



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Luxembourg






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1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also known as Certification Bodies) that certify compliance with FSC's standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of FSC Luxembourg

FSC has been represented in Luxembourg since 2006 by the non-for-profit organization "Fir en nohaltege Bësch asbl". Its governance and procedures reflect the FSC's international rules.

The objectives of FSC Luxembourg are the following:

- To develop FSC certification for Forest Management and Chain of Custody
- To develop the use of FSC products by companies, public entities and consumers
- To develop FSC brand awareness
- To ensure the correct use of the FSC trademark.

FSC Luxembourg is also responsible for the development of the National Forest Stewardship Standard through a national adaptation of the FSC Principles and Criteria.

2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the scope (see 2.2. below) of the standard.



The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore requires the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level.

With the approval of *FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN* the FSC *International Generic Indicators* (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards. The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of NFSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- **FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN** Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-2;
- **FSC-STD-60-002** (V1-0) EN Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND
- **FSC-STD-60-006** (V1-2) EN Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

2.2. Scope of standard

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within Luxembourg. The certification scope of the standard includes timber only.

2.3. Background information on the standard development:

The Luxembourgish FSC-Standard was planned to be revised during 2011-2013, but at that time, FSC-IC was revising the P&C and developing the IGI. Thus, it was decided to wait for the approval of the IGI (June 2015) so as to combine transfer and revision of the NFSS.

The Standard Development Group (SDG) was set up end of 2015 under the coordination of FSC Luxembourg. The proposal for the development and transfer of the existing Luxembourgish NFSS to the FSC P&C V5 was submitted to FSC IC in May 2016 and the FSC SDG of Luxembourg was registered at PSU in June the same year.

The standard development process was made public through an official announcement to all key stakeholders (February 2016). Versions of the revised NFSS were submitted twice to public consultation (March and September 2017). According to FSC-PRO-60-002 V2-0, a field test was not requested as the Luxembourgish SDG transferred an existing NFSS. In May 2018, the new NFSS was presented to the General Assembly of FSC Luxembourg and



received an unanimous vote. Thus, in June 2018, the NFSS and its accompanying documents were submitted to FSC IC for approval.

3. Version of the standard

The current NFSS Version number is FSC-STD-LUX-02-2019 V2-0. The standard was submitted to FSC IC in June 2018 and conditionally approved in January 2019. The standard effective date may be up to three months following the announcement of its approval. The phase-in period of the approved NFSS shall be twelve months following the effective date.

4. Context

4.1. General description of the geographical area covered by the standard

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg covers an area of 2,586 km², making it one of the smallest sovereign states in Europe. Forests account for more than 35% of national territory, or 92,150 ha. The area actually covered by trees is 91,400 ha. Roughly 2/3 of these woodland areas (58,050 ha) consist of stands of deciduous trees, 1/3 of conifers (27,250 ha). As well as stands of beech, oak and spruce, which account in almost equal shares for 60% of the forest cover, there are also large areas of mixed stands. More than 1,250 ha of forest have been classified as integral forest reserves, in which all forestry operations are prohibited by Grand-Ducal Regulation (RGD). In addition, more than 31,000 ha of Luxembourg's forests are protected under the European Habitat Directive or under Article 17 of the national Law on the Protection of the Natural Environment and Natural Resources.

A distinction can be made between two main types of forest owners: private and public. Despite an increase in the proportion of forest under public ownership, the forests of the Grand Duchy are owned in almost equal shares by private and public entities. The latter category consists of the State, local authorities and public agencies (churches, social insurance funds, companies in which the State is a shareholder, etc.). State-owned forests cover 9,950 ha, local authority forests 30,900 ha and those owned by public agencies 1,150 ha. They are all subject to the legislation governing forests and forestry and are managed by the Nature and Forestry Administration (Administration de la Nature et des Forêts / ANF). Meanwhile, more than 49,400 ha of forests are held by more than 13,500 private landowners. The average size of a private forest is a mere 3.5 ha, which results in considerable fragmentation.

4.2. Standard Development Group

SDG Members

Environmental	Economic	Social
Name: Pit Mischo	Name: Frank Wolter	Name: Marc Parries
Organization: individual	Organization: Administration de la Nature et des Forêts	Organization: Association des forestiers luxembourgeois
Resume: Pierre is a senior expert in the field of environmental education and is the former president of an important ENGO. He is founding member of FSC Luxembourg and actual president of the organization.	Resume: Frank is the head of the Nature and Forest Administration. As all state forests are FSC certified, he follows the development of forest certification issues very closely.	Resume: Marc is a state forester (trriage de Steinfort) and in charge of the visitors' center "Mirador". Founding member of FSC as well as Pro Silva - Luxembourg, he is the actual honorary president of the "Association des forestiers



		luxembourgeois”.
Name: Roger Schauls	Name: Corinne Brever	Name: Serge Reinardt
Organization: Mouvement écologique	Organization: FEDIL-Bois	Organization: Pro Silva
Resume: Roger is vice-president of the ENGO “Mouvement Ecologique”. He has a Diploma of Advanced Studies in plant biology and was a high school teacher.	Resume: Corinne is assistant director at Bois Brever S.A. and vice-president of the forestry sector group at FEDIL Bois, the Luxembourgish business federation.	Resume: Serge is a founding member of FSC Luxembourg. He is a state forester and also works for the Nature and Forest Administration as a trainer in the fields of silviculture, forest ecology and certification. Being a founding member of Pro Silva Lux., he is actually in charge of its secretariat.

SDG coordinator and chair

Name	Role
Michèle Federspiel	Coordinator, FM manager for FSC Luxembourg, forest engineer
Carole Sinner	Chair, Forest engineer at the Luxembourgish Administration of Nature and Forest, responsible for forest certification

Technical experts

Name	Expertise
Jacques Nesser	Buyer at Burgo Ardennes, one of European’s leading FSC certified paper producers.
Raymond Beffort	President of Fedil-Bois, senior forestry expert

5. References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-01-004	Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
FSC-POL-20-003	The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
FSC-POL-30-001	FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-401	FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions
FSC-POL-30-602	FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)
FSC-STD-01-002	Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003	SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-20-007	Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-STD-30-005	FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups
FSC-STD-60-002	Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-60-006	Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-PRO-01-001	The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents
FSC-PRO-01-005	Processing Appeals
FSC-PRO-01-008	Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme



FSC-PRO-01-009	Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-DIR-20-007	FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-GUI-60-005	Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards

6. Note on the interpretation of indicators

For each Criterion a number of indicators are listed. Where indicators are simply numbered, with no additional letter (e.g. Indicator 1.1.1), the indicator is intended to be applicable to **all sizes** and **types of forest and plantation**.

7. Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR)

The size of a forest organization determines to a large extent their capacity of being able to demonstrate compliance with indicators through transparent documentation as well as it determines the potential for positive and negative impacts on forest and ecosystems.

The following standard addresses the risk through indicators which are in some cases different for different organization sizes. Furthermore, the means of verification were used to implement the thinking of SIR. Knowing that the means of verification are not normative we are sure that the Certification Bodies and the Organizations will be thankful for that guidance and will use it. For many of the indicators, the possible corresponding means of verification (denoted in the standard by “verifiers”) is also indicated. The verifiers serve as an aid to the auditor in determining how an indicator may be assessed. The identified verifiers also help the forest enterprise to determine how they can demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the FSC Standard. However, the manner in which the individual requirements are assessed is ultimately at the discretion of the responsible certifier.

8. Principles, Criteria and National Indicators

<p>Principle* 1: Compliance with laws</p> <p>The <i>Organization*</i> shall* comply with all <i>applicable laws*</i>, regulations and <i>nationally-ratified*</i> international treaties, conventions and agreements.</p>	
<p>1.1. The <i>Organization*</i> shall* be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged <i>legal registration*</i>, with written authorization from the <i>legally competent*</i> authority for specific activities.</p>	
<p>1.1.1. Documents issued by the competent authority providing information about the legal form of <i>The Organization*</i>, and which entitle the holder to undertake all relevant forestry activities within the scope of the certificate, are available and unchallenged.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	
<p>1.2. The <i>Organization*</i> shall* demonstrate that the <i>legal*</i> status of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, including <i>tenure*</i> and <i>use rights*</i>, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.</p>	
<p>1.2.1. Documents issued by the competent authority indicating the property and details of ownership are available and unchallenged.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (land register record, map)</i></p> <p>1.2.2. The <i>Organization*</i> is in possession of documents detailing existing <i>use rights*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (hunting lease contract, use rights over mineral resources)</i></p>	
<p>1.3. The <i>Organization*</i> shall* have <i>legal*</i> rights to operate in the <i>Management Unit*</i>, which fit the <i>legal*</i> status of <i>The Organization*</i> and of the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and shall* comply with the associated <i>legal*</i> obligations in applicable national and <i>local laws*</i> and regulations and administrative requirements. The <i>legal*</i> rights shall* provide for harvest of products and/or supply of <i>ecosystem services*</i> from within the <i>Management Unit*</i>. The <i>Organization*</i> shall* pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.</p>	
<p>1.3.1. All activities undertaken in the <i>management unit*</i> are designed in such a way that they comply with the relevant laws, Grand Ducal ordinances, ministerial decrees and regulations, directives and communal prescriptions.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>1.3.2. There are no indications that <i>The Organization*</i> fails to pay statutory levies (taxes, social security contributions) in a <i>timely manner*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (complaints), interviews</i></p>	<p>see Annex A¹</p>

¹ Annex A: List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.

<p>1.3.3. All activities set out in the <i>management plan</i>* are designed in such a way that they comply with all <i>applicable laws</i>*.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (complaints), interviews</i></p>	
<p>1.4. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* develop and implement measures, and/or shall* engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the <i>Management Unit</i>* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.</p>	
<p>1.4.1. Measures are implemented to prevent illegal harvesting of wood, hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering, and to prevent illegal settlements and other prohibited activities.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews</i></p> <p>1.4.2. <i>The Organization</i>* cooperates with regulatory bodies responsible to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>1.4.3. If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: informing regulatory bodies (documents, interviews)</i></p>	
<p>1.5. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* comply with the <i>applicable national laws</i>*, local laws, <i>ratified</i>* international conventions and <i>obligatory codes of practice</i>*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the <i>Management Unit</i>*, and/or up to the point of first sale.</p>	
<p>1.5.1. <i>The Organization</i>* complies with the requirements of the European Timber Regulation (EUTR) and other applicable international conventions relating to the transportation and trade of wood up to the first point of sale.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	<p>see Annex B²</p>
<p>1.6. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* identify, prevent and resolve <i>disputes</i>* over issues of statutory or <i>customary law</i>*, which can be settled out of court in a <i>timely manner</i>*, through <i>engagement</i>* with <i>affected stakeholders</i>*.</p>	
<p>1.6.1. A procedure for dealing with complaints and resolving <i>disputes</i>* is developed and validated through engagement with <i>affected stakeholders</i>*.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>1.6.2. The procedure for dealing with complaints and resolving <i>disputes</i>* is publicly available at no cost.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>1.6.3. In the event of <i>disputes</i>* relating to <i>applicable laws</i>* and arising from the repercussions of management activities, <i>The Organization</i>* shall* in the first instance strive for an out of court settlement.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p>	

² Annex B: Addenda to the *criteria** and *indicators**



<p>1.6.4. <i>The Organization*</i> keeps up-to-date records of complaints, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. steps taken to address and resolve <i>disputes*</i>; 2. outcomes of all <i>dispute*</i> and complaint resolution processes, including <i>fair compensation*</i>; 3. measures, if applicable, and 4. unresolved <i>disputes*</i> and complaints, and the reasons why they have not been resolved. <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>1.6.5. Operations cease in areas where <i>disputes*</i> exist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. of <i>substantial magnitude*</i>; or 2. of <i>substantial duration*</i>; or 3. involving a <i>significant*</i> number of interests. <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents, interview</i></p> <p>1.6.6. Where an out of court settlement cannot be reached, the decision of the court shall be respected.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: administrative check, interviews with The Organization and affected stakeholders</i></p> <p>1.6.7. <i>The Organization*</i> has concluded a business liability insurance / self-insurance for possible claims for damages.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (contract, invoice)</i></p>	
<p>1.7. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and <i>shall*</i> comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, <i>The Organization* shall*</i> implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of management activities and the <i>risk*</i> of corruption.</p>	
<p>1.7.1. <i>The Organization*</i> implements applicable anti-corruption regulations and informs its personnel through a publicly available document of the applicable anti-corruption.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: document, interviews</i></p> <p>1.7.2. There are no known cases of corruption involving <i>The Organization*</i> or conflicts of interest.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: interviews</i></p> <p>1.7.3. Corrective measures are implemented in the event of corruption.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p>	
<p>1.8. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> demonstrate a <i>long-term*</i> commitment to adhere to the FSC <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i>, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment <i>shall*</i> be contained in a <i>publicly available*</i> document made freely available.</p>	
<p>1.8.1. <i>The Organization*</i> documents that it will implement a <i>long-term*</i> form</p>	



<p>of responsible forest management in accordance with FSC <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> and related Policies and <i>Standards*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (website, press statement, parish newsletter)</i></p> <p>1.8.2. The corresponding commitment is <i>publicly available*</i> free of charge.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (website), interviews</i></p>	
<p>Principle* 2: Workers*rights and employment conditions.</p> <p>The Organization* shall* maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*.</p>	
<p>2.1. <i>The Organization* shall* uphold*</i> the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labor Conventions.</p>	<p><i>see Annex B</i></p>
<p>2.1.1. Employment contracts, job descriptions and actual employment practices are in conformity with the eight ILO Core Labor Conventions.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (contract, job advertisement), interviews with workers</i></p> <p>2.1.2. <i>The Organization*</i> ensures the rights of its <i>workers*</i> to join works councils, trade unions and organizations.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews with workers</i></p> <p>2.1.3. <i>The Organization*</i> implements by applicable collective agreements.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	
<p>2.2. <i>The Organization* shall* promote gender equality*</i> in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of <i>engagement*</i> and management activities.</p>	
<p>2.2.1. Systems are implemented that promote <i>gender equality*</i> and prevent discrimination in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hiring and training; - wage and work conditions; - awarding of contracts; - participation/<i>engagement*</i> in consultation processes. <p><i>Verifiers: interviews with workers</i></p> <p>2.2.2. There are equal opportunities for men and women in job postings and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>2.2.3. Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>2.2.4. Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents and interviews</i></p> <p>2.2.5. Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents and interviews</i></p>	

