février 1991 (Amendement approuvé par la loi du 7 mars 2003)
- Loi du 3 juin 1994 portant approbation de la Convention sur les effets transfrontières des accidents industriels, conclue à Helsinki, le 17 mars 1992

APPENDIX III: In addition to criteria

To criterion 6.3: Threatened and endangered species and protection areas

a) Threatened and endangered species

That concern species of plants and animals, which are – due to human activities - in danger of extinction, at least in considerable parts of their natural distribution areas in Luxembourg. They are mentioned on different catalogues, called 'Red Lists'. These lists are regularly updated and serve as a means to design appropriate conservation measures. To this end, the species are assigned to different categories. Red Lists should be established conforming to the criteria of IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) and valid published. The species are classified in the following categories:

- Regionally extinct (RE)
- Critically endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU)
- Near threatened (NT)
- Least Concern (LC)
- Data deficient (DD)
- Not evaluated (NE)

The species are assigned to the different categories according to specific commitments, actually in force: IUCN, 2001 – IUCN Red List Categories: Version 3.1. Prepared by the IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.

In Luxembourg the red lists are established by the Natural History Museum of Luxembourg. The red lists for bird populations, by the 'Ornithological head office' of the Luxembourg Society for the Protection of Nature and Birds.

Some Red Lists for Luxembourg:

See also www.mnhn.lu and 'recherche scientifique' or see the bulletin of the 'Société des Naturalistes Luxembourgeois' (www.snrl.lu go to 'Bulletins 1891-2006' search 'Rote Liste')

- Colling Guy, 2005. - Red List of the Vascular Plants of Luxembourg. Ferrantia 42, MNHN, Luxembourg.
- Proess Roland (éd.), 2003. - Verbreitungsatlas der Amphibien des Großherzogtums Luxemburg. Ferrantia 37, MNHN, Luxembourg.
- Werner Jean, 2003. - Liste rouge des bryophytes du Luxembourg. Ferrantia 35, MNHN, Luxembourg
- Harbusch et al., 2002. - Die Fledermäuse Luxemburgs (Mammalia: Chiroptera. Ferrantia 33, MNHN, Luxembourg
- WEISS J., 1992. - Rote Liste der Brutvögel Luxemburgs: 5. Fassung/Stand-Herbst 1991 [Red List of breeding birds of Luxembourg: 5th edition/status autumn 1991]. - Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte 10: 23-29. Luxembourg.
- Rote Liste der Brutvögel Luxemburgs (Stand Herbst 1994). Ligue Luxembourgeoise pour la Protection de la Nature et des Oiseaux asbl., Luxembourg <http://www.luxnatur.lu>
- Meyer Marc. Red list of butterflies and moths of Luxembourg (- Rhopalocera et Heterocera -).
- Proess R. & Gerend R., 1998. - Red List of the Dragonfly Fauna in Luxembourg.
- Proess, R., 2006. Rote Liste der Libellen Luxemburgs. 3. Fassung, 2006 (Insecta, Odonata). *Bull. Soc. Nat. luxemb.* 107 : 123-130. [Abstract | [Details](#) |
- Proess, R. & M. Meyer, 2003. Rote Liste der Heuschrecken Luxemburgs. *Bull. Soc. Nat. luxemb.* 104 : 57-66. [Abstract | [Details](#) |
- Proess, R., M. Meyer & R. Baden, 2000. Provisorische Rote Liste der Heuschrecken Luxemburgs. Neueinstufung mehrerer Arten. *Bull. Soc. Nat. luxemb.* 100 : 153-158. [Abstract | [Details](#) |
- Proess, R. & R. Gerend, 1998. Rote Liste der Libellen Luxemburgs (2. Fassung: Stand 1998) (Insecta, Odonata). *Bull. Soc. Nat. luxemb.* 99 : 137-148. [Abstract | [Details](#) |
- Gerend, R. & R. Proess, 1994. Nachweis neuer und interessanter Libellen aus Luxemburg einer provisorischen Fassung der Roten Liste der einheimischen Odonaten (Insecta, Odonata). *Bull. Soc. Nat. luxemb.* 95 : 299-314. [Abstract | [Details](#) |
- Meyer, M., Pelles, A., 1981. Red list of butterflies and moths of Luxembourg (- Rhopalocera et Heterocera -). *Bull. Soc. Nat. luxemb.* 83-84 : 41-52. [[Details](#) |