

European Commission

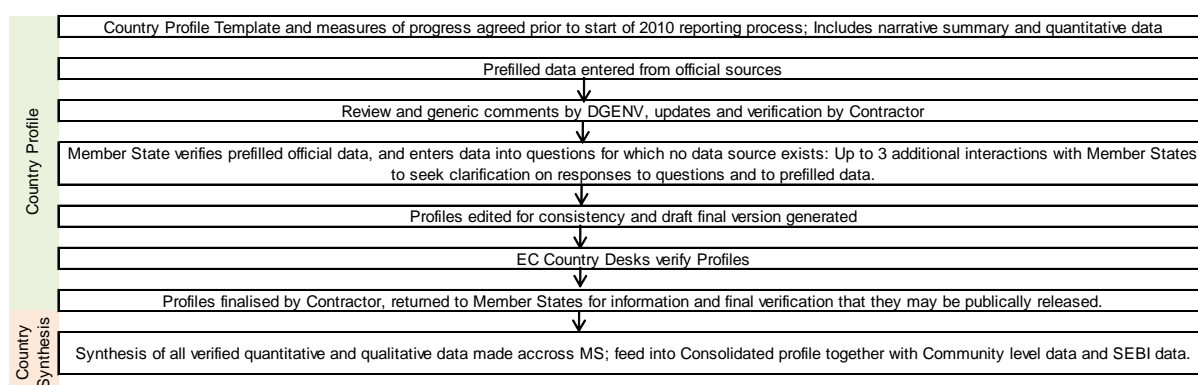
Biodiversity Knowledge Base

Country Profile –Luxembourg

The 2010 EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) report evaluates the extent to which the EU has met its 2010 commitments. This involves qualitative monitoring of implementation of BAP actions and achievement of targets. The evaluation is also informed by quantitative data relating to a set of biodiversity indicators provided by the European Environment Agency.

Comprehensive assessment of progress at the national level was achieved thanks to the information provided by Member States through this Country Profile. Data was collected for the full term 2010 evaluation and a synthesis of the data in all 27 Member State Country Profiles has been undertaken for the evaluation.

In order to streamline reporting, much of the data contained in this Profile was pre-filled from official data sources (green shaded boxes). The Member State provided certain additional data (orange shaded boxes)¹. A rigorous process of data entry and verification by different stakeholders (Member States, EU and the Contractor appointed by the EU to facilitate the process) was undertaken for each measure of progress and for the document as a whole, and is summarised in the following diagram:



Verification was undertaken for every measure of progress but for ease of presentation this is not explicitly shown here.

¹ Luxembourg participated fully in this process.

OBJECTIVE 1	3
OBJECTIVE 2	10
OBJECTIVE 3	25
OBJECTIVE 4	27
OBJECTIVE 5	29
OBJECTIVE 6	33
OBJECTIVE 7	35
OBJECTIVE 8	37
OBJECTIVE 9	41
OBJECTIVE 10	44
SUPPORTING MEASURE 1	48
SUPPORTING MEASURE 2	51
SUPPORTING MEASURE 3	52
SUPPORTING MEASURE 4	55
MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW	57

OBJECTIVE 1

Objective: 1: To safeguard the EU's most important habitats and species

Headline Target: Biodiversity loss of most important habitats and species halted by 2010, these habitats and species showing substantial recovery by 2013

Target: A1.1: Natura 2000 network established, safeguarded, designated and under effective conservation management by 2010, 2012 in marine

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed data.

In the Continental biogeographical region, 1 of the 2 (50%) sclerophyllous scrub habitats are in favourable condition. The remaining 1 of the 2 (50%) are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. The condition of all heath and scrub habitats is reported to be unfavourable-bad. For all freshwater habitats and bog, mire and fen habitats as well as for 5 of the 6 (83%) rocky habitats and for 3 of the 7 (43%) grassland habitats the conditions are unknown. Conditions have not been reported for 1 of the 7 (14%) grasslands and 1 of the 8 (13%) forests habitats.

Additional clarifications:

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Biogeographical region	Habitat	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Unfavourable - Inadequate		U2= Unfavourable-Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Continental	Freshwater habitats	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%	0	0%	4
	Heath & scrub	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1
	Sclerophyllous scrub	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Grasslands	0	0%	2	29%	1	14%	3	43%	1	14%	7
	Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	3
	Rocky habitats	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	5	83%	0	0%	6
	Forests	3	38%	2	25%	1	13%	1	13%	1	13%	8

Data source

Reference or title: Article 17 reporting

Weblink:

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title and <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/>

Action: A1.1.1: Accelerate efforts to finalise the Natura 2000 network including: complete terrestrial network of Special Protection Areas (SPA) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; adopt lists of Sites of Community Importance (SCI) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; designate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and establish management priorities and necessary conservation measures for SACs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]; establish similar management and conservation measures for SPAs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]. **MS Action:** Propose sufficient SCIs; designate SACs; prepare, adopt and implement site management priorities and measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
How complete is the Natura 2000 network?	Sites of Community Importance (Habitats Directive):		Special Protection Areas (Birds Directive):	
	Number of sites	48	Number of sites	12
	Total area sites (km ²)	399	Total area sites (km ²)	139
	Terrestrial area (%)	15.4	Terrestrial area (%)	5.4
	Number of marine sites		Number of marine sites	
	Marine area (%)		Marine area (%)	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of November 2009, Luxembourg has designated 48 Sites of Community Importance, with a total area of 399 km ² , totalling 15.4% of the country's area. All these sites have been designated as Special Areas of Conservation. The number of Special Protection Areas is 12, with a total area of 139 km ² , totalling 5.4% of the country's area.				
Additional clarifications: Details on marine sites do not apply for Luxembourg.				
Data source	Reference or title: NATURA 2000 barometer (July 2009 update) Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm ; http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2009/0220/a220.pdf#page=2			

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
What is the percentage of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed or in preparation?	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed	29	
	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan in preparation	6	

	% of Natura 2000 sites with no management plan completed or in preparation	65						
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>In Luxembourg, 29 % of Natura 2000 sites have a management plan completed, 6 % of the sites have a management plan in preparation and 65% have no management plan completed and in preparation. The terms of reference for the establishment of Natura 2000 management plans is currently being reviewed. New management plans will be initiated during the second semester of 2010. For the 35% of SAC's with a management plan completed or in preparation, a pluridisciplinary management body has been established. A national, legally binding spatial planning instrument aiming at the conservation and sustainable development of landscapes is in preparation. Restrictions and recommendations established by this instrument are compatible with and aiming at the achievement of the objectives of the Natura 2000 network.</p>								
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>For the 35% of SAC's with a management plan completed or in preparation, a pluridisciplinary management body has been established. A national, legally binding spatial planning instrument aiming at the conservation and sustainable development of landscapes is in preparation. Restrictions and recommendations established by this instrument are compatible with and aiming at the achievement of the objectives of the Natura 2000 network.</p>								
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/PSP/index.html							
<p>Action: A1.1.2: Ensure adequate financing provided to Natura 2000 implementation from Community sources (notably Rural Development funds, Cohesion and Structural Funds, Pre-Accession Instrument, Life-III, Life+) and MS sources, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.</p>								
<p>Measures of Progress:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>To be completed by the Member State?</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.1 for the expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites.</td></tr> </table>			To be completed by the Member State?	NO	Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.1 for the expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites.	
To be completed by the Member State?	NO							
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):								
This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.1 for the expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites.								
<p>Action: A1.1.3: Transpose fully [by 2006] Articles 6(2), 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive into national legislation and planning policies and ensure subsequent timely implementation; where appropriate (i.e. where development proposals cannot avoid damage to Natura 2000 sites, but proceed for reasons of overriding public interest) ensure special effort for adequate design and implementation of compensatory measures [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Fully transpose and implement Art 6 including: avoid where possible deterioration or disturbance of sites by developmental activities; assess potential impacts of proposed plans or projects likely to have a significant impact on sites, involving general public where appropriate; if deterioration or disturbance likely, assess whether overriding public interest justifies proceeding; if proceeding, take necessary compensatory measures to maintain coherence of network.</p>								
<p>Measures of Progress:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>To be completed by the Member State?</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr> <td>Indicate the number of</td><td>2004 and earlier</td><td></td></tr> </table>			To be completed by the Member State?	NO	Indicate the number of	2004 and earlier		
To be completed by the Member State?	NO							
Indicate the number of	2004 and earlier							

complaints/infringements (legal cases) related to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive	2005	
	2006	
	2007	
	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of 15 Dec 2009, no cases of complaints/infringements are open.		
Additional clarifications: This only refers to cases of infringements/complaints open as of 15 Dec 2009.		
Data source	Reference or title: DG ENV information on legal cases related to Article 6 Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&vm=detailed&sb=Title	

Target: A1.2: Sufficiency, coherence, connectivity and resilience of the protected areas network in the EU substantially enhanced by 2010 and further enhanced by 2013 (cf objective 9, target 9.4).

Action: A1.2.3: Assess [by 2008] and substantially strengthen [by 2010] coherence, connectivity and resilience of the protected areas network (Natura 2000 and non-Natura protected areas) by applying, as appropriate, tools which may include flyways, buffer zones, corridors and stepping stones (including as appropriate to neighbouring and other third countries), as well as actions in support of biodiversity in the wider environment (see also actions under objectives 2, 3 and 9). **MS Action:** Participate in assessment; apply measures to strengthen coherence and connectivity.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are tools in place or developed to support ecological connectivity?	Tools in place (Indicate Y or N)	Y
	Tools developed but not in place yet (Indicate Y or N)	Y
Additional detail (If yes or in development, please describe the tools) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):: Regulations on subsidies for financing the establishment of structural landscape elements such as hedgerows, field margins and trees are in place. Nationally relevant biological corridors are being defined by a national, legally binding spatial planning instrument for landscape protection (see above).		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/PSP/index.html http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2008/0046/a046.pdf#page=2	

Target: A1.3: No priority species in worsening conservation status by 2010; majority of priority species in, or moving towards, favourable conservation status by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
--------------------------------------	----

What is the conservation status of birds (% of species – least concern, near-threatened and red-listed)?	Detail	Least concern	Near-threatened	Red-listed
	% of birds	97.8	2.2	0

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

Of the 182 regularly occurring bird species in Luxembourg, 4 are globally Near-threatened and none are Red-listed. Data on the national bird red list for Luxembourg is available at <http://www.luxnatur.lu/Inv005.htm>. Note the figures above refer to all bird species of Luxembourg, while the conservation status for the other taxa refers only to those of Community Interest and are listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive (see under clarification)! See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed biogeographic data for non-bird taxa. In the Continental biogeographical region, 5 of the 10 (50%) amphibians and reptiles, 1 of the 6 (17%) fish, 4 of the 15 (27%) invertebrates and 3 of 7 (43%) plants are in a favourable condition. 2 of the 6 (33%) fish and 15 of the 25 (60%) mammals are in an unfavourable- inadequate condition. The conservation status of 3 of the 10 (30%) amphibians and reptiles, 3 of 6 (50%) fish, 10 of the 15 (67%) of invertebrates, 8 of the 25 (32 %) of mammals and 2 of the 7 (29%) plants species is regarded as unfavourable- bad. The condition of 2 of the 7 (29%) plant species is unknown.

Additional clarifications:

The conservation status of birds is presented as percentage of Least Concern, Near-threatened and Red-listed at global level of the total of regularly occurring species. Note that the information for birds, from data from BirdLife International, cannot be compared with the information for other taxa: The methodology for the other taxa is different: it is based on the conservation status report (Habitats Directive Article 17); the total only includes those taxa of Community Interest and listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive.

