



LIFE EUROKITE CRIME REPORT

ILLEGAL PERSECUTION OF TAGGED RED KITES AND OTHER RAPTOR SPECIES IN EUROPE

PART 11 - COUNTRY SPECIFIC RESULTS - ITALY

First interim report on the results of the LIFE EUROKITE (LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048) project 2020-2024 with additional results from 2013 onwards

"Cross-border protection of the red kite in Europe by reducing human-caused mortality"



This company project report was compiled by TB Raab GmbH within the LIFE EUROKITE project (LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048) and was checked by the owner of the loggers and the representatives of the (cooperation) partners responsible for finding the dead birds.

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Cover photo: Poisoned red kite © LIFE EUROKITE Archive (Ján Svetlík)



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Project: LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048 – LIFE EUROKITE



Structure of the Crime Report

Due to the size of the report, it is divided in the following parts. Please see the other report parts for further information.

Part 1 - Introduction, Methods, Overall Results, Discussion, Conclusion & Recommendation

Part 2 - Country specific results - Austria

Part 3 - Country specific results - Belgium

Part 4 - Country specific results - Croatia

Part 5 - Country specific results - Czech Republic

Part 6 - Country specific results - Denmark

Part 7 - Country specific results - France

Part 8 - Country specific results - Germany

Part 9 - Country specific results - Greece

Part 10 - Country specific results - Hungary

Part 11 - Country specific results - Italy

Part 12 - Country specific results - Luxembourg

Part 13 - Country specific results - Netherlands

Part 14 - Country specific results - Poland

Part 15 - Country specific results - Portugal

Part 16 - Country specific results - Serbia

Part 17 - Country specific results - Slovakia

Part 18 - Country specific results - Spain

Part 19 - Country specific results - Switzerland

Part 20 - Country specific results - Turkey

Part 21 - Country specific results - Other countries outside Europe

Table of content

- 1 Overall summary 1
- 2 Introduction 2
- 3 Italian results 11
 - 3.1 Tagged individuals that have been poisoned 11
 - 3.2 Tagged individuals that have been shot 31
 - 3.3 Summary of the Italian results 41
- 4 References..... 46
- 5 List of tagged individuals which died in Italy 47



1 Overall summary

The LIFE EUROKITE project (LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048) is a cross-border protection project for the red kite and other raptor species in Europe. Within the LIFE EUROKITE project the core idea is to use telemetry technology to identify the spatial habitat use of the target raptor species, quantify the key reasons of mortality of bird of prey species in the EU and reduce human-caused mortality, particularly illegal activities such as poisoning.

Between 2013 and 2024, 3,554 individuals of 7 raptor species (3,161 red kites, 97 black kites, 43 booted eagles, 52 honey buzzards, 79 imperial eagles, 22 ospreys and 100 white-tailed eagles) were tagged with solar-powered GPS satellite tags in 19 countries across Europe with the help of many project partners and cooperation partners. From this a total of 1,795 individuals (1,680 red kites, 37 black kites, 18 honey buzzards, 29 imperial eagles and 31 white-tailed eagles) were tagged within the LIFE EUROKITE project.

From the 3,554 tagged birds a total of 1,623 died so far. Of these, a total of 1,594 individuals (1,480 red kites, 13 black kites, 14 booted eagles, 17 honey buzzards, 32 imperial eagles, 8 ospreys, 30 white-tailed eagles) died in the respective country where we also detected bird persecution within our sample. The first results of the LIFE EUROKITE project show, that 320 (20.08 %) of the tagged birds (293; 19.80 % red kites, 3; 23.08 % black kites, 1; 7.14 % booted eagles, 2; 11.76 % honey buzzards, 12; 37.50 % imperial eagles, 1; 12.50 % ospreys, 8; 26.67 % white-tailed eagles) were victims of illegal activities in 24 countries (10/01/2025). Poisoning (n= 238; 74.38 % of illegal activities) was by far the most common illegal act that caused the death of these tagged birds. The most used poison was Carbofuran which is banned in the EU since 2008. The second most common illegal act that caused the death of these tagged birds was shooting (66 individuals; 20.63 % of illegal activities). Of the 320 birds that were tagged and illegally killed, only 8 cases resulted in a conviction for bird persecution.

When extrapolating the data on illegal bird persecution over the past five years (2020–2024), it is estimated that approximately 46.180 red kites have died as a result of persecution. This estimate is derived by scaling up known persecution rates of tagged birds to the entire European red kite population, based on published population size estimates, average annual mortality rates, and the proportion of mortality attributed to illegal killing. It therefore reflects a population-level extrapolation, not a direct count of detected cases.

Due to varying numbers of tagged individuals and differing red kite population densities across countries, the results may vary considerably. Consequently, these findings do not allow for conclusions regarding the statistical frequency of illegal activities relative to red kite density in any given country.

Bird persecution in Europe persists all over Europe. Effective conservation requires stronger law enforcement, public education, international cooperation, and better tools like GPS tracking to detect and prosecute offenders. Political commitment across countries is crucial, along with harmonized laws, stricter penalties, and national action plans with clear goals. Raising awareness through initiatives like the “European Day Against Criminal Poisoning of Wildlife” and systematic data collection can help inform both the public and policymakers. Finally, stronger cross-border collaboration and support for monitoring and reporting systems are essential to address bird persecution at a European level.

2 Introduction

The LIFE EUROKITE project (LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048) is a cross-border protection project for the red kite and other raptor species in Europe. Within the LIFE EUROKITE project the core idea is to use telemetry technology to identify the spatial habitat use of the target raptor species, quantify the key reasons of mortality of bird of prey species in the EU and reduce human-caused mortality, particularly from illegal activities such as poisoning.

