



EUROBATS National Implementation Report

In the Resolution 7.4, the 7th Meeting of Parties to EUROBATS decided to adopt a new format for the National Implementation Reports and instructed the Secretariat to make this new format available for online completion in time for MoP8.

Present format of national reports was carefully revised by the relevant Intersessional Working Group during the 20th Meeting of the Advisory Committee (2015) in order to include the Resolutions of MoP7 and is now available on the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS).

Please visit the Support Centre page in case of any questions regarding the Online Reporting System. The link is available in the bottom left corner.

A. General Information

Name of your country

> Luxembourg

Period covered by this report

> June 2014 - August 2018

Is your country a party to EUROBATS Agreement?

Yes

Competent authority

Title, address, phone, fax, e-mail and other contact details

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B. Status of bat species within the territory

Please assess a national status ONLY for those bat species from the Annex 1 to EUROBATS Agreement that were recorded in your country

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

Overall national trend

Stable

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

CR, Critically Endangered

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boreal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Continental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Macaronesian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mediterranean	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arctic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black Sea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pannonian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steppic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anatolian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

C. Measures taken to implement Article III of the Agreement

Does the national legislation protect all bat species?

Yes

Please, give details of the legislation which is protecting bats

> Règlement grand-ducal du 9 janvier 2009 concernant la protection intégrale et partielle de certaines espèces animales de la faune sauvage.

Which species are not protected and why?

> n.a.

Comments

> none

1. Guidelines for the issue of permits for the capture and study of captured wild bats

Does the system of permits or licenses for the capture of bats exist in your country?

Yes

Comments (optional)

> Loi du 18 juillet 2018 concernant la protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles

System of permits or licences to keep bats for educational or animal welfare purposes

Doesn't exist

Comments

> Loi du 18 juillet 2018 concernant la protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles

System of permits or licences for sampling, ringing, killing of bats for scientific studies

Exists

Comments (optional)

> Loi du 18 juillet 2018 concernant la protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles

Capture, ringing and radio-tracking bats underlies strong criteria and permits are only delivered by Ministry of sustainable development (Environment department) for research purpose. There exist strong criteria and obligations for delivering such permits for bats.

2. Identified and protected sites which are important to the conservation of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 5.7. Guidelines for the protection of overground roosts, with particular reference to roosts in buildings of cultural heritage importance

2.4. List of national important overground roosts (including legal/physical protection status)

Exists

2.5. National guidelines for custodians of historical buildings on the protection of bat roosts have been developed

No

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

> Overground roosting sites are protected by national and European legislation. Annual monitoring ensures the protection of the important overground roosts and allows keeping contact with the owners. Often during these monitoring activities, planned renovation and restoration projects can be accompanied by a bat expert so that the number of accidental losses of bat colonies in overground roosts could be reduced.

Resolution 7.6. Guidelines for the protection and management of important underground habitats for bats

Updated counts of bats at each listed site are submitted to the Secretariat

No

2.1. List of important underground sites

2.1. List of important underground sites for bats and measures of their protection (including Natura 2000, Emerald or other status) was submitted to EUROBATS

No

2.2. Management of important underground sites for bats is in accordance with EUROBATS Publication n°2

Yes

2.3. Other relevant activities for the protection of underground habitats

> New perspectives were achieved together with ARCELOR/MITTAL and the 'Inspection du Travail et des Mines (ITM)' for the protection of some 150 abandoned iron ore mines in the South of Luxembourg for bats. Fenced entry protections will now allow both to secure and protect problematic mine entries as hibernating sites for endangered bat species such as *R. ferrumequinum*, *M. emarginatus*, *M. myotis* and several other bat species. A common monitoring scheme was conducted with local speleologists (GSL).

3.Consideration given to habitats which are important to bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 7.7. Bat conservation and sustainable forest management

National guidance has been developed based on the principles in the EUROBATS Bats and Forestry leaflet

No

Examples of best practice for forest management are submitted to the Secretariat

No

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

> The protection of 5% of forests as totally protected areas was continued to achieve the goal of future primary forests. An instruction from the direction of Nature & Forest Administration (ANF) protecting a minimum number of biotope trees, standing and lying dead wood as well as the conservation of small islands without timber logging in public forests was taken. With a new forest protection law underway, several biodiversity protection measures within private forests will allow a higher ecosystem biodiversity. Yet these programs have to be promoted and implemented.