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Biogeographical region	Species group	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= unfavourable - inadequate		U2= unfavourable - bad		XX= unknown		NA=not reported		
Continental	Amphibians and reptiles	5	50%	1	10%	3	30%	1	10%	0	0%	10
	Fish	1	17%	2	33%	3	50%	0	0%	0	0%	6
	Invertebrates	4	27%	1	7%	10	67%	0	0%	0	0%	15
	Mammals	0	0%	15	60%	8	32%	2	8%	0	0%	25
	Plants	3	43%	0	0%	2	29%	2	29%	0	0%	7

Data source	Reference or title: Article 17 reporting; BirdLife International data Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title ; http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ ; http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html ; http://www.luxnatur.lu/Inv005.htm
-------------	--

Action: A1.3.1: Implement [2006 onwards], at EC or MS level as appropriate, existing species action or management plans for species under threat and review and update as necessary; elaborate [2006 onwards] and implement [2007 onwards] additional species action or management plans for a wider range of species under threat - including birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fish, invertebrates and plants; ensure monitoring of

implementation and effectiveness of plans. **MS Action:** Implement EC plans at national level, develop and implement national level plans.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
Indicate the number of action plans per species group		Completed	In preparation
	Birds	5	4
	Mammals	3	0
	Amphibians and reptiles	6	0
	Fish	0	0
	Invertebrates	3	1
	Plants	11	3

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/Plans_d_actions/index.html
----------------------	---

Has your country developed indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N.	N
--	---

If yes, please describe the indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes:
European common bird index not yet available but monitoring began 2009

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:
----------------------	---------------------------------

Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N	Birds	Y
	Mammals	Y
	Amphibians and reptiles	Y
	Fish	Y
	Invertebrates	Y
	Plants	Y

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.mnhn.lu/recherche/default.htm#rl
----------------------	---

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
Luxembourg has the following completed species action plans: 5 for birds, 3 for mammals, 6 for amphibians and reptiles, 3 for invertebrates and 11 for plants. In addition, there are species action plans in preparation, namely, 4 for birds, 1 for invertebrates and 3 for plants. The European common bird index not yet available in Luxembourg but monitoring began in 2009. The red list for mammals is limited to bats. Invertebrate red lists exist for butterflies and moths, dragonflies as well as orthoptera. Fish and bird red lists will be updated in 2010.

Additional clarifications:

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
--------------------------------------	--	----

Does your country have active common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N	Y
--	---

Additional detail (Provide details on the common bird monitoring schemes) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
The Lëtzebuerger Natur- a Vulleschützliga (LNVL) organises two monitoring schemes: The Common Bird Monitoring started in March 2009 and involves 19 field workers. The Monitoring of Breeding Birds started in 2002/03 and involves 6 field workers. The Ministry of Agriculture requests the results for the official Farmland Bird Indicator.

Additional clarifications:	
Data source	Reference or title: Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Weblink: http://www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html

OBJECTIVE 2

Objective: 2: To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU countryside.

Headline Target: In wider countryside (terrestrial, freshwater, brackish water outside Natura 2000 network), biodiversity loss halted by 2010 and showing substantial recovery by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, 43 per cent of the continental grassland habitats in Luxembourg have an unfavourable conservation status, 43 per cent have an unknown status and 14 per cent were unreported. 38 per cent of the continental forest habitats have a favourable conservation status, 38 per cent have an unfavourable status, 13 per cent have an unknown status and the remaining 13 per cent were unreported. All of the continental heath and scrub habitats have an unfavourable conservation status and the status for all 3 occurrences of continental peat land habitats is unknown. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

Continental is the only bio geographical region in Luxembourg.

Status of grassland habitats

Continental Number Occurrences	U1+U2 Numbers	FV Numbers	XX Numbers	NA Numbers	U1+U2 Percentage	FV Percentage	XX Percentage	NA Percentage
7	3	0	3	1	43%	0%	43%	14%
U1	2							
U2	1							

Status of forest habitats

Continental Number Occurrences	U1+U2 Numbers	FV Numbers	XX Numbers	NA Numbers	U1+U2 Percentage	FV Percentage	XX Percentage	NA Percentage
8	3	3	1	1	38%	38%	13%	13%
U1	2							
U2	1							

Status of heath and scrub habitats

Continental Number Occurrences	U1+U2 Numbers	FV Numbers	XX Numbers	NA Numbers	U1+U2 Percentage	FV Percentage	XX Percentage	NA Percentage
1	1	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	0							
U2	1							

Status of peat land habitats

Continental Number Occurrences	U1+U2 Numbers	FV Numbers	XX Numbers	NA Numbers	U1+U2 Percentage	FV Percentage	XX Percentage	NA Percentage
3	0	0	3	0	0%	0%	100%	0%
U1	0							
U2	0							

Overall condition assessment of grassland, heath and scrub, forest and peat land habitats (favourable conservation status)

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<p>FV=Favourable U= Unfavourable XX= unknown NA= not reported</p> <p>The following Measure of Progress refers to habitats which are considered representative for the wider countryside and are covered by the Habitats Directive. Information on other habitats covered by the Directive (eg, sclerophyllous scrubs) can be found under different objectives (eg, 1 and 3) or actions (eg, A2.3). 'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described. Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.</p>
Data source	<p>Reference or title: HD Article 17 report Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title</p>

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Index on trends in common farmland bird species to be included (graphic):	
No data available for the index on trends in common farmland bird species in Luxembourg.	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
<p>Additional clarifications</p> <p>Individual national species indices are produced by annually operated national breeding bird surveys from 22 European countries that cover different periods and are obtained through the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS). These national species indices are computed using a software package named TRIM which allows for missing counts in the time series and yields unbiased yearly indices and standard errors using Poisson regression.</p> <p>The most recent report provided by the European Census Council and Birdlife International presents the <u>combined</u> population trends of 135 common bird species based on data collected from 21 European countries (pan-European level), covering the period 1980–2006. It should be noted that different baselines exist and that the 1990 baseline is presented in this report (where available). The most current version of the combined indicator does not cover AT, CY, EL, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI, SK. In addition, the indicator includes information on the percentage of change over the last 10 years and the last 20 years.</p>	
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Status of common bird monitoring, European Bird Census Council Weblink: http://www.ebcc.info/country.html</p>

Target: A.2.1 Member States have optimised use of opportunities under agricultural, rural development and forest policy to benefit biodiversity 2007-2013

Action: A.2.1.1 Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co financing to measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
EAFRD	Total Amount in million €	Amount of Axis 2 in million €		Percentage of Axis 2	
	94.957826	53.003625		51.82%	
Total public expenditure					
	393.057902	212.0145		53.94%	
Axis 2 payments for supporting:		EAFRD expenditure in million €	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million €	Percentage of public expenditure
	Agri-environment schemes	26.779625	28.2%	107.1185	27.25%
	Natura 2000 payments – agriculture	0	0%	0	0%
	Natura 2000 payments – forest	0	0%	0	0%
	Forest-environment	0.162	0.17%	0.648	0.16%
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In 2010, in Luxembourg total planned payments from the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) amounted to 94.96 million EUR for the period 2007 to 2013 and to 393.06 million EUR if national public expenditures were included. The amount of EAFRD hereby directed to Axis 2 was 53 million EUR, and 212.01 million EUR including co-financing. This equated to 51.82 and 53.94 per cent of total planned expenditure respectively. With regards to Axis 2 payments for supporting agri-environment schemes (measure 214), the EAFRD expenditure in Luxembourg was 26.78 million EUR (107.12 with co-financing) and amounted to 28.2 per cent of the EAFRD (27.25 per cent with co-financing). Finally, forest-environment payments (measure 225) account for 0.16 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (0.17 per cent of EAFRD) and 0.65 million EUR of public expenditure (0.16 per cent of public expenditure). There are no payments in Luxembourg for Axis 2 measures 213 (Natura 2000 payments related to agriculture) and 224 (Natura 2000 payments related to forests) for the period 2007 to 2013.</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p><u>2007+2008 monitoring intermediate data (new commitments only):</u> The following table includes information on actual commitments on Axis 2 measures, from 2007 to 2008. Information on actual payments for the Natura 2000 forest measure is not yet available, therefore a total figure has not been provided.</p>					
		<p align="center">Public Expenditure - Cumulative payments from 2007 to year N (million EUR)</p>			
Axis 2 Measure		EAFRD	Total		
Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (213)		0	0		
Agri-environment payments (214)		6.33907	25.35676		
Forest environment payments (225)		0	0		
<p>Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above</p>		<p>Use of opportunities for targeted funding of N2000/biodiversity from rural development policy budget</p> <p>The following figures on allocated Axis 2 payments refer to EAFRD expenditure as well as total public expenditures (including national co-financing and state aid) for the period 2007-2013. Additional private contributions are excluded. At the level of planned expenditure for individual measures (eg, agri-environment payments), the figures for national co-financing and hence total public expenditure are estimates only. Percentages were calculated based on the information on total amounts provided by official sources.</p> <p>Data on actual commitments refer to cumulative payments from</p>			

		2007 to the most recent year N. Numbers in brackets refer to the code used for reporting by Member States in the framework of the Rural Development Policy.		
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data extracted from official national reports Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_agri&vm=detailed&sb=Title			
<p>Action: A.2.1.3 Define criteria and identify [2006-07] high-nature-value farmland and forest areas (including the Natura 2000 network) threatened with loss of biodiversity (with particular attention to extensive farming and forest/woodland systems at risk of intensification or abandonment, or already abandoned), and design and implement measures to maintain and/or restore conservation status [2007 onwards]. MS Action: Define criteria in order to capture all farm and forest land of high value for biodiversity, identify HNV areas, and develop measures to address threats.</p>				
Measures of Progress:				
To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Share of high nature value (HNV) farmland areas.	Area in ha	12,871		
	Share of HNV farmland	9.0%		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the high nature value (HNV) farmland report published by the European Environmental Agency and Joint Research Center in 2008, HNV farmland in Luxembourg amounted to 0.01 million ha, representing a share of 9.0 per cent of HNV farmland in farmed area.				
Additional clarifications: High nature value farmland describes the general characteristics of low-input farming systems in terms of biodiversity and management practices, according to Baldock et al. (1993) and Beaufoy et al. (1994). The EEA and JRC report calculated the extent of HNV farmland for each NUTS 2 area in the EU-27. The area of farmed land was calculated as the total land area belonging to the CLC agricultural classes (the 11 'agricultural' classes of Corine level 3 and parts of class 3.2.1 'natural grasslands') plus identified HNV farmland outside these classes. It should be stressed that the results were neither intended nor suitable for evaluating the impact of rural development measures at national or regional level.				
Data source	Reference or title: EEA/JRC High nature value farmland Weblink: http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf			
To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Forest under certification			Area in ha	Percentage of total forest area
	FSC		18835	21.65%
	PEFC		26505	30.47%
	Other	please specify below		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to official sources, in 2009 Luxembourg had a total certified forest area of 45,340 hectares out of a total forest area of 87,000 hectares. 18,835 hectares were certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) while the remainder was certified by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) system, under which 26,505 hectares were certified. In total, 52.11 per cent of the forest area in Luxembourg was certified.				
Additional clarifications: Figures refer to information about forest area certified to two major certification systems, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).				
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data; FSC website, PEFC website Weblink: http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&L=t%26A8arget%3D_self			

<http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp>

Action: A.2.1.4 Ensure effective implementation of cross-compliance (which provides a baseline for most of the measures of Axis 2 of the Rural Development Regulation) in ways that benefit biodiversity [2007-2013]. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RDPs reflect this need.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented in your country? Please enter Y or N for each of the items below:		
Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes		Y
Protection of permanent pasture		Y
Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins		Y
Establishment and/or retention of habitats		Y
OTHER GAEC measures		Y
If OTHER GAEC measures have been implemented please specify:		
See narrative summary below.		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The following Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes. Protection of permanent pasture. Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins. Establishment and/or retention of habitats. 		
Other additional GAEC measures address soil erosion, soil structure and organic matter, and minimum levels of maintenance of agricultural areas.		
Additional clarifications: All beneficiaries receiving aid in the name of improving the environment and the countryside are required to comply with the regulatory obligations on management (in the areas of health, the environment and animal welfare) and the good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) laid down in the Regulation on the single payment Regulation (EC) No 73/2009). The following Measure of Progress includes information to which extent GAEC measures, as referred to in Article 5 of the Regulation, have been implemented in a country.		
Data source	Reference or title: EC report on cross compliance, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf	