<p>2.2.6. <i>The Organization*</i> involves all sexes equally in the composition and coordination of decision-making bodies.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews</i></p> <p>2.2.7. Confidential and effective measures are established for the reporting and the prevention of sexual harassment and discrimination.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: company instructions and rulings, bylaws, interviews</i></p>	
<p>2.3. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> implement health and safety practices to protect <i>workers*</i> from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices <i>shall*</i>, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.</p>	
<p>2.3.1. <i>The Organization*</i> knows the legal regulations regarding health and safety (Labor Code, Book III - Protection, security and health of employees) and they are implemented.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (commissions, contracts), interviews with workers and with the safety delegates (Nature and Forest Administration: délégué à la sécurité, other: travailleur désigné)</i></p> <p>2.3.2. <i>The Organization*</i> monitors and controls <i>forestry operations*</i> in an appropriate manner in order to ensure that work is carried out in compliance with the applicable safety regulations.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, site inspection, interviews with forest workers</i></p> <p>2.3.3. <i>Workers*</i> have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (invoices, inventory), site inspection</i></p> <p>2.3.4. Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, site inspection</i></p> <p>2.3.5. <i>The Organization*</i> maintains a record of all accidents occurring within <i>The Organization*</i> and evaluate these on an annual basis.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (records and evaluation of accidents)</i></p> <p>2.3.6. Internal health and safety practices are assessed following the occurrence of a severe incident or accident and, where necessary, revised.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>2.3.7. <i>The Organization*</i> complies with the regulations of the labor and social security legislation and makes certain that appointed contractors do the same.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents and interview</i></p> <p>2.3.8. In particular, the following is verified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indemnity insurance; - compliance with regulations pertaining to statutory social insurance; 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compliance with the EU posted worker directive for workers from EU Member States; - work permits for workers from non-EU Member States; - maintenance of a personnel file for each <i>worker*</i>. <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	
<p>2.4. <i>The Organization* shall* pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest* industry standards or other recognized forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*</i>, where these are higher than the <i>legal*</i> minimum wages. When none of these exist, <i>The Organization* shall* through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*</i>.</p>	
<p>2.4.1. Legislation and collective agreements relating to wages or, otherwise, the minimum wage in Luxembourg are complied with.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p>	
<p>2.5. <i>The Organization* shall* demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities.</i></p>	
<p>2.5.1. Work in the <i>management unit*</i> is undertaken by individuals possessing the corresponding professional training, preferably vocational forestry training or equivalent practical experience (with the exception of trainees).</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (training and course work certificates, self-declaration), interviews</i></p> <p>2.5.2. Up to date training records are kept for all relevant <i>workers*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (training certificates), interviews</i></p> <p>2.5.3. <i>The Organization*</i> provides its employees with information on and opportunities for participation in vocational further education.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (offers of training and education opportunities), interviews with workers</i></p> <p>2.5.4. When <i>The Organization*</i> employs staff, a training plan identifies awareness-raising and/or training necessary for effective and safe implementation of the management plan.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, training records</i></p> <p>2.5.5. The training plan takes the following topics into account for the staff members concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accident prevention, work safety and first aid (<i>criterion* 2.3</i>); - performance of dangerous activities or operations with particular responsibility (<i>criterion* 2.5</i>); - social and ecological impacts of management activities (<i>criterion* 4.5; criterion* 6.2</i>); 	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of <i>environmental values*</i> and <i>high conservation values*</i> and <i>habitat*</i> management (<i>criterion*</i> 6.1; <i>criterion*</i> 9.1; <i>criterion*</i> 6.6); - contact with dangerous substances, threats to people and the environment (<i>criterion*</i> 2.3; <i>criterion*</i> 10.7; <i>criterion*</i> 10.12); - equal opportunities, sexual harassment and discrimination (<i>criterion*</i> 2.2). <p><i>Verifiers: documents (offers of training and education opportunities), interviews with workers</i></p> <p>2.5.6. When these concern the topics listed in 2.5.5., contractors and their employees hold valid qualifications, certificates or attestations of awareness and/or training.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (training and course work certificates, self-declaration), interviews</i></p>	
<p>2.6. <i>The Organization*</i> through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>workers*</i> shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>workers*</i> for loss or damage to property, <i>occupational diseases*</i>, or <i>occupational injuries*</i> sustained while working for <i>The Organization*</i>.</p>	
<p>2.6.1. In order to provide compensation to <i>workers*</i> for work-related loss or damage of property and <i>occupational disease*</i> or <i>injuries*</i>, <i>The Organization*</i> shall comply with indicator 1.6.7.</p>	
<p><i>Principle* 3: Indigenous peoples** rights</i></p> <p><i>The Organization* shall* identify and uphold* Indigenous Peoples** legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories* and resources affected by management activities.</i></p> <p><u>Explanatory note:</u> There are no <i>indigenous peoples*</i>, as defined by the United Nations, in Luxembourg. The <i>principle*</i> is, therefore, not applicable in this form.</p> <p>Aspects of this <i>principle*</i> that are transferable to the interests of the local population are considered under <i>principle*</i> 4 (relations with the <i>local community*</i>) and principle 9 (<i>protection*</i> of sites of cultural and historical value).</p>	
<p><i>Principle* 4: Community* relations</i></p> <p><i>The Organization* shall* contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*.</i></p>	
<p>4.1. <i>The Organization* shall* identify the local communities* that exist within the Management Unit* and those that are affected by management activities. The Organization* shall* then, through engagement* with these local communities*, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest* resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*.</i></p> <p><i>Note: In Luxembourg local communities* are organized in, integrated to and</i></p>	



<p><i>represented by municipalities, in urban areas as well as in rural ones.</i></p>	
<p>4.1.1. <i>Local communities*</i> that exist in the <i>management Unit*</i> are identified. <i>Verifiers: documents (maps), interviews</i></p> <p>4.1.2. <i>The Organization</i> documents and respects the legal claims on its <i>management units*</i>. <i>Verifiers: documents (excerpt from the registry of deeds), interviews</i></p>	
<p>4.2. <i>The Organization* shall* recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of local communities* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories*. Delegation by local communities* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*.</i> <i>Note: In Luxembourg local communities* are organized in, integrated to and represented by municipalities, in urban areas as well as in rural ones.</i></p>	
<p>4.2.1. <i>The Organization*</i> provides a point of contact, where the <i>local communities*</i> can make suggestions for the protection of their rights and concerns. <i>Verifiers: documents (homepage, entry in the phonebook), interview</i></p> <p>4.2.2. <i>The Organization*</i> facilitates access by the <i>local community*</i> to traditional <i>non-timber forest products*</i> and forest services, provided this does not impair the vitality of the forest. <i>Verifiers: interviews with The Organization and stakeholders</i></p> <p>4.2.3. Any <i>dispute*</i> will be resolved in accordance with <i>criterion*</i> 1.6. <i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p>	
<p>4.3. <i>The Organization* shall* provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities.</i> <i>Note: In Luxembourg local communities* are organized in, integrated to and represented by municipalities, in urban areas as well as in rural ones.</i></p>	
<p>4.3.1. <i>The Organization*</i> ensures that its demand for labor, services and materials, and its own offer of wood and other products, is communicated locally. <i>Verifiers: organization <150 ha: interviews; organization >150 ha: documents (company instructions and rulings, bylaws, procurement and purchase directives), interviews</i></p> <p>4.3.2. <i>The Organization*</i> documents changes to the personnel status and the employment situation. <i>Verifiers: documents (personnel concept), interview</i></p>	



<p>4.3.3. A reduction in personnel is justified on the basis of operational needs and will be implemented in a socially acceptable manner. <i>Verifiers: documents (personnel concept), interview</i></p> <p>4.3.4. In the event of a reduction in staff numbers for operational reasons, <i>The Organization*</i> drafts a social plan in consensus with those affected. <i>Verifiers: documents (social plan, concepts), interviews with workers</i></p> <p>4.3.5. <i>The Organization*</i> occupies its personnel all year round and on a <i>long-term*</i> basis. <i>Verifiers: interviews with workers</i></p> <p>4.3.6. The <i>management unit*</i> can be used by local schools and educational organizations for educational purposes. <i>Verifiers: interviews, documents</i></p> <p>4.3.7. <i>The Organization*</i> provides training and internship opportunities or supports the provision of such opportunities. <i>Verifiers: interviews, documents</i></p>	
<p>4.4. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> implement additional activities, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the <i>scale*</i>, <i>intensity*</i> and socio-economic impact of its management activities. <i>Note: In Luxembourg local communities* are organized in, integrated to and represented by municipalities, in urban areas as well as in rural ones.</i> <u>The following indicators apply only to <i>organizations*</i> with more than 150 ha of forest.</u></p>	
<p>4.4.1. <i>The Organization*</i> organizes regular exchange with the <i>local community*</i> concerning contributions to local social and economic development. <i>Verifiers: interviews with The Organization and the local community</i></p> <p>4.4.2. In keeping with its management objectives, <i>The Organization*</i> supports projects and activities initiated by the <i>local community*</i> that contribute to the social and economic development at local level. <i>Verifiers: interviews with The Organization and the local community</i></p>	
<p>4.5. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, <i>shall*</i> take action to identify, avoid and mitigate <i>significant*</i> negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken <i>shall*</i> be proportionate to the <i>scale</i>, <i>intensity</i> and <i>risk*</i> of those activities and negative impacts. <i>Note: In Luxembourg local communities* are organized in, integrated to and represented by municipalities, in urban areas as well as in rural ones.</i></p>	
<p>4.5.1. Through engagement with <i>local communities*</i>, measures are imple-</p>	

<p>mented to identify, avoid and mitigate <i>significant*</i> negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews with The Organization and the local community</i></p> <p>4.5.2. When planning measures likely to have a significant impact, <i>The Organization*</i> informs the <i>affected stakeholders*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (information, correspondence), interviews with The Organization and the local community</i></p> <p>4.5.3. <i>The Organization*</i> implements regular controls of its duty to implement safety precautions and maintains a record of these.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (controls)</i></p>	<p>see Annex B</p>
<p>4.6. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>local communities*</i> and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of <i>The Organization*</i>.</p> <p><i>Note: In Luxembourg local communities* are organized in, integrated to and represented by municipalities, in urban areas as well as in rural ones.</i></p>	
<p>No indicators* envisaged. Reason: the requirements of this <i>criterion*</i> were fused with those of <i>criterion*</i> 1.6.</p>	
<p>4.7. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these <i>local communities*</i> hold <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i>. These sites shall be recognized by <i>The Organization*</i>, and their management and/or <i>protection*</i> shall be agreed through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i>.</p> <p><i>Note: In Luxembourg local communities* are organized in, integrated to and represented by municipalities, in urban areas as well as in rural ones.</i></p>	
<p>4.7.1. Listed monuments, field monuments and natural monuments subject to <i>legal*</i> protection and other sites of particular cultural and/or religious significance are registered, known within <i>The Organization*</i> and measures to protect them adhered to.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (correspondence, directories, acquisition and protection concepts, maps), site inspection, interviews</i></p> <p>4.7.2. Advice provided by <i>affected stakeholders*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> are considered.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (correspondence), interviews</i></p>	
<p>4.8. <i>The Organization*</i> shall <i>uphold*</i> the right of <i>local communities*</i> to <i>protect*</i> and utilize their <i>traditional knowledge*</i> and shall compensate <i>local communities*</i> for the utilization of such knowledge and their <i>intellectual property*</i>. A <i>binding agreement*</i> as per <i>Criterion*</i> 3.3 shall be concluded between <i>The Organization*</i> and the <i>local communities*</i> for such utilization through</p>	



<p><i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent*</i> before utilization takes place, and <i>shall*</i> be consistent with the <i>protection*</i> of <i>intellectual property*</i> rights.</p>	
<p>No indicators* envisaged. Reason: criterion* not relevant for <i>The Organization*</i> in Luxembourg.</p>	
<p>Principle* 5: Benefits from the forest* <i>The Organization* shall* efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the Management Unit* to maintain or enhance long-term* economic viability* and the range of social and environmental benefits.</i></p>	
<p>5.1. <i>The Organization* shall* identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities.</i> <i>Note:</i> In the context of the FSC Standard for Luxembourg, ‘local’ refers to the greater region encompassing Saarland – Lorraine – Luxembourg – Rheinland-Pfalz – Wallonia – Belgium’s French and German speaking community. It stretches between the Rhine, Moselle, Saar and Meuse, covering an area of 65 401 km² (http://www.granderegion.net/en, 10 May 2016).</p>	
<p>5.1.1. <i>The Organization* identifies the products and ecosystem services* provided by its management units* that can contribute to strengthening and diversifying value creation locally.</i> <i>Verifiers: interviews with The Organization</i></p> <p>5.1.2. <i>The Organization* uses, congruent with the stated objectives* of The Organization*, products and ecosystem services* provided by its management units* and/or makes these available to others in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy.</i> <i>Verifiers: documents (marketing results), interviews</i></p> <p>5.1.3. <i>When The Organization* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services*, the Ecosystem Services Procedure (FSC-PRO-30-006 V1-0 EN - Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools) is followed.</i> <i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	
<p>5.2. <i>The Organization* shall* normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained*.</i></p>	
<p>5.2.1. <i>The timber harvesting levels* are based on the best available information* on growth and yield, mortality rate, standing volume and the guarantee of ecosystem services*.</i> <i>Verifiers: organization > 150 ha: documents (forest management plans); organization < 150ha: interviews</i></p>	



<p>5.2.2. Based on the <i>timber harvesting level*</i> analysis done in 5.2.1, <i>The Organization*</i> defines a maximum allowable cut for timber over a period of 10 years.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>5.2.3. Over the ten-year planning period the total annual cuts do not exceed the <i>sustainable* timber harvesting level*</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (comparison of the allowable cut, business plan, harvesting statistics)</i></p> <p>5.2.4. <i>The Organization*</i> documents the annual timber harvest.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (harvesting statistics)</i></p> <p>5.2.5. The commercial supply and marketing of <i>non-timber forest products*</i> takes place on a <i>sustainable*</i> basis employing a <i>qualified method*</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (invoices, delivery notes), site inspection</i></p>	
<p>5.3. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> demonstrate that the positive and negative <i>externalities*</i> of operations are included in the <i>management plan*</i>.</p>	
<p>5.3.1. <i>The Organization*</i> makes certain that costs arising from negative social and ecological impacts can be compensated.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (reserve assets, insurance)</i></p> <p>5.3.2. <i>The Organization*</i> is aware of the positive social and ecological impacts of its forest management and incorporates these in the <i>management plan*</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: interviews with The Organization</i></p>	
<p>5.4. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of <i>The Organization*</i> where these are available, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i>. If these are not locally available, <i>The Organization* shall*</i> make <i>reasonable*</i> attempts to help establish these services.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> In the context of the FSC Standard for Luxembourg, 'local' refers to the greater region encompassing Saarland – Lorraine – Luxembourg – Rheinland-Pfalz – Wallonia – Belgium's French and German speaking community. It stretches between the Rhine, Moselle, Saar and Meuse, covering an area of 65 401 km² (http://www.granderegion.net/en, 10 May 2016).</p>	
<p>5.4.1. <i>The Organization*</i> contacts suitable local enterprises and suppliers when making enquiries for offers.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (documents relating to the awarding of contracts), interviews</i></p> <p>5.4.2. <i>The Organization*</i> considers the needs of the local economy and small enterprises by offering smaller lots and quantities.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (documents relating to the awarding of contracts), interviews</i></p>	

<p>5.4.3. In the event that no local processing, local products or services exist, <i>The Organization*</i> contributes to establishing solutions.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews</i></p>	
<p>5.5. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i>, its commitment to <i>long-term* economic viability*</i>.</p>	
<p>5.5.1. <i>The Organization*</i> plans for adequate funds in the budget and uses these to implement the <i>management plan*</i> in accordance with this standard.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: organization <150 ha: interviews; organization >150 ha: documents (annual accounts, balance sheet, operating data)</i></p> <p>5.5.2. The positive impacts of forest management identified under <i>indicator* 5.3.2</i> are incorporated in the analysis of the <i>long-term* economic viability*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews</i></p>	
<p><i>Principle* 6: Environmental values* and impacts</i></p> <p><i>The Organization* shall* maintain, conserve* and/or restore* ecosystem services* and environmental values* of the Management Unit*, and shall* avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.</i></p>	
<p>6.1. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> assess <i>environmental values*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> and those values outside the <i>Management Unit*</i> potentially affected by management activities. This assessment <i>shall*</i> be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary <i>conservation*</i> measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.</p>	
<p>6.1.1. <i>The Organization*</i> uses the <i>best available information*</i> concerning the <i>environmental values*</i> pertinent to its management and necessary to support <i>The Organization*</i> in meeting the requirements of <i>criteria* 6.2</i> and <i>6.3</i> and <i>principle* 8</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (maps, regulations)</i></p> <p>6.1.2. Assessments of <i>environmental values*</i> are conducted with a level of detail and frequency which is necessary to support <i>The Organization*</i> in meeting the requirements of <i>criteria* 6.2</i> and <i>6.3</i> and <i>principle* 8</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (maps, regulations), interviews</i></p>	<p>see Annex B</p>
<p>6.2. Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, <i>The Organization* shall*</i> identify and assess the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of potential impacts of management activities on the identified <i>environmental values*</i>.</p>	
<p>6.2.1. <i>The Organization*</i> assesses, from stand to landscape level, the impacts of its management activities on <i>environmental values*</i> in accordance with <i>indicator* 6.1.1</i> using the available information and incorporates this</p>	

<p>information in its management instruments (<i>indicator* 7.2.1</i>).</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (forest management plan, and/or annual economic planning, work and contractor orders), interviews, site inspection</i></p>	
<p>6.3. <i>The Organization* shall* identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values*, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of these impacts.</i></p>	
<p>6.3.1. <i>The Organization* plans and implements measures in such a way that negative impacts on the environmental values* are avoided or minimized.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (management instruments), site inspection, interviews</i></p> <p>6.3.2. <i>The Organization* refrains from measures that may be expected to cause significant impairments.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (management instruments), site inspection, interviews</i></p> <p>6.3.3. <i>Where negative impacts on environmental values* occur, measures are undertaken to avoid further damage. Damages that have already occurred are mitigated and/or repaired wherever possible.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (management instruments), site inspection, interviews</i></p>	
<p>6.4. <i>The Organization* shall* protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall* take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*.</i></p>	<p>see Annex B</p>
<p>6.4.1. <i>The Organization* identifies the occurrence of threatened species* or strictly protected* plant and animal species and their habitat* requirements, including connectivity* requirements, and their habitats*.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (sources of information, maps), interviews</i></p> <p>6.4.2. <i>In the event that threatened species* or a local population of a strictly protected species* may be significantly impaired by forest management, The Organization* adapts its management activities accordingly (e.g., by adapting the intensity and timing of harvesting).</i></p>	<p>see Annex B</p>

