



EUROBATS

EUROBATS National Implementation Report MoP9

This questionnaire reflects obligations of the Parties listed in Resolution 8.11 Implementation of the Conservation and Management Plan (2019 - 2022) and other effective Resolutions.

In case of technical issues and questions, please use a support center button in the bottom before contacting the Secretariat.

A. General Information

Name of your country

>>> Germany

Period covered by this report

>>> 01/01/2018-31/12/2021

Is your country a party to EUROBATS Agreement?

☒ Yes

Competent authority

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

>>> Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)

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53175 Bonn

Phone Bonn: +49 228 99 305-2632

Fax Poststelle: +49 228 99 305-2684

Personal details of administrative focal point (s)

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Please give details of designated scientific focal points

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Compilers and contributors to this report

>>> Compiled by Ruth Petermann (Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, BfN, FG II 1.1) with contributions of Mareike Vischer-Leopold, Dr. Mathias Kümmerlen, Dr. Moritz Nabel, Florian Mayer (all BfN), Christina Mordziol (UBA), Jens Teubner (LfU Brandenburg), Dr. Simon Ripperger (LfU Bayern), Matthias Hammer (Koordinationsstelle fuer Fledermausschutz Nordbayern), Dr. Andreas Zahn (Koordinationsstelle fuer Fledermausschutz Suedbayern), and in consultation with the German body pursuant to Article III.5 of the Agreement (SVG).

Bats species which occur in the territory

Please select only species which were recorded from your country

Species: *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 1

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (Borkhausen, 1797)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 2

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

Species: *Barbastella barbastellus* (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 2

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: Eptesicus nilssonii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 3

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: Eptesicus serotinus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text

boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Negative

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 3

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Hypsugo savii* (Bonaparte, 1837)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> R

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report
>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: Myotis alcathoe von Helversen & Heller, 2001

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 1

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report
>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: Myotis bechsteinii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 2

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Myotis brandtii* (Eversmann, 1845)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least Concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Myotis dasycneme* (Boie, 1825)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Negative

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> G (endangered to unknown extent)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Myotis daubentonii* (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Myotis emarginatus* (Geoffroy, 1806)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Negative

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 2

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Myotis myotis* (Borkhausen, 1797)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Myotis mystacinus* (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Myotis nattereri* (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Nyctalus leisleri* (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> D (Data deficient)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Nyctalus noctula* (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Negative

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> V (Watch list)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: Pipistrellus kuhlii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: Pipistrellus nathusii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Leach, 1825)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> * (Least concern)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: Plecotus auritus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 3

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Res List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ No

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Plecotus austriacus* (Fischer, 1829)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Negative

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 1

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red List Mammals 2020](#)

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

☒ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> D (Data deficient)

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

☒ Yes

If yes, explain reasons for changes or provide a link to the report

>>> <https://www.bfn.de/ffh-bericht-2019>

Species: *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

☒ Extinct

>>> 1958

Conservational status

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> 0

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2020

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red List Mammals 2020

1. Legal Requirements

Resolution 4.6. 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

System of permits or licences for the keeping of bats for educational or animal welfare purposes

☒ In place

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

☒ Exists

Comments

>>> Permits to capture bats are issued by responsible authorities in the different Laender. In general it is not allowed to keep bats. Exceptional permits can be issued by responsible authorities. Permits for sampling, ringing, killing of bats for scientific studies are issued by responsible authorities in the different Laender.

Resolution 6.5. Guidelines on ethics for research and field work practices

National Code of Practice that addresses the context and legitimacy of acquisition, due diligence, long-term care, documentation, relevance and institutional aims

☒ Doesn't exist

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

>>> Internal procedures e.g. in Lower Saxony cover similar aspects. Not relevant for many Laender. See also regulations of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG).

Please, give details of the legislation which is protecting bats

>>> All bat species occurring in Germany are strictly protected under the Federal Nature Conservation Act (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz - BNatSchG cf. § 7(2), 13 b) and 14 b)). Provisions relative to strictly protected species apply directly in the Länder.

Which species are not protected and why?

>>> All species are strictly protected.

2. Population survey and monitoring

Resolution 2.2. Consistent monitoring methodologies

Implementation of EUROBATS guidelines published in EUROBATS Publication n°5 to ensure consistency and information exchange between Parties and Range States

☒ Yes

Please give details

>>> Germany's national monitoring of bat species, with respect to the Habitats Directive, is described in detail in the EUROBATS Publication Series No.5 (in chapter 5.3.4 "German federal surveillance and monitoring of bats under the Habitats Directive").

Resolution 5.4. Monitoring bats across Europe

Involvement in a long-term pan-European surveillance to provide trend data

☒ Yes

Involvement details

Please, give details of involvement

>>> Bavaria and Thuringia provided bat data for the development of a European biodiversity indicator in the effort "European bat population trends - a prototype biodiversity indicator".