Action: A.2.1.6 Broaden extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in the next rural development programming [2007 onwards], including support from the LEADER axis. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RD Programmes reflect this need.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have training or advisory services been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity? Please enter Y or N here:		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Training or advisory services have been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity. Advisory services have been set up to support implementation of cross-compliance, including measures to retain landscape features, but no information is		

provided on RDP Axis 2 measures.			
Additional clarifications:			
The following Measure of Progress refers to broadening extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in the framework of Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) National Strategy Plans and National and Regional Rural Development Programmes.			
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink: No link		

Action: A.2.1.8 Implement the common monitoring and evaluation framework and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requirements where applicable for rural development programmes, including the definition of indicators in a way that impact of measures on biodiversity is assessed [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Use mandatory indicators, and draw up additional programme-specific indicators as needed.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
Have monitoring schemes for <u>mandatory</u> biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators been put in place? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)	Population of farmland birds	Regional level	National level P [2011]
	HNV farming		P [2010]
	HNV forestry		N
	Tree species composition		Y
Have <u>programme-specific</u> biodiversity indicators additionally been drawn up? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)			N
If YES for programme-specific indicators, please specify: N/A			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The only mandatory biodiversity related indicator that is currently monitored is tree species composition. Monitoring schemes are being set up for farmland bird population trends and HNV farming (both to be started in 2010). No monitoring is carried out in being developed for HNV forestry.			
Additional clarifications: This Measure of Progress indicates progress regarding the mandatory baseline and impact indicators as well as additional programme-specific indicators related to biodiversity, to establish a Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework under Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.			
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:		

Action: A.2.1.9 Encourage that implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy first pillar benefits biodiversity, notably through mandatory cross compliance, decoupling (single farm payments) and by encouraging take-up of modulation by the Member States
MS Action: Use the instruments of the CAP first pillar (decoupling, cross-compliance) to promote biodiversity actions and increase modulation possibilities and redirection of first pillar resources to biodiversity actions through Rural Development.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
What was the amount of resources generated by additional rates of modulation that has been allocated to the new challenge 'biodiversity'?	Amount in million €	As percentage of total additional rates generated	
	0	0	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health check in 2008, a total of 5 million € has been added to Luxembourg's Rural Development Programme. The amount of resources thereby generated should be			

allocated to "new challenges", including biodiversity. According to the approval of amendments to Member States' Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) in January 2010, Luxembourg provided no additional funding to 'biodiversity'.

Additional clarifications

This table presents the overall distribution of the funds from the Health-Check of the Common Agriculture Policy - CAP (including voluntary modulation and the additional funds for Germany and Sweden) and the EERP taken together. Funds for broadband could only be spent under the EERP. Funds coming from the Health-Check of the CAP could only be spent for new challenges. The numbers have been rounded to the first figure after the decimal.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: European Commission DG Agriculture Weblink: http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/102&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en
----------------------	---

Action: A.2.1.10 Consider, if appropriate, a possible review of cross compliance requirements related to the preservation of biodiversity in the 2007 review of the cross-compliance system.

MS Action: Develop appropriate standards and modalities for cross compliance, decoupling, modulation

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under action A2.1.4, referring to the Implementation of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures.	

Action: A.2.1.11 Strengthen measures to ensure conservation, and availability for use, of genetic diversity of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races, and of commercial tree species in the EU, and promote in particular their in situ conservation [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Identify and implement measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					YES			
Has a national strategy and/or action plan been developed which specifically addresses the conservation of genetic resources? Please mark accordingly:					No	In Development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
			National Strategy		N			
			Action Plan		N			
			Other	Please specify				
Rural Development Programme								
If NO, does the national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan specifically promote the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds			Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races		Commercial tree species		
	National Biodiversity Strategy		N	N		N		
	Biodiversity Action Plan		N	N		N		

or commercial tree species?	Other	Please specify			N	
Please enter Y or N here:						
What are the number and the value of projects undertaken by your country with regard to the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races as well as commercial tree species?				Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races	Commercial tree species
			Number		1	
			Value in €		27,000	
Please provide information about the key aims and actions of projects undertaken: See narrative summary below.						
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): A national strategy and action plan has not been developed to address the conservation of genetic resources. Nor is the in situ conservation of crop varieties, livestock breeds and commercial tree species promoted in the national biodiversity strategy or action plan. However, measures are taken through the RDP to conserve the Ardennes breed of draft horse (with a cost of 27,000 EUR).						
Additional clarifications: The following Measure of Progress specifies whether a dedicated strategy promoting the conservation of genetic diversity has been developed and/or measures have been identified in an appropriate action plan. If no separate action plan and/or strategy are in place information should be provided to what extent these issues are covered in the biodiversity strategy and/or biodiversity action plan.						
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:					

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Axis 2 payments for genetic conservation measures	EAFRD expenditure in million €	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million €	Percentage of public expenditure	
	0	0	0	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Article 39 (1-4) of the Rural Development Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, and Article 27 of implementing Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 offer the possibility to promote agri-environment measures which may support the rearing of "farm animals of local breeds indigenous to the area and in danger of being lost to farming", and the preservation of "plant genetic resources naturally adapted to the local and regional conditions and under threat of genetic erosion". According to reporting to the Commission under these Regulations, in 2008 no applications were approved in Luxembourg in this regard, and thus no payments were made.					
Additional clarifications:					
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data Weblink: No link				

Action: A.2.1.15 Assess potential impact on biodiversity of plans, programmes and projects for afforestation (or, should the case arise, deforestation); adjust accordingly in order to ensure no overall long term negative impact on biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Make assessments; adjust afforestation/ deforestation plans accordingly.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
Have national guidelines been developed, which <u>specifically</u> take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Y	
	Deforestation	Y	
If YES for <u>afforestation</u> please specify in particular what provisions have been taken with regard to non-native tree species:			

<p>According to reporting by the Member State, national guidelines have been developed, which specifically take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation into account.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Point 6.9 of FSC-Luxembourg certification standard prohibits afforestation with non-native trees. 2. Point 4.2.b of PEFC-Luxembourg standard specifies that for afforestation, origins of native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions should be preferred, where appropriate. 3. The country's forest service has published two major studies with recommendations on afforestation with native species. 4. Management plans of public forests contain special provisions for afforestation with native trees. 					
<p>If YES for <u>deforestation</u>, please specify what provisions have been taken regarding its impacts on biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deforestation is prohibited by law. It can be authorized by the minister responsible for Environment in case of public reason. A national compensation system has been set up to take into account biodiversity loss due to land use change by deforestation. 2. Specific deforestation projects along riversides are only permitted to create new biotops with richer biodiversity. 					
<p>To what extent are the following planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations? Please enter Y or N here:</p>		Afforestation	Limits for application in ha	Deforestation	Limits for application in ha
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)		Y	N	Y	N
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)		Y	N	Y	N
Biodiversity Surveys		Y	N	Y	N
Other					
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, planning tools such as Environmental Impact Assessment, (EIA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and biodiversity surveys are used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations. There are currently no limits set in hectare for the application of the above mentioned instruments.</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications: The following Measure of Progress indicates the stage of development and/or or implementation of national guidelines addressing biodiversity concerns related to afforestation and deforestation, e.g. planting of non-native species, land use change etc., as well as the stage of development or implementation of planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations.</p>					
Data source (if any)		Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:			
<p>Target: A.2.2 Risks to soil biodiversity in EU substantially reduced by 2013.</p>					
<p>Action: A.2.2.1 Identify geographical risk areas for factors affecting soil biodiversity (soil sealing, loss of organic matter, soil erosion, etc.) [by 2009]. MS Action: Identify risk areas</p>					
<p>Measures of Progress:</p>					
To be completed by the Member State?					YES
<p>Have national monitoring programmes been implemented with regard to <u>soil biodiversity</u>? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)</p>					N
<p>If YES, please specify scope of the programme and type of indicators used: N/A</p>					
<p>If YES, please specify whether parameters related to soil faunistic or microbiological activity are mandatory. Please enter Y or N here:</p>					N/A
<p>If NO, have projects been undertaken to identify potential indicators for <u>soil biodiversity</u>? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)</p>					N
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, no national monitoring programmes on soil biodiversity have</p>					

been implemented and no projects have been undertaken to identify potential indicators for soil biodiversity.

Additional clarifications:

Soil biodiversity refers to all organisms living in the soil, directly or indirectly effecting soil formation. Monitoring programmes can be based on the interpretation and combined evaluation of various parameters. This can include indicators of soil type, physical and chemical parameters as well as one or more indicators of soil fauna and related to microbial and enzymatic activities. The Measure of Progress should indicate the stage of development or implementation of related monitoring programmes or the development of related indicators.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:
----------------------	--

Target: A.2.3 Substantial progress made towards 'good ecological status' of freshwaters by 2010 and further substantial progress made by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and ammonium concentrations		2002	2003	2004	2005
	BOD 5 [mg O ₃ /l]	4.66	-	2.19	1.47
	Total Ammonium [mg N/l]	0.36		0.28	0.43
Concentrations of nitrate (NO ₃)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers [mg N/l]	5.08	4.90	5.29	4.67
	Groundwater [mg NO ₃ /l]		24.2	22.7	23.8
Concentrations of phosphorus (OP= orthophosphate or TP=total phosphorus)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers OP [mg P/l]	-	-	-	-
	Lakes TP [mg P/l]	-	-	-	-

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to European Environment Agency data, in Luxembourg oxygen demand (BOD5) figures showed a clear downward trend from 2002 to 2005, falling from 4.66 mg O₃/l in 2002 to 1.47 mg O₃/l in 2005. 2005 figures were clearly lower than the European weighted average of 2.47 mg O₃/l in 2005. Ammonium data demonstrated an increase from 0.36 mg N/l in 2002 to 0.43 mg N/l in 2005. Values were higher than the European weighted average of 0.41 mg N/l in 2005. No figures for 2003 were available.

Data on concentrations of nitrate in rivers showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, decreasing from 5.08 mg N/l in 2002 to 4.67 mg N/l in 2005, but with a peak of 5.29 mg N/l in 2004. Figures were clearly above weighted average of 3.74 mg N/l for Western Europe in 2005.

Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater showed no clear trend from 2002 to 2005, amounting to 24.2 mg NO₃/l in 2003 and 23.8 mg NO₃/l in 2005.

No information on phosphorus concentrations in river and lakes was available.

Additional clarifications:

Large quantities of organic matter (microbes and decaying organic waste) can result in reduced chemical and biological quality of river water, impaired biodiversity of aquatic communities, and microbiological contamination that can affect the quality of drinking and bathing water. Sources of organic matter are discharges from wastewater treatment plants, industrial effluents and agricultural run-off. Organic pollution leads to higher rates of metabolic processes that demand oxygen. This could result in the development of water zones without oxygen (anaerobic conditions). The transformation of nitrogen to reduced forms under anaerobic conditions in turn leads to increased concentrations of ammonium, which is toxic to aquatic life above certain concentrations, depending on water temperature, salinity and pH (EEA).

Large inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to water bodies from urban areas, industry and agricultural areas can lead to eutrophication. This causes ecological changes that can result in a loss of plant and animal species (reduction in ecological status) and have negative impacts on the use of water for human consumption and other purposes.

The environmental quality of surface waters with respect to eutrophication and nutrient concentrations is an objective of several directives: the Water Framework Directive, the Nitrate Directive, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, the Surface Water Directive and the Freshwater Fish Directive. In future years, phosphorus concentrations in lakes will be highly relevant to work under the Water Framework Directive (EEA).

Note: Data above represent averages across a number of stations across a country and sometimes draw on a very different number of samples between countries. In addition, the average national nitrate concentration in one country may be strongly influenced by another country or countries upstream. Published EEA data only include Member States series with observations from minimum 7 years.

Data source	Reference or title: European Environment Agency data and maps on water Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biochemical-oxygen-demand-bod5-and-total-ammonium-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1992-and-2006 http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/nitrate-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/phosphorus-concentrations-in-rivers-left-ortophosphate-and-lakes-right-total-phosphorus-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe
-------------	---

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
--------------------------------------	----

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, all four occurrences of the continental freshwater habitats in Luxembourg have an unknown conservation status. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:
Continental is the only biogeographical region in Luxembourg.