<p><i>Verifiers: documents (maps, directories, work and contractor contracts), site inspection</i></p>	
<p>6.5. <i>The Organization* shall* identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall* restore* a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration, including within plantations, shall* be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.</i></p> <p><i>Note:</i> The representative sample areas of native ecosystems* indicated under criterion 6.5 are known in Luxembourg as “Referenzflächen”. In Luxembourg representative sample areas* (or “Referenzflächen”) include natural forest reserves* (réserve forestière intégrale- Naturwaldreservate) and natural forest cells* (cellule en évolution libre - Naturwaldzellen). In the event of group certification, this criterion* is controlled at group level.</p>	
<p>6.5.1. <i>Best Available Information*</i> is used to identify <i>native ecosystems*</i> that would exist under <i>natural conditions*</i> within the <i>Management Unit*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>6.5.2. The <i>Organization*</i> demarcates a <i>conservation area network*</i> corresponding to at least 10 % of the <i>forest land*</i>. This <i>conservation area network*</i> contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>representative sample areas*</i>; - <i>habitat types*</i> within and outside of Natura 2000 areas; - <i>areas of high conservation value*</i> (HCV 1 and 3). <p><i>Verifiers: documents (maps)</i></p> <p>6.5.3. Through the <i>representative sample areas*</i> the longevity of the natural forest development is anchored in the stated <i>objectives*</i> of <i>The Organization*</i> and incorporated in planning (policy in accordance with <i>criterion* 7.1</i>).</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (policies, management plan)</i></p> <p>6.5.4. In order to minimize edge effects, the individual <i>representative sample areas*</i> normally exceed 100 ha and are a minimum of 10 ha.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (maps)</i></p> <p>6.5.5. <i>Organizations*/ group members</i> larger than 500 ha <i>forest land*</i> designate at least 5 % of their land as <i>representative sample areas*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>6.5.6. <i>The Organization*</i> avails of the <i>representative sample areas*</i> as <i>study and control areas*</i> for regular discussion of the development of the respective areas. The results are recorded.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p>	

<p>6.5.7. <i>Organizations</i>*/group members to which <i>indicator</i>* 6.5.5 does not apply adapt the management of their forests according to the closest <i>representative sample areas</i>*.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>6.5.8. Insofar as the owners of these sites are FSC certified, they make available the results of their evaluation upon request.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p>	
<p>6.6. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring <i>native species</i>* and <i>genotypes</i>*, and prevent losses of <i>biological diversity</i>*, especially through <i>habitat</i>* management in the <i>Management Unit</i>*. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.</p>	
<p>6.6.1. The management activities maintain the forest associations and the <i>habitat features</i>* occurring in the natural <i>ecosystem</i>* within which <i>The Organization</i>* is located.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.2. Management activities facilitate the <i>conservation</i>* of <i>forest-associated habitats</i>* or an improvement of their condition where these have been significantly eliminated.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.3. In order to conserve or to create a permanent <i>habitat</i>* for species that depend on old or dead wood, an operational strategy is determined and incorporated within the <i>management plan</i>*.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (old and dead wood concept)</i></p> <p>6.6.4. The operational strategy mentioned in 6.6.3. contains decisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the <i>biotope trees</i>* that are to remain in the forest <i>long-term</i>* and left to age naturally. A target of an average of four <i>biotope trees</i>* per hectare is sought; - dead wood normally remains in the forest. A guideline value of four trees per hectare is sought; - <i>old wood islands</i>*, which are normally demarcated around <i>biotope trees</i>* or dead wood. A guiding value of an average of 10 % of the <i>stand</i>* area belonging to the group ‘regeneration’ and/or the group ‘uneven aged high forest’ is sought. <p><i>Verifiers: documents (old and dead wood concept), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.5. The operational strategy mentioned in 6.6.3. considers aspects of work and road safety.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interview, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.6. <i>Biotope trees</i>*, with the exception of the selected, solitary broadleaf trees and <i>old wood islands</i>* in conifer stands, are marked over the course</p>	

<p>of forestry operations and/or recorded in a mapping system.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.7. Dead <i>biotope trees*</i> remain in the <i>management unit*</i> until they decay.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.8. <i>The Organization*</i> demonstrates the stepwise implementation of the operational strategy and of <i>The Organization's* objectives*</i> in accordance with <i>indicator*</i> 6.6.3 in an appropriate form.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (concept, maps), site inspection</i></p> <p>6.6.9. Thinnings take into consideration the <i>conservation*</i> of <i>biotope tree*</i> structures and of <i>old wood islands*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (work and contractor contracts), site inspection, interviews</i></p> <p>6.6.10. The game levels are adapted such that the regeneration of the tree species of the <i>natural forest association*</i> is possible without assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the forest owner demonstrates how this is to be achieved; - browsing and bark damage are recorded regularly employing recognized methods (e.g., browsing surveys and protective fencing); - the hunting plan is based on these results amongst others. <p><i>Verifiers: documents (concepts, results of browsing and bark damage inventories, hunting plans and statistics), interviews, site inspection</i></p>	
<p>6.7. <i>The Organization* shall* protect* or restore* natural watercourses*, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*. The Organization* shall* avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.</i></p>	
<p>6.7.1. <i>Protection*</i> measures are implemented to protect natural <i>watercourses*</i>, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i> and their <i>connectivity*</i>, including water quantity and water quality.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (maps, plans), interviews</i></p> <p>6.7.2. <i>The Organization*</i> knows the groundwater and <i>water body*</i> protection zones. Their <i>protection*</i> is ensured.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (maps, plans), interviews</i></p> <p>6.7.3. Where implemented <i>protection*</i> measures do not protect <i>watercourses*</i>, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i> and their <i>connectivity*</i>, water quantity or water quality from impacts of <i>forest*</i> management, restoration activities are implemented.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.7.4. Where natural <i>watercourses*</i>, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i> and their <i>connectivity*</i>, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by</p>	



<p>past activities on land and water by <i>The Organization*</i>, <i>restoration activities*</i> are implemented.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.7.5. Where continued degradation exists to <i>watercourses*</i>, <i>water bodies*</i>, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.7.6. Provided the protection function is ensured, <i>The Organization*</i> commits not to implement drainage schemes in its <i>management units*</i> and does not maintain existing drainage measures.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: site inspection, interviews</i></p>	
<p>6.8. <i>The Organization* shall* manage the landscape* in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or restore* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales* and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*.</i></p>	
<p>6.8.1. A rich mosaic of species and <i>habitats*</i> adapted to the <i>landscape*</i> is maintained.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: site inspection</i></p> <p>6.8.2. Where a rich mosaic of species and <i>habitats*</i> adapted to the <i>landscape*</i> has not been maintained this richness is <i>restored*</i> to the extent that it is possible.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>6.8.3. <i>The Organization*</i> gives the <i>management unit*</i> layered forest edges. The border to open land should have an irregular perimeter.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: site inspection</i></p>	
<p>6.9. <i>The Organization* shall* not convert natural forest* to plantations*, nor natural forests* or plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest* to non-forest* land use, except when the conversion:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and</i> b) <i>Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and</i> c) <i>Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.</i> 	



<p>6.9.1. There is no conversion of forest to <i>plantation</i>* or to non-forest land use, except when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the conversion affects a <i>very limited portion</i>* of the area and b) resultant disadvantages for nature protection are compensated by means of appropriate compensation and replacement measures within <i>The Organization</i>* that are distinct, secure and lasting, and c) <i>high conservation values</i>*, and the areas required for these, are demonstrably conserved, improved or newly created. <p><i>Verifiers: documents (permits with collateral clauses and compensation measures), site inspection</i></p>	
<p>6.10. <i>Management Units</i>* containing <i>plantations</i>* that were established on areas converted from <i>natural forest</i>* after November 1994 <i>shall</i>* not qualify for certification, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that <i>The Organization</i>* was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or b) The conversion affected a <i>very limited portion</i>* of the area of the <i>Management Unit</i>* and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term <i>conservation</i>* benefits in the <i>Management Unit</i>*. 	
<p>6.10.1. <i>Management units</i>* with <i>plantations</i>* that derived from <i>natural forest</i>* after 1994 are not certifiable.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	
<p><i>Principle* 7: Management planning</i></p> <p><i>The Organization* shall* have a management plan* consistent with its policies and objectives* and proportionate to scale, intensity and risks* of its management activities. The management plan* shall* be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote adaptive management*. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall* be sufficient to guide staff, inform affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* and to justify management decisions.</i></p>	
<p>7.1. <i>The Organization* shall*</i>, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and <i>objectives*</i> for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and <i>objectives*</i> <i>shall*</i> be incorporated into the <i>management plan*</i>, and publicized.</p>	
<p>7.1.1. <i>The Organization*</i> possess a written policy with ecological, social and economic <i>objectives*</i> that contribute to the implementation of this standard and from which <i>The Organization's* objectives*</i> derive.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>7.1.2. The policy and <i>objectives*</i>, or a summary thereof, is freely available.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (e.g., correspondence)</i></p>	

<p>7.2. <i>The Organization* shall* have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives* as established according to Criterion* 7.1. The management plan* shall* describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall* cover forest* management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of the planned activities.</i></p>	
<p>7.2.1. <i>The management plan* contains details of managerial activities, processes, strategies and measures that contribute to the achievement of the objectives*.</i> <i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>7.2.2. <i>The management plan* contains elements of the management checklist* and implements these.</i> <i>Verifiers: documents and/or interviews in accordance with the management checklist</i></p>	<p>see Annex B</p>
<p>7.3. <i>The management plan* shall* include verifiable targets* by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed.</i></p>	
<p>7.3.1. <i>The Organization* possess verifiable targets* necessary to monitor and assess the achievement of management objectives*. The Organization* determines the frequency of the assessment.</i> <i>Verifiers: documents (overview of objectives, data, plans)</i></p>	
<p>7.4. <i>The Organization* shall* update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.</i></p>	
<p>7.4.1. <i>The management plan* is revised on a regular basis and renewed periodically to incorporate the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - results of monitoring and evaluation including the certification audit; - outcomes of the engagement* of stakeholders; - new scientific and technological advances and - changes to ecological, social and economic circumstances/conditions. <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	
<p>7.5. <i>The Organization* shall* make publicly available* a summary of the management plan* free of charge. Excluding confidential information*, other relevant components of the management plan* shall* be made available to affected stakeholders* on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.</i></p>	

<p>7.5.1. <i>The Organization*</i> makes the <i>management plan*</i> or a summary thereof with corresponding maps available free of charge upon request. <i>Confidential information*</i> is excepted.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews with stakeholders</i></p> <p>7.5.2. <i>The Organization*</i> permits, upon request, <i>affected stakeholders*</i> access to the planning content of relevance to them or make these plans available subject to reimbursement of the actual cost. <i>Confidential information*</i> is excepted.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (corresponding requests and the responses of The Organization), interviews</i></p>	
<p>7.6. <i>The Organization* shall*</i>, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, proactively and transparently engage <i>affected stakeholders*</i> in its management planning and monitoring processes, and <i>shall*</i> engage <i>interested stakeholders*</i> on request.</p> <p><i>Intention:</i> When engagement has already taken place satisfactorily beforehand with all stakeholders* in the framework of other regulatory or contractual mechanisms, the implementation of a new engagement process is not mandatory for aspects already dealt with by these mechanisms (e.g.: Programme Forestier National, Comité de suivi Natura 2000). This does not release the organization from its requirement to respond to stakeholders' requests (7.6.3). Additionally, if a significant number of stakeholders are dissatisfied with the conditions in which the former engagement process took place, a new process must be conducted.</p>	
<p>7.6.1. <i>Affected stakeholders*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> are identified and a list is kept up to date.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (list of affected stakeholders and interested stakeholders)</i></p> <p>7.6.2. <i>Affected and interested stakeholders*</i> are provided with an opportunity for engagement concerning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. management activity monitoring and planning processes that affect their interests, and 2. identification of the means of avoiding or reducing this impact. <p><i>Verifiers: documents (council minutes, publication in official gazettes or newspapers), interviews with stakeholders</i></p> <p>7.6.3. The engagement process is planned (mechanisms, content, etc.) according to the context and challenges in order to ensure the quality of the dialogue and to maximize participation by the stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents correspondence, interviews with stakeholders</i></p> <p>7.6.4. An up-to-date record is kept of the engagement processes carried out, the requests received from stakeholders and the responses given to</p>	



them. <i>Verifiers: documents</i>	
Principle* 8: Monitoring and assessment	
The Organization* shall* demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the management objectives*, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the Management Unit*, are monitored* and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, in order to implement adaptive management*.	
8.1. The Organization* shall* monitor the implementation of its Management Plan*, including its policies and management objectives*, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets*.	
8.1.1. The Organization* collects data by means of which the achievement of the management objectives* and any possible impacts of activities can be assessed. <i>Verifiers: documents, interviews with The Organization</i>	
8.2. The Organization* shall* monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit*, and changes in its environmental condition.	
8.2.1. The impacts of management activities on environmental values* and on social aspects, as well as changing environmental conditions, are observed employing the monitoring checklist*. <i>Verifiers: documents and/or interviews in accordance with the 'monitoring checklist'</i>	see Annex B
8.3. The Organization* shall* analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.	
8.3.1. The results of the monitoring process are incorporated into revisions of the operational instruments* in accordance with indicator* 7.4.1 (adaptive management*). <i>Verifiers: documents, interviews with The Organization</i>	
8.4. The Organization* shall* make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information*.	
8.4.1. The monitoring results or a summary thereof is made publicly available* free of charge. Confidential information* is excepted. <i>Verifiers: documents (e.g., audit report), interviews</i>	
8.5. The Organization* shall* have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit* that are marketed as FSC certified.	
8.5.1. The Organization* has an internal system for the control of the flow	

<p>of goods ensuring that every product (lot, individual stem) sold as FSC certified was harvested and/or produced within the applicable certified area.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (sales invoices)</i></p> <p>8.5.2. <i>The Organization*</i> compiles information about all products stemming from the <i>management unit*</i> and documents at a minimum the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree species; - product; - volume (or quantity) of the product; - information by means of which to trace the material from the forest plot onwards; - time of harvesting; - whether sold as FSC certified or not. <p><i>Verifiers: documents (sales invoices)</i></p> <p>8.5.3. <i>The Organization*</i> retains invoices for FSC certified timber for minimum five years. The invoices include at a minimum the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name and address of the buyer; - date of sale; - tree species; - product description; - sale quantity; - certificate number; - label 'FSC 100 %' identifying FSC certified products. <p><i>Verifiers: documents (sales invoices)</i></p>	
<p><i>Principle* 9: High Conservation Values*</i></p> <p><i>The Organization* shall* maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*.</i></p>	
<p>9.1. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i>, <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and other means and sources, <i>shall*</i> assess and record the presence and status of the following <i>High Conservation Values*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i>, proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the <i>High Conservation Values*</i>:</p> <p>HCV 1 - Species diversity. Concentrations of <i>biological diversity*</i> including endemic species, and <i>rare*</i>, <i>threatened*</i> or endangered species, that are <i>significant*</i> at global, regional or national levels.</p> <p>HCV 2 – <i>Landscape*-level ecosystems*</i> and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large <i>landscape*-level ecosystems*</i> and <i>ecosystem*</i> mosaics that are <i>significant*</i> at global, regional or national levels, and that contain</p>	