Resolution 7.8. Conservation and management of critical feeding areas, core areas around colonies and commuting routes

Awareness of the importance of critical feeding areas, core areas around known colonies and commuting routes for bats exists

Yes

Measures to take bats into account in land use and planning decisions

Yes

Research and monitoring to improve understanding of the use of landscape by bats are ongoing

Yes

National guidelines, drawing on the general guidance published in EUROBATS Publication have been developed

No

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

> Critical feeding areas were assessed for *R. ferrumequinum*, *M. emarginatus* and to some extent for *M. bechsteinii* and *M. myotis*. Specific species action plans (www.emwelt.lu), the National nature protection plan (PNPN2) and the management plans of SSSI of the Habitats directive take these results in consideration. For *R. ferrumequinum* and *M. emarginatus* a project did estimate potential commuting/migration corridors connecting known reproduction and hibernating sites (even with neighbouring regions in France, Germany and Belgium). Land planning tools like the "Plan sectorial paysages" (<https://amenagement-territoire.public.lu/fr/plans-caractere-reglementaire/plans-sectoriels/paysage.html>) includes ecological corridors for endangered species such as the wildcat (*Felis s. silvestris*), corridors from which bats will also benefit.

5. Additional actions undertaken to safeguard populations of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 5.4. Monitoring bats across Europe

5.15. Capacity building of bat workers and surveyors to support the undertaking of bat surveillance projects

Exists

Other activities under Resolution 5.4.

> A national wide monitoring programme in order to fulfil reporting obligations relating to article 17 of the Habitats Directive has been carried out since 2010/2011. The obtained results shall help to identify the conservation status of the 21 bat species in Luxembourg for the oncoming reporting in 2018/19.

Resolution 6.6. Guidelines for the prevention, detection and control of lethal fungal infections in bats

5.17. Surveillance for the presence of fungal infections

Yes

Please provide details

> A bat monitoring programme in Luxembourg was initiated in 2010-2011, including an underground and hibernation site survey. This study summarizes the state-of-the-art knowledge of the white-nose syndrome and provides indication of the existence of *Pseudogymnascus destructans* in Luxembourg (Mesdagh et al 2012). There exists no systematic monitoring on WNS in Luxembourg.

Resolution 6.13. Bats as indicators for biodiversity

5.19. Does your country support a development of national, regional and pan-European biodiversity indicators for appropriate target audiences, using bat data

No

5.20. Bat data is incorporated within high profile national multi-taxa indicators

No

5.22. Cooperation platforms that facilitate the required data exchange

Exist

Please specify or give links

> Observatoire de l'Environnement

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

> Nursing colonies of bat species of appendix II of Habitat Directive and several species of appendix IV (e.g. *Eptesicus serotinus*, *Plecotus austriacus*, *Plecotus auritus*) are monitored yearly, biannually or every 6 years to assess population changes.

Resolution 7.5. Wind turbines and bat populations

5.2. Raising awareness on the impact of turbines on bats and the existence of some unsuitable habitats or sites for construction

Yes

5.3. Pre-construction impact assessments, if possible, undertaken by suitably experienced bat experts

Yes

5.4. National guidelines were developed following Eurobats Pub. No. 6

No

5.5. Investigations and research for mitigating bat mortality have been undertaken

No

5.6. Additional information on research on the impact of wind turbines on bat populations

List new references, attach reports or articles

> The faunistic group of Chiroptera is systematically investigated during impact studies of WT to bat fauna. Different mitigation measures are implemented for authorisations by MDDI (Environment department).

Problematic sites remain however WT planned within or near forested areas as in the vicinity of NATURA2000 sites.

5.7. Post-construction monitoring, if possible, is undertaken by suitably experienced bat experts

If yes, give details

No

5.8. Raw data from environmental impact assessment and post-construction monitoring is available for independent scientific analysis

No

5.9. Blade feathering, higher cut-in wind speeds and shutting down turbines are used to reduce or avoid bat mortality

No

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.5 (optional)

> none

Comments (optional)

> none

Resolution 7.9. Impact of roads and other traffic infrastructures on bats

5.23. Bats are taken into account during the planning, construction and operation of roads and other infrastructure projects

Yes

Please give details or attach a file with description

> via: Loi du 18 juillet 2018 concernant la protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles

Bats are regularly considered during impact studies for planning and construction of roads and other traffic infrastructures in Luxembourg. Even if a special plan for connecting bat populations does not yet exist, several planned defragmentation measures within PNP2, as the planned construction of several wildlife crossings, will help to connect bat populations.