Specifically, the red kite (*Milvus milvus*) can act as an indicator of anthropogenic mortality across broad extents (Donázar et al. 2016; Natsukawa and Sergio, 2022) due to its high individual variability in migration strategies (García-Macía et al. 2022) and its condition of good sentinel species for main threats to raptors (Mattson et al. 2022). As migratory behaviour is associated with different exposure and risk levels, understanding the causes of cross-border mortality in red kites can provide important warning signs regarding wider impacts of human activities on wildlife populations in Europe (Donázar et al. 2016; Natsukawa and Sergio, 2022).

In response to ongoing illegal threats to migratory birds, international conservation bodies have taken major steps toward unified action. Under the leadership of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Bern Convention, and with the involvement of numerous states, observers, and expert groups, a comprehensive framework was adopted: the *Rome Strategic Plan 2020–2030*. This plan outlines a joint commitment to halving illegal bird killings in Europe and the Mediterranean by 2030, using 2020 as a baseline (Council of Europe, 2019). By generating large-scale, cross-border evidence on mortality causes, the LIFE EUROKITE Crime Report plays a key role in tracking progress toward this ambitious objective.

The Article 12 of the Habitats Directive clearly defines that member states shall take requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for the animal species listed in Annex IV(a) in their natural range, prohibiting, among others, all forms of deliberate capture or killing and shall establish a system to monitor the incidental capture and killing of specimens of these species in the wild (European Commission, 2021; Panter et al. under review).

Between 2013 and 2024, 3,554 individuals of 7 raptor species (3,161 red kites, 97 black kites, 43 booted eagles, 52 honey buzzards, 79 imperial eagles, 22 ospreys and 100 white-tailed eagles) were tagged with solar-powered GPS satellite tags in 19 countries across Europe with the help of many project partners and cooperation partners. From this a total of 1,795 individuals (1,680 red kites, 37 black kites, 18 honey buzzards, 29 imperial eagles and 31 white-tailed eagles) were tagged within the LIFE EUROKITE project (Figure 1 to Figure 7).

The first results of the LIFE EUROKITE project show that illegal persecution of tagged birds (shooting, poisoning, trapping) is one of the biggest threats for those species. To date (as of 10 January 2025), 320 tagged birds have been victims of bird crime (Figure 8).

This report will give an overview of tagged birds which died due to illegal activities in Italy and will give a detailed inside of the status of investigations and legal procedure.

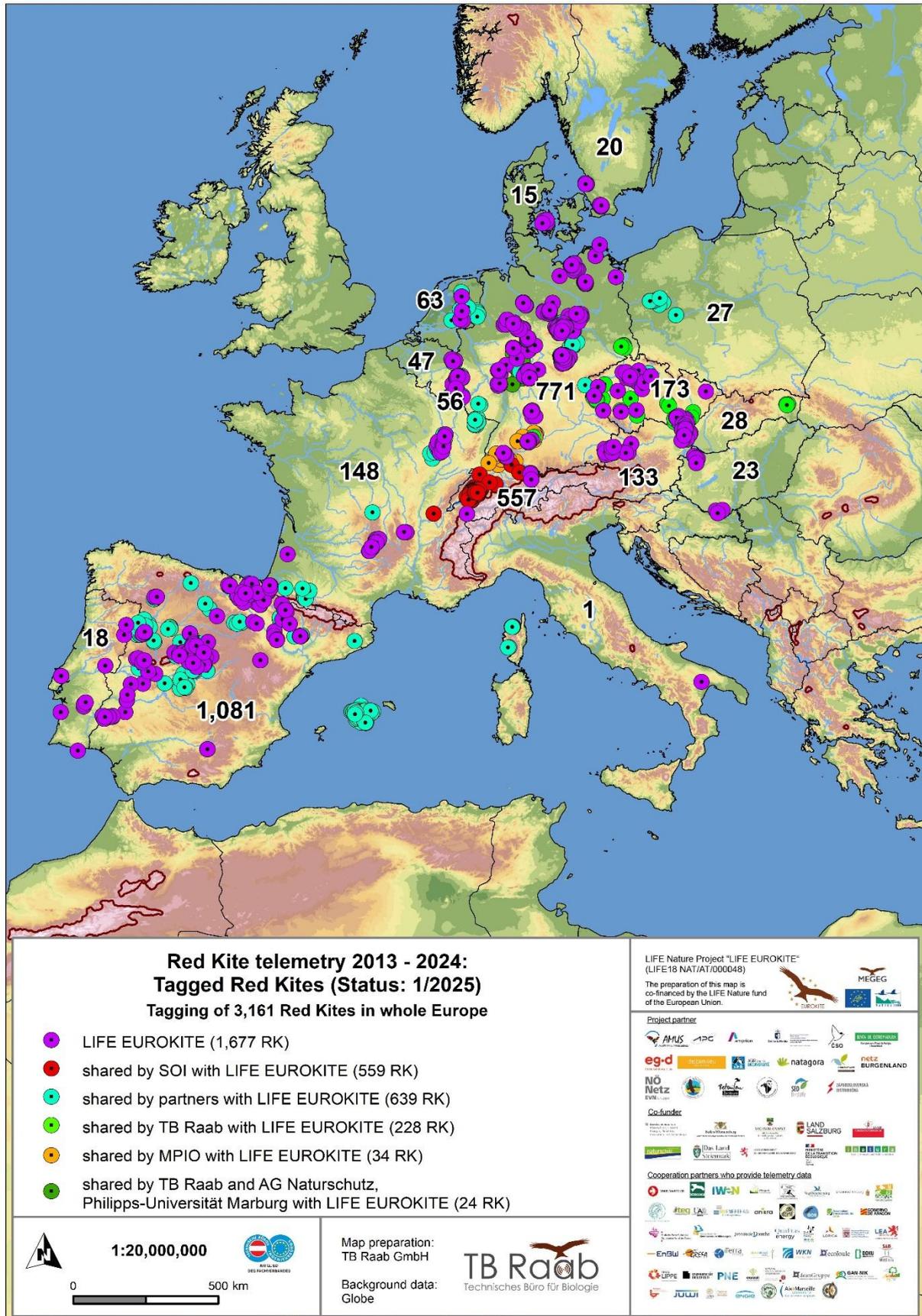


Figure 1: Tagging of 3,161 red kites by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe in the years 2013- 2024.