<p>viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p> <p>HCV 3 – <i>Ecosystems*</i> and <i>habitats*</i>. <i>Rare*</i>, <i>threatened*</i>, or endangered <i>ecosystems*</i>, <i>habitats*</i> or <i>refugia*</i>.</p> <p>HCV 4 – <i>Critical* ecosystem services*</i>. <i>Basic ecosystem services*</i> in <i>critical*</i> situations, including <i>protection*</i> of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</p> <p>HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of <i>local communities*</i> or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through <i>engagement*</i> with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> and <i>landscapes*</i> of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of <i>critical*</i> cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of <i>local communities*</i> or Indigenous Peoples, identified through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i> or Indigenous Peoples.</p>	
<p>9.1.1. <i>High conservation values*</i> are recorded and localized and assessed with the aid of available information (see Annex B – HCV Framework for Luxembourg).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (maps, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation management plans, ANF database)</i></p> <p>9.1.2. <i>Affected stakeholders*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> with a corresponding interest in the preservation of <i>high conservation values*</i> are involved in the evaluation.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews with stakeholders</i></p>	<p>see Annex B – HCV Framework for Luxembourg</p>
<p>9.2. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified <i>High Conservation Values*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i>, <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and experts.</p>	
<p>9.2.1. Based on the <i>best available information*</i>, <i>The Organization*</i> identifies threats to the <i>high conservation values*</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>9.2.2. <i>The Organization*</i> develops effective management strategies and measures to maintain and enhance the identified <i>high conservation values*</i> and to maintain the associated <i>high conservation value areas*</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>9.2.3. <i>Affected stakeholders*</i>, <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and experts are integrated in the development of management strategies and measures that maintain and enhance the protection aims in relation to <i>high conservation values*</i>.</p>	



<p><i>Verifiers: documents (procedures), interviews with stakeholders and experts</i></p>	
<p>9.3. <i>The Organization* shall* implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall* implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.</i></p>	
<p>9.3.1. <i>High conservation values* and the high conservation value areas* on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced. This includes the implementation of the strategies developed.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, site inspection, interviews</i></p> <p>9.3.2. <i>The strategies and activities guard against damages and risks to high conservation values*. This is the case even though the scientific principles are incomplete or inconclusive, and although the effective threat to, and susceptibility of, high conservation values* has not yet been confirmed.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, site inspection, interviews</i></p> <p>9.3.3. <i>Management activities representing a threat to high conservation values* are halted immediately and measures to restore* and protect the high conservation values* are instigated.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, site inspection, interviews</i></p>	
<p>9.4. <i>The Organization* shall* demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values*, and shall* adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection*. The monitoring shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and shall* include engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.</i></p>	
<p>9.4.1. <i>Periodic monitoring evaluates:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the implementation of strategies;</i> - <i>the status of the high conservation values* and the areas in which they occur;</i> - <i>the effectiveness of the management strategies and activities for the protection or enhancement of the high conservation values*.</i> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>9.4.2. <i>The monitoring includes the incorporation of affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>9.4.3. <i>The monitoring is of a scale, level of detail and frequency necessary to identify changes to the high conservation values*. This is in connection with the findings of the original evaluation and the protection status of the corresponding high conservation values*.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents and/or interviews in accordance with the</i></p>	

<p><i>'monitoring checklist'</i></p> <p>9.4.4. Management strategies and activities are adapted where monitoring or other new information reveal that these are inadequate to guarantee the maintenance and/or enhancement of the <i>high conservation values</i>*.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p>	
<p>Principle* 10: Implementation of management activities</p> <p>Management activities conducted by or for <i>The Organization</i>* for the <i>Management Unit</i>* shall* be selected and implemented consistent with <i>The Organization</i>*'s economic, environmental and social policies and <i>objectives</i>* and in compliance with the <i>Principles</i>* and <i>Criteria</i>* collectively.</p>	
<p>10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the <i>management plan</i>*, <i>The Organization</i>* shall*, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more <i>natural conditions</i>*.</p>	
<p>10.1.1. Reforestation occurs in a <i>timely manner</i>* and restores more <i>natural conditions</i>*.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: site inspection, interviews</i></p>	
<p>10.2. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the <i>management objectives</i>*. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* use <i>native species</i>* and local <i>genotypes</i>* for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.</p>	<p>see Annex B</p>
<p>10.2.1. Natural regeneration has priority. Deviations from the principle of natural regeneration are possible in the case of the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - artificial regeneration for the transformation of a non-<i>site-appropriate</i>* and/or <i>alien</i>* stocking, including the avoidance of natural regeneration of non-<i>site-appropriate species</i>* and/or <i>alien species</i>* provenances; - artificial regeneration for the transformation/conversion of coppice; - promotion of <i>native</i>*, <i>site-appropriate</i>* tree species for site establishment under difficult conditions (e.g., dense <i>Rubus</i> cover, browsing); - maintenance of protection functions, <i>restoration</i>* of degraded forest stands and filling-in to achieve economic <i>objectives</i>*, structuring of the stand; - <i>native tree species</i>* for the purposes of promoting <i>biodiversity</i>* and adapting to the climate. <p><i>Verifiers: site inspection, interviews</i></p> <p>10.2.2. <i>The Organization</i>* only uses <i>site-appropriate</i>* tree species that correspond with the stated <i>objectives</i>* in accordance with <i>criterion</i>* 7.1.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: site inspection, interviews</i></p>	

<p>10.2.3. Where planting is unavoidable, only plants and seed of known provenance are used.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p> <p>10.2.4. The tree species used in the event of planting are <i>native*</i> and stem from recommended regional <i>genotypes*</i> unless there is a clear and compelling reason justifying the use of <i>genotypes*</i> from outside of the region or of <i>alien species*</i>.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>10.2.5. Where <i>The Organization*</i> uses <i>genotypes*</i> of <i>native tree species*</i> not from the region this occurs on the basis of up-to-date recommendations made by forest research institutions, and relating in particular to climate change.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	
<p>10.3. <i>The Organization*</i> shall* only use <i>alien species*</i> when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled, and effective mitigation measures are in place.</p>	<p>see Annex B</p>
<p>10.3.1. The planting or sowing of <i>invasive* alien tree species*</i> is prohibited.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.2. In the event that <i>stands*</i> of <i>invasive*</i>, <i>alien species*</i> already exist, these are monitored by <i>The Organization*</i>. Where negative impacts occur, <i>The Organization*</i> implements measures to minimize and mitigate these impacts.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.3. The planting or sowing of <i>site-appropriate*</i>, <i>alien tree species*</i> is permissible on an individual or <i>groupwise*</i> basis to the extent that the long-term development of the stands toward the <i>natural forest associations*</i> is not endangered.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (forest management planning), interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.4. The proportion of <i>alien tree species*</i> is regulated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in HCV3 forests the proportion of <i>alien tree species*</i> is permanently 0 %. A higher proportion prompts the immediate initiation of forest management activities to produce a reduction; - in the <i>stands affected by article 17 of the Nature Conservation Law*</i>, <i>The Organization*</i> develops a concept within which the proportion of <i>alien tree species*</i> is set out. The proportion of <i>alien species*</i> depends on the rarity of the current forest association and the extent of its need for protection. The maximum proportion of <i>alien tree species*</i> is 25 % of the total area of the <i>stand*</i>. In the event of 	

<p>a higher proportion, forest management activities are initiated immediately to produce a reduction.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (concept, forest management plan), interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.5. In the <i>stands not affected by article 17 of the Nature Conservation Law*</i>, a proportion of a minimum of 30 % <i>native tree species*</i> is sought. The following regulations are followed in this regard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The Organization*</i> sets out in its <i>silvicultural* concepts and plans</i> how the <i>objective*</i> is to be achieved; - in the event of artificial regeneration measures, a minimum of 30 % <i>native tree species*</i> are introduced; - higher proportions of <i>alien tree species*</i> are regulated through management activities and within the timeframe of the usual harvesting age. <p><i>Verifiers: documents (concept, forest management plan), interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.3.6. Where <i>The Organization*</i> uses <i>alien species*</i> on an area of more than 50 ares, the corresponding impacts are identified and minimized. This is documented based on the most up-to-date recommendations made by forest research institutions, particularly in relation to climate change. The following impacts are given particular consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the soil structure and fertility; - on the water quality and quantity; - on the <i>landscape*</i> to an appropriate scale; - on the vegetation dynamics and the conservation of <i>habitats*</i>; - on the local socio-economic dynamics (jobs, recreation, ...). <p><i>Verifiers: documents</i></p>	
<p>10.4. <i>The Organization* shall* not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*.</i></p>	
<p>10.4.1. <i>Genetically modified organisms* are not used.</i></p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (invoices)</i></p>	
<p>10.5. <i>The Organization* shall* use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.</i></p>	
<p>10.5.1. <i>The Organization*</i> adopts appropriate silvicultural practices to protect the remaining <i>stand*</i>, the natural regeneration, the soil, <i>water bodies*</i> and wild animals.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (forest management plan), interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.5.2. Harvesting for regeneration occurs on an individual stem or <i>group-wise*</i> basis. <i>The Organization*</i> develops a concept setting out the areas</p>	

<p>and the timeframe for the <i>groupwise</i>* harvesting. The size of the <i>group</i>* depends on the rarity of the current forest association and the extent of its need for protection. The maximum expanse, which is not exceeded, is 50 ares.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (forest management plan, interviews, site inspection)</i></p> <p>10.5.3. In the case of the following exceptions, subject to prior communication of a valid justification to the certifier, harvesting in excess of 50 ares is possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the natural regeneration of oak; - the conversion of <i>unstable</i>* or unnatural stands; - species conservation and <i>biotope</i>* tending measures undertaken on the basis of nature conservation expertise; - acute <i>forest renewal measures undertaken for the purposes of forest protection</i>* in situations where widespread dieback on areas >1 ha is expected. <p><i>Verifiers: documents, site inspection</i></p>	
<p>10.6. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* minimize or avoid the use of <i>fertilizers</i>*. When <i>fertilizers</i>* are used, <i>The Organization</i>* shall* demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values</i>*, including soils.</p>	
<p>10.6.1. <i>The Organization</i>* refrains from fertilizing and liming.</p>	
<p>10.7. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* use integrated pest management and <i>silviculture</i>* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical <i>pesticides</i>*. <i>The Organization</i>* shall* not use any chemical <i>pesticides</i>* prohibited by FSC policy. When <i>pesticides</i>* are used, <i>The Organization</i>* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values</i>* and human health.</p>	
<p>10.7.1. <i>Pesticides</i>* and <i>biological control agents</i>* are not used. Exceptions are officially prescribed applications. In the event of an officially prescribed application, the following is heeded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the directive ordering the use of <i>pesticides</i>* and <i>biological control agents</i>* is issued by the Minister having environment in his attributions; - <i>The Organization</i>* notifies the certifier of the use of <i>pesticides</i>* and <i>biological control agents</i>* in advance and justifies and documents this for the purposes of subsequent assessment. For each application, the trade name, active ingredient, the quantity applied, the site treated and the date of application of the biocide and of the timber sale is verifiable; 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The Organization*</i> advocates that priority be given to <i>biological control agents*</i>; - <i>The Organization*</i> only sells felled timber which has been treated with or contaminated by <i>pesticides*</i> as FSC certified at least six months after the last application; - where <i>pesticides*</i> and <i>biological control agents*</i> have been applied, <i>The Organization*</i> demonstrates compliance with <i>legal*</i> regulations. <i>Verifiers: documents (official directive, documentation relating to the application, invoices)</i> <p>10.7.2. Chemical <i>pesticides*</i> prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the <i>Management Unit*</i> unless FSC has granted derogation. <i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.7.3. In the event of the use of <i>pesticides*</i> or <i>biological control agents*</i>, <i>The Organization*</i> reduces the quantity applied to the greatest extent possible and preserves neighboring sites from negative impacts. <i>Verifiers: documents (work orders), interviews</i></p> <p>10.7.4. Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health from <i>pesticides*</i> or <i>biological control agents*</i> use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs. <i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p>	
<p>10.8 <i>The Organization* shall*</i> minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of <i>biological control agents*</i> in accordance with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i>. When <i>biological control agents*</i> are used, <i>The Organization* shall*</i> prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i>.</p>	
<p>No indicators* envisaged; content addressed under criterion* 10.7.</p>	
<p>10.9. <i>The Organization* shall*</i> assess <i>risks*</i> and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from <i>natural hazards*</i> proportionate to <i>scale, intensity, and risk*</i>.</p>	
<p>10.9.1. <i>The Organization*</i> assesses <i>natural hazards*</i> affecting <i>The Organization*</i>. <i>Verifiers: forestry enterprises with forestry personnel: documents (corresponding concepts produced by ANF, silvicultural guidelines, infrastructure concepts, etc.); others: interviews</i></p> <p>10.9.2. Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified <i>risks*</i>. <i>Verifiers: forestry enterprises with forestry personnel: documents (corresponding concepts produced by ANF, silvicultural guidelines, infrastructure concepts, etc.); others: interviews</i></p>	

<p>10.10. <i>The Organization* shall* manage infrastructural development*</i>, transport activities and <i>silviculture*</i> so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to <i>rare and threatened species*</i>, <i>habitats*</i>, <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>landscape values*</i> are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.</p>	
<p>10.10.1. <i>The Organization*</i> adapts the <i>infrastructure*</i> to the needs of <i>long-term*</i> forest management and arranges this <i>infrastructure*</i> in a manner appropriate to the terrain and taking into consideration the local conditions and ecological values so that as little forest soil is impacted upon as possible.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.2. To achieve the objective outlined in 10.10.1., <i>The Organization*</i> develops a concept that sets out the distance between skid trails as determined by ecological, economic and social aspects.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (extraction track concept), interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.3. There is no driving across the forest floor. Transport activities are restricted to forest roads and skid trails established for this purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements are documented in writing. • Controls and sanctions in the event of infractions are defined. <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>10.10.4. The skid trails are clearly marked in advance of harvesting activities. Priority is given to existing skid trails wherever possible.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (maps, rough sketch), site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.5. To minimize the impairment of the forest ecosystem as a consequence of <i>infrastructure*</i> measures, <i>The Organization*</i> employs an ecologically compatible mineral mixture, preferably consisting of regional stone material.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: documents (invoices), interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.10.6. The organization of works spans the choice of timing of operations, the work process, the machinery and equipment used and the formulation of requirements in work orders and in contract with the contractors employed.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: site inspection, documents</i></p> <p>10.10.7. If economically and technically feasible, forwarding is done with horses.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: site inspection, documents</i></p> <p>10.10.8. Soil preparation measures do not extend to the mineral soil. Any exposure of the mineral soil necessary in exceptional cases to support the sought after regeneration of <i>site-appropriate*</i> tree species of the <i>natural forest association*</i> occurs in strips or punctually.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Verifiers: site inspection</i></p>	

<p>10.11. <i>The Organization* shall* manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products* so that environmental values* are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.</i></p>	
<p>10.11.1. Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and <i>non-timber forest products*</i> are implemented in a manner that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in <i>Criterion* 6.1.</i></p> <p>10.11.2. Harvesting of whole tree is not allowed <i>Verifiers: site inspection</i></p> <p>10.11.3. <i>Non-merchantable timber*</i> generally remains in the forest. The exploitation of <i>non-merchantable timber*</i> is restricted to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - traffic safety measures, embankment management measures and the cutting of structural clearances along paths and public roads, where a return of the harvested timber to the stand cannot be justified economically; - legally or officially stipulated measures in the context of flood protection; - exploitation arising from the opening of skid trails; only in the event of first connection to the <i>infrastructure*</i>; - nature conservation measures in accordance with <i>criterion* 6.4;</i> - isolated instances of a lower deviation from the merchantable timber limit during the working of area lots by <i>non-commercial firewood gatherers*</i>; - forest protection measures in conifer stands deemed to be especially threatened. <i>The Organization*</i> documents the timing, area and quantity of the <i>non-merchantable timber*</i> exploited or foreseen for exploitation. <i>Verifiers: site inspection, documents (official requirements, regulations)</i> <p>10.11.4. Damage arising during felling and forwarding, and damage to the natural regeneration and to the soil is minimized. <i>Verifiers: site inspection, documents (regulations), interviews</i></p> <p>10.11.5. All machines with oil hydraulic parts are equipped with so-called 'emergency kits' (binder, collecting vessels, etc.) in case of damage. <i>Verifiers: documents, interviews, site inspection</i></p> <p>10.11.6. <i>The Organization*</i> ensures that <i>biologically degradable*</i> hydraulic fluids are used during <i>forestry operations*</i> and during commercial firewood harvesting insofar as this is technically possible. <i>Verifiers: documents (regulations, invoices), interviews</i></p> <p>10.11.7. Indicator 10.11.6. applies for timber transport vehicles with a date</p>	

<p>of first registration after 1 January 2020.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (regulations, invoices), interviews</i></p> <p>10.11.8. Indicator 10.11.6. does not apply to tractors and accessory equipment used by <i>non-commercial firewood gathers*</i> and which leak no oil.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents, interviews</i></p> <p>10.11.9. In the <i>management unit*</i> machines are only refueled on hard-surfaced roads.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: site inspection</i></p>	
<p>10.12. <i>The Organization* shall* dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner.</i></p>	
<p>10.12.1. <i>Waste materials*</i> are disposed in an environmentally appropriate way and in accordance with legal requirements.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: documents (waste disposal regulations), site inspection, interviews</i></p> <p>10.12.2. <i>The Organization*</i>, and all organizations working within the <i>management unit*</i>, are familiar with waste disposal policy and implement it accordingly.</p> <p><i>Verifiers: interviews, site inspection</i></p>	



9. Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard

Annex A: List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

The following is the minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in FSC-STD-60-004(International Generic Indicators).