Return of the bats? A prototype indicator of trends in European bat populations in underground hibernacula - Special

Issue: Bats as Bioindicators. In: Mammalian Biology - Zeitschrift für Säugetierkunde, Jg. 80, H. 3, S. 170-177
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1616504714001098?via%3Dihub>

Awareness-raising of the importance of underground sites

☒ Yes

Collaboration and information exchange with other Parties and range states on surveillance and monitoring activities

☒ Yes

Please provide details

>>> Regular information exchange exists between Bavaria and Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. Also information exchange between experts with Poland, Luxemburg and the Netherlands is existent.

Monitoring bats in accordance with EUROBATS Publication n°5

☒ Yes

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

☒ Exists

Other activities under Resolution 5.4.

>>> Several Laender offer training courses, e.g. Thuringia for voluntary bat workers on new monitoring methods.

Resolution 6.13. Bats as indicators for biodiversity

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Federal Government's National Strategy on Biological Diversity calls for summarizing checks of the strategy to be carried out with the help of indicators. To that end, it contains a set of 19 indicators that are tied to the strategy's visions and fields of action and that take account of international requirements. Bat data enter into the two indicators "conservation status of FFH habitats and FFH species" ("Erhaltungszustand der FFH-Lebensräume und FFH-Arten") and "endangered species" ("Gefährdete Arten").

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

☒ Yes

Body in charge for gathering the data for these indicators

>>> Federal Agency for Nature conservation (BfN)

Cooperation platforms that facilitate the required data exchange

☒ Don't exist

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

☒ Yes

Research in forest management that is sustainable for bats (attach file or provide links)

>>> In 2019 a handbook for the conservation of *Myotis bechsteinii* in forests was published as a result of a project on Bechstein's bat in the frame of the Bundesprogramm Biologische Vielfalt (Project "Promotion of a network of Bechstein's bat colonies in the European Population centre - development and implementation of efficient conservation measures to be integrated within forest management"), see attached.

Also an article on the protection of forest dwelling bats was published with recommendations for good forest practices (Dietz et al 2020, see attached.)

End of 2018 the project "Conservation and promotion of the Barbastelle in Germany" in the frame of the Bundesprogramm Biologische Vielfalt has started. In addition to the analysis of the national distribution, suitable protective measures are to be developed together with forest managers in order to preserve and promote the habitats of the species. At the end, the results are to be summarized in a practical handbook. The project runs until 2024.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Waldfledermausschutz in D.pdf - Protection of forest-dwelling bats in Germany: Do Natura 2000 sites and old-wood and deadwood preservation schemes ensure the conservation status of protected bat species? Abstract: Forests cover approximately a third of Germany's land area. The manner of forest management has a significant impact on overall species diversity and on the habitat suitability of forests for forest-dwelling bat species. In this contribution, the habitat requirements of forest-dwelling bats are compared to the proposals in the currently available old-wood and deadwood strategies and nature conservation guidelines for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) of the German federal states. Their effectiveness is discussed. Despite fundamentally good approaches, the habitat requirements of bats are still not sufficiently taken into account. Much more attention must be paid, for example, to the great need for suitable tree hollows and their association with food habitats. The precise knowledge of bat occurrences in forests at the level of forest districts is too limited to ensure their consideration in a legally binding manner. The insufficient implementation of the obligations of the Habitats Directive regarding the management of protected areas has so far rendered their designation for forest bats largely ineffective. There is a need to improve the training of stakeholders in forestry and to give greater consideration of the biocoenoses of old forests in forest management.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Schutz und Förderung der Mopsfledermaus - Joint project on the conservation and promotion of *Barbastella* barbastella.

Die Bechsteinfledermaus *Myotis bechsteinii* - eine Leitart für den Waldnaturschutz, Handbuch für die Praxis - Handbook/Guideline for the protection of *Myotis bechsteinii* - how protective measures for the species can be integrated into forest management: protection of tree holes (approx. 10 cave trees/ha), preservation of forest texture by continuous proportion of old trees etc.

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

>>> Guidance on bats and sustainable forest management exists in some federal states, but not on national level, given that forest and species protection management issues are a task of the German Laender, see above.

A lot of measures are being carried out in the different Laender. Examples for recommendations are given above. Additional examples that could serve as examples for best practice were already submitted for the last

report 2018.

Resolution 7.10. Bat Rescue and Rehabilitation

Animal rescue and rehabilitation systems are effective in the country

☒ Yes

Collaboration between bat rehabilitators and scientists

☒ Exists

Provide examples of collaboration

>>> see Report 2018.

Bat rehabilitators submit their data to a national database

☒ No

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.10 (optional)

>>> Bat rehabilitators often contribute their data to databases on federal state level, which exist in most of the Laender. For details on databases in the federal states see previous reports.