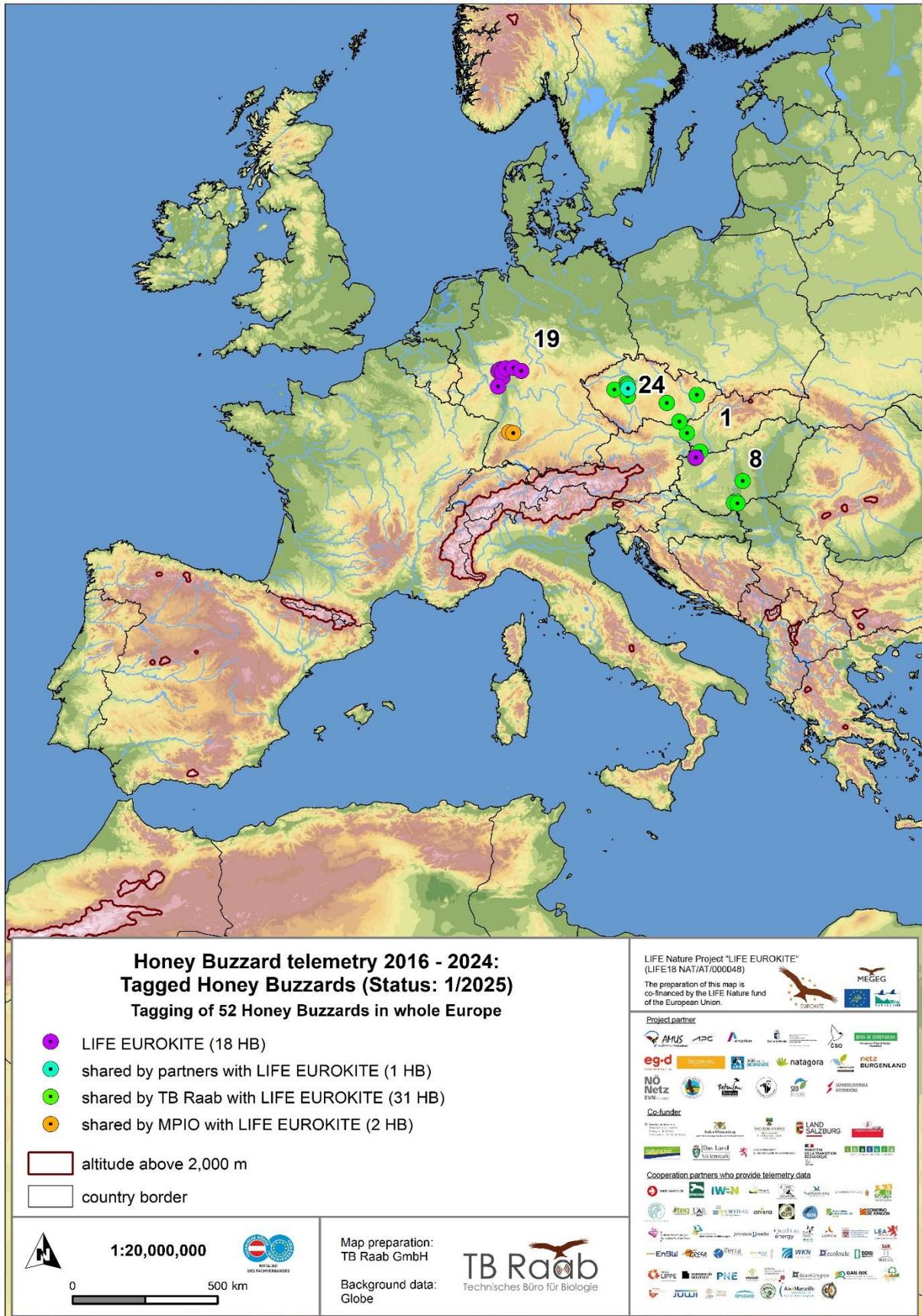


Figure 4: Tagging of 52 honey buzzards by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe in the years 2016-2024.