1. Legal* rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure* and management rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Civil Code • Amended Law of 25 May 1964 concerning the consolidation of rural properties • Law of 19 March 1988 on notification of landed property transactions relating to co-ownership • Law of 18 April 2001 on copyright, related rights and databases • Law of 25 July 2002 reorganising the Land Registry • Law of 25 July 2002 creating and regulating the professions of surveyor and official surveyor • Law of 11 November 2003 relating to the notification of landed property transactions • Law of 31 March 2004 amending the amended law of 19 March 1988 on notification of landed property transactions relating to co-ownership • Law of 19 July 2004 concerning municipal planning and urban development • Law of 5 June 2009 creating the Nature and Forestry Administration (Administration de la nature et des forêts /ANF) • Grand-Ducal Regulation (RGD) of 11 June 2009 determining the number and composition of ANF districts • Law of 26 July 2010 transposing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) into national law.
1.2 Concession licenses	Not applicable
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order of 13 August 1669 on Forestry - Section XV, art. 1 • Law of 8 October 1920 concerning the management of woodland under administration (p. 1179) • Law of 8 April 2014 amending the amended royal Grand-Ducal Edict of 1 June 1840 concerning the organisation of forestry
1.4 Harvesting permits	Not applicable
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Not applicable
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amended Law of 12 February 1979 concerning value added tax • RGD of 6 January 1995 concerning the rules applicable to harvesting, growing and improvement operations, and sales in woods under administration
2.3 Income and profit taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amended Law of 4 December 1967 concerning income tax
3. Timber harvesting activities	

<p>3.1 Timber harvesting regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Code • Edict, Order and Regulation of Archdukes Albert and Isabelle of 14 September 1617 on Forestry. Art. 13 (L. sp. E. and F., p. 17) • Edict, Order and Regulation of Archdukes Albert and Isabelle of 14 September 1617 on Forestry. Art. 67 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 17) • Edict, Order and Regulation of Archdukes Albert and Isabelle of 14 September 1617 on Forestry. Arts. 80-86 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 17) • Order of 13 August 1669 on Forestry. Section III, art. 18 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 18). Section XXXII, art. 12/13 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 24) • Order of 13 August 1669 on Forestry. Section XXVII, art. 12 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 20). Section XXVII art. 40 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 2). • Order of 13 August 1669 on Forestry. Section XXVII, art. 19/21/22 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 20/21) • Order of 13 August 1669 on Forestry. Section XXVII, art. 32 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 21) • Order of 13 August 1669 on Forestry. Section XXXII, art. 10/11 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 19/23) • Order and Regulation on Woodlands of 30 December 1754. Art. 24/25 • Order of the Provincial Council of 25 February 1775 on the conservation of broom (L.sp. E. and F., p. 25) • Order of the Provincial Council of 22 July 1775 prohibiting the gathering of any fruits in woodlands (L.sp. E. and F., p. 25) • Decree of 24 July 1779 concerning acorn harvesting and grazing in woodlands (L.sp. E. and F., p. 26) • Order of 9 March 1789 concerning the sale of firewood, arts. 1/2 (L.sp. E. and F., p. 27) • Decree of 28 September to 6 October 1791 concerning rural property and customs and rural policing. Section II, art. 10 (L.sp. E. and F. p. 5) • Decree of 28 September to 6 October 1791 concerning rural property and customs and rural policing. Section II, arts. 18/24/38 (L.sp. P.r., p. 5/6/8) • Decree of 28 September to 6 October 1791 concerning rural property and customs and rural policing • Order of 11 June 1814 of the Governor General of the Bas-Rhin relating to May felling (L.sp. E. and F., p. 27) • Order of 22 September 1814 of the Governor General of the Bas-Rhin relating to May felling (L.sp. E. and F., p. 28) • Royal Grand-Ducal Order of 1 June 1840 concerning the organisation of forestry (p. 133) arts. 13 and 14 (p. 139) • Royal Grand-Ducal Order of 6 July 1843 concerning the sale of State and municipal timber prior to felling (p. 481) • Law of 12 May 1905 concerning the clearing of wooded properties. - Woodlands subject to the legislation governing forests and forestry (p. 429) (L.sp. E. and F. p.28) • Ministerial Order of 8 May 1922 concerning the department responsible for managing woodlands under administration (p. 479) • Ministerial Order of 22 July 1924 concerning the insurance of woods under administration against the risks of fire (p. 451) • Law of 30 January 1951 seeking to protect woodlands - Woods in private hands (p. 137) (L.sp. E. and F., p. 29) • Instructions of 18 November 1952 concerning the management of forests subject to the legislation governing forests and forestry (p. 1234) • Law of 14 July 1971 concerning the protection of plants and plant products against harmful organisms (p. 1202)
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- RGD of 27 July 1971 concerning measures to be taken to prevent the introduction and propagation of harmful organisms (p. 1259)
- Abrogation of arts. 1-26 and annexes I-VII and IX of the RGD of 27 July 1971
- RGD of 11 August 1974 amending and supplementing the RGD of 27 July 1971 concerning measures to be taken to prevent the introduction and propagation of harmful organisms (p. 1392)-Abrogated R. of 9 August 1980, excepting arts.8-10
- Abrogation of the RGD of 11 August 1974, except for arts. 8-10.
- RGD of 15 September 1976 amending and supplementing the amended RGD of 27 July 1971 concerning measures to be taken to prevent the introduction and propagation of harmful organisms (p. 970) (carnations)
- RGD of 21 January 1980 concerning measures to be taken to prevent the introduction and propagation of the racoon (p. 32)
- RGD of 9 August 1980 concerning measures to be taken in relation to the importation, exportation and transit of plants, plant products and soil (p. 1438)
- RGD of 14 March 1986 amending that of 9 August 1980 (p.942) - Abrogated R. of 27 February 1989
- RGD of 27 February 1987 amending that of 9 August 1980 (p. 129) - Abrogated R. of 27 February 1989
- RGD of 27 February 1989 concerning measures to be taken in relation to the importation, exportation and transit of plants, plant products and soil (p. 224)
- Abrogation of the RGDs of 9 August 1980, 14 March 1986 and 27 February 1987
- Instructions of 11 March 1987 amending and supplementing those of 18 November 1952 concerning the management of forests subject to the legislation governing forests and forestry (not published)
- Law of 16 June 1989 amending Book I of the Code of Criminal Investigation and other legal provisions (art. IX) (p. 774)
- RGD of 28 May 1993 establishing protection measures against the introduction and propagation of organisms harmful to plants or plant products (p. 672) - Abrogation of the RGD of 27 February 1989 as amended
- RGD of 20 April 1994 applying the provisions of Article 7 paragraph 6a of the RGD of 28 May 1993 (p. 639)
- RGD of 28 April 1994 amending the annexes to the RGD of 28 May 1993 (p. 697)
- RGD of 6 January 1995 concerning the rules applicable to harvesting, growing and improvement operations, and to sales in woods under administration, art. 15 (p.82)
- RGD of 27 April 1995 amending the annexes to the RGD of 28 May 1993 (p. 1208)
- RGD of 24 July 1995 amending the RGD of 28 May 1993 (p. 1575)
- RGD of 31 July 1995 executing Article 4 of the Law of 7 April 1909 on the reorganisation of the Forestry Administration, arts. 22 and 32 (p. 1821)
- RGD of 31 July 1995 executing Article 27 of the Law of 7 April 1909 on the reorganisation of the Forestry Administration, article 20 (p. 1821)
- Law of 13 January 1997 relating to control of the use and dissemination of genetically modified organisms
- RGD of 27 January 1997 amending the annexes to the amended RGD of 28 May 1993 establishing protection measures against the introduction and propagation of organisms harmful to plants and plant products (p. 608)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Circular of 3 June 1999 concerning guidelines for a form of forestry in harmony with nature (p. 777) • Law of 19 January 2004 concerning protection of the natural environment and natural resources • Law of 13 January 2004 amending the Law of 13 January 1997 relating to control of the use and dissemination of genetically modified organisms • RGD of 30 November 2005 executing certain provisions of the Law of 30 November 2005 concerning the production and marketing of forestry materials associated with reproduction (p. 3232) • Law of 30 November 2005 concerning the production and marketing of forestry materials associated with reproduction (p. 3218) • Law of 18 April 2008 concerning the renewal of support for rural development; arts. 26-27 and 32 - 34 (p. 902) • Law of 25 June 2009 on public works contracts • Ministerial Regulation of 6 December 2010 concerning the approval of private-sector individuals and companies for performing technical tasks in the framework of the RGD of 13 March 2009 concerning aid for forestry measures in agriculture and in forestry (p. 3690) • RGD of 9 January 2006 establishing protection measures against the introduction and propagation of organisms harmful to plants and plant products. • RGD of 12 May 2017 introducing subsidy arrangements to improve the protection and sustainable management of forest ecosystems
<p>3.2 Protected sites and species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of 21 March 1966 concerning a) excavations of historical, pre-historical, palaeontological or other scientific interest; b) the safeguarding of the movable cultural heritage. • Law of 19 February 1975 approving the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed in Washington, 3 March 1973 (as amended) • Law of 26 November 1981 approving the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, signed in Bern, 19 September 1979 (as amended) • Law of 16 August 1982 approving the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Wild Animals, signed in Bonn, 23 June 1979 (as amended) • Law of 15 March 1983 to ensure the protection and well-being of animals • Law of 14 July 1983 approving the Benelux Convention on the Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection, signed in Brussels, 8 June 1982 • Law of 21 April 1989 approving the Bonn and Gaborone Amendments of 22 June 1979 and 30 April 1983 to the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed in Washington, 3 March 1973, supplementing the Law of 19 February 1975 approving the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed in Washington, 3 March 1973 • Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora • Law of 5 August 1993 approving the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats, signed in London, 4 December 1991 Amendment approved by the Law of 6 May 2000 Amendment approved by the Law of 13 August 2002 • Law of 4 March 1994 approving the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992

- RGD of 14 June 1994 relating to the practice of boating on waterways
 - Law of 31 May 1999 setting up a fund for the protection of the environment
 - Law of 25 February 1998 approving the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, signed at Ramsar, 2 February 1971, as amended by the Paris Protocol of 3 December 1982 and the Conference of Contracting Parties, 28 May 1987
 - RGD of 14 March 2002 concerning the practice of rock-climbing in natural environments.
 - Law of 18 July 2003 approving the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Water birds, signed in The Hague, 15 August 1996 (as amended)
 - Law of 19 January 2004 concerning the protection of the natural environment and natural resources
 - Law of 24 July 2006 approving the European Landscape Convention, opened for signature in Florence on 20 October 2000
 - RGD of 18 March 2008 abrogating and replacing the RGD of 22 October 1990 concerning subsidies for improving the natural environment
 - Law of 20 April 2009 relating to responsibility for the prevention and repair of environmental damage
 - RGD of 28 May 2009 determining the developments or works requiring an assessment of their impact on the natural environment
 - RGD of 6 November 2009 designating special conservation areas
 - Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds
 - RGD of 8 January 2010 concerning the full and partial protection of certain plant species
 - RGD of 10 September 2012 introducing subsidy arrangements to safeguard biological diversity in rural, wine-growing and forest settings
 - RGD of 30 November 2012 designating special protection areas
 - Regulation (EU) no 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species
 - RGD of 4 January 2016 amending the RGD of 30 November 2012 designating special protection areas
 - Various RGDs declaring Protected Areas of National Interest (ZPINs)
 - RGD of 15 March 2016 amending the RGD of 9 January 2009 concerning the full and partial protection of certain wild animal species
 - Law of 7 December 2016 approving the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, opened for signature on 16 January 1992 in Valetta.
- Protected sites**
- RGD of 14 December 2016 declaring the Bettendorf - Schoofsbësch Quarry site, located in the municipal district of Bettendorf, to be a Protected Area of National Interest (ZPIN) in the form of a nature reserve
 - RGD of 14 December 2016 declaring the Schwaarzenhaff/Jongebësch area, located in the municipal districts of Steinfort and Hobscheid, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve
 - RGD of 29 March 2016 declaring the Brucherbiërg-Lalléngerbiërg area, located in the municipal districts of Schiffflange, Kayl and Esch-sur-Alzette, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RGD of 15 March 2016 declaring the Wéngertsbierg site, in the municipal districts of Flaxweiler and Lenningen, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RGD of 24 February 2016 declaring the Reckingerhaff-Weiergewan wetland area, located in the municipal districts of Bous, Dalheim and Mondorf-les-Bains, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RGD of 25 June 2014 declaring the Ronnheck site, located in the municipal district of Junglinster, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RGD of 25 June 2014 declaring the Akescht forest area, taking in lands located in the municipal district of Parc Hosingen to be a ZPIN and integral forest reserve • RGD of 19 May 2014 declaring the wetland area of the Valley of the Haute-Sûre - Bruch/Pont Misère, located in the municipal districts of Boulaide and Rambrouch, to be a ZPIN and nature reserve • RGD of 10 September 2012 declaring the Weimericht site, located in the municipal district of Junglinster to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RGD of 27 February 2012 declaring the Manternacher Fiels forest area, located in the municipal districts of Manternach and Mertert to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RGD of 23 September 2010 declaring the forest area of Hierberbëscht, taking in lands located in the municipal district of Mompach to be a ZPIN and integral forest reserve • RGD of 23 February 2010 declaring the Saueruecht forest area, taking in lands located in the municipal district of Beaufort, to be a ZPIN in the form of a integral forest reserve • RGD of 31 March 2008 declaring the Conzefenn wetland area, located in the municipal districts of Troisvierges and Weiswampach to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RGD of 25 January 2008 declaring the Biiirgerkräiz site, in the municipal district of Walferdange, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RECTIFICATION to the RGD of 4 July 2007 declaring the Grouf forest area, located in the municipal districts of Remerschen and Burmerange to be a ZPIN and nature reserve • RGD of 4 July 2007 declaring the Grouf forest area, located in the municipal districts of Remerschen and Burmerange to be a ZPIN and nature reserve • RGD of 5 February 2007 declaring the Am Pudel wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Esch-sur-Alzette and Schiffflange, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve, and amending the RGD of 20 September 1988 declaring the Brill wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal district of Schiffflange, to be a protected area. • RGD of 9 June 2006 declaring Pëttenerbëscht forest area, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Mersch and Bissen, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RGD of 23 December 2005 amending the RGD of 14 April 1999 declaring the Am Bauch nature reserve, taking in lands in the municipal district of Mondercange, to be a protected area • RGD of 7 November 2005 declaring the Laangmuer forest area, taking in lands in the municipal district of Niederanven, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve • RGD of 30 September 2005 declaring the Pellembiërg site, in the municipal districts of Flaxweiler and Wormeldange, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve
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- RGD of 20 September 2005 declaring the Ënneschte Bësch forest area, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Bertrange and Leudelange to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve
- RGD of 20 September 2005 declaring the Betebuerger Bësch forest area, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Bettembourg, Leudelange and Roeser, to be a ZPIN in the form of a nature reserve
- RGD of 25 March 2005 declaring the Filsdorfergrund Valley, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Dalheim and Frisange to be a ZPIN and nature reserve
- RGD of 2 April 2004 declaring the Deiwelskopp site, taking in lands in the municipal district of Mompach, to be a ZPIN and nature reserve, and abrogating the RDG of 12 January 2004 on the same subject
- RGD of 29 August 2003 declaring the Hierden dry meadow, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Flaxweiler and Betzdorf, to be a protected area
- RGD of 26 March 2002 declaring the Kuebebiërg site, taking in lands in the municipal district of Luxembourg, to be a protected area
- RGD of 22 March 2002 declaring the Dreckswis wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Bascharage and Sanem, to be a protected area
- RGD of 6 December 1999 declaring the Birelergronn nature reserve, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Sandweiler, Schuttrange and Niederanven, to be a protected area
- RGD of 8 May 1999 declaring the Stréissel wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal district of Bettembourg, to be a protected area
- RGD of 14 April 1999 declaring the Am Bauch nature reserve, taking in lands in the municipal district of Mondercange, to be a protected area
- RGD of 3 August 1998 declaring the Kelsbaach dry meadow, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Grevenmacher, Flaxweiler and Wormeldange, to be a protected area
- RGD of 3 August 1998 declaring pieces of land at Um Biërg in the municipal districts of Bettembourg and Roeser to be a protected area
- RGD of 23 March 1998 declaring the Haff Réimech wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Remerschen and Wellenstein to be a protected area
- RGD of 1 July 1997 declaring the Linger Wiesen wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal district of Bascharage, to be a protected area
- RGD of 8 September 1994 declaring the Roeserbann wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Hesperange and Roeser, to be a protected area
- RGD of 30 July 1994 declaring the Haard-Hesselsbiërg-Staëbiërg sites, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Dudelange, Kayl and Rumelange to be a protected area
- RGD of 20 April 1993 declaring the Strombiërg forest reserve, taking in lands in the municipal district of Remerschen, to be a protected area
- RGD of 11 February 1993 declaring the Ramescher nature reserve, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Winccrange to be a protected area
- RGD of 20 November 1991 declaring the Prenzebiërg nature reserve, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Differdange and Pétange to be a protected area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RGD of 25 October 1991 declaring the Kuebendällchen site, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Wellenstein and Burmerange to be a protected area • RGD of 10 August 1991 declaring the Liebiereg reserve, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Redange and Bettborn to be a protected area • RGD of 31 July 1989 declaring the Sonnebiereg dry meadow, located in the municipal district of Walferdange, to be a protected area • RGD of 25 May 1989 declaring the AMBERKNEPPCHEN reserve, taking in lands in the municipal district of Junglinster to be a protected area • RGD of 20 December 1988 declaring the Brill wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal district of Schifflange, to be a protected area • RGD of 19 March 1988 declaring the Léi wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal district of Bertrange, to be a protected area • RGD of 19 March 1988 declaring the Boufferdange Muer wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal districts of Bascharage and Clemency to be a protected area • RGD of 19 March 1988 declaring the Ellergronn wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal district of Esch-sur-Alzette, to be a protected area • RGD of 1 February 1988 declaring the AARNESCHT dry meadow, taking in lands in the municipal district of Niederanven, to be a protected area • RGD of 18 February 1987 declaring the TELPESCHHOLZ heath, taking in lands in the municipal district of Kehlen, to be a protected area • RGD of 18 February 1987 declaring the FENSTERDALL wetland area, taking in lands in the municipal district of Boevange-sur-Attert, to be a protected area <p>Government decision Decision of the Government in Council of 13 January 2017 relating to the national plan for nature protection 2017-2021 and concerned with its first part, entitled “National Biodiversity Strategy”</p>
<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of 19 December 2014 relating to phytopharmaceutical products • Amended law of 4 September 2015 a) concerning certain application modalities and sanctions related to Regulation (EU) n°528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal product; b) concerning the registration of manufactures and vendors; c) abolishing the amended law of 24 December 2002 relating to biocidal products • RGD of 26 September 2017 relating to sales, use and storage of phytopharmaceutical products • Law of 19 December 2008 relating to water resources • RGD of 16 December 2011 determining installations, works and activities prohibited or subject to authorisation in health protection area II of the Esch-sur-Sûre dam • RGD of 9 July 2013 a) relating to administrative measures in all protection areas for masses of underground water or parts of such masses used as a resource for the production of water for human consumption, and b) amending the RGD of 24 November 2000 concerning the use of nitrogenous fertilisers in agriculture • RGD of 12 December 2014 creating protection areas around the Doudboesch underground water catchment in the municipal district of Flaxweiler