Resolution 7.12. Priority species for autecological studies

Priority Species

Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1866

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

☒ No

Priority Species

Eptesicus isabellinus (Temminck, 1840)

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

☒ No

Priority Species

Myotis escalerae Cabrera, 1904

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

☒ No

Priority Species

Nyctalus azoreum (Thomas, 1901)

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

☒ No

Priority Species

Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780)

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

☒ No

Priority Species

Pipistrellus hanaki Hulva & Benda, 2004

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

☒ No

Priority Species

Pipistrellus maderensis (Dobson, 1878)

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

☒ No

Priority Species

Plecotus kolombatovici Dulic, 1980

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

☒ No

Priority Species

Plecotus sardus Mucedda, Kiefer, Pidinchedda & Veith, 2002

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

☒ No

Priority Species

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 actual priority species for autecological studies occurs in Germany.

Resolution 8.3. Monitoring of daily and seasonal movements of bats

Studies on daily/seasonal movements

References

Provide references to completed or ongoing studies on daily/seasonal movements of bats in your country in the text field below or attach a file

>>> Telemetry studies are carried out as part of research projects and investigations as part of impact assessment studies. Due to the short deadline, it was not possible to collect and give a complete overview of studies on daily/seasonal movements that are going on in the federal states.

Nonetheless, examples are attached.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Offshore and coastline migration of radio-tagged N.pdf - Bach et al. 2022

Lehnert_ProRoySocB2018.pdf - Variability and repeatability of noctule bat migration in Central Europe: evidence for partial and differential migration.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

First three-dimensional tracks of bat migration reveal large amounts of individual behavioral flexibility - O'Mara et al. 2019. Ecology 100(9):e02762.10.1002/ecy.2762

Resolution 8.4 Wind Turbines and Bat Populations

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

☒ Yes

If yes, how?

>>> In most Laender there are guidelines that also comprise references to the consideration of bats and e.g. distances to important habitats.

See also for example:

Institut für Tierökologie und Naturbildung (2015): Arbeitshilfe zur Berücksichtigung des Fledermausschutzes bei der Genehmigung von Windenergieanlagen (WEA) in Thüringen. Unter Mitarbeit von Markus Dietz, Elena Krannich und Mona Weitzel. Gonterskirchen.

Hurst, J., Biedermann, M., Dietz, C., Dietz, M., Karst, I., Krannich, E., Petermann, R., Schorcht, W., Brinkmann, R. (Hrsg.) (2016): Fledermäuse und Windkraft im Wald. – Bonn-Bad Godesberg (Bundesamt für Naturschutz): 396 S.

Are impact assessment procedures and post-construction monitoring undertaken by appropriately experienced experts?

☒ Yes

Please, give details

>>> Pre-construction impact assessments are undertaken in accordance to relevant guidance in the Laender.

National guidelines have been developed following Eurobats Pub. No. 6

☒ No

National guidelines are implemented

☒ Partially

Please, provide implementation details

>>> Due to the constitutional responsibility of the Laender for nature protection implementation guidelines were developed in most federal states, i.e. on the level of the Laender, not on national level. These guidance documents provide either binding or recommended criteria for site planning, pre- and post-construction studies, monitoring and compensation measures.

Investigations and research for mitigating bat mortality have been undertaken

☒ Yes

Please, list references, attach reports and articles

>>> see also Report 2018.

The mitigation tool "probat" has been further developed, see attachment.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

Wind energy production in forests and bat conservation – an overview of the current state of knowledge and suitable methods for monitoring and measures - In Germany, wind turbines are increasingly installed in forests. Many bat species are highly dependent on forests for roosting and foraging. It is widely assumed that bats may suffer from increased collision risks and habitat loss when wind turbines are erected and operated in forests. Accordingly, measures have to be adjusted to survey bat populations and to mitigate emerging conflicts to guarantee that the installation of wind turbines in forests does not come at the expense of bat conservation. Comparative acoustic surveys at wind turbines as well as at wind masts show that the same bat species occur above forest canopies and at sites in open landscapes, i.e. *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, *P. nathusii*, *P. pygmaeus* and the similar calling species *Nyctalus leisleri*, *N. noctula*, *Vespertilio murinus*, *Eptesicus serotinus* und *E. nilssonii*. Similar to open landscapes, the acoustic activity of bats at forest sites depends on wind speed, temperature, time of year and time of night. Bats of the genera *Myotis* and *Plecotus* have rarely been encountered above the canopy. Also *Barbastellus barbastellus* has rarely been observed above the forest canopy. Therefore, a high collision risk is not anticipated for these species under normal circumstances. Special activity patterns might occur close to roosts e.g. close to mating roosts of *N. leisleri*. In general, current evidence suggests that the collision risk for bats at wind turbines is similar in forests and in open landscapes. Thus, standard curtailment algorithms can be developed and applied as mitigation schemes for wind turbines at forest sites when based on acoustic monitoring at the nacelle height. Yet, special attention has to be given to daytime roosts of species with high collision risk when activity patterns deviate from the normal scheme. The number of accepted bat fatalities per turbine should be chosen as low as possible for an efficient protection of bat populations. Turbine specific curtailment algorithms have to be implemented for all wind turbines following the current state of knowledge since elevated collision risks can be expected for bats at all sites in forests as well as in open landscapes. The loss of forest habitats is relevant for all species that roost in trees. Especially maternity colonies are at risk when turbines are placed next to roosting areas, leading to the destruction of used and potential roosts. Furthermore, species which prefer closed forests for foraging, such as *Myotis bechsteinii*, may lose essential hunting areas due to forest clearance. Currently, it is investigated if disturbances caused by wind turbine operation and microclimatic changes caused by the opening of formerly closed forests may lead to the deterioration of areas adjacent to clearings. Roosting and hunting areas of forest bats should be intensively surveyed prior to the erection of wind turbines to prevent habitat loss as much as possible. Old forests with many potential bat roosts must be completely avoided as potential sites for wind park projects. Repeated mist-netting in suitable ambient conditions and radio-tracking of several reproductive females over a longer period of time are necessary to identify important roosting and foraging areas. Turbines should be installed at a minimum distance of 200 m to roosting areas and essential foraging habitats. For compensation, it is recommended to permanently abandon the commercial use of forest patches with known daytime roosts, including valuable adjacent areas, in combination with the installation of bat boxes.