Status of freshwater habitats

Continental Number Occurrences	U1+U2 Numbers	FV Numbers	XX Numbers	NA Numbers	U1+U2 Percentage	FV Percentage	XX Percentage	NA Percentage
4	0	0	4	0	0%	0%	100%	0%
U1	0							
U2	0							

According to reporting by Member State, between 2007 and 2010 a national survey of all Annex I habitats has been carried out. Information on the conservation status of freshwater habitats will thus be available for the next reporting period.

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	Overall condition assessment of freshwater habitats (favourable conservation status) The following Measure of Progress refers to freshwater habitats which are covered by the Habitats Directive. For freshwater habitats this includes standing water (eg, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds) and running water with sections of water courses with natural or semi-natural dynamics (eg, Fennoscandian natural rivers). 'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described. Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.
---	--

Data source	Reference or title: HD Article 17 report, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title
-------------	--

To be completed by the Member State?					No	
	Details	2005	2006	2007	2008	

EU inland bathing waters meeting the non-mandatory guide levels of the Bathing Water Directive	Total number of bathing waters	20	20	20	20
	Number complying with guide values	7	10	9	10
	As percentage of total number of bathing waters	35%	50%	45%	50%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):					
According to reporting in the framework of the Bathing Water Quality Directive, in 2008 Luxembourg had a total number of 10 bathing waters which complied with more stringent guide values regarding physical, chemical and microbiological parameters of testing. This corresponded to 50 per cent of all inland bathing waters. Compared to previous years, the percentage of bathing waters complying with guide values has slightly increased.					
Additional clarifications:					
The results presented are based on sampling carried out by the national authorities in all EU Member States and checked against a set of physical, chemical and microbiological parameters. These include testing for the presence of coliform bacteria normally found in faeces and other sources, residues of petrol-based mineral oils, foam from detergents and toxic acids such as phenol. Other not obligatory tests can be conducted to verify the presence of salmonella, the colour of the water or the acidity (pH) of the bathing water.					
Data source	Reference or title: Reporting to the EC in the framework of the Bathing Water Quality Directive Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html				

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?													NO			
Development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories	Colour Code	Rivers				Lakes				Transitional waters				Coastal waters		
		PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI
	Green					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Red					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009, in Luxembourg all																

biological assessment methods for rivers were partially available or partially under development (or the information was incomplete), including phytoplankton, macrophytes and phytobenthos, benthic invertebrates and fish fauna.	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>The monitoring programmes for surface waters should cover the ecological and chemical status of natural water bodies, and the ecological potential and chemical status for heavily modified or artificial water bodies, according to the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The assessment of the ecological status is based on biological quality elements as well as supporting hydromorphological, chemical and physico-chemical quality elements. Good ecological status is generally based on the composition and abundance of species and is defined for each water category and each biological quality element individually (WFD).</p>	
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<p>Overview of development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories</p> <p>The table has been filled in according to the following code used in reporting to the WFD:</p> <p><u>Green</u>: Method available <u>Yellow</u>: Method under development or information incomplete <u>Red</u>: Method not developed or no information available <u>Green/Yellow</u>: Differences in river basin district: methods partially available, partially under development or incomplete <u>Yellow/Red</u>: Differences in river basin district: methods partially under development, partially not developed or no information <u>Green/Red</u>: Differences in river basin district: development of methods shows complete range from developed to undeveloped <u>NR</u>: no report - :not relevant</p> <p>PP= phytoplankton; MP=macrophytes and phytobenthos; BI= benthic invertebrate; FI= fish fauna; MA= macro algae and angiosperms.</p>
Data source	Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second

Target: A.2.4 Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013.

Action: A2.4.1 Significantly reduce point source pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems through strengthening implementation of relevant Directives, notably on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Waste Incineration, Urban Waste Water Treatment (cf action 3.2.1) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Implement directives at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO (items in green)	YES (item in light orange)
Number of existing installations where IPPC permits have been reconsidered and updated to ensure that local environmental conditions are taken into account		2008
	Total number of installations	32
	Total number of permits issued	42
	Total number of outstanding permits	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to a monitoring report on the permitting progress, in 2008 Luxembourg had a total number of 32 IPPC installations and issued 42 permits. No permits were still outstanding.		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>"Installation" is defined as a stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Annex I of the IPPC Directive are carried out; and any other directly associated activities which have a technical connection with the activities carried out on that site and which could have an effect on emissions and pollution.</p> <p>"Permit" means part or whole of a written decision (or several such decisions) granting authorisation to</p>		

operate all or part of an installation, subject to certain conditions which guarantee that the installation complies with the requirements of the IPPC Directive.

It is important to note that while some Member States issue one permit for each installation, some issue more than one permit per installation and others issue single permits covering more than one installation.

The IPPC Directive allows a competent authority to bring existing installations into compliance "by reconsidering and, where necessary, updating" the conditions to which the installations were already subject.

The initial Measure of Progress included information on permits reconsidered and updated to take environmental conditions into account. However, these data have not been included due to inconsistencies of information and the risk of misinterpretation. To guarantee an appropriate assessment of progress in the future, a related question on the number of permits that had to specifically address the objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directive might be included.

Data source

Reference or title: Monitoring of Permitting Progress for existing IPPC installations, MS questionnaire

Weblink: http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippc/ippc_permitting/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN_1.0_&a=d

Action: A.2.4.2 Significantly reduce airborne eutrophication and acidifying pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007]. (cf action 3.2.2) **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?						NO
Comparison of Member States Emission ceilings with Member States current emissions and WM projections 2010		2006	2007	2008	NECD ceiling	Projected 2010 emissions
	Nitrogen oxides (Gg NO _x as NO ₂)	14.43	11.24	9.74	11	8.96
	Sulphur oxides (Gg SO _x as SO ₂)	1.32	3.18	3.1	4	2.5
	Ammonia (Gg NH ₃)	5.27	4.37	4.41	7	4.63
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (Gg NMVOC)	8.53	11.24	9.74	9	8.96

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to NECD reporting, in 2008 Luxembourg's non-methane volatile organic compounds did not meet the ceilings of the NEC Directive. According to its reporting, the country expects emissions in 2010 to be well below the NEC Directive targets for sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides and ammonia and slightly below for non-methane volatile organic compounds.

Additional clarifications:

The National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD, 2001/81/EC) sets ceilings for each Member State for emissions within their boundaries of ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and volatile organic compounds. These four pollutants are primarily responsible for acidification, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone. The ceilings must be met by 2010.

According to NECD reporting requirements, for the main pollutants NO_x, SO₂, VOCs (c), NH₃ sources such as domestic aviation (cruise), international aviation (cruise) and international maritime were not included in the national total of emissions. Emissions from road transport are calculated on the basis of fuel sold or consumed.

Emission projections for 2010 are based on the "with measures" scenario which takes into account all currently implemented and adopted policies and measures.

Note: Data submitted by the Member State in 2009, including revised 2007, have not yet been officially validated. Figures above are based on "fuel sold".

Data source

Reference or title: NECD Directive Reporting

Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implement_nec_directive.htm

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Percentage of	Acidification	Eutrophication

natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and of eutrophication	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)
	15	13	13	0	100	100	99	98
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):								
<p>According to European Environment Agency data, in 2000 in Luxembourg the percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and eutrophication amounted to 15 and 100 per cent respectively, considering an area of 1,015 km². Predictions on acidification for 2010 and 2020 indicate a decrease to 13 per cent, assuming that current (2008) policies and measures will be fully implemented (CLE scenario). According to the maximum feasible reduction scenario (MFR), in 2020 the risk of acidification will be reduced to 0 per cent. On eutrophication, the CLE scenario envisages no reduction by 2010 and a reduction to 99 per cent in 2020. The MFR scenario foresees a decrease to 98 per cent of natural ecosystem area at risk in 2020.</p>								
Additional clarifications:								
This information is based on an analysis carried out by Hettelingh J-P, Posch M, Slootweg J (eds.) (2008) within "Critical load, dynamic modelling and impact assessment in Europa: CCE Status Report 2008", Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.								
Data source	Reference or title: EEA core set indicators Weblink: http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/IAssessment1245763350536/view_content							

Action: A.2.4.3 Significantly reduce pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems from agricultural sources (notably pesticides, nitrates) through measures in line with Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides, pesticides and biocides legislation, Nitrates Directive [2006 onwards]. (cf action 3.2.3). **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy provisions and legislation at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Nitrogen balance expressed as kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land	Details	Average 1990-1992	Average 2002-2004	Change 1990-92 to 2002-04
	Kg N/ha	229	129	-44%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				
According to OECD data, Luxembourg's gross nitrogen balance was 129 kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land between 2002 and 2004, a decrease of 44 per cent compared with 1990 to 1992 levels.				
Additional clarifications:				
The gross nitrogen balance calculates the difference between the nitrogen inputs entering a farming system (i.e. mainly livestock manure and fertilisers) and the nitrogen outputs leaving the system (i.e. the uptake of nutrients for crop and pasture production).				
Data source	Reference or title: Environmental Performance of Agriculture in OECD Countries since 1990 Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1,00.html			

OBJECTIVE 3

Objective: 3: To Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU marine environment

Target: 3.4 - Substantially enhanced funding provided to environmentally-friendly fisheries management from 2007 onwards

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Amount of funding	Axis	Year	Amount from MS funds (€)	Amount from EFF EC funds (€)	Total (€)
	Axis 1	2007			
		2008			
	Axis 2	2007			
		2008			
	Axis 3	2007			
		2008			
	Axis 4	2007			
		2008			
	Total	2007			
2008					
Please specify types of measures implemented	Axis:	Description of types of measures:			
	Axis 1				
	Axis 2				
	Axis 3				
	Axis 4				
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): There is no Fisheries Operational Programme listed for Luxembourg: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/structural_measures/operational_programmes_en.htm					
Additional clarifications: -					
Data source	Reference or title: Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/structural_measures/operational_programmes_en.htm				

Action: 3.5.2 - Develop, adopt and implement restoration programmes for diadromous species (e.g. trout, salmon, sturgeon) [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures and take initiatives outside the CFP: restoration of habitats, removal of migratory barriers, stock enhancement

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Please indicate for which species a management plan exists (enter Y/N) and provide a link if possible			Management plan exists?	Link to management plan
	Salmon		N	
	Trout		N	
	Sturgeon		N	
	Eel		Y	Not currently available
	Other	(please specify)		
Please indicate if any of the following actions are being undertaken to promote diadromous species (enter Y/N) and provide details			Undertaking?	Details/comments
	Restoration of habitats		Y	Protection of gravel banks, allowing the natural dynamic of rivers, rehabilitation of natural habitats, water quality enhancement

	Removal of migratory barriers		Y	Removal of migratory barriers, transformation to allow rough-ramps and fish-ramps; technical fish passes to allow migration.
	Stock enhancement		Y	Rearing and stocking of salmon fingerlings.
	Other	(please specify)	Y	"Trap and truck" of mature eels (from up river (Sure) to down river (Rhine))
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional details (e.g. content of management plans, areas where measures to promote diadromous species are being undertaken and any outcomes):</p> <p>Luxembourg has a specific management plan for European Eel which has been submitted to and approved by the Commission although the document is not currently accessible. Luxembourg does not have specific plans for salmon, trout or sturgeon, but does have a number of activities that support and promote diadromous species. For instance in terms of restoring habitats, there are activities to protect gravel banks, allow the natural dynamics of rivers and rehabilitate natural habitats as well as improve water quality. There are also activities to remove migratory barriers including the creation of fish ramps and fish passes; stock enhancement for salmon through the breeding and release of fingerlings; and finally for eels there have been initiatives to trap and truck mature eels from up river to down river.</p> <p>Some key initiatives for diadromous species include:</p> <p>1) A national inventory of migratory obstacles has been established (2008-2010) which indicates the priorities for transformation. Transforming migratory barriers has been underway over the past 10 years.</p> <p>2) Mapping areas of spawning and juvenile salmon congregations, as well as stock enhancement has been undertaken from 1992 to 2004 in the river Sure and Our.</p> <p>3) Trapping and trucking of about 400 to 1000 Atlantic eels is undertaken annually since 2004 taking adult eels from the river Sure tributary to the Mosel/Rhine (where there is no commercial fishery).</p>				
Description/Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above			<i>Member states were asked to indicate which diadromous species (species with a lifecycle that includes both marine and freshwater phases) they currently have a management plan for, and any other actions that are being undertaken that would promote diadromous species, but are not necessarily included in a management plan.</i>	
Data source (if any)		Reference or title: Weblink:		