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RGD of 12 December 2014 creating protection areas around the François underground water catchment in the municipal districts of Tuntange and Septfontaines. • RGD of 12 December 2014 creating protection areas around the Kriepsweiren underground water catchment in the municipal districts of Junglinster, Niederanven and Steinsel • RGD of 5 November 2015 creating protection areas around the Brickler-Flammang underground water catchment in the municipal district of Hobscheid • RGD of 5 November 2015 creating protection areas around the Fischbour 1 and Fischbour 2 underground water catchments in the municipal district of Hobscheid • RGD of 28 July 2017 creating protection areas around the Dreibuereen, Débicht and Laangegronn underground water catchments in the municipal district of Mersch, Fischbach, Larochette and Lintgen • RGD of 28 July 2017 creating protection areas around the Weilerbach underground water catchments in the municipal district of Berdorf. • RGD of 28 July 2017 creating protection areas around the Lampbour, Giedgendall 1, Giedgendall 2, Lampicht, Auf Setzen 1 and Auf Setzen 4 underground water catchments in the municipal district of Betzdorf and Flaxweiler • RGD of 28 July 2017 creating protection areas around the Weierchen underground water catchments in the municipal district of Redange-sur-Attert • RGD of 28 July 2017 creating protection areas around the Schiessentümpel 1, Schiessentümpel 2 and Härebur 1 underground water catchments in the municipal district of Waldbillig and the Vallée de l'Ernz. • RGD of 28 July 2017 creating protection areas around the Meelerbur underground water catchments in the municipal district of Berdorf
<p>3.4 Health and safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Book I: individual and collective labour relations Book II: regulation of labour and working conditions Book III: protection, safety and health of employees Book IV: representation of personnel Book V: employment and unemployment Book VI: administrative and of other bodies Book VII: corruption • Social Security Code • Law of 17 June 1994 concerning workplace health services • Law of 17 June 1994 concerning the safety and health of workers in the workplace • RGD of 9 June 2006: - determining a sufficient number of designated workers;- categorising enterprises in which the employer may himself assume the function of designated worker; - relating to the capacities of designated workers; - relating to the training of designated workers • Collective Labour Agreement for State Employees of 19 December 2016 • Law of 19 December 2014 relating to phytopharmaceutical products
<p>3.5 Legal* employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Book I: individual and collective labour relations Book II: regulation of labour and working conditions Book III: protection, safety and health of employees Book IV: representation of personnel Book V: employment and unemployment

	<p>Book VI: administrative and of other bodies Book VII: corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of 15 June 1999 organising the National Institute of Public Administration (as amended) • Coordinated text of 6 June 2003 of the Law of 16 April 1979 establishing the general statutes applicable to State officials • Order approving the collective labour agreement for State employees of 19 December 2008. (Record A no. 7 of 27 January 2009 and A 232 of 22 December 2012) • Administrative Code 2012 –B –Vol 6
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Customary rights*	Not applicable
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent*	Not applicable
4.3 Indigenous Peoples'* rights	Not applicable
5. Trade and transport	
NOTE: This section covers requirements for forest* management operations as well as processing and trade.	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Not applicable
5.2 Trade and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic regulations • Law of 16 December 1963 approving the Convention on the Contract for the Carriage of Good by Road (CMR) and the Signature Protocol, done in Geneva, 19 May 1956
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of 23 December 2016 transposing Directive (EU) 2016/881 of the Council of 25 May 2016 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation and country-by-country rules of declaration for groups of multinational enterprises
5.4 Custom regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Law on customs and excise of 18 July 1977 • Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code • Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code • Council Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 of 16 November 2009 setting up a Community system of reliefs from customs duty
5.5 CITES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) signed at Washington, D.C., on 3 March 1973 – amended at Bonn, on 22 June 1979 – amended at Gabarone, on 30 April 1983 – ratified by European Union, European Union statement • Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein • Commission Regulation (EC) No 1808/2001 of 30 August 2001 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein. • Commissions Regulation (EC) No 1497/2003 of 18 August 2003 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.



6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on the detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market • Law of 21 July 2012 concerning certain modalities of application and sanction of Regulation (EU) no. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market.
7. Ecosystem Services	
	Not applicable



Annex B: Addenda to *criteria and *indicators****

To 1.5.1: Explanations to EUTR

The European Timber Regulation (EUTR, Regulation (EU) No 995/2010) is a regulation of the European Union of 20 October 2010 introduced to restrict trade in the EU of timber and wood products stemming from illegal felling. The EUTR applies to all enterprises trading in timber and wood products on the EU internal market; that is, within a Member State, within the EU or through import into the EU from outside of its boundaries. In Luxemburg the EUTR is implemented by the law of 21 July 2012.³

Information on compliance with the EUTR in the FSC context can be found on the FSC Germany homepage: <http://www.fsc-deutschland.de/de-de/zertifizierung/eutr>.

Basic regulations under the EUTR are contained in the Commission Notice of 12.2.2016 'Guidance document for the EU timber regulation'.

To 2.1: Compliance with the eight ILO Core Labor Conventions

ILO conventions

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is a specialized agency of the UN founded in 1919. Its headquarters based in Geneva, the ILO strives to improve labor and living conditions worldwide, to create job opportunities and to promote the recognition of basic human rights. The ILO's significance in terms of international social policy stems from its tripartite organization structure, which places workers and employer representatives on an equal footing with government representatives in decision-making processes.

The ILO formulates international principles in the form of conventions and recommendations representing a minimum standard of basic labor rights. In the following, eight conventions deemed by the ILO to be core labor norms are presented, all of which Luxembourg has signed up to and are, therefore, binding for FSC certification:

Freedom to organize

Convention 87 - Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize convention

Convention 98 - Right to organize and collective bargaining convention

Abolition of forced labor

Convention 29 – Forced labor convention and Protocol of 2014 to the Forced labor convention

Convention 105 – Abolition of forced labor convention

Equality/no discrimination

Convention 100 – Equal remuneration convention

Convention 111 – Convention concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation

Child labor

Convention 138 – Minimum age convention

Convention 182 – Worst forms of child labor convention

German language versions of the conventions are available under: <http://www.ilo.org/berlin/arbeits-und-standards/kernarbeitsnormen/lang--de/index.htm>.

³ Law of 21 July 2012 concerning certain modalities of application and sanction of regulation (EU) no 995/2010 of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market.



To Principle 2: Employees of contractors

On the question of how to ensure compliance with the requirements under *principle** 2 in accordance with the quality management system under *criterion** 8.1 when engaging a contractor using its own dependent *workers**, the following minimum requirements apply:

- a written contract between *The Organization** and the contractor under which the contractor is legally bound to take heed of the management criteria stipulated by the FSC certification. This can be achieved by making a corresponding written bidder declaration explicitly part of the contract, for example, in the general terms and conditions;
- if *The Organization** experiences severe doubts or suspicions regarding the actual implementation of this contractual requirement, *The Organization** investigates. This usually occurs as a verbal enquiry directed at the contractor and/or its *workers** ('interview'). The result of the interview is documented in writing;
- the investigation of any such doubts and suspicions may also be settled entirely within the framework of the internal audit; i.e., the investigation is carried out by the person tasked with the internal audit (applying the same procedure described above with written documentation of the results);
- in the event of demonstrated infringements of this contractual agreement, *The Organization** – insofar as the contractor is to continue to operate on behalf of *The Organization** – ensures (e.g., in the form of a corresponding written warning) that necessary corrections are made; where necessary, *The Organization** ends the contractual relationship with this contractor.

To 4.5.2: Activities with a significant impact on others

Activities are significant in the context of the *indicator** when they have effects on neighboring sites or when the *local communities** are directly impacted upon. These may include, for example, the following:

- construction measures such as forest road construction necessary to create *infrastructure** within larger areas;
- *forestry operations** affecting neighboring properties or property of any kind not owned by *The Organization** or that are of relevance for larger areas;
- waterway control structures that may lead to alterations to waterways at head- or tailwaters;
- harvesting measures affecting neighboring properties or where roads located on the property of others must be used for transport activities;
- activities in protected areas and in forests with *high conservation values**;
- the designation of *protected areas** and *representative sample areas**.

To 6.1.1: Information pertaining to *environmental values**

The following sources can be called upon:

Conservation values	Sources of information	Restrictions on management operations	Information on monitoring by
Species protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local knowledge of the Nature and Forestry Administration (Administration de la Nature et des Forêts, ANF) - Database recorder of the National Museum of Natural History (Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, MNHN) - Database of the Luxembourg Centre for Ornithology (Centrale Ornithologique du Luxembourg, COL) - Species action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations of the ANF - Forest management plans - Natura 2000 management plans - Species notebooks (Cahier espèces) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - MNHN - Biological stations - Foundation Hëllef fir d'Natur - COL
Protected biotopes and habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations for designated nature conservation areas - Cadaster of open land biotopes - Cadaster of forest biotopes (in preparation) - Forest vegetation map - Local knowledge of the ANF - Habitat action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations of the ANF - Forest management plans - Natura 2000 management plans - Habitat notebooks (cahier habitats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - MNHN - Biological stations - Foundation Hëllef fir d'Natur - COL
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations for designated nature conservation areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations of the ANF - Forest management plans - Natura 2000 management plans - The sectorial plan feasibility study 'Landscape' (Avant-projet du plan sectoriel 'Paysage') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure (Ministère du Développement Durable et des Infrastructures, MDDI)
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF site map - Soil maps of the Administration of Agricultural Technological Services (Administration des Services Techniques de l'Agriculture, ASTA) - ANF maps of contaminated soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - ASTA
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF site map - ASTA meteorological services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations of the AEV - Forest management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASTA - LIST

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air Navigation Administration (Administration de la navigation, ANA): meteorological service - Luxembourg Institute for Science and Technology (LIST) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action plan for the reduction of CO₂ emissions 	
Water regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF site maps - Administration for the Management of Water (Administration de la Gestion de l'eau, AGE): water protection areas - AGE: flood areas - LIST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations of the AGE - Recommendations of the ANF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - AGE - ASTA
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administration for the Environment (Administration de l'Environnement, AEV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations of the AEV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AEV
Carbon store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASTA - Soil samples of the national forest inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AEV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AEV - ASTA
Cultural monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - National Sites and Monuments Service (Service des Sites et Monuments Nationaux, SSMN) - National Centre for Archaeological Research (Centre National de Recherches Archéologiques, CNRA) - National Office of Land Reallocation (Office National du Remembrement, ONR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations of the ANF, SSMN and CNRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CNRA - SSMN - ANF
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - Luxembourg for Tourism (Office National du Tourisme, ONT) - Tourist offices - Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé) - Nature parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - ONT - Santé

To 6.4: Explanations of the terms 'rare' and 'threatened' species

Threatened species*

Species the populations of which are threatened in large parts of their distribution range in Luxembourg. These include the species classed on the red lists as threatened; that is, those that are cited in the following categories:

CR – Threatened by extinction

The survival of these species in Luxembourg is unlikely, if the causal factors persist or if population-preserving protection and support measures are not initiated or if existing measures cease. These include species that occur only individually or merely in few, isolated and small to very small populations (so called 'rare species'), the populations of which are seriously threatened due to ongoing or foreseeable activities.

EN – Severely endangered

Species with small populations and those whose populations are declining significantly across the entire range of their natural distribution or that have disappeared regionally.

VU – Endangered

The danger exists across large parts of the distribution range in Luxembourg. Species with small or very small regional populations, which are declining at the regional and/or local level in many areas or have disappeared locally and plants with altered growing sites.

Attribution to the various categories follows precisely defined criteria.

In Luxembourg red lists are published by the National Museum of Natural History (www.mnhn.lu). The Central Ornithological Station of the Luxembourg Nature and Bird Protection League is responsible for red lists of endangered birds.