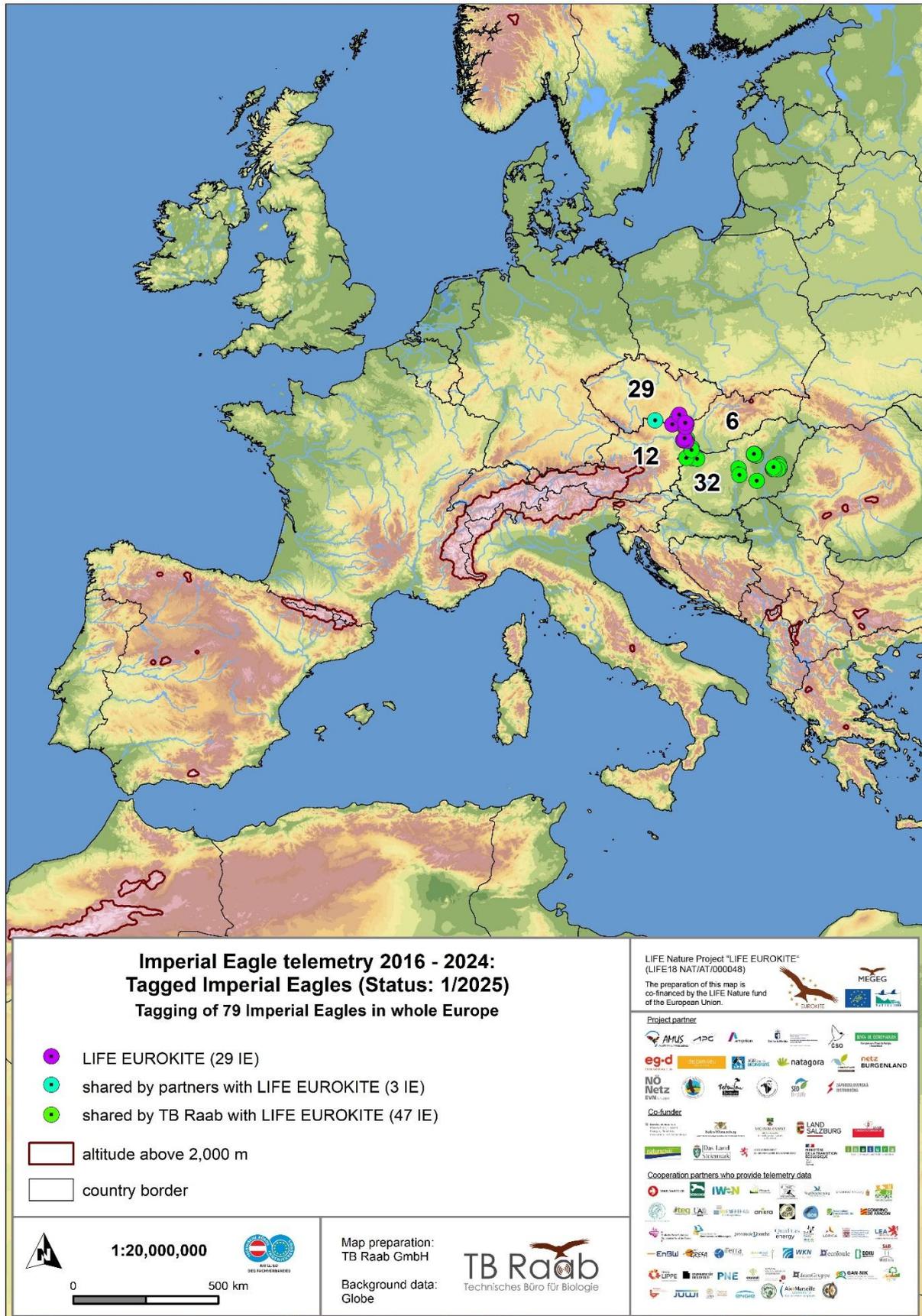


Figure 5: Tagging of 79 imperial eagles by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe the years 2016-2024.