OBJECTIVE 4

Objective: 4: To reinforce compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity in the EU

Headline Target: Regional and territorial development benefiting biodiversity and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented and minimised or, where unavoidable, adequately compensated for, from 2006 onwards.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has there been an increase in Biodiversity spending under Cohesion and Structural funds since 2006? Please indicate Y or N.		N
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): and If yes please indicate for which activities</p> <p>In the reporting period 2007-2008, there was no direct spending from Luxembourg under the Cohesion and Structural Funds for biodiversity. Indeed, no spending under biodiversity categories (51, 55 and 56) is foreseen by the Luxemburg Structural Funds programme.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>No data available for 2006 (previous programming period). Detailed annual breakdown spending for biodiversity could not be identified for 2007-2008. Therefore the amount (in EUR) shown refers to the total biodiversity allocation under the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013 (categories 51, 55 and 56 as defined in annex II in Commission Regulation 1828/2006). These categories are assumed to strictly follow the total yearly allocations of the Cohesion Policy.</p>		
Data source	<p>Cohesion Policy Direct spending on biodiversity, provided by DG Environment http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title Cohesion Policy (2007-2013), division by resources per programming year, per MS. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf </p>	

Target: 4.3. - Ecological coherence and functioning strengthened through spatial planning from 2006 onwards.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are you obliged by law to consider ecological networks in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	N	
If yes, has this law been enacted after 2006? Enter Y or N here:		
Are there any mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of this measure? Enter Y or N here:	N	
If yes, are there regular monitoring reports prepared? Enter Y or N here:		
Is there a mechanism for interministerial coordination which addresses inclusion of ecological network considerations in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Do you consider that the ecological network has been completed for your country? Enter Y or N here:	N	
<p>Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>A national, legally binding spatial planning instrument aiming at the conservation and sustainable development of landscapes is in preparation in Luxemburg. Restrictions and recommendations established by this instrument are compatible with and aiming at the achievement of the objectives of the Natura 2000 network as well as the coherence of ecological networks in general.</p>		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if	http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/PSP/index.html	

any)

Action: 4.4.1 - CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism promoted, adopted and implemented as appropriate by key stakeholders [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Implement best practice

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has your country implemented the CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Does your country consider always the CBD Guidelines when planning tourism development? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Are there legal provisions for considering CBD Guidelines in tourism development? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Is your country producing any report on the usage of the Guidelines? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)		

OBJECTIVE 5

Objective: 5: To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species (IAS) & alien genotypes

Headline Target: Negative impacts on EU biodiversity of IAS and alien genotypes prevented or minimised from 2010 onwards.

Target: A.5.1 Impact of IAS on biodiversity in the EU substantially reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Number of worst invasive alien species registered per country	Total number	19
	Number of species per 1000 km ²	> 3.0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of the '163' worst invasive alien species identified by the EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on trends in invasive alien species, 19 are present in Luxembourg.		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>The EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on invasive alien species (IAS) identified 163 out of 10,000 alien species as 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity'. These species have been proven to be highly invasive and damaging to native biodiversity in at least part of their European range. The severe impacts of these species range from competition with native species, affects on human health and causing damage to economic activities. The number of worst IAS per 1000 km² is presented as a range, as species occurrence may differ markedly depending on the regional level.</p> <p>The list of 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity' is based on expert opinion expressed at the SEBI 2010 expert group on invasive alien species. Current information is only a preliminary estimate of the number of worst invasive species in European countries. These country figures are only rough indications of the actual impact, which may differ markedly between species and regions.</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: SEBI 10 EEA Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity	

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Is there general and/or specific legislation in place in relation to Invasive Alien Species? Please enter Y or N here:		Y/N	Details/comments
	General	Y	Act of 19 January 2004 on Protection of Nature and Natural Resources (amended): import, introduction, possession, trade
	Specific	N	
Does general legislation or specific legislation address issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS? Please enter Y or N here:	Import and export		Y
	Possession/Trade		Y
	Introduction to the wild		Y
	Control/eradication		N
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
Luxembourg has no specific legislation in place in relation to invasive alien species (IAS). However, there is general legislation that addresses various issues relating to IAS. The Act of 19 January 2004 on Protection of Nature and Natural Resources (amended) contains provisions under Articles 30, 26 and 27 that can be applied to IAS. Article 30 prohibits the import and introduction of alien species into the wild without Ministerial authorisation which may only be granted following an extensive consultation. Articles 26 and 27 contain provisions for the control, possession and trade of wild native and alien flora and fauna. There are some legal measures for preventing the introduction and distribution of muskrat (<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>) and raccoon (<i>Procyon lotor</i>). Although no legislation pertaining to the control and eradication of alien species is currently in force, hunting legislation is under development for the control of alien species if necessary. A review of the legal framework is underway in order to determine whether or not it is sufficient.			

Additional clarifications:	
The following Measure of Progress indicates current national/sub national legislation addressing Invasive Alien Species (IAS), in particular regarding their coverage of issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS. General legislation refers to legislation addressing all aspects of IAS. Specific legislation refers to regulations addressing only certain aspects, e.g. plant pests in Plant Health legislation.	
Data source:	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy Weblink: no link

Action: A.5.1.2 Encourage Member States to develop national strategies on invasive alien species [by 2007] and to implement them fully [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Develop national strategy.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO		
Have a strategy and/or action plan on IAS been developed? Please mark accordingly:			No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy		N			
	Action Plan		N			
	Other	(Please specify)	N			
If NO, are IAS <u>comprehensively</u> dealt with as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N here:			Biodiversity Strategy		Y/N	Details/comments
					N	
			Biodiversity Action Plan		Y	Plan National Protection de la Nature 2007-2011
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
<p>There is no national strategy and/or action plan on invasive alien species (IAS) in Luxembourg. The National Nature Conservation Plan (<i>Plan National Protection de la Nature 2007-2011</i>) adopted in May 2007 contains an IAS strategy which addresses IAS issues. As part of the strategy, action plans may be prepared for IAS that threaten native biodiversity or public health.</p> <p>According to reporting by the Member State, a national survey on certain IAS species has been carried out by the National Museum for Natural History, Luxembourg. Training courses to identify and eradicate the main target species have been organised.</p>						
Additional clarifications:						
The following Measure of Progress specifies whether a national strategy and/ or action plan specifically related to IAS has been developed. If this is not the case, it should specify whether the topic is comprehensively addressed in the national biodiversity strategy or action plan.						
Data source	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy, MS questionnaire Weblink: no link http://mnhnl.lu/cgi-bin/baseportal.pl?htx=/projects/neophytes/intro					

Action: A.5.1.3 Encourage ratification and implementation by Member States of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ratify and implement.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has the country ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation?		N

Please enter Y or N here:	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Luxembourg has not ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation.	
Additional clarifications: The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation will enter into force 12 months after ratification by 30 states, representing 35 per cent of world merchant shipping tonnage. The convention has so far been ratified by 22 states that represent 22.65 per cent of world tonnage (as on 28 th February 2010).	
Data source	Reference : International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Conventions Weblink: http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=247

Action: A 5.1.4 Establish early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries [by 2008].**MS Action:** Adopt system in Council, implement system at national level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES	
Is there an inventory/database of alien species in place other than those published by the DAISIE and/or NOBANIS projects? Please tick only one box.	No	
	In development	
	Implemented	Y
	Do not know	
Is there an early warning and information system for IAS in place? Please tick only one box.	No	N
	In development	
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
If IMPLEMENTED or IN DEVELOPMENT, which of the following aspects have been covered? Please enter Y or N here:	Rapid response mechanism	
	Incident lists	
	Focal point network	
	National coordination mechanism	

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
According to reporting by the Member State, there is no specific database on invasive alien species (IAS), but rather a common, centralised national database for all biodiversity relevant data hosted by the musée national d'histoire naturelle. This database is called RECORDER and contains all data stemming from inventories of IAS undertaken since 2006 within the overall framework of a project (see link below). No an early warning and information system for IAS is under development.

Additional clarifications:
The Community is committed under the Biodiversity Action Plan to establish an early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries, taking into account biogeographical regions. The following Measure of Progress indicates the extent to which such a system has been developed or implemented at the national level and the areas covered. In addition, it should provide information on the existence of national/sub-national data centre or database on IAS.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink: http://mnhnl.lu/cqibin/baseportal.pl?htx=/projects/neophytes/intro
----------------------	--

Target: A.5.2 Impact of alien genotypes on biodiversity in the EU significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Action: A.5.2.2 Ensure protection of biodiversity as part of measures to protect human health and environment in relation to the deliberate release into the environment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure at national level in line with requirements of the authorisation.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Has legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming been adopted? Please tick only one box:	No		
	In development		
	Implemented	Y	
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Luxembourg has adopted legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming. The national co-existence legislation in force is: Loi du 18 mars 2008 sur la commercialisation des semences et plants ainsi que sur la coexistence des cultures génétiquement modifiées, conventionnelles et biologiques. Journal Officiel du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, 27 mars 2008, p. 446; and Règlement grand-ducal du 22 juillet 2008 fixant les distances d'isolement et les conditions techniques à respecter lors de la mise en culture de semences et plants génétiquement modifiés. Journal Officiel du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, 20 août 2008, p.1824.</p> <p>At the local level, 69% of municipalities have declared themselves GMO free zones. 10% of farmers have signed individual declarations of abstaining from planting GMO's on their farms. On the national level, the cultivation of MON810 is banned.</p>			
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>According to Article 26a of Directive 2001/18/EC, Member States may take appropriate national measures on coexistence in order to avoid the unintended presence of GMOs in other products. Commission Recommendation 2003/556/EC on guidelines for the development of national strategies and best practices to ensure the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming is intended to help Member States develop national legislative or other strategies for coexistence.</p> <p>In April 2009, the Commission adopted a second report on the implementation of national measures on the coexistence of GM crops with conventional and organic farming.</p>			
Data source	<p>Reference or title: EC Report on the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming.</p> <p>Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index_en.htm.</p>		

OBJECTIVE 6

Objective: 6: To substantially strengthen effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target: A.6.1: International governance for biodiversity substantially more effective in delivering positive biodiversity outcomes by 2010

Action: A.6.1.1: Press for effective worldwide implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, decisions of the Conference of the Parties including thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, and other related international and regional biodiversity agreements (e.g. Bonn, Berne, AEWA, Ramsar, UN Fish Stocks Agreement) and promote greater synergies between these [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Work at EU, global and regional levels for enhanced effectiveness in CBD implementation by streamlining operations of CBD, coordinating action between related multilateral environmental agreements, working towards integrated outcome-based reporting, establishing global partnership with key stakeholders.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Has your country submitted the 4 th national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (submitted= Y, not submitted=N)?		Y	
Is a National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP) in place or under development (in place=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		N	
Data source	Reference or title: List of Parties that have submitted their 4 th national reports and CBD list of NBSAPs Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search		
Contributions to Secretariats/Trust Funds (in EUR) (latest figure available)	Convention	Year (latest contribution)	Amount (EUR)
	CBD	2009	7532
	CMS	2008	4239
	AEWA	2008	2347
	Ramsar Convention	2009	2406
	World Heritage Convention	2008	0
Data source	Reference or title: Information on Parties' contributions at convention websites Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2 http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm http://www.unep-aeawa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditure		

	s_2006_2008.pdf http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The 4th National Report to the CBS has been submitted and published on the CBD website in December 2009. There is currently no National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Luxembourg had paid her annual contributions to CBD, CMS, AEWA and Ramsar Convention, while payments for 2007 and 2008 for the World Heritage Convention were, as of 31 Dec 2008, still outstanding.</p>	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>For the contributions to the CBD General Trust Fund and to the Ramsar Convention, the exchange rate of 30 Sep 2009 is used. For the contribution to the World Heritage Convention, the exchange rate of 1 July 2008 is used. The figures for CBD, CMS, AEWA and World Heritage Convention refer to contributions that have taken place, while the figure for Ramsar refers to the allocated contribution for 2009.</p>	