The National Museum of Natural History cites the following species-specific red lists (homepage as accessed on 11 November 2016):

Fauna – invertebrates

- Proess, R., 2006. – **Rote Liste der Libellen Luxemburgs. 3. Fassung, 2006** (Insecta, Odonata). – Bulletin de la Société des naturalistes luxembourgeois 107: 123-130.
- Proess, R., Meyer, M., 2003. – **Rote Liste der Heuschrecken Luxemburgs.** – Bulletin de la Société des naturalistes luxembourgeois 104: 57-66.
- Proess, R., Gerend, R., 1998. – **Rote Liste der Libellen Luxemburgs** (2. Fassung: Stand 1998) (Insecta, Odonata). – Bulletin de la Société des naturalistes luxembourgeois 99: 137-148.
- Meyer, M., **Red list of butterflies and moths of Luxembourg** (Rhopalocera et Heterocera).

Fauna – vertebrates

- Proess, R. (éd.), 2007. – **Verbreitungsatlas der Reptilien des Großherzogtums Luxemburg**. Ferrantia 52, MNHN, Luxembourg.
- Conzemius, T., Lorgé, P., Melchior, E., Weiss, J., 2005. – **Rote Liste der Brutvögel Luxemburgs, Version 2005**. Lëtzebuerger Natur- a Vulleschutzliga (LNVL)
- Proess, R. (éd.), 2003. – **Verbreitungsatlas der Amphibien des Großherzogtums Luxemburg**. Ferrantia 37, MNHN, Luxembourg.
- Harbusch et al., 2002. – **Die Fledermäuse Luxemburgs** (Mammalia: Chiroptera. Ferrantia 33, MNHN, Luxembourg.
- Troschel, H. J., 2010 – **Fische in Luxemburg**. Kartierung der Fische, Neunaugen und Flusskrebse des Großherzogtums Luxemburg. 2 Erweiterte und aktualisierte Auflage. AGE, 211p.
- Weiss, J., 1995. – **Rote Liste der Brutvögel Luxemburgs: 6. Fassung/Stand-Herbst 1994** – Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte 15: 14. Luxembourg.
- Parent, G.H., Thorn, R., 1982. – **Rote Liste der im Großherzogtum gefährdeten Lurche (Amphibia) und Kriechtiere (Reptila)**. Natura- Information 3/4: 43-49.

Flora

- Colling, G., 2005. – **Red List of the Vascular Plants of Luxembourg**. Ferrantia 42, MNHN, Luxembourg.
- Krippel, Y., 2004. – **Check-List and Red List of the Pteridophytes of Luxembourg**
- Werner, J., 2003. – **Liste rouge des bryophytes du Luxembourg**. Ferrantia 35, MNHN, Luxembourg.

To 6.4.2: Adaptation of management activities for the *protection of certain species**

The regulation renders it possible to, for example, react individually to the brooding behaviors and seasons of the protected species occurring. Potentially damaging in this respect are, for example, timber extraction. All other indicators in this standard continue to apply.

To 7.2.1 and 8.2.1: Checklists for ‘management’ and ‘monitoring’

The following checklists are intended simply as a tool and are, therefore, not part of the FSC Standard as such. Their purpose is to aid *The Organization** to achieve in their entirety the requirements of *indicators** 7.2.1 and 8.2.1, which are based upon a range of *indicators** distributed throughout the standard. To a lesser extent, the checklists provide example suggestions relating to possible external knowledge and sources of data that can be used for the organization’s own purposes.

Each organization determines for itself which of the *management** instruments necessary under *indicator** 7.2.1 it will implement, and how to designate these individually; this is entirely at the discretion of *The Organization**. This applies also for the data or parameters necessary for monitoring in accordance with *indicator** 8.2.1, which serve as a basis for any necessary adaptations to the *management** instruments (*adaptive management**).

Important consideration for practice: *The Organization** may in both cases resort to existing instruments implemented by other forestry organizations and/or to parameters and/or data already collated by third parties (e.g.,



guidelines, concepts, management principles, concepts for forest management, nature conservation and infrastructure, quality management systems, personnel development concepts and publicly available data curated by state nature administrations or other authorities).

Refer to the following pages:

A. Social

Core element (corresponding <i>indicators</i> *)	7.2.2 Management instruments: examples of implementation (here only in written form)	8.2.1 Monitoring: examples of sources of knowledge and/or data	Revision
Complaints and arbitration procedures (1.6.1 to 1.6.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complaints procedure - Complaints folder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internally recorded processes (memo-randa, minutes, correspondence, etc.) 	Ongoing
<i>Worker</i> * rights (2.1.1 to 2.1.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work contracts - Self-declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internally recorded processes (memo-randa, minutes, correspondence, etc.) 	Ongoing
<i>Gender equality</i> *, sexual harassment and discrimination (2.2.1 to 2.2.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointment of an 'equal opportunities delegate' - Self-declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internally recorded processes (memo-randa, minutes, correspondence, etc.) 	Ongoing
Work safety, health protection, personnel concept (2.3.1 to 2.3.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work contracts - Branch solutions - Personnel planning - Accident prevention regulations training - Self-declaration - Safety officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident and illness statistics - Occupational medical care and screening - Safety training - Control of personal protective gear by The Organization - Inspections by the work safety officers 	Ongoing
Minimum wage (2.4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work contracts - Self-declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wage documents - Contractor contracts 	Ongoing
Qualification of forest <i>workers</i> * (2.5.1 to 2.5.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work contracts - Personnel concept - Confirmation of training and education programs - Self-declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of training and courses 	Ongoing
<i>Local communities</i> *; information, exchange; <i>engagement</i> *, where necessary (4.2.1; 4.4.1-2; 4.5.1-2; 4.7.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant internal regulations (e.g., on public relations activities and cooperation with communities, associations, etc.) 	Internally documented processes, e.g., through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appointments/calendar entries - correspondence and email 	Ongoing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalized forms of participation, where applicable (committees, boards, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - memoranda, agreements, etc. 	
<i>Affected stakeholders* and/or interested stakeholders*</i> ; information, <i>engagement*</i> (1.6.1; 7.5.1-2; 7.6.1-4; 8.4.1; 9.1.2; 9.2.3; 9.4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of interest groups - Company rules and regulations/bylaws - Institutionalized forms of engagement, where applicable (committees, boards, etc.) 	Internally documented processes, e.g., through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appointments/calendar entries - correspondence and email - memoranda, agreements, etc. 	Ongoing
Protection of cultural, ecological, economic, religious and spiritual sites (4.7.1-2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant internal regulations - Self-declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs for action identified 	Ongoing

B. Ecological

Core element (corresponding indicators*)	7.2.2 Management instruments: examples of implementation (here only in written form)	8.2.1 Monitoring: examples of sources of knowledge and/or data	Revision
Information pertaining to the <i>environmental values*</i> (6.1.1-2; 6.2.1; 6.5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maps for species and biotope protection - Forest management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory data - Various databases of the individual authorities (see table to 6.1.1 – Annex II) 	Medium-term
Impacts of forest management on the <i>environmental values*</i> and on the <i>HCV*</i> (6.2.1; 6.3.1-3; 6.4.1-2; 6.6.1-3; 6.7.1-2; 9.2.2; 9.3.1-3; 9.4.1-4; 10.10.1-8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management plan - Other internal regulations for the implementation of nature conservation requirements (e.g., Natura 2000 management plans) - Self-declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory data - Natura 2000 management plans - Monitoring by authorities and non-statutory nature conservation and other expert bodies where applicable - Own data collection where applicable 	Medium-term
<i>Protected areas*</i> ; legally protected <i>biotopes*</i> and species; <i>principle* 9</i> (6.4.1; 6.5.2; 9.1.1; 9.2.1; 9.4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management plan - Other internal regulations for the implementation of nature conservation requirements (e.g., Natura 2000 management plans) - Annual economic planning - Map of existing protected areas and of the occurrence of species to be promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory data - Natura 2000 management plans - Monitoring by authorities and non-statutory nature conservation and other expert bodies - Own data collection where applicable 	Medium-term

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal regulations - Self-declaration 		
<i>Representative sample areas*</i> (<i>natural forest reserves*</i> and <i>natural forest cells*</i>) (6.5.2-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory data - Monitoring concept 	Medium-term
<i>Biotope trees*</i> and dead wood (6.6.3-9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept (action programs for the conservation or enhancement of biological diversity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recorded measures for the implementation of the concept - Inventory data 	Medium-term
<i>Protection*</i> of <i>water bodies*</i> and <i>riparian zones*</i> (6.7.1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure guidelines - Forest management plan - Self-declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring by responsible authorities (AGE, ANF, ...), etc. 	Ongoing
Game damage (browsing, bark stripping) (6.6.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protective fencing concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of data collected within protective fences 	Medium-term

C. Forest use/ *The Organization (economic)**

Core element (corresponding indicators*)	7.2.2 Management instruments: examples of implementation (here only in written form)	8.2.1 Monitoring: examples of sources of knowledge and/or data	Revision
Illegal or unauthorized activities in the <i>management unit*</i> (1.4.1-3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internally documented processes (notifications to responsible authorities, memoranda, minutes, correspondence, etc.) 	Ongoing
Local information about own offers and services (4.3.1, 4.4.2) (5.4.1 – 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company ruling - Awarding and procurement guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant recorded procedures; e.g., commissions, information, contracts 	Ongoing
Personnel planning Work capacity, work volume (4.3.2 to 4.3.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel department 	Ongoing
Financial planning (5.5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recorded procedures; e.g., invoices, contracts, budget 	Ongoing
<i>Sustainable* timber harvesting level*</i> (5.2.1 to 5.2.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory data - Documented quantities of timber used - Nominal/actual comparisons in the current enterprise 	Short-term

Forest development, regeneration and <i>silviculture</i> * (10.1.1; 10.2.1-5; 10.3.1-6; 10.5.1-3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Silviculture and forest development concepts - Forest management planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory - Forest management plan 	Medium-term
Invasiveness of <i>alien tree species</i> * (10.3.1-2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concepts - Forest management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No own data collection, resort to experimental and research results 	Long-term
Fertilization and liming (10.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable as not permitted 		
Prescribed <i>pesticide</i> * use (10.7; 10.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable as not permitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation by indicator 	
Prevention of calamities and/or procedure in the event of calamities (10.9.1-2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handbook 'National Wind Damage Plan' - Concepts of the ANF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory - Forest management plan - Early inventory following calamity, where applicable 	After calamities
<i>Infrastructure</i> */ <i>fine-scale infrastructure</i> *; gentle timber harvesting procedures (10.10; 10.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine-scale infrastructure concept - Self-declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine-scale infrastructure planning (incl. rough sketch) 	Upon demand



To principle* 9: Framework concept of the *high conservation values (HCV) in Luxembourg**

The following framework concept is an aid. It is not part of the FSC Standard. Its purpose is to assist *The Organization** to determine whether sites with *high conservation value** occur in its *management unit** (*criterion** 9.1). The framework concept indicates sources of information and *stakeholders** that *The Organization** may resort to in order to evaluate the occurrence and the state of the *high conservation values** within its *management unit**. Potential threats and activities for the protection of the *high conservation values** are also listed.

The HCV 2 is not considered in the national FSC Standard for Luxembourg because there are no *intact forest landscapes** of the requisite size (500 km²) and large *landscape* ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics are generally characterized by large non-forest* areas over which *The Organization** has no influence.

The HCV 5 is not considered in the national FSC Standard for Luxembourg because there are no *indigenous peoples** and the basic needs of the *local communities** with respect to the forests are covered in HCV 4.

Important consideration for practice: *The Organization** can resort to available instruments belonging to other organizations and/or parameters and/or data collated by third parties (e.g., guidelines, concepts, management principles, forest management, nature conservation and infrastructure concepts, quality management systems, personnel development concepts and/or *publicly available** data curated by state nature authorities and other agencies).

Refer to the following pages:

<p>HCV</p>	<p>HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of <i>biological diversity*</i> including endemic species, and <i>rare*</i>, <i>threatened*</i> or endangered species that are <i>significant*</i> at global, regional or national levels.</p>	<p>HCV 3 – <i>Ecosystems*</i> and <i>habitats*</i>. <i>Rare*</i>, <i>threatened*</i>, or endangered <i>ecosystems*</i>, <i>habitats*</i> or <i>refugia*</i>.</p>	<p>HCV 4 – <i>Critical* ecosystem services*</i>. Basic <i>ecosystem services*</i> in <i>critical*</i> situations, including <i>protection*</i> of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</p>	<p>HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> and <i>landscapes*</i> of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of <i>critical*</i> cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of <i>local communities*</i> or <i>indigenous peoples*</i>, identified through <i>engagement*</i> with these <i>local communities*</i> of <i>Indigenous peoples*</i>.</p>
<p>Description of the HCV in Luxembourg / national adaptation</p>	<p>Areas with a high density of <i>biological diversity*</i>, especially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas of national interest ('Zones protégées d'intérêt national' according to the law of 19 January 2004) - Areas of <i>critical*</i> importance for <i>strictly protected*</i> or <i>threatened species*</i> that have been recorded by <i>The Organization*</i> on the basis of available information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority <i>habitat types*</i> occurring in Luxembourg according to Annex I of EU directive 92/43: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9180 – <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines 91D0 – bog woodland 91E0 – alluvial forests 6110 – Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands 6210 – Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates 6230 – species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands 7220 – petrifying springs with tufa formation - Forest types rare at the national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) thermophilous bellflower-oak forest b) xerothermic mixed oak forests c) calcareous beech forest with orchids d) <i>Galio-Carpinetum</i> oak-hornbeam forests 	<p>Areas around the Upper Sûre Lake. The lake is Luxembourg's most important source of drinking water and is surrounded by steep slopes (erosion threat).</p> <p>Forests in drinking water protection zones I, II and III.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cemetery forests - Coppice (oak stands grown for bark) as relicts of historical management forms in Natura 2000 areas - Archaeological/historical monuments of <i>critical*</i> importance
<p>Areas with particular occurrence</p>	<p>All municipalities/regions</p>	<p>All municipalities/regions</p>	<p>Municipalities in the catchment area of the Upper Sûre Lake Drinking water protection zones I, II</p>	<p>All municipalities/regions In the case of oak stands grown for oak</p>

			and III	bark only the following Natura 2000 areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upper valley of the Sûre and its tributaries from the Belgian frontier to Esch-sur Sûre (<i>vallée supérieure de la Sûre et affluents de la frontière belge à Esch-sur-Sûre</i>) - Valley of the Our and its tributaries from Liler to Dasbourg (<i>vallée supérieure de l'Our et affluents de Lieler à Dasbourg</i>) - Kiischpelt region (<i>région Kiischpelt</i>)
Maps of the HCV Areas*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geoportail.lu - Database recorder of the MNHN - COL database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geoportail.lu - Database recorder of the MNHN - COL database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - geoportail.lu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - geoportail.lu - Databases of the ANF and CNRA
Interested stakeholders* and affected stakeholders*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - National Museum of Natural History (Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, MNHN) - Nature conservation organizations - SICONA, SIAS - Biological stations - Natura 2000 monitoring groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - National Museum of Natural History (MNHN) - Nature conservation organizations - SICONA, SIAS - Biological stations - Natura 2000 monitoring groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administration for the Management of Water (Administration de la Gestion de l'Eau) - Affected stakeholders with use rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANF - National Museum of History and Art, Archaeological Services (Musée national d'histoire et d'art, Services archéologiques): CNRA, SSMN - Municipalities (cemetery forest)
Threats to HCV areas*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsuitable forest management - Loss of suitable habitats - Disturbances - Construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsuitable forest management - Loss of suitable habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsuitable forest management - Environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsuitable forest management - Construction activities - Road construction
Activities to protect or expand HCV areas*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species notebooks (<i>Cahier Espèces</i>) - Forest management plans - Recommendations of the ANF - Regulations for designated nature conservation areas - Natura 2000 management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat notebooks (<i>Cahier Habitats</i>) - Natura 2000 management plans - Forest management plans - Recommendations of the ANF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapted management - Respect of protection regulations - Avoidance of use of chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapted forest management
Monitoring	According to the checklist 'monitoring'	According to the checklist 'monitoring'	According to the checklist 'monitoring'	According to the checklist 'monitoring'



Supplementary	3. Description of the cultural engagement for the identification of HCV 1: participation of stakeholders in the development of principles, plans and activities			
	HCV1	HCV3	HCV 4	HCV 6

To 10.2: *Site-appropriate** species

Two simplified site typologies were developed in Luxembourg, for Oesling and Gutland. These make it possible to derive a selection of site-appropriate tree species for the most important site types:

- Handbuch zur Bestimmung der forstlichen Standorte im Luxemburger Gutland, (2009). Administration des Eaux et Forêts, EFOR-ERSA
- Le choix des essences forestières en Oesling, (1999). Administration des Eaux et Forêts, Thérèse Beaufils.