5.24 Pre-construction strategic and environmental impacts assessment procedures are mandatory

Are mandatory

5.25. Post-construction monitoring

Required occasionally

5.26. Raw data from environmental impact assessment and post-construction monitoring is available for independent scientific analysis

No

5.27. Research into the impact of new and, where appropriate, existing roads and other infrastructure on bats and into the effectiveness of mitigation measures

No

5.28. National guidelines are developed

No

Resolution 7.10. Bat Rescue and Rehabilitation

5.29. Animal rescue and rehabilitation systems are effective in the country

No

5.30. Collaboration between bat rehabilitators and scientists

Doesn't exist

5.31. Bat rehabilitators contribute their data to a national database

No

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.10 (optional)

> n.a.

Comments (optional)

> none

Resolution 7.12. Priority species for autecological studies

Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1866

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Eptesicus isabellinus (Temminck, 1840)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Myotis escalerae Cabrera, 1904

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Nyctalus azoreum (Thomas, 1901)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Pipistrellus hanaki Hulva & Benda, 2004

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Pipistrellus maderensis (Dobson, 1878)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Plecotus kolombatovici Dulic, 1980

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Plecotus sardus Mucedda, Kiefer, Pidinchedda & Veith, 2002

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Plecotus teneriffae Barrett-Hamilton, 1907

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.12 (optional)

> None of the species listed above are present in Luxembourg.

Species action programme for *Myotis emarginatus* was carried on with studies on commuting flight paths and habitat use by radiotracking several individuals. Areas with ecological deficits could be identified, conservation measures proposed and further nature compensation measures proposed and already implemented by a LIFE Grassland project (SICONA/MDDI).

6. Recent and ongoing programmes (including research and policy initiatives) relating to conservation and management of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 2.3. Transboundary programme: species proposals

6.1. Inclusion of *Myotis dasycneme* and *Pipistrellus nathusii* in transboundary cooperation

No

Comments (optional)

> Several meetings with French administrations and bat workers from Lorraine to mount a transboundary bat protection programme took place in 2017. However, thus far this initiative was not conducted to an end because of administrative and financial problems.

Resolution 5.2. Bat rabies in Europe

6.5. National bat rabies surveillance network

No

6.6. Vaccination against rabies is compulsory

No

6.7. Details of the institution(s) in charge of recording of all test results and their submission to the World Health Organisation

> Administration des Services vétérinaires

Comments (optional)

> no new cases of bat rabies detected during the reporting period

Resolution 6.8. Monitoring of daily and seasonal movements of bats

Please select a species for which a research in daily/seasonal movements has been conducted from the list

6.12. Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

> No bat banding projects on bat migration were carried out in Luxembourg during the reporting period. The study of the genetics of *Myotis emarginatus* (over 50 colonies sampled in Europe) will bring new insights of population ecology of this species.

7. Consideration being given to the potential effects of pesticides on bats, and their food sources and efforts to replace timber treatment chemicals which are highly toxic to bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 4.5. Guidelines for the use of remedial timber treatment

7.1. Small projects to provide basic data to allow an assessment of the potential impact of industry on bat populations

No

7.2. Raising awareness of product users is taking place

No

7.3. Legislation on products which have any adverse effects on bats

Doesn't exist

Comments (optional)

> To date, no research has been carried out on the effects of pesticides on bats in Luxembourg. A list of harmless timber treatment products is available upon demand.

Resolution 6.15. Impact on bat populations of the use of antiparasitic drugs for livestock

7.4. Efficient non-chemical methods to control livestock parasites and use of products of least toxicity to non-target species implemented

No

7.5. Research on the use of antiparasitic drugs

No

7.6. Recommendations in Annex I to the Resolution 6.15 are adopted

No

7.7. Other activities carried out under this resolution

> Livestock kept in pastures is regularly treated for parasites, even in areas with species action plans for bats. In order to reduce antiparasitic drug use a conference on the management of pasture parasites was organized by the Administration des Services Vétérinaires, the Administration de la Nature et des Forêts (ANF), Bio-Lëtzebuerg and Institut fir Biologesch Landwirtschaft an Agrarkultur Luxemburg (IBLA) (Seminar: 'Management von Weideparasiten: Tiergesundheit, Natur- und Umweltschutz' on 26th February 2014 in Ettelbrück. First land hiring contracts could be concluded in 2018 by SICONA, including a special clause banning antiparasitic use on ecological important grassland.

8. Further important activities to share with other Parties and Range States

Give details or provide links

> none