ProBat 7 – Intelligent wind turbine operation management for the protection of bats as a permit condition for wind turbines - The software tool ProBat 7.0 calculates bat-friendly cut-in wind speeds for onshore wind turbines (WT). This operational management helps to minimise the killing risk for bats (collision or barotrauma) and allows a more efficient operation of the installations compared to blanket switch-on or switch-off requirements

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

If yes, give details

☒ Yes

>>> According to relevant guidelines on Laender level.

Developers of wind energy projects and responsible authorities make raw data from impact assessment and post-construction monitoring available for independent analysis.

☒ Yes

Please, list references, attach reports and articles

>>> Partially, in some federal states (Laender) on a voluntary basis.

Measures such as blade feathering, higher turbine cut-in wind speeds and shutting down turbines are implemented

☒ Yes

Please, provide details

>>> Shutting down turbines on the basis of simple curtailment rules, site specific curtailment rules or turbine specific-curtailment algorithms (see also EUROBATS Publ. Ser. No.6, p. 46/47).

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.5 (optional)

>>> Resolution 7.5 is repealed.

Resolution 8.10 Recommended Experience and Skills of Experts with regard to Quality of Assessments

Compliance with Annex to Resolution 8.10

Experts/groups of experts carrying out assessment of projects, plans and programmes on populations of European bats meet the minimum standard of skills, knowledge and experience as described in the Annex to Resolution 8.10

☒ Yes, completely or partially

If yes

Please provide details

>>> For example, the Bundesverband für Fledermauskunde Deutschland e.V. (BVF) offers in collaboration with the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research (IZW Berlin) training courses for qualification. In Bavaria, a modular training system for the qualification of bat experts in preparation, which includes also the voluntary sector.

3. Roosts

Resolution 4.5. Guidelines for the use of remedial timber treatment

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

☒ Yes

Please provide a list of references

>>> Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out actual queries for this question. Some research has been conducted in Bavaria on timber preservatives.

Raising awareness of product users is taking place

☒ Yes

Please provide details

>>> Awareness raising is taking place in several federal states by leaflets and personal contact of bat experts e.g. to architects and building owners.

Legislation on products which have any adverse effects on bats

☒ Exists

Please attach documents or provide links

>>> Legislation on products which probably have an indirect adverse effect such as glyphosate, see answer under 6. Insect declines -"Describe measures to avoid the use of pesticides..."

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

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

☒ Exists

Please, give details or links

>>> List will be submitted to secretariat following Resolution 8.5

All roosts enjoy legal protection.

Important roosts of Annex II species of the Habitats directive are protected as SAC.

See more details in previous report.

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

☒ No

Summary report on interactions between the relevant cultural and natural heritage agencies (attach a file or provide a description)

>>> No guidance on national level, but in Thuringia a guidance for bats in historical buildings was developed in the course of a project funded by the DBU (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt) and BBSR (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung).

Saxony published general guidance on bat roosts in buildings, including historical buildings.

In Bavaria there is a close exchange between bat experts, owners and relevant departments so that the protection of the roosts is guaranteed.

In most federal states the relevant authorities for nature conservation and the conservation of cultural heritage exchange information and coordinate their activities, often with the involvement of bat experts, in some states on a regular basis, in some states only in actual cases.

In Bavaria a professional exchange exists between conservation authorities and relevant departments for cultural heritage. The nature conservation authorities weigh in species conservation issues. With regard to the many different responsible authorities the collaboration partly needs further enhancement.