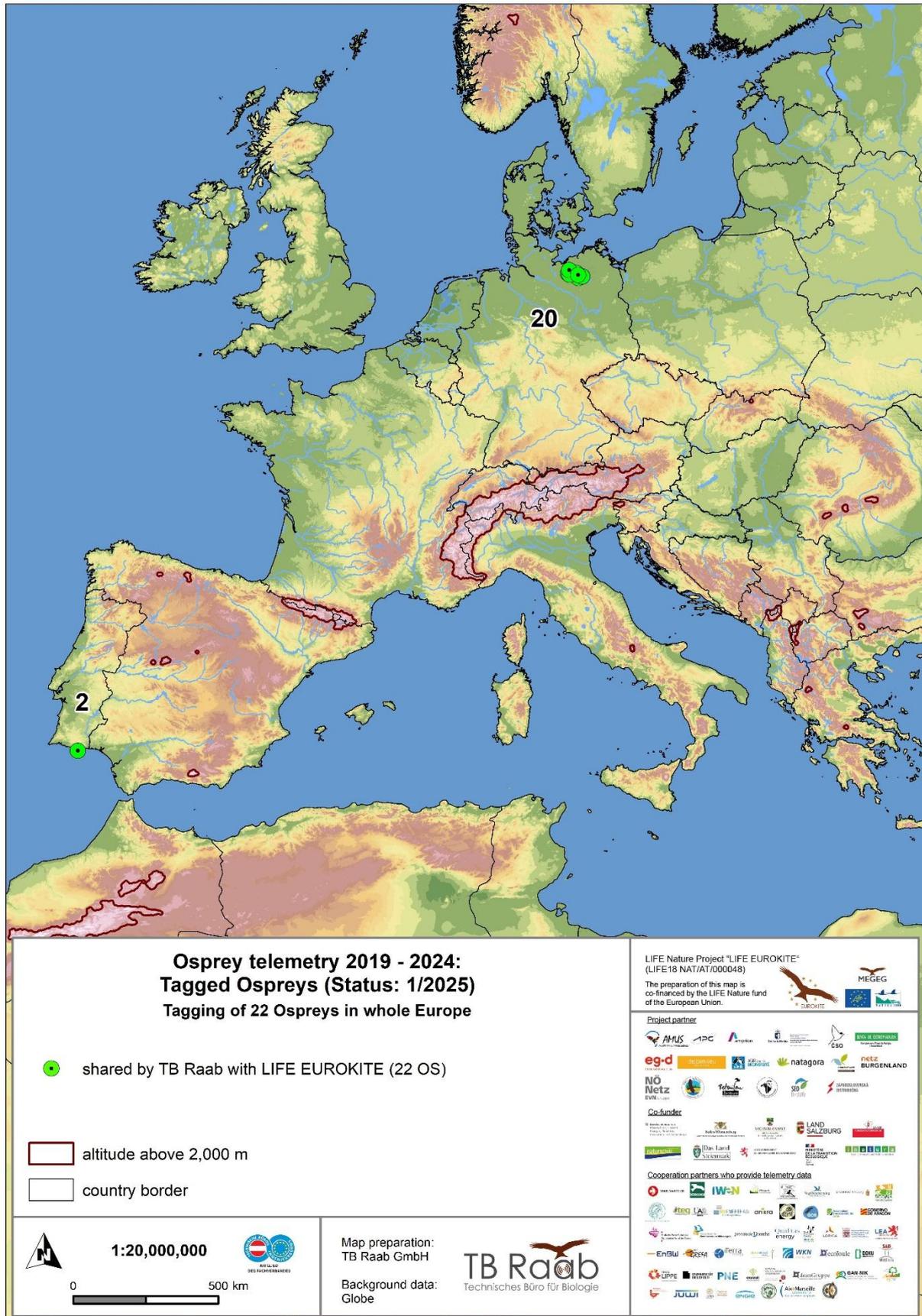


Figure 6: Tagging of 22 Ospreys by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe the years 2019-2024.

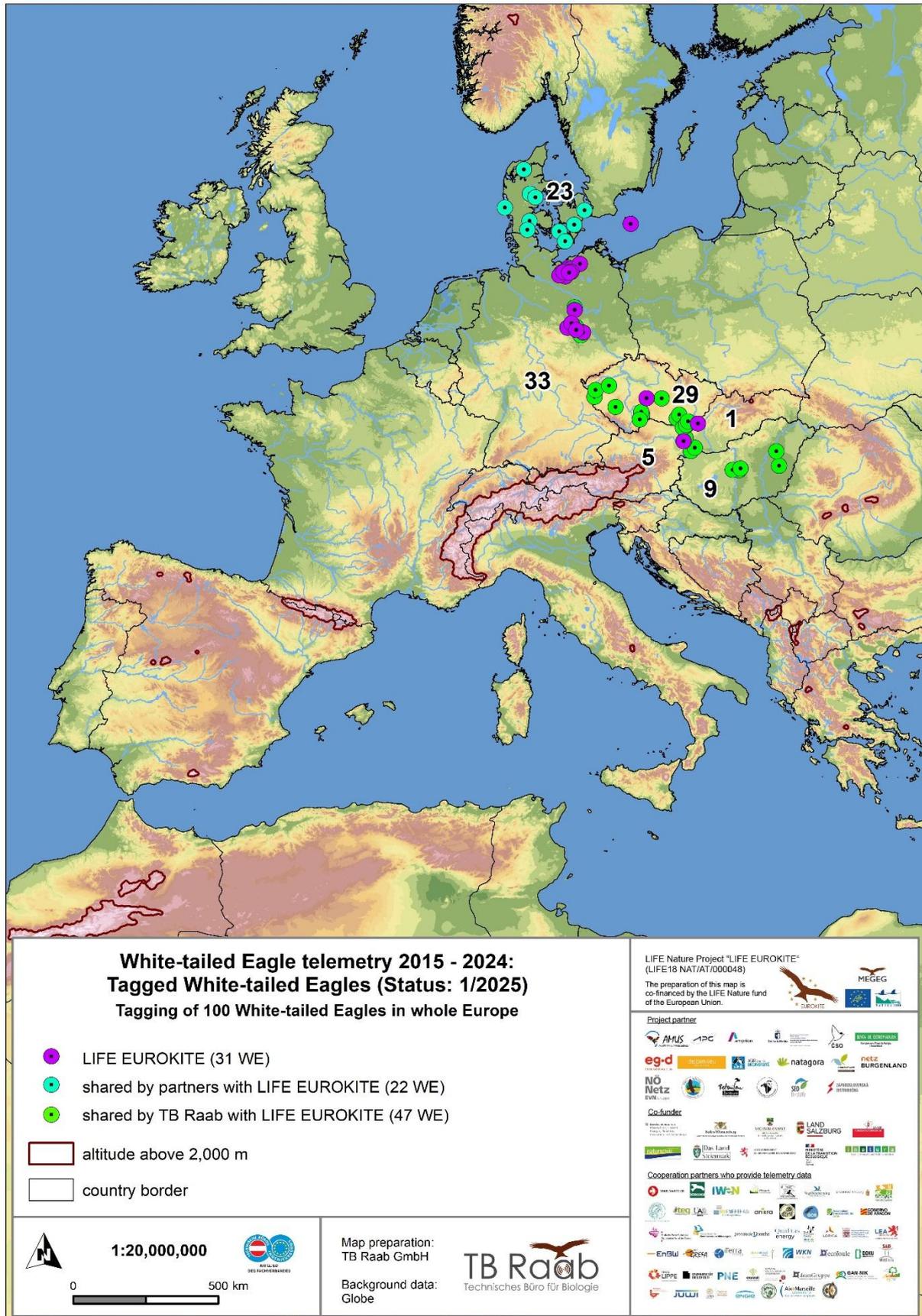


Figure 7: Tagging of 101 white-tailed eagles by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe the years 2015-2024.

