

## Inventory

### Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Luxembourg			
Party since 1 November 1983 <sup>1</sup>			
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017)			
Relevant Legislation			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Law of 19 January 2004 on the protection of nature and natural resources.</li><li>• Law of 16 August 1982 approving CMS.</li></ul>		
Article III.5			
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	Unknown
		Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
		Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regulation of 9 January 2009 on the protection of certain animal species of wild fauna.</li></ul>
		Reptiles	Unknown
		Fish	Unknown
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	Unknown
		Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
		Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the permissible scope of exceptions.
		Reptiles	Unknown
		Fish	Unknown
Article III.4			
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
		Some management plans are listed. but no concrete measures or laws are identified.	

<sup>1</sup> Luxembourg reports that it became a party on 16 August 1982. Article XVIII, paragraph 1, of the Convention states that the Convention enters into force on the first day of the third month following the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary. Luxembourg submitted its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession" prior to the Convention entering into force. Thus, Luxembourg became a Party on 1 November 1983 when the Convention entered into force.

		Many protected areas are listed. However, insufficient information provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, and insufficient information provided to determine the content of any obligations.
	Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species	
	Windmills (birds and bats)	Some goals are listed, such as evaluating the impacts of plans and projects on protected species, but no law is identified, and insufficient information provided as to whether these goals include mandatory obligations.
	Cell towers (birds and bats)	Some goals are listed, such as evaluating the impacts of plans and projects on protected species, but no law is identified and insufficient information provided as to whether these goals include mandatory obligations.
	Dams (fish)	Unknown
	Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
	Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown
	Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Unknown
	Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
	Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.	
		Unknown
	Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions	
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“Grand-Duché du Luxembourg”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including all overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.