In Hesse there is no regular collaboration. In single cases of construction measures at buildings of cultural heritage bat experts are consulted.

In Brandenburg the known roosts are registered and submitted to the responsible authorities.

Collaboration exists but varies in quality.

See also links attached to previous report.

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

>>> In the course of campaigns "Bat friendly house" (e.g. in Hesse, but also in other federal states) buildings of cultural heritage can be awarded. Contact and public awareness can be promoted.

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

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

☒ Yes

When the latest update was submitted?

>>> 2014; update will be submitted 2022

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

☒ No

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

☒ Yes

Other relevant activities for the protection of underground habitats

>>> All sites are legally protected. Important sites are protected under the Habitats Directive, this comprises the need for appropriate management plans. In most Länder there is a regular monitoring, often done by voluntary bat workers.

E.g. in Saxony-Anhalt many sites are secured and contracts with the owners were made. Despite all efforts there remain some sites insufficiently secured.

Updated counts will be submitted of federal states that responded.

Resolution 8.5. Conservation and Management of Important Overground Sites for Bats

Most important overground roosts are identified at the national level considering the guidance on site selection developed by the Advisory Committee and using the national databases.

If yes, please give details

>>> The list will be submitted to the EUROBATS secretariat before MOP 9 as requested by the Resolution.

Resolution 8.9. Bats, Insulation and Lining Materials

Are bats included in the impact assessment of insulation programs at a strategic level?

If yes, please give details

>>> At the federal level, no strategic environmental assessment was carried out for the "Federal Funding for Energy Efficient Buildings" (BEG). Such an examination would be required for the BEG as part of the National Climate Protection Plan according to Annex 5 UVPG. It is not known to what extent this is or has been carried out.

Strategic environmental assessments are carried out in a number of programs to increase energy efficiency at federal state (Laender) level, but the protection of bats is not systematically taken into account explicitly in the area of thermal insulation of buildings. Strategic environmental assessments (SUP) are only carried out for EU-funded programs (not taken into account: e.g. strategic environmental assessment for the ERDF 2021-2027 of the state of Berlin; bats formally taken into account: SUP for the ERDF 2021-2027 Baden-Württemberg [https://2021-27.efre-bw.de/wp-content/uploads/Umweltbericht-zur-strategischen-Umweltpruefung-SUP-im-Unter-des-ERDF-Programm-Baden-Wuerttemberg-2021-2027_Final version.pdf](https://2021-27.efre-bw.de/wp-content/uploads/Umweltbericht-zur-strategischen-Umweltpruefung-SUP-im-Unter-des-ERDF-Programm-Baden-Wuerttemberg-2021-2027_Final%20version.pdf) p.100 ff.). Where bats are taken into account, reference is made to the species protection regulations, which apply in each individual case and are intended to prevent a deterioration in the conservation status.

Are any actions undertaken to ensure that insulation projects comply with national legislation regarding bat protection and conservation by implementing appropriate pre-insulation survey and assessment, mitigation and compensation to avoid roost loss and bat mortality?

Please provide information concerning such actions and attach files, if required

>>> According to national legislation the disturbance and destruction of roosts of bats is forbidden. Awareness raising and promotion of bat protection in the above context is encouraged by leaflets and projects as well on the national as on Laender (federal state) level.

Resolution 8.12. Purpose-built Man-made Roosts

Examples provided by the review document included as Annex 1 to Resolution 8.12 are considered whenever new roosting structures are planned or existing structures are renovated for bats

Please give details, if it is the case

>>> Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out the relevant queries for this question.

Are existing purpose-built Bat Roosts monitored and further studies on their effectiveness promoted?

If yes, please give details

>>> Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out the relevant queries for this question.

4. Habitats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

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

Are national guidelines which are based on the general guidance given in EUROBATS Publication No. 9 are developed and published? Please provide details or add a file.

>>> See under other activities.

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

>>> Bats and their habitats are taken into account in impact regulation, in the preparation of environmental impact assessments (EIA), species conservation assessments (spezielle artenschutzrechtliche Prüfung) and supporting landscape management plans (Landschaftspflegerische Begleitplanung).

Awareness for the importance of critical feeding areas, core areas around known colonies and commuting routes exists in nature conservation authorities but in general it is still insufficient. E.g. in Bavaria their importance is being conveyed in the course of the education for nature conservation rangers, bat specialist consultants, forest owners and students of agriculture, lectures at universities and seminars at the academy for nature conservation and landscape conservation (Akademie für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege). Also Hesse offers training courses and conferences on this topic for decision-makers and responsible authorities.

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

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

>>> Existing legal regulations (species conservation, area conservation, impact regulation under nature conservation law) must be taken into account in execution of traffic-infrastructure measures. As a result, (potential) impacts on bats have to be considered via species protection assessments (saP) and/or FFH-based impact assessments.