OBJECTIVE 7

Objective: 7: To substantially strengthen support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in EU external assistance

Target: A .7.1 Financial Resources flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity has substantially increased in real terms

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>multilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008	
	Total in million €	0	0		
	Percentage of total <u>multilateral</u> annual aid budget	0	0		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The OECD marker does not show any biodiversity-related aid spending by Luxembourg for 2006 or 2007.					
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet. See also the clarification under the next Measure of Progress on bilateral aid.					
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW				

Action: A .7.1.3 Enhance MS funds earmarked for biodiversity in MS bilateral development cooperation programmes in support of implementation of the CBD, Millennium Development Goals and other programmes relevant for biodiversity in developing countries. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in other relevant projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>bilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million €	0	0	
	Percentage of total annual <u>bilateral</u> aid budget	0	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The OECD marker does not show any biodiversity-related aid spending by Luxembourg for 2006 or 2007.				
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet. Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources. Figures shown relate to bilateral aid, and do not include multilateral contributions to GEF, UNEP and other organisations active in the field of biodiversity. Also, it should be noted that figures are based on indications of the policy objectives of bilateral aid activities, though the biodiversity objective will often be less than the total value of such activities. Policy objectives are reported by donors through “markers” which do not allow exact quantification of aid activities' contribution to the objectives.				
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW			

Action: A.7.1.4 Enhance the overall contribution of EU MS for biodiversity through a substantial 4th replenishment of the GEF based on the agreed policy priorities. **MS Action:** Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO		
--------------------------------------	--	--	----	--	--

Contribution to the GEF replenishment		3 rd replenishment	4 th replenishment	5 th replenishment
	Total in million €	5.16	4.79	
	Percentage of total budget	0.21%	0.22%	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Luxembourg contributed EUR5.16 million to the 3 rd replenishment which is 0.21% of the total replenishment. Luxembourg contributed EUR4.79 million to the 4 th replenishment which is 0.22% of the total replenishment.				
Additional clarifications: For the 3 rd replenishment the exchange rate of 19 September 2002 was used. For the 4 th replenishment the exchange rate of 19 October 2006 was used where applicable. Data for the 5 th replenishment are not available.				
Data source	Reference or title: GEF website Weblink: http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx			

Target: A.7.2 EU mainstream external development assistance delivering enhanced biodiversity and related livelihoods benefits, and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

Action: A 7.2.2 Systematically carry out ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects funded by EU in partner countries and ensure actions are identified and implemented to prevent and mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity in a timely manner **MS**
Action: Check and ensure that SEAs and EIAs are systematically carried out on relevant development strategies, programmes and projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects mandatory? Please enter Y or N:		N
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Instructions for completing questions on the measure of progress above	<i>Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects</i> <i>Relevant projects are hereby defined as equivalent to projects that require SEA and EIA according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC as amended by Directive 97/11/EC and Directive 2003/35/EC) and Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC).</i>	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

OBJECTIVE 8

Objective: 8: To substantially reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target: A8.1: Impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
The MS actions under this target fully implemented by 2010, showing impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 (Y/N)	MS action	Implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented
	A.8.1.3		Y	
	A.8.1.4			
	A.8.1.8	Y		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): While Luxembourg did not provide funds for the Access & Benefit-sharing (ABS) Working Group and has no national legislation implementing the Bonn Guidelines on ABS, national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources exists and awareness on the conservation and propagation of local fruit tree varieties has been raised. No information on the national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable sources is available. Luxembourg has issued a low number of import, export and re-export documents for trade in CITES specimens in 2007 and 2008, with a few applications denied, and a low number of items seized. Support to the development of national capacity for implementing CITES was provided. The contributions to the CITES Trust Fund were paid.				
Additional clarifications: This is a summary of the Measures of Progress under objective 8.				
Data source	All the other Measures of Progress under objective 8.			

Action:

A.8.1.3: Promote full implementation of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (ABS) arising out of their Utilisation, and other agreements relating to ABS such as the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources – and continue to contribute to negotiation of an international regime on ABS according to the mandate adopted at the 7th Conference of the Parties of the CBD [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure effective implementation of the Bonn Guidelines at national level, in particular by enhancing awareness of stakeholders. Effectively participate in and contribute to EU preparations for international ABS negotiations. Effectively contribute to ongoing negotiations of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the provision of funds for the CBD Access & Benefit-sharing Working Group	Year	Amount (EUR)
	2006	0
	2007	0
	2008	0
	2009	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Luxembourg did not provide funds for the ABS Working Group.		
Additional clarifications: -		
Data source	Reference or title: Reports of CBD ABS Working Group Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/meetings/	

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Does national legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?	N	
Have any national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.	N	
Additional detail (If 'yes', please describe national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Luxembourg has no national legislation implementing the Bonn Guidelines on ABS and no awareness on the Guidelines has been raised.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES (Parties to The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources: AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, UK)
Does national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?	Y	
Have national activities raising awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.	Y	
Additional detail (If 'yes', please describe national activities that raise awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Luxembourg has national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources. Awareness raising campaigns about the conservation and propagation of local fruit tree varieties have taken place regularly over the last decade, mainly by national NGOs, partially supported by the LEADER programme.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:For national ratification, see http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2003/0196/a196.pdf#page=8	

Action: A.8.1.4: Maximise the proportion of EU consumption of wood products deriving from sustainable sources [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Ensure implementation of CITES provisions for listed timber species and support capacity building in range states. Review of other timber species with criteria for listing. Participate in Community-level analysis of options for further legislation to control imports of illegally harvested timber into the EU (as foreseen in FLEGT action plan). Encourage private and public sector procurement policies favouring wood products from sustainable sources.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable	2006	
	2007	

sources (%)?	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail (Please describe the kind of sources (e.g. certified products; products through bilateral agreements with producer countries, etc)) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No wood products consumption data available.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A8.1.8: Support capacity-building and implementation of CITES provisions to ensure that trade in CITES species is effectively regulated and controlled and not detrimental to the conservation of the species in range states [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure that EC CITES Regulations are adequately implemented and enforced including the imposition of adequate sanctions for infringements of the Regulations. Support of CITES programmes and programmes in range states to ensure effective implementation of CITES to trade in species on sustainable levels.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Number of import applications denied during the last reporting cycle compared to the number of import documents issued	Number of import documents issued	146	
	Number of import applications denied	0	
	Import applications denied as percentage of the number of import documents issued	0	
Number of export and re-export certificates/permits denied during the last reporting cycle compared to permits issued	Number of export documents issued	2	
	Number of export applications denied	0	
	Export applications denied as percentage of the number of export documents issued	0	
	Number of re-export documents issued	13	
	Number of re-export applications denied	0	
	Re-export applications denied as percentage of the number of re-export documents issued	0	
Change in the number of seizures as a percentage of total trade for the last two reporting periods (net change)		Year	Number
	Number of seizures in reporting period 1	2007	5
	Number of seizures in reporting period 2	2008	8
	Net change between reporting periods	n/a	+3
Development of national capacity (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	Training was provided to Staff of Management Authority and Staff of enforcement authorities. Technical assistance was provided to traders.		
Financial contributions to developing countries for CITES implementation (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	Luxembourg has not provided technical and financial assistance in relation to CITES.		
Data source	Reference or title: CITES biennial reports Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml and		

http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&vm=detailed&sb=Title		
Financial contributions of MS to the CITES Trust Fund (latest figure available)	Year	Amount (EUR)
	2008	2.651
Data source	<i>Reference or title: CITES COP documents</i> <i>Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml</i>	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The number of import, export and re-export documents issued in 2007 and 2008 was 146, 2 and 13, respectively. Information was not available on the number of import, export and re-export applications that were denied in 2007 and 2008. The number of seizures and confiscations of CITES specimens was 5 for 2007 and 8 for 2008 representing a net increase of 3. As to capacity-building at the national level, training was provided to Staff of Management Authority and Staff of enforcement authorities. Technical assistance was provided to traders. Luxembourg has not provided technical and financial assistance in relation to CITES. Luxembourg paid her contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2008, with no contributions in arrears.		
Additional clarifications: All information here refers to the biennial period of 2007 and 2008 combined. The numbers of seizures refer to seized and confiscated specimens only (not including figures provided in kilograms or litres). For the financial contribution, the exchange rate of 31 December 2008 was used.		

OBJECTIVE 9

Objective: 9: To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change

Headline Target: Potential for damaging impacts, related to climate change, on EU biodiversity substantially reduced by 2013

Target: A.9.1 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions achieved by 2010.

Action: A.9.1.1 Commitments made under the Kyoto Protocol respected [2006 onwards]. **MS**

Action: Comply with Kyoto burden-sharing target as laid down in Kyoto Protocol ratifying decision (2002/358/EC).

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Annual anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) in million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents (excl. LULUCF).		2006	2007	2008
	GHG emissions in million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent	13.2	12.8	12.5
	Changes in emissions compared to base year (%)	0.6	-2.5	-4.8
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): GHG emissions of Luxembourg (excluding LULUCF) noticeably decreased, in relative terms, during the period 2006-2008. This decrease was continuous along the 3 covered years. Furthermore, its GHG emissions were still kept below its 1990 baseline, to -4.8% in 2008 compared to its Kyoto Protocol targets of -28% by the period 2008-2012.				
Additional clarifications: GHG data from Members States National GHG reports to the EEA Central Data Repository, under the EC Monitoring Mechanism (obligation n°280/2004/EC). Classification of MS performances with regards to GHG emissions follows the developed system : [0-1% change] = 'imperceptibly' , [1-3% change] = 'slightly' , [3-6% change] = 'noticeably' , [from 6% change] = 'significantly'				
Data source	National GHG Inventory Report on the EEA Central Data Repository (EIONET -2010 submission). http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/			

Target: A.9.3 Climate change adaptation or mitigation measure from 2006 onwards delivering biodiversity benefits, and any negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

Action: A.9.3.2 Ensure that implementation of EU Biomass Action Plan takes due account in assessments, where relevant, of impacts on biodiversity, in particularly on high-nature-value farmland and forests, in order to achieve ecological sustainability of biomass production [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Carry out sustainability impact assessments, ensure decision-making takes account of findings in relation to biodiversity impacts in order to prevent and minimise negative impacts

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES	
Have a separate action plan on <u>biomass</u> and/or a National Renewable Action Plan (NREAP) already been developed? Please tick only one box for each row:		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	Action Plan		Y		
	NREAP		Y		
Have key mechanisms in implementing sustainability criteria for biofuels and	Roundtables	National certification bodies		Other national approaches (please specify)	

bioliquids already been put in place at the national level? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)	Y		
Have requirements been adopted, which address the impact of biomass production for cooling, heating and electricity on biodiversity?	Y/N	Details/comments	
	N		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The NREAP of Luxemburg is currently in preparation under the supervision of the Ministry of economy and foreign trade and is planned to be finalized by the end of June 2010.			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	The overall capacity of production of renewable energies and a strategy for their further development in Luxembourg are shown in the following document: http://www.eco.public.lu/documentation/etudes/2007/03/Endbericht_RES-Lux_26_03_07_final.pdf		

Target: A.9.4 Resilience of EU biodiversity to climate change substantially strengthened by 2010.

Action: A.9.4.1 Develop a comprehensive programme of priority actions to support biodiversity adaptation to climate change in the EU [by 2008]. **MS Action:** Participate in development of programme.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					YES	
Have a national biodiversity adaptation strategy and/or action plan been developed? Please mark accordingly:		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know	
	National Strategy	N				
	Action Plan	N				
	Other (Please specify)					
If NO, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national adaptation strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:		Y/N	Details/comments			
	Adaptation Strategy	N				
	Adaptation Action Plan	N				
If NO to LINE 2, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:		Y/N	Details/comments			
	Biodiversity Strategy	N				
	Biodiversity Action Plan	N				
If NO to LINE 3, have biodiversity adaptation projects been initiated? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:		Y/N	Details/comments			
		Y	Impacts of climate change are being studied on a selected number of species such as Arnica montana.			

