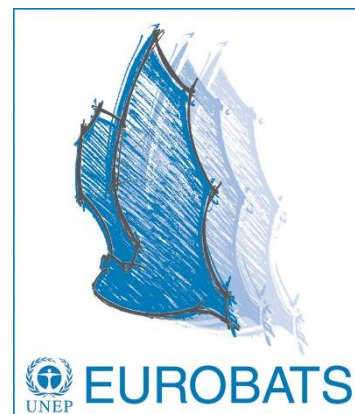


## 8<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties

Monte Carlo, Monaco, 8 – 10 October 2018

### Draft Resolution 8.3

#### Monitoring of Daily and Seasonal Movements of Bats



*The Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (hereafter “the Agreement”),*

*Recalling* that the Agreement was concluded under the auspices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979);

*Remembering* that bats perform seasonal, sometimes long-distance movements, which make them exceptionally susceptible to anthropogenic stressors;

*Recalling* Resolution 7.5 on Wind Turbines and Bat Populations, which outlines how migratory species represent a large proportion of fatalities at wind turbines in Europe;

*Further recalling* Resolution 8.10 on Required Experience and Skills of Experts with regard to Quality of assessments, which outlines how only experienced and authorised specialists are involved in banding migratory bats;

*Acknowledging* the encouragements of the Article 18 of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992, and the attention to increase of transboundary cooperative research between Member States for studies of listed species, including bats;

*Recognising* that bats, particularly long-distance migrating species, may cross national borders, which requires international efforts for their protection;

*Noting* inadequate information on many species and the necessity to determine possible commuting routes, migration corridors and stopover sites;

*Remembering* that understanding migratory movements can also be important for assessing the spread of pathogens which are potentially harmful to bats and humans;

*Urges Parties and non-party Range States to:*

1. Ensure effective protection of migratory species and their habitats;
2. Support research in bat migration;

3. Prioritise studies to identify breeding and hibernation areas, migration routes, stopover sites and population parameters (population sizes and trends) with the use of classical and novel methods, such as banding, radio-tagging, acoustic, genetic and isotope analyses;
4. Stimulate cross-boundary efforts in research and conservation of migratory species;
5. Report information on studies in behaviour and population sizes of migratory bats, including references to published articles;
6. Increase the cooperation with bird banding centres to collect recapture data of bats during bird banding activities;
7. Raise the awareness on the vulnerability of migratory species in the public and among stakeholders.

*Requests* the Advisory Committee to collate information on above-mentioned research topics.