Pre-construction strategic and environmental impacts assessment procedures are mandatory

☒ Are mandatory

Post-construction monitoring

☒ Required occasionally

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

☒ Yes

Please list references and attach reports and articles

>>> Raw data is available according to the Environmental Information Act.

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

☒ Yes

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.9 (optional)

>>> -

Resolution 8.6. Bats and Light Pollution

Is national guidance taking due account of the EUROBATS Publication Series No. 8 on Bats and Light Pollution developed and promoted? If yes, please give details or attach a file.

>>> Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out the relevant queries for this question.

5. Promoting Public Awareness of Bats and their Conservation and Providing Advice

Click "expand" to see the questions!

International Bat Night. Give details for each year: number of events and number of people participated

>>> The International Bat Night is held all over Germany. During the Corona-Lockdown some events were held as online-Events.

Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out the relevant queries at the federal states for this question for details, but the NABU website (www.nabu.de) lists 192 events in 2018, 256 events in 2019, 135 events in 2020 and 123 events in 2021 all over the country.

Details of other important activities which are worth to mention (educational centres, etc.)

>>> In most Laender seminars, trainings courses, workshops, bat projects in schools, additional excursions etc. are held regularly. Also lectures, presentations, discussion events, the publication of information material and brochures are part of measures to raise public awareness. Very successful are the campaigns to honor citizens who protect bat roosts on/in their homes as well as persons who create new bat-roost sites with different names such as "Welcome, bats" (Fledermäuse willkommen, Bavaria), "Bat, come into the house" (Fledermaus, komm ins Haus" Saxony) or "bat-friendliness campaign" (Aktion Fledermausfreundlich, Thuringia). Details see in previous reports.

The NABU established a nation wide information phone hotline where information and help is provided.

Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out an actual query for this question.

Information on training and awareness raising for forest managers and workers, farmers, road workers, stakeholders involved in insulation of buildings, etc.

>>> In general, different training courses or information material are offered in the Laender for different topics. Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out an actual query for details to this question.

Resolution 4.11. Recognising the important role of NGOs in bat conservation

Details of NGOs participating in /contributing to bat protection and most valuable activities that have the potential to substantially improve transboundary cooperation and mutual assistance

>>> Many NGOs participate in bat protection such as NABU and BUND, which have also own sub groups in the single Laender.

Numerous German bat conservationists network closely with their European counterparts. A number of contacts have developed via cooperation in trans-boundary projects and via regular expert exchanges, e.g. via Interreg projects such as on bat winter roosts (Brandenburg/Poland), and conferences.

Resolution 8.13. Insect Decline as a Threat to Bat Populations in Europe

Awareness of the multiple ecological services provided by bats, especially for the agricultural sector and regarding the concerns about the published evidence of dramatic loss of insect biomass in open land is raised with land managers and other stakeholders.

Please, give details

>>> Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out an actual query for details to this question. In general, awareness for the importance of bats is raised in the above mentioned training courses, distributed via leaflets, mentioned in excursions etc.

6. Insect declines

Resolution 8.13. Insect Decline as a Threat to Bat Populations in Europe

Activities to encourage and support scientific research on the impact of the insect decline on bat populations

Please give details of such activities.

>>> Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out the relevant queries at the federal states for this question.

On federal level, there is an ongoing research and development project on *Plecotus austriacus* and insect decline.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Project on the impacts of insect decline on bats](#)

Requirements to ensure that bats are being considered in pesticide risk assessments

Please describe these requirements, in case they exist

>>> There are no special pesticide risk assessments considering especially bats. It would be required for the recommendations of the "Scientific statement on the coverage of bats by the current pesticide risk assessment for birds and mammals" (see attachment) to be followed, i.e. collate information how bats are exposed and what specific measures could be taken to protect them.

The statement itself concludes: "The Panel concludes that bats are not adequately covered by the current risk assessment scheme and there is a need to develop a bat-specific risk assessment scheme. Based on the current assessment, this should include a focus on (a) oral exposure via residues in insects and grooming, (b) dermal exposure and (c) exposure of pups via milk. It is important to highlight that any risk assessment scheme should consider the total body burden from all exposure routes as bats foraging in the field will be exposed to residues in insects, and via dermal and inhalation routes."

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Scientific statement on the coverage of bats by the current pesticide risk assessments for Birds and Mammals - Statement by EFSA \(europa.eu\)](#)

Describe measures to avoid the use of pesticides, particularly those problematic for bats and their food resources, in and around important areas for bat conservation

Please give details in case such measures have taken place

>>> There are no regulations specifically for bat protection. As part of the insect protection package, an amendment to the Plant Protection Products Ordinance (Pflanzenschutzmittelanwendungsverordnung) was decided and is scheduled to come into force in 2023: According to this, substances classified as dangerous to bees will be banned in all nature reserves. The use of glyphosate will be banned from 2024, and in protected areas already from 2023.