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

No national biodiversity strategy does actually exist in Luxemburg.

In 2010 a broad partnership between governmental, private and non-profit organisations will be launched with the aim of determining new strategies and concrete measures in the realm of climate change. Biodiversity will be one pillar of this process with the objective to identify concrete win-win situations, project and measures between biodiversity, climate, development and agricultural policies.

Additional clarifications:

Data source

Action: A.9.4.3 Make a preliminary assessment of habitats and species in the EU most at risk from climate change [by 2007], detailed assessment and appropriate adaptation measures prepared [by 2009], commence implementation [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Contribute to assessment through regional and site specific climate impact assessment.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have scientific studies been undertaken to support assessments of species and habitats at risk? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
	Y	
Have habitats at most risk been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
	N	
Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
	Y	see below
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Luxemburg is currently undertaking studies on identification of species at risk of climate change. An example of research is a study on the risk of climatic changes to the conservation of Arnica Montana, which is an ongoing PhD project under the supervision of Dr. G. Colling of the Museum of natural history in Luxembourg. There are no such scientific studies for habitats identification so far.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source		

OBJECTIVE 10

Objective: 10: To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in the EU and globally

Target: A10.1: Research findings on biodiversity and ecosystem services has substantially advanced our ability to ensure conservation and sustainable use by 2010 and again by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there a national research programme dedicated exclusively to supporting biodiversity research? Enter Y or N here:		Y
<p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief description of the research programme here, and provide any relevant internet links.</p> <p>Biodiversity research in Luxembourg is being funded through the following programme of the National Research Fund (FNR): Sustainable Resource Management. Understanding Ecosystems and Biodiversity Research in this field will help to reverse the trend of ongoing loss of biodiversity and to ensure the achievement of long-term sustainability goals. Link: http://www.fnr.lu/en/Grants-Activities/Research-Programmes/CORE-Programme</p>		
If 'No', is biodiversity research incorporated into other national programmes? Enter Y or N here:		
<p>If biodiversity research is incorporated into other national programmes, please list and briefly describe those programmes here, and provide any relevant Internet links.</p>		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Luxembourg public research has undergone major shifts in recent years and is facing a period of important transformations in the near future. Biodiversity research in Luxembourg is being funded through the following programme of the National Research Fund (FNR): Sustainable Resource Management. Understanding Ecosystems and Biodiversity Research in this field will help to reverse the trend of ongoing loss of biodiversity and to ensure the achievement of long-term sustainability goals. These research activities will also contribute to fulfil the many commitments Luxembourg has to the EU, particularly those under the European Commission Action Plan aimed at conserving biodiversity and preventing biodiversity loss within the EU and internationally. Besides several objectives related to safeguarding important habitats and species, the Luxembourg National Action Plan for Nature Conservation explicitly states the need for improving the knowledge base for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, which requires strengthening of the related research areas. One objective of public research in this domain is to reach a systematic assessment of ecosystem services in order to properly ascertain the socio-economic benefit of biodiversity, which is practically unvalued so far. This approach should identify opportunities for economic benefit by emphasising the potential sources of economic growth through conservation of biodiversity.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.fnr.lu/en/Grants-Activities/Research-Programmes/CORE-Programme	

Action: A10.1.2 Identify ways and means to strengthen independent scientific advice to global policy making, inter alia by actively contributing to CBD Assessment, and the ongoing consultations on the need for improved International Mechanisms on Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity **MS Action:** As for Community: Engage in CBD consideration of 2007 MA Evaluation, and ongoing IMOSeb consultations

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a national initiative? Y or N here:		N
Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency? Y or N here:		N

If yes, please list and provide a short description here:		
If you responded 'yes' to either question above, please indicate:		
1. What is the geographical scope of the assessment? (Tick all that apply)	Local/Community	
	Sub-national	
	National	
2. Do the plans include the following (Tick all that apply)	Stakeholder engagement	
	Valuation of ecosystem services	
	The contribution of documented case-studies from indigenous and local communities	
	The facilitation of open access to research on biodiversity	
	Support for standardization for collection of biodiversity data and reporting	
Are the framework, experiences and findings of the original Millennium Assessment (2001-2005) utilized in reviewing, revising and implementing national plans and strategies on biodiversity, development and cooperation? Enter Y or N here:		N
Are valuation/accounting methods used for the assessment of ecosystem services? Enter Y or N here:		N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Luxembourg does not have any plans to follow up the 2007 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment as part of either a national initiative or wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency.		
Additional clarifications		
Description/Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above:	The CBD considered the 2007 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) evaluation at the 9 th Conference of Parties (COP) meeting. This led to decision COP IX/15: Follow up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The responses above regard Member State engagement in the follow up activities.	
Provide relevant Data Sources and internet links here:	Reference or title: Weblink:	
Action: A10.1.6 Allocate adequate financial resources to European and national biodiversity research and to dissemination of its results, including under the 7th Framework Programme MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the ESFRI		
Measures of Progress:		
To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.8 for an indication of the amount of funding allocated for biodiversity research for the years 2006-2010 for this Member State.		
Action: A10.1.8 Put institutional arrangements in place to ensure policy-relevant research done (e.g. in support of implementation of the nature directives, integration of biodiversity into sectoral policies) and research outcomes are reflected where appropriate in policy development MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes; strengthen national institutions/mechanisms at the science-policy interface for biodiversity, strengthen ability to assimilate research results at policy level		
Measures of Progress:		

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a national biodiversity platform been created to ensure that biodiversity research and outcomes are reflected in policy development and implementation? Enter Y or N here:		Y
If yes, has the national biodiversity platform been updated in the past year? Enter Y or N here:		Y
If no, are there plans to develop such a platform? Enter Y or N here:		
If a current national biodiversity platform exists, please provide the link below: Observatoire de l'environnement naturel http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/Observatoire/index.html		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The development of nature protection policies and strategies should be based on sound scientific evidence, in order to effectively evaluate the measures and projects implemented and to guide development of future strategies. The Act of January 19, 2004 concerning the protection of nature and natural resources in Luxembourg required a substantial strengthening of the scientific process, particularly regarding the Natura 2000 network of protected areas. As of December 4, 2003, the Chamber of Deputies passed a motion urging the Luxembourg Government to draft a bill providing for the association of municipalities in the implementation of the objectives of the Act of January 19, 2004 and the building and the improvement of scientific work on conservation. An audit on the protection of the natural environment created by the design offices and BASLER ERSA demonstrated the absence of a sound scientific basis for nature protection. In particular, the requirements for scientific monitoring the implementation of the European network Natura 2000, including the description, every 6 years, the conservation status of 31 habitats and 19 species to be protected in Luxembourg as well as 75 species of birds, required strengthening and improvement of scientific work as well as better coordination with all stakeholders. These findings and discussions led to the passing of the Act of August 3, 2005 regarding the partnership on environmental protection and the establishment of a national biodiversity platform in the form of the observatory of the natural environment, composed of representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Administration of Forestry, the National Museum of Natural History, municipalities and municipal unions and associations active in the field of conservation and the environment. In addition, three scientists in the field of preservation of biodiversity are part of the observatory.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
Data source	Reference or title: EPBRS site with links to national bio platforms Weblink: http://www.epbrs.org/epbrs/static/show/info	

Action: A10.1.9 Establish and promote (2006 onwards) common data standards and quality assurance procedures to enable interoperability of key European and national biodiversity databases and inventories (by 2008) **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Please select only ONE of the following:	Participant (signed MoU)	
	Associate Member	Y
	non-member	
If Participant or Associate Member of GBIF, please describe ways in which Member State participates. Luxembourg became an Associate Member of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility in May 2008.		
Data source	Reference or title: GBIF website Weblink: http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/	
To be completed by Member state?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI).	Government agency/Research group is a member	

		Public University in MS is a member	
		Not a member	Y
If Government agency/Research group is an ENBI member, please describe ways in which Member State participates.			
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Luxembourg became an Associate Member of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) in May 2008. No organisations from Luxembourg are members of the European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI), which is Europe's contribution to GBIF.</p>			
Additional clarifications			
-			
Data Source	Reference or title: ENBI website Weblink: http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/partners.php		

SUPPORTING MEASURE 1

Supporting measure: 1: Ensuring adequate financing for biodiversity

Target: B1.1: Adequate funding provided for Natura 2000, biodiversity outside Natura 2000 in EU, biodiversity in external assistance and biodiversity research, inventory and monitoring 2007-2013

Action: B1.1.1: Ensure adequate financing provided [2007-2013] to Natura 2000 implementation through community (CAP Rural Development, Structural Funds, Life+) and MS co-financing, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation status and benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives. **MS Action:** Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO		
Does a national programme identifying long-term goals and the allocation of funding (both COM and MS co-funding) for the related biodiversity activities exist? If present indicate Y, if absent indicate N		Y		
<p>If yes, please provide details on the national programme:</p> <p>The Plan National Protection Nature (PNPN) 2007-2011 contains a detailed budget for the envisaged measures to implement the seven targets of the 2007-2011 action plan:</p> <p>Target 1. Renforcement de la mise en oeuvre de mesures concrètes en faveur de la protection de la nature (total budget 2007-2011: EUR41,699,000)</p> <p>Target 2. Intégration de la protection de la nature dans d'autres secteurs d'activités et multiplication des acteurs (EUR4,649,000)</p> <p>Target 3. Désignation et gestion appropriée des zones d'intérêt national et communautaire (EUR1,480,000)</p> <p>Target 4. Mise à jour des instruments de planification légaux et réglementaires (EUR218,000)</p> <p>Target 5. Système de monitoring scientifique de l'état de la biodiversité et de l'efficacité de la mise en oeuvre de la politique en matière de protection de la nature (EUR1,040,000)</p> <p>Target 6. Promotion de la recherche scientifique dans le domaine de la biodiversité et de la conservation de la nature (EUR2,370,000)</p> <p>Target 7. Amélioration de la sensibilisation et de l'enseignement en matière de protection de la nature et du développement durable et coordination des acteurs (EUR785,000)</p> <p>The total spending foreseen is EUR52,241,000.</p>				
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Plan National Protection Nature (PNPN) 2007-2011</p> <p>Weblink:</p> <p>http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/PNPN/PNPNvfinale200407-2.pdf</p>			
What is your country's expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites?	Year	Expenditure for management	Expenditure for restoration	Other expenditure
	2004	0	0	0
	2005	1,132,031	0	0
	2006	0	0	0
	2007	1,493,999	0	0
	2008	0	0	0
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The Plan National Protection Nature (PNPN) 2007-2011 contains a detailed budget for the envisaged measures to implement the seven targets of the 2007-2011 action plan; the total spending foreseen is EUR52,241,000. Within LIFE projects, from 2004 – 2008, Luxembourg spent up to EUR1,493,999 per year on management for Natura 2000 sites.</p>				

Additional clarifications:

.The information on expenditure for Natura 2000 refers to Luxembourg's contribution to LIFE and LIFE+ Nature projects that started in the year as indicated. The allocation to management, restoration and 'other' is not always straightforward. Where a project was submitted by two or more countries the national contribution was equally divided between the Member States

Data source

Reference or title: LIFE project database

Weblink:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>

Action: B1.1.2: Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co-financing measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see A.2.1.1 for Community and MS co-financing measures under the RD Regulation which are supportive of biodiversity.

Action: B1.1.4: Allocate, at MS initiative, *cohesion and structural funds* for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS operational programmes [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Propose and implement projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Indicate cohesion and structural funds for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS' operational programmes (in EUR)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Allocation under category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection)		0		
	Allocation under category 55 (protection of natural assets)		0		
	Allocation under category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage)		0		

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Luxembourg does not have any allocations for categories 51, 55 and 56.

Additional clarifications:

The amount (in EUR) shown for 2007 refers to the allocation for the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013.