To 10.2: *Native** species

The following tree species are considered *native** to Luxembourg:

Common name	Latin name
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
European beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Brittle willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Wild service tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>
European white elm	<i>Ulmus laevis</i>
Grey alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Grey poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Downy birch	<i>Betulus pubescens</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Service tree	<i>Sorbus domestica</i>
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
European bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
European crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
European wild pear	<i>Pyrus pyraster</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>

(Source: Handbook of forest management measures to be applied in forest biotopes protected according to article 17 of the Nature Conservation Law (Leitfaden für forstliche Bewirtschaftungsmaßnahmen von geschützten Waldbiotopen, gemäß Artikel 17 des Naturschutzgesetzes), ANF)



All other tree species are deemed to be *alien**. With the exception of pine, yew and juniper, this refers, therefore, to all conifer species.

To 10.3: *Invasive** species

The current list of neophyte species can be found on the homepage of the National Museum of Natural History (www.mnhnl.lu/neophytes).

The following species were considered problematic (=invasive) neophytes on 7 June 2016:

- *Prunus serotina* (black cherry)
- *Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust)

Useful literature

- Les forêts naturelles et semi-naturelles au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Administration des Eaux et Forêts du GD de Luxembourg. (2001). Administration des Eaux et Forêts du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg; 48p.
- Territoires écologiques du Luxembourg. Domaines et secteurs écologiques. (2002). Administration des Eaux et Forêts. 67p+ annexes
- Patrimoine historique et culturel en forêts luxembourgeoises. (2011). Administration de la Nature et des Forêts et Musée National d'Histoire et d'Art Luxembourg. 116p.
- Le choix des essences forestières en Oesling. Guide pour l'identification des stations. (1999). Administration des Eaux et Forêts du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. 27p + annexes
- Guide pour l'identification des stations pour les forêts du Gutland. Typologie stationnelle. (2009). Administration de la Nature et des Forêts. 85p. + annexes
- Niemeyer T., Ries C., Härdtle W. 2010. - Die Waldgesellschaften Luxemburgs - Vegetation, Standort, Vorkommen und Gefährdung. Ferrantia 57, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg, 122 p.
- Leitfaden für forstliche Bewirtschaftungsmaßnahmen von geschützten Waldbiotopen, gemäß Artikel 17 des Naturschutzgesetzes. (16.03.2017), ANF, 162p+Anhang
- Technischer Hinweis – Merkblatt DVGW W 105 (M). Waldbewirtschaftung und Gewässerschutz. Oktober 2016. Deutscher Verein des Gas- und Wasserfaches e.V., 15p.



10. FSC Glossary of Terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used, they are referenced accordingly.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic Indicators, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the Management Unit. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce. See Annex B to 10.2. (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Applicable law: Means applicable to *The Organization** as a *legal** person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the Luxembourgish Constitution which invariably takes *legal** precedence over all other *legal** instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Aquifer: A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. World Conservation Union (IUCN)).

Best available information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations



with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through *reasonable** effort and cost, subject to the *scale** and *intensity** of the management activities and the *Precautionary Approach**.

Binding Agreement: A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Biological control agents: Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Biologically degradable: chain oils are considered biologically degradable if they carry the 'Blaue Engel' environmental label or the 'EU ecolabel.'

Biotope: a distinct area in which no significant changes, typically arising from climate change or anthropogenic disturbances, have occurred and where animal and plant species of the region can survive. (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program, glossary entry from the website of the Glen Canyon Dam)

Biotope tree (fr: arbres bio solitaires): has many of the following characteristics:

- a living tree;
- a nesting tree or *habitat** for *significant** epiphytes, insects, fungi, bird and bat species;
- relative to the rest of the stand*: an especially old or imposing tree (diameter >100 m);
- a hollow tree;
- extraction or felling damage, lightning damage, mold or fungal infection;
- many dead branches, significant damage to the stem or a broken crown;
- a very large crown volume;
- bark peeling in places or an especially rough bark.

(Source: Instructions concernant l'aménagement forestier, ANF, ver. 1 November 2013)

Clearfell: *group** of trees in excess of 50 ares.

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk *The Organization**, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors.

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements. Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic ecosystems of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Conservation areas network: Those portions of the Management Unit* for which conservation is the primary and, *FSC-STD-LUX-02-2019 V2-0 Luxembourg – All forest types and scales*



in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include *representative sample areas**, *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity** areas and *High Conservation Value Areas**.

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies* 60(3):761–812).

Customary rights: Rights which 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 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization**, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial duration: *Dispute** that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a *dispute** of substantial magnitude is a *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the *legal** rights of *local communities**;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;



- Destruction of property;
- Acts of intimidation against *forest* workers** and *stakeholders**.

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:

- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- Cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Engaging / engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome,- STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- Landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).
- The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Exotic species: see **alien**

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those



activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Fine-scale infrastructure: fine-scale infrastructure for the purposes of this standard refers to paths and facilities servicing forest tending operations and the forwarding of harvest products to forest roads, such as machine trails, skidding tracks and cableways.

Focal species: Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that landscape is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R., J. 1997. Focal Species: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. Conservation Biology vol 11 (4): 849-856.).

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Forest-associated habitats: ponds and lakes, dry grasslands and meadows, marshes, forest edges, moors, cliffs and crags, tall herbaceous vegetation, etc., with an area of less than 50 ares.

Forest land: the forest land incorporates all sites of timber production and temporarily unstocked sites (gaps), and to a lesser extent also trails, ditches, powerline corridors and lines less than 5 m in width and unstocked sites of insignificant dimensions.

Forest renewal measures undertaken for the purposes of forest protection: in the context of this standard these are measures to address acute forest protection issues demanding urgent widespread interventions due to the influence of a biotic disturbance agent. It can be comprehensively demonstrated that in the absence of the intended measure there may ensue a high loss of yield over the affected *forest land*^{*}, an uncontrollable spread of the biotic disturbance agent and consequently a widespread dieback of an economically important species or injury to *The Organization's*^{*} legal duty to ensure safety. The measure is restricted to the trees from which a threat emanates.

Excluded from this are *management units*^{*} that, due to their silvicultural management, are at future risk of falling prey to disturbances (e.g., windthrow in unstable conifer stands).

Forestry operations: all practical work related to the establishment and tending of the culture, harvesting, extraction, site tending, forest protection, forest infrastructure work, measures addressing the recreational function, environmental education, forest education and nature conservation.

Formal and informal workers organization: association or union of *workers*^{*}, whether recognized by law or by *The Organization*^{*} or neither, which have the aim of promoting *workers*^{*} rights and to represent *workers*^{*} in dealings with *The Organization*^{*} particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A *legal*^{*} condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the

time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on ‘Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty’, Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

Genetically modified organism: An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Grassland: Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for use by various stakeholders).

Groupwise use / group: in the event of groupwise use trees are harvested on area of a maximum of 50 ares.

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

Habitat features: *Forest** stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

Habitat type: in Annex I of the EU habitats directive the natural and semi-natural habitats of community interest are listed and for the protection of which special areas of conservation (SAC) are to be established. Of the various habitat types, 31 are found in Luxembourg. Certain habitat types have been awarded priority status, meaning their disappearance is a threat and the European Community has a particular responsibility for their preservation as the greater part of their distribution lies within Europe.

High Conservation Value (HCV): Any of the following values:

- HCV1: Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered* species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes, large landscape-level ecosystems* and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats* or refugia*.



- HCV 4: Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services* in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples* (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples*.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples*. (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

High conservation value areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values**.

High grading: High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the forest. High grading stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *Management Unit** complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the *Management Unit** and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Infrastructure: In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan**.

Intact forest landscape: a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published



by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website). The National Museum of Natural History publishes on its website the up-to-date list of invasive species for Luxembourg (www.mnhnl.lu/neophytes).

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal registration: National or local *legal** license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal** registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Living wage: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living



include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0). In Luxembourg *local communities** are organized in, integrated to and represented by municipalities, in urban areas as well as in rural ones.

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Long-term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the *management 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 ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management checklist: document to aid *The Organization** to achieve in their entirety the requirements of *indicator* 7.2.1* (see Annex B, to 7.2.1 and 8.2.1 Checklists for management and monitoring).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives**. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of *adaptive management**.

Management unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a *management plan**. This area or areas include(s):

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal* title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- All facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization*, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Monitoring checklist: document to aid *The Organization** to achieve in their entirety the requirements of *indicator* 8.2.1* (see Annex B, to 7.2.1 and 8.2.1 Checklists for management and monitoring).



National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) See Annex B to 10.2. (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural forest: A forest area with a majority of tree species belonging to the *natural forest association** and which processes and structure are close to a natural forest undisturbed by direct human interventions.

Natural forest association: those forest associations that would have arisen as a consequence of a natural development after the last ice age up to today without human intervention, under the influence only of the local climate, the soil and the terrain.

Natural forest cells (fr: cellule en évolution libre): areas set out in the management plan* and spared direct human intervention. They are selected within natural broadleaf forest that reflects, insofar as is possible, the picture of the forest as a whole. Natural forest cells are not necessarily a single, discrete parcel but the individual component parts should be larger than 1 ha. (Source: Instructions concernant l'aménagement forestier, ANF, ver. 1 November 2013)

Natural forest reserves (fr: réserve forestière intégrale): areas undisturbed by direct human interventions. Unlike natural forest cells*, natural forest reserves are established by a Grand Ducal Regulation. The national concept foresees that 5 % of the forest area of Luxembourg shall be designated natural forest reserve. Insofar as is possible, this network should incorporate all of the forest associations occurring naturally in Luxembourg. (Source: www.environnement.public.lu/forets/dossiers/projets_recents/reserv_for_integ/index.html and subsequent pages)

Natural hazards: disturbances that can present risks to social and *environmental values** in the *Management Unit** but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-commercial firewood gatherer: wood gatherers are deemed to be non-commercial when they prepare firewood exclusively for their own use. The corresponding quantity of wood is defined locally by *The Organization**.

Non-merchantable timber: stem or branch timber with a diameter less than 7 cm.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization** for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. The Management of Forests. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. Forest Planning.



Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Old wood islands: generally established around *biotope trees** and/or dead wood. Old wood islands are not harvested during the timeframe over which the *management plan** applies. During the revision of forest management planning they may be newly defined, however, in accordance with changing conditions. The total area of old wood islands should usually occupy 10 % of the area of the *stand** belonging to the group 'regeneration' and/or the group 'uneven-aged high forest'.

The old wood islands fulfill the following *criteria**:

- they are situated in broadleaf and conifer stands (with the exception of coppice stands);
- they should be located in the 'regeneration' group, the group 'preparation for conversion to uneven-aged high forest' or the group 'uneven-aged high forest'; they should not be established in the 'tending' group or in the groups 'coppice', 'unmanaged' or the subgroup 'young uneven-aged high forest';
- they should occupy an area between 0.2 ha and 5 ha;
- the establishment of many small old wood islands is preferable to the establishment of fewer large islands;
- they comprise the site-appropriate, main tree species;
- the age of the trees of the main tree species in the principal layer should be a minimum of 80 years for broadleaf species and 50 years for conifer species;
- have a stocking density >0.6;
- there should be no or only small quantities of valuable timber in the principal layer;
- they should not be located in the vicinity of public paths or parking places.

The old wood islands are indicated on a map and marked in the *forest**. (Source: *Richtlinien zur Fortseinrichtung, ANF, ver. 15 December 2015*)

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Other broadleaf forests: forests comprising at least 50 % broadleaf species. This forest *biotope** type contains the following forest *biotope** groups dominated (>50 %) by various broadleaf tree species:

- mixed sessile oak forest;
- coppice and oak stands managed for bark production converted to high forest;
- other broadleaf forest managed as high forest.

(Source: *Handbook of forest management measures to be applied in forest biotopes protected according to article 17 of the Nature Conservation Law. (16.03.2017), ANF, 162p. + Annex (Leitfaden für forstliche Bewirtschaftungsmaßnahmen von geschützten Waldbiotopen, gemäß Artikel 17 des Naturschutzgesetzes)*)



Operational instruments: management activities, processes and measures detailed in a *management plan**.

Peatland: Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *natural forests**. Plantations are schematically established and thinned out and managed in a relatively short production period. In addition:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as *natural forests**.
- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as *natural forests**.
- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be considered as *natural forest**, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, *The Organization** will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the *forest** or plantation prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Protected species (fr: *partiellement protégée*): the protected animal species are listed in the Grand-Ducal Regulation (RGD) of 9 January 2009 (Full and partial protection of certain wild animal species) and of 15 March 2016 (RGD amending the RGD of 9 January 2009). The protected plant species are defined in the Annexes B1 and B2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 January 2010 (Full and partial protection of certain plant species).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approxi-



mately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal* mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal* effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (or logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: Based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Representative sample areas: Portions of the *Management Unit* delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region. In Luxembourg *representative sample areas* are made up of *natural forest reserves* and *natural forest cells*.

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.).

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.



Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Significant: For the purposes of Principle 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Site-appropriate: site-appropriate tree species are those that are optimally to well adapted to a particular site. These species are capable of forming the main stand and may occur in pure stands. As part of a site-adapted forest management they may form high yielding and stable stands with no negative impacts upon the soil. (Source: *Handbook of forest management measures to be applied in forest biotopes protected according to article 17 of the Nature Conservation Law. (16.03.2017), ANF, 162p. + Annex (Leitfaden für forstliche Bewirtschaftungsmaßnahmen von geschützten Waldbiotopen, gemäß Artikel 17 des Naturschutzgesetzes)*)

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Stakeholder: See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

Stand: area of forest with a uniform tree species composition and uniform age structure. The tree species composition of a stand may comprise multiple tree species (mixed forest) and it may possess a layered structure (uneven-aged stand with an irregular diameter distribution). (Source: *Handbook of forest management measures to be applied in forest biotopes protected according to article 17 of the Nature Conservation Law. (16.03.2017), ANF, 162p. + Annex (Leitfaden für forstliche Bewirtschaftungsmaßnahmen von geschützten Waldbiotopen, gemäß Artikel 17 des Naturschutzgesetzes)*)

Stands affected by article 17 of the Nature Conservation Law: refers to the forest *biotopes** subject to legal protection across Luxembourg. This applies to:

1. Forest *habitats** deemed to be especially worthy of conservation in the context of the EU habitats directive:
 - natural beech and oak forests

- natural riparian, ravine and moor birch forests
- 2. Forest *biotopes** types considered rare/endorsed at national level:
 - thermophilous bellflower-oak coppice
- 3. Forest *biotopes** considered worthy of conservation at national level:
 - *other broadleaf forests**
 - structured forest edges
 - copses.

(Source: *Handbook of forest management measures to be applied in forest biotopes protected according to article 17 of the Nature Conservation Law (16.03.2017), ANF, 162p. + Annex (Leitfaden für forstliche Bewirtschaftungsmaßnahmen von geschützten Waldbiotopen, gemäß Artikel 17 des Naturschutzgesetzes)*)

Statutory law or statute law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

Strictly protected species: animal and plant species listed as strictly protected in the Grand Ducal Regulations (RGD) of 9 January 2009 (Full and partial protection of certain wild animal species), of 15 March 2016 (RGD amending the RGD of 9 January 2009) and of 8 January 2010 (Full and partial protection of certain plant species).

Study and control areas: areas not disturbed by direct human intervention. The natural forest development observed in these areas serves as an orientation with respect to a more natural forest use. The reference areas are spared any exploitation activities except any necessary hunting measures in accordance with *indicator** 6.6.8 and traffic safety measures. These areas should be representative of *The Organization's** managed forest land so that the results of observations are transferable. *Stands** occupying >10 % of the *forest land** may be deemed representative.

Sustainable: “sustainable management” means the stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems. (Source: *Helsinki Resolution H1*).

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by *legal** statutes or customary practice, regarding the ‘bundle of rights and duties’ of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal** significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on *the Management Unit**, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or ares) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization**; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices.



Traditional knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Unstable: stands with a high risk of exposure to calamity as a consequence of site conditions or their past management are deemed unstable.

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very limited portion: The area affected *shall** not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management Unit** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *Management Unit** (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Waste materials: unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington). Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention



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C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

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