7. International co-operation

Implementation of Resolutions 7.10, 7.12, 8.3, 8.7

Please give information on the international cooperation with the aim of implementing the recommendations of Resolutions 7.10, 7.12, 8.3, 8.7.

>>> Due to the short deadline for the creation of the report, it was not possible to carry out the relevant queries for this question.

8. Diseases

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 5.2. Bat rabies in Europe

National bat rabies surveillance network

☒ Yes

Please give details

>>> In the Laender, finds of dead bats are sent for testing to veterinary authorities or to the competent Land (state) authority depending on the applicable responsibilities. The results of such testing are forwarded to the national rabies laboratory (Friedrich Loeffler Institute/FLI). Since bat rabies is an animal disease that falls under disease reporting regulations, any known case has to be listed within the Federal Republic of Germany's animal disease information system (ADIS).

Vaccination of risk groups against rabies is compulsory

☒ No

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

>>> The Friedrich Loeffler Institute (FLI), Germany's National Institute of Animal Health, Greifswald/Riems, serves as the country's national reference laboratory for rabies (on the basis of the Ordinance for Protection against Rabies (Tollwut-Verordnung TW-VO) of 11 April 2001 (Bundesgesetzblatt I 2001 p. 598) in conjunction with the decision of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) of 8 July 1997). The institute collects and evaluates rabies data from throughout Europe and carries out passive monitoring of EBLV infections of indigenous bats, in part in the framework of special research projects.

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

>>> Comment:

The recommendations of the Standing Committee on Vaccination (STIKO) at the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) call for persons who are at risk due to their occupations to be immunised. In addition to veterinarians, hunters, persons working in forestry management and certain others, the pertinent group of persons also includes persons who come into close contact with bats, for professional or other reasons. Persons with continuing risks of exposure are urged to have regular boosters. Also at the Laender level, persons active in bat conservation or bat research are normally urged to have a rabies vaccination. In the past, a leaflet on species conservation and rabies was developed, it is attached.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Tollwut-Flyer.pdf](#) - Information on rabies and recommendations for dealing with wild animals

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

Surveillance for the presence of fungal infections

☒ Yes

Please provide details

>>> Only in some federal states, in most cases in cooperation with the Leibniz Institute for Zoo- and Wildlife research.

9. EUROBATS Projects Initiative (EPI)

Donations to Eurobats Project Initiative

Has your country provided funding to EPI? Please give details below.

>>> Yes.

2018: 9,800 EUR for the funding of the project "Bats in Eastern Europe", a conference on bat conservation in Yerevan, Armenia.

2019: 9,800 EUR for the funding of the project "Exploring and mitigating the threat of Lloviu virus re-emergence in Central European *Miniopterus schreibersii* populations / Hungary, Austria, Slovakia, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina".

2020: 6,850 EUR for the funding of the project "Survey and Monitoring of Bats in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

2021: 10,000 EUR funding for the EPI project "Bat Migration Routes in Europe".

10,000 EUR funding for the EPI project "Use of detection dogs for bat tree roost monitoring".

10. Climate change

Resolution 8.7. Bats and Climate Change

Resolution 8.7 Bats and Climate Change

Please provide details on changes in species migration, hibernation, reproductive and range shift patterns and consequent species interactions, if those changes have been studied in your country. Add files if required

>>> Röse, N., Sauerbier, W., Fritze, M. (2021): Langzeitdaten von Mikroklima und Mopsfledermäusen zeigen einen Effekt des Klimawandels in Fledermaus-Winterquartieren. *Nyctalus. Neue Folge : Internationale Fledermaus-Fachzeitschrift*. - 19 (2021), Heft 4/5, Seite 330-342

Mundinger, C., Scheuerlein, A. & Kerth, G. (2021): Long-term study shows that increasing body size in response to warmer summers is associated with a higher mortality risk in a long-lived bat species.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological Sciences -288 H. 1952, 9 p.

Lehnen, L. (2019): Drivers, prerequisites, and consequences of range expansion in *Rhinolophus hipposideros*. Uni Greifswald, Dissertation, 145 p.

Starik, N & Zeller, U. (2017): Bioindicators for land use and climate change - bats at the urban-rural interface. *Proceedings of the European Conference "Nature-based Solutions to Climate Change in Urban Areas and their Rural Surroundings"* : Bonn, Germany, 17 - 19 November 2015. p. 154

Scherbaum-Heberer, C., Koppmann-Rumpf, B., Schmidt, K.-H. (2016): Einfluss des Klimawandels auf Bestandsentwicklung und Konkurrenzsituation höhlennutzender Tierarten.