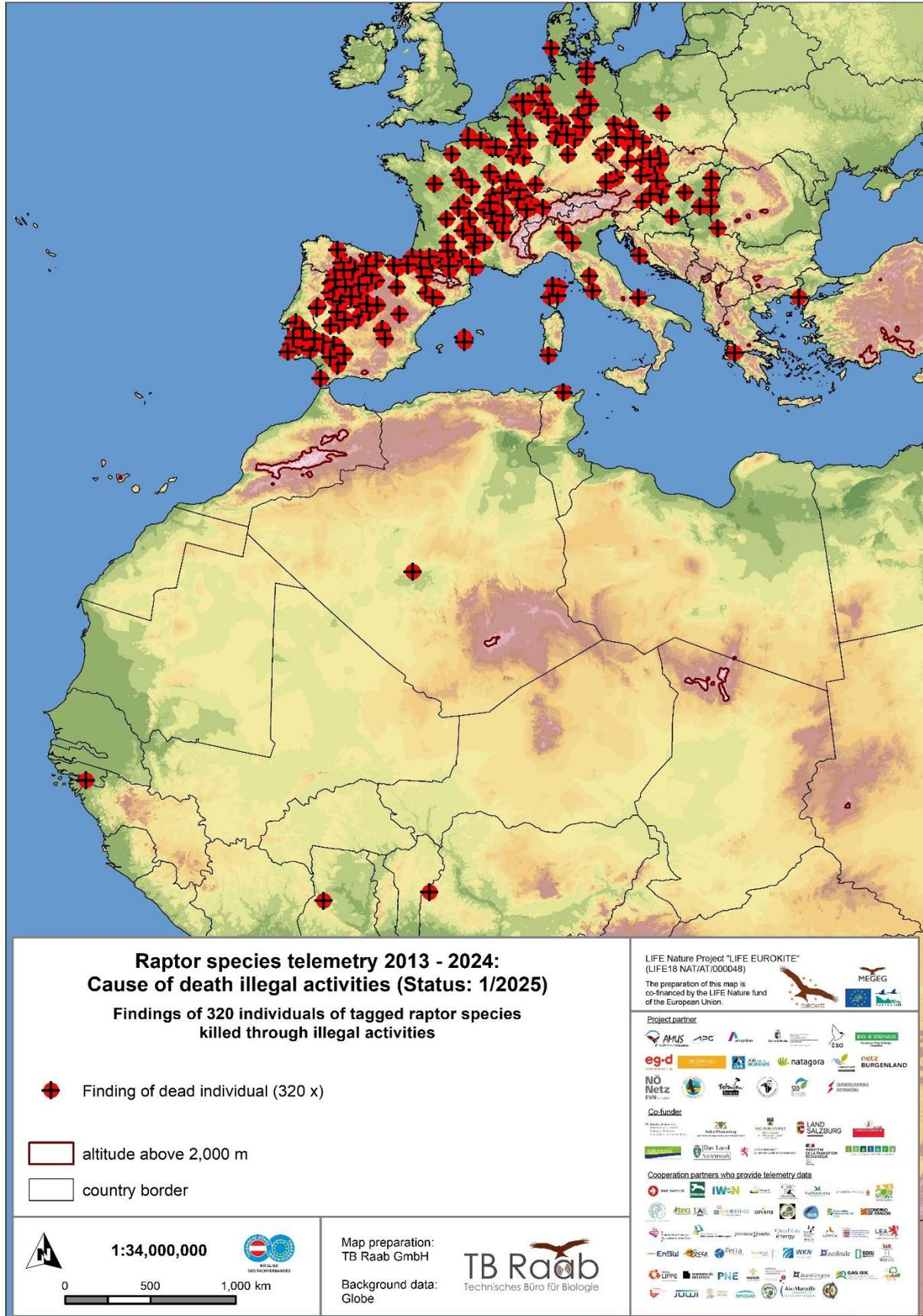


Figure 8: Interim results of 320 tagged birds which died due to illegal activities in the years 2013 to 2024.

3 Italian results

The subsequent section provides a detailed overview of the cases with illegal mortality reasons in Italy. A total of 6 tagged birds have been confirmed as victims of illegal activities. Of these, 4 succumbed to poisoning and 2 were shot.

3.1 Tagged individuals that have been poisoned

The birds are listed in chronological order by date of bird crime, commencing with the first recorded case.

RK_0011

General information about the bird

Name: Rabensburg_02

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 11.05.2015

Place of tagging: Rabensburg, Mistelbach, Lower Austria, Austria

Date of tagging: 25.06.2015

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: E_TBRAAB_1

Logger number: AUKI 01 – MLS 18

Ring number: JC57517

Sex: Female

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Montebello, Lazio, Italy

Coordinates: 42,3264569, 11,8273969

Date of bird crime: 02.05.2016, 11:01:00 AM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 357

Age at bird crime: 2. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: TB Raab

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning - Carbofuran

Certainty category: Certain

Additional information: Expert assessment (TB Raab).

Investigation information

Last editing: 08.01.2025

Investigation: No information received

Police and/or authority investigation: No information received

Legal proceeding: No information received

Conviction: No information received

If investigation stopped or no conviction was achieved, why?