Data source

Reference or title: Data on Cohesion and Structural Funds provided by the Commission

Weblink:

http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title

Action: B1.1.7: Increase in real terms international development assistance funds *flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity* [for period 2006-2010 compared with

period 2000-2005; and again for period 2011-2013]. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in to other relevant projects. Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

This action is covered under Objective 7. Please see the measures of progress under A.7.1 and A.7.1.3 for your country's international development assistance funds for projects directly benefiting biodiversity.

Measures of Progress:

Action: B1.1.8: Allocate adequate financial resources to *European and national biodiversity research* and to dissemination of its results, including under the Seventh Framework Programme [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiative(s) under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

YES

Please indicate amount of national funding allocated for European and national biodiversity research activities and programmes for the years indicated.

Year	Amount (EUR)
2006	59,000
2007	36,000
2008	54,000
2009	600,100

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Luxembourg has allocated EUR59,000 in 2006, EUR36,000 in 2007, EUR54,000 in 2008 and EUR600,100 in 2009 for biodiversity research activities and programmes.

From 2006-2009, Luxembourg has spent between EUR36,000 and EUR600,100 annually for biodiversity research programmes plus institutional funding for research infrastructure.

Additional clarifications:

Data source (if any)

Reference or title:
Weblink:

SUPPORTING MEASURE 2

Supporting Measure: 2: Strengthening EU Decision Making for Biodiversity

Target: B2.4: Complimentarity of EC and MS biodiversity strategies and action plans substantially enhanced by 2010

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a new national environmental policy or strategy been created, or an existing policy or strategy updated, in light of the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'? Please indicate Y or N in each case.	New strategy/policy created	Y
	Existing strategy/policy updated	
	Strategy/policy in development	
	No new strategy/policy	
<p>If new strategy/policy created, existing strategy/policy updated or strategy/policy in development, please provide details (name of plan, year of implementation) as well as an Internet link, if available, here:</p> <p>Plan national concernant la protection de la nature, 2007: http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/PNPN/PNPNvfinale200407-2.pdf</p>		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Since the 1960s, over 80% of wetlands and about 35% of dry grasslands have disappeared in Luxembourg. At the same time, the area occupied by orchards has been reduced by 58.5%. In terms of structural elements of landscapes, nearly 28.5% of hedges and rows of trees and more than half (- 55%) of solitary trees have been removed. In order to reverse this trend of commoditization and standardization of the natural environment and to focus government action and its partners on Conservation Council of Government adopted the National Plan for Protection Nature (PNPN) at its meeting on May 11, 2007. The PNPN is a political action program for the protection of nature for the period 2007 - 2011, combining two strategic objectives (1) Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and (2) Protection of landscapes and ecosystem services, as well as seven specific targets to achieve these objectives. The PNPN focuses primarily on the implementation of concrete measures for the protection and conservation of nature and identified 41 priority measures including 15 priority measures and 36 priority sites to be classified as a protected area. An estimate of the budgetary impact of these measures is an integral part of PNPN.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/PNPN/PNPNvfinale200407-2.pdf	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 3

Supporting Measure: 3: Building Partnerships for Biodiversity

Target B3.1: Key stakeholder groups actively engaged in conservation of biodiversity from 2006 in each MS

Action B3.1.2: Develop farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships, building on existing consultative processes under the Common Agricultural Policy and forest policy [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Facilitate such partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
How many farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by MS at the local, regional and national levels? Please indicate number of partnerships in the following table:	Local	Regional	National
			1
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by Member States at local, regional and national levels, please provide details on how these partnerships have been facilitated Engagement of key stakeholders in the fields of agriculture and forestry are encouraged locally through contractual biodiversity conservation initiatives On a national level, agriculture and forestry representatives are represented at the national council for nature protection, which is a platform for exchanging and advising government authorities on biodiversity related issues			
Additional clarifications			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

Action B3.1.5: Develop biodiversity and planning partnership [2007 onwards] **Member State action:** Facilitate partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Does MS have a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnership at local, regional, national levels? Please indicate Y/N against each box	Local		
	Regional	Y	
	National	Y	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnerships at local, region, and/or national levels, please provide details A national, legally binding spatial planning instrument ("plan sectoriel paysage") aimed at the conservation and sustainable development of the landscape was in preparation. Restrictions and recommendations established by this instrument will be compatible with Natura 2000 network objectives and will directly address biodiversity conservation by aiming to further the current network. The plan was being prepared with close collaboration between the Ministries for the Environment and for Spatial Planning with the active participation of governmental, private and non-governmental stakeholders. At a regional level, local municipalities have collaborated to establish syndicates for nature protection and conservation. Five syndicates currently exist and cover approximately 45% of the national territory.			

Additional clarifications

The "plan sectoriel paysage" is currently available in the form of a first draft, which was adopted by the government in 2008 and presented to the Parliament. It is expected that the final document and the relevant legal instruments will be in place by the second half of 2011. This timeframe takes into account the time allocated for a broad public consultation to take place in the second half of 2010.

Data source

<http://www.sicona.lu/>
http://www.sias.lu/html/naturzenter_-_station_biologiq.html
<http://www.naturpark-our.lu/>
<http://www.naturpark-sure.lu/>

Action B3.1.6: Develop business and biodiversity partnership [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platforms/frameworks have been set up by MS to encourage business biodiversity partnerships? Please indicate number of forums/partnerships in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
	0	0	0	0
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage business-biodiversity partnerships, please provide details of these initiatives				
No forums or similar platforms/frameworks have been set up by Luxembourg to encourage business biodiversity partnerships				
Additional clarifications				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

Action B3.1.7: Develop partnership between financing sector and biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platform/framework have been set up to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity? Please indicate number of forums or similar platforms/frameworks in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
	0	0	0	0
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity, please provide details of these initiatives				

No forums or similar platform/framework have been set up by Luxembourg to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action B3.1.8: Apply the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines for projects affecting terrestrial lands of indigenous and local communities both within the EU MS and in Third countries [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Apply in respect of projects financed by MS public aid

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines been applied to projects financed by public funds? Please indicate Y/N against each box:	In EU countries	N
	In non-EU and developing countries	N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied to projects financed by public funds in EU and/or non-EU countries, please provide a short description of those projects, including how the Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied.		
The CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have not been applied to projects financed by public funds in Luxembourg.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 4

Supporting Measure: 4: Building public education, awareness and participation for biodiversity

Target B4.1: 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, 15 million by 2013.

Action B4.1.1: Develop [2006/07] and implement [2007 onwards] a communications campaign in support of full implementation of this Action Plan **MS Action:** Develop and implement campaign in partnership with Commission

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) been developed at the national level? Please tick only one of the following	Yes	Y
	No and not yet being developed	
	Under development	
What is the stage of its implementation? Please tick only one of the following:	Not yet started	
	Partially	
	Fully	Y
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and if a communications campaign in support of the EU BAP has been developed or is under development, please provide additional details and a short description of it below.</p> <p>A national campaign on biodiversity and nature conservation was launched and fully implemented in 2007. The campaign consisted of a website (www.biodiv.lu), a TV spot, also shown in major cinemas, notices in daily newspapers and internet news sites and the publication of a brochure. The main objective of the campaign was to involve the general public in nature conservation in their daily lives. With the support of national celebrities, the brochure aimed to demonstrate that the daily choices we make can have a positive influence on nature conservation and biodiversity generally. The website has now been reorganized to reflect the national partnership dedicated to the celebration of the international year for biodiversity.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: www.biodiv.lu	

Action B4.1.2: Strengthen and implement IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative [2006 onwards].
MS Action: Support the initiative, implement joint actions under the initiative

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
What is the amount of funding by the MS for the supporting the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate amounts (in €):	2006	2007	2008
	0	0	0

Have the national Environment Ministries made a declaration supporting the implementation of joint actions under the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate Y / N		Y
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and a brief description of how the Member State has supported the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative. The Ministry for the Environment of Luxembourg made a declaration supporting the implementation of joint actions under the 2010 countdown initiative on the 21 May 2007. It suggested implementation of a national plan using tangible measures, like the creation and implementation of action plans concerning target species and their habitats. Luxembourg also stated that it would extend the national network protected areas of Community, national and municipal interest. The Ministry expressed a commitment to promote good practices with respect to biodiversity protection among private companies and public bodies and towards the integration of nature protection principles in development cooperation projects. No funding contributions appear to have been made by Luxembourg between 2006 and 2008 for Countdown projects.		
Additional clarifications -		
Data source	Reference or title: IUCN 2010 Countdown Initiative Weblink: unpublished	

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review:

Target: C.1.2: Indicators in place and informing policy decisions by 2010

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the extent to which the full suite of SEBI and national indicators is developed and applied:		
A national biodiversity monitoring programme has been developed between 2008 and 2009. Its implementation will begin in 2010. A number of biodiversity indicators will be derived from the national biodiversity monitoring programme and will be regularly updated.		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
A national biodiversity monitoring programme has been developed between 2008 and 2009. Its implementation will begin in 2010. A number of biodiversity indicators will be derived from the national biodiversity monitoring programme and will be regularly updated.		
Additional clarifications:		
Note that information on individual national indicators is requested under the next Measure of Progress.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009; National Reports to the CBD. http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/ Weblink:	

Action: C.1.2.1. Adopt and apply [by 2007], at EC and MS levels, a small set of biodiversity headline indicators which inform the public and decision-makers on the state and trends of biodiversity, pressures on biodiversity and the effectiveness of key policy measures; adopt and apply at EC level a biodiversity index as a *Sustainable Development Indicator* and as a *Structural Indicator* [by 2007]. **MS Action:** Engage with Commission in indicator development, adopt in Council, support data flow.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity indicators	SEBI 2010 indicator	Corresponding national indicator(s)
	Abundance and distribution of selected species (birds; butterflies)	
	Red List Index for European species	
	Species of European interest	
	Ecosystem coverage	
	Habitats of European interest	
	Livestock genetic diversity	
	Nationally designated protected areas	
	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	
	Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	
	Invasive alien species in Europe	
	Impact of climate change on bird populations	
	Marine Trophic Index of European seas	
	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas	

	Fragmentation of river systems	
	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	
	Freshwater quality	
	Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings	
	Forest: deadwood	
	Agriculture: nitrogen balance	
	Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity	
	Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks	
	Aquaculture: effluent water quality from finfish farms	
	Ecological Footprint of European countries	
	Patent applications based on genetic resources	
	Financing biodiversity management	
	Public awareness	
	<i>Additional indicators</i>	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): A national biodiversity monitoring programme has been developed between 2008 and 2009. Its implementation will begin in 2010. A number of biodiversity indicators will be derived from the national biodiversity monitoring programme and will be regularly updated.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009; National Reports to the CBD http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/ Weblink:	

Target: C.1.3: Monitoring providing adequate data flow for implementation of indicator set, for reporting on favourable conservation status, and for broader assessment of effectiveness of this Action Plan by 2010.

Action: C.1.3.1: Establish reference values for favourable conservation status for Habitats and Birds Directive habitats and species to achieve a consensus of definitions across Member States [2006/07]; monitor habitats and species status in relation to these values [2007 onwards]. **MS Action:** Participate in development of reference values, carry out related monitoring as required under nature Directives.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for habitats	Habitat types	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Coastal habitats		
	Dunes habitats		
	Freshwater habitats	1	A national monitoring programme will be launched in 2010, a national inventory of annex 1 habitats was carried out between 2007 and 2010.
	Heath and scrub	1	id.
	Sclerophyllous scrub	1	id.

	Grasslands	1	id.
	Bogs, mires and fens	1	id.
	Rocky habitats	1	id.
	Forests	1	id.
	<i>Others</i>		
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for species	Species groups	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Birds	1	Common bird monitoring programme initiated in 2009
	Mammals	1	Species on the annexes of the Habitats Directive will be monitored starting in 2010.
	Amphibians and reptiles	1	id.
	Fish	1	id.
	Invertebrates	1	id..
	Plants	1	id.
	<i>Others</i>		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
A national monitoring programme for a range of habitats will be launched in 2010, while a national inventory of annex 1 habitats was carried out between 2007 and 2010. Species on the annexes of the Habitats Directive will be monitored starting in 2010.			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		