In: *Biodiversität und Klima - Vernetzung der Akteure in Deutschland XII : Dokumentation der 12. Tagung / Horst Korn [Hrsg.] ; Kathrin Bockmühl [Hrsg.] ; Rainer Schliep [Hrsg.]*. - Bonn - p. 29-30

Kerth et al. (2014) Anpassungskapazität naturschutzfachlich wichtiger Tierarten an den Klimawandel. *Nabiv* 139, 511 p.

Wissing, H. (2010): Bestandszunahme der Wimperfledermaus, *Myotis emarginatus* (Geoffroy, 1806) in der Südpfalz (BRD, Rheinland-Pfalz) aufgrund der Klimaveränderung. *Nyctalus. Neue Folge: Internationale Fledermaus-Fachzeitschrift* - 15, sp.180-186.

Haensel, J. (Ed) (2010): Fledermäuse und Klimawandel. Themenheft. *Nyctalus. Neue Folge: Internationale Fledermaus-Fachzeitschrift* - 15, p. 99-256.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Anpassungskapazität naturschutzfachlich wichtiger Tierarten an den Klimawandel](#)

[Long-term study shows that increasing body size in response to warmer summers is associated with a higher mortality risk in a long-lived bat species](#)

[Drivers, prerequisites, and consequences of range expansion in *Rhinolophus hipposideros*](#) - PHD thesis

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

Give details or provide links

>>> A regular update is given in the reports of the AC Meetings. Several projects are ongoing on the federal level as well as on the level of the federal states, e.g. on the grey long-eared bat and insect decline (see section 6.), on the barbastelle, on bat migration across the North and the Baltic Sea.

For the project on the barbastelle, two films have been produced to present (a) the species and (b) the project itself.

The new Red List of Mammals was published in 2020. 11 of the 25

species are classified as endangered. In the case of the greater mouse-eared bat, whiskered bat, and lesser horseshoe bat, there are signs of a cautious easing of the endangerment situation. 9 species are assessed as not endangered (see attached link).

A project should be highlighted, conducted by the University of Greifswald, which aims to compile bat data nationwide in a database, and evaluate it regarding status and population trends (see attached link).

Overview of some published studies at the Koordinationsstellen Bayern:

Sophia Sedlmeier (2018): Erfassung gebäudebewohnender Fledermäuse im Landkreis Landsberg am Lech.

Sarah Franz (2018) Bestandssituation gebäudebewohnender Fledermäuse im Landkreis Eichstätt

Melissa Haunstätter (2018) Untersuchung der Vorkommen von Fledermausarten in Ställen im südlichen Oberbayern mit Suche von Kolonien der Arten Wimper- und Brandtfledermaus

Evelyn Ullrich (2018) Datenerhebung zu Sanierungsmaßnahmen von Fledermaus-Spaltenquartieren

Andrea Koplitz-Weißgerber (2020) Phänologie der Fledermausaktivität in Ställen

Michael Franz Kern (2020) Untersuchung zur Fledermausbestandssituation in den bayerischen Alpen

Valeria Hartje (2021) The use of urban green spaces in Munich by bats with special consideration of the Common noctule *Nyctalus noctula*

Further publications:

Koplitz-Weißgerber, A. & Zahn, A. (2021): Phänologie der Fledermausaktivität in Ställen. *Nyctalus (N.F.)*, 19: 400-409.

Zahn, A., Hammer, M. & Pfeiffer, B. (2021): Hinweisblatt zu artenschutzrechtlichen Maßnahmen für vorhabenbedingt zerstörte Fledermausquartiere – ANLiegen Natur 43(2): 11-16, Laufen;

www.anl.bayern.de/publikationen

Zahn, A., Gerges, M., Gohle, D., Kriner, E., Lustig, A., Meiswinkel, B., Rudolph B.U. & Swoboda, B. (2022): Ställe als Jagdhabitate für Fledermäuse. ANLIEGEN NATUR 44(1), 2022. online preview

Zahn, A., Rainho, A., Kiefer, A. : Greater Mouse-Eared Bat *Myotis myotis* (Borkhausen, 1797). In: K. Hackländer, F. E. Zachos (eds.), Handbook of the Mammals of Europe (in press).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bedrohte Daten von bedrohten Arten](#) - Homepage of the University Greifswald presenting the project on collecting data of bats

[Red List Mammals Germany](#) - Download of the last Red List of Mammals of Germany 2020 as pdf

[Rufbestimmungsschlüssel](#) - Determination of bat call recordings and criteria for the evaluation of acoustic species records Part 1 - genera *Nyctalus*, *Eptesicus*, *Vespertilio*, *Pipistrellus* (nyctaloid and pipistrelloid species), barbastelle bats, long-eared bats and Bavarian horseshoe bats The work presents the locating calls and a selection of social calls of Central European bat species and provides information on how to reliably determine the calls based on the sonagrams.

C. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

☒ I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of EUROBATS has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

Fill as follows: dd.mm.yyyy

>>> 22.09.2022