No information received

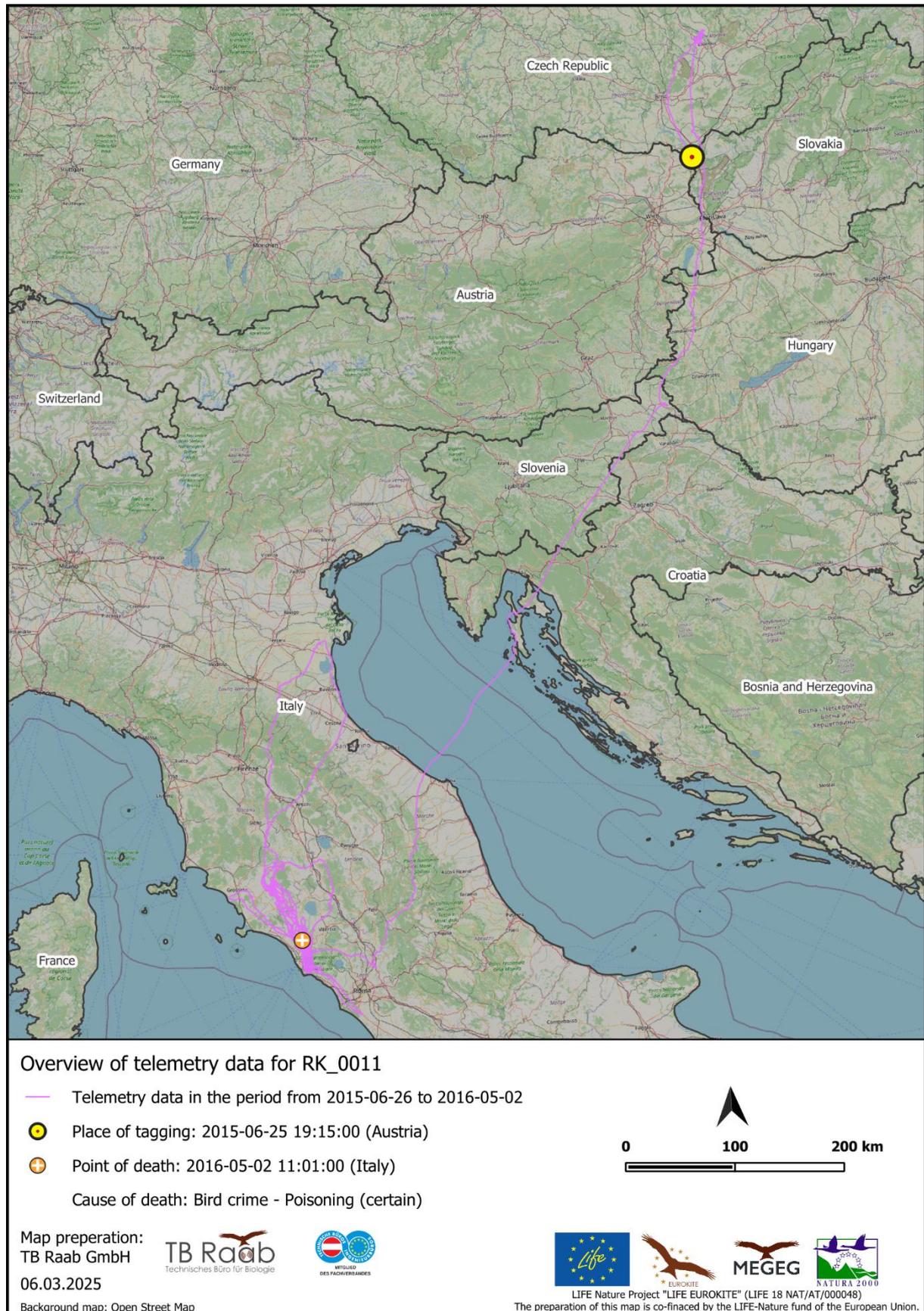


Figure 9: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0011.

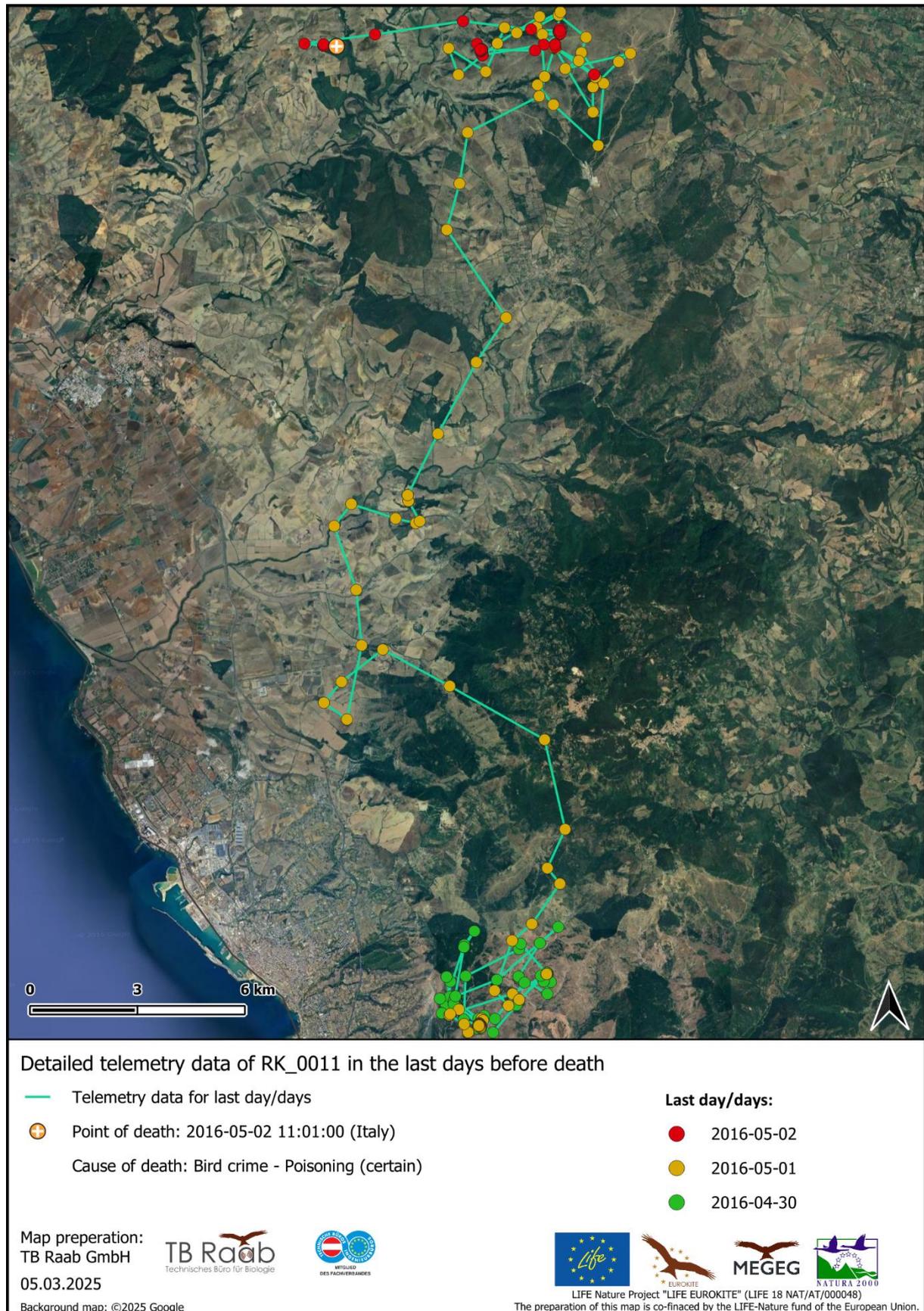


Figure 10: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0011 in the last days before death.

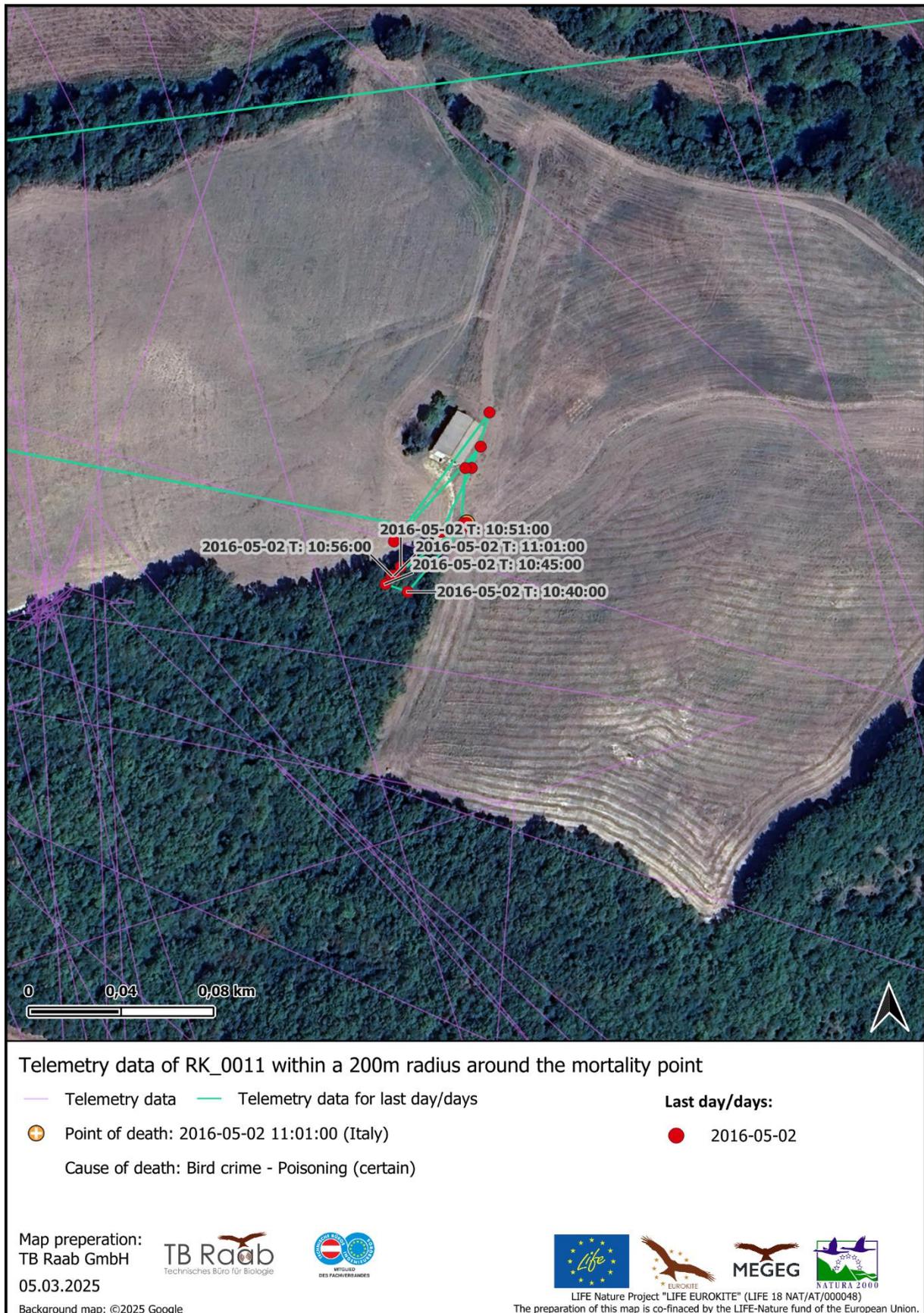


Figure 11: Telemetry data of RK_0011 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_0036

General information about the bird

Name: Herrnbaumgarten_01

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 13.05.2016

Place of tagging: Herrnbaumgarten, Mistelbach, Lower Austria, Austria

Date of tagging: 11.06.2016

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: E_TBRAAB_1

Logger number: AUKI 37 – AAA 20 kite

Ring number: JC75459

Sex: Female

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Parma, Emilia-Romagna, Italy

Coordinates: 44,8977160, 10,427882

Date of bird crime: 20.10.2016, 09:00:05 AM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 160

Age at bird crime: 1. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Private Person

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning

Certainty category: Probable

Additional information: Expert assessment (TB Raab).

Investigation information

Last editing: 08.01.2025

Investigation: No information received

Police and/or authority investigation: No information received

Legal proceeding: No information received

Conviction: No information received

If investigation stopped or no conviction was achieved, why?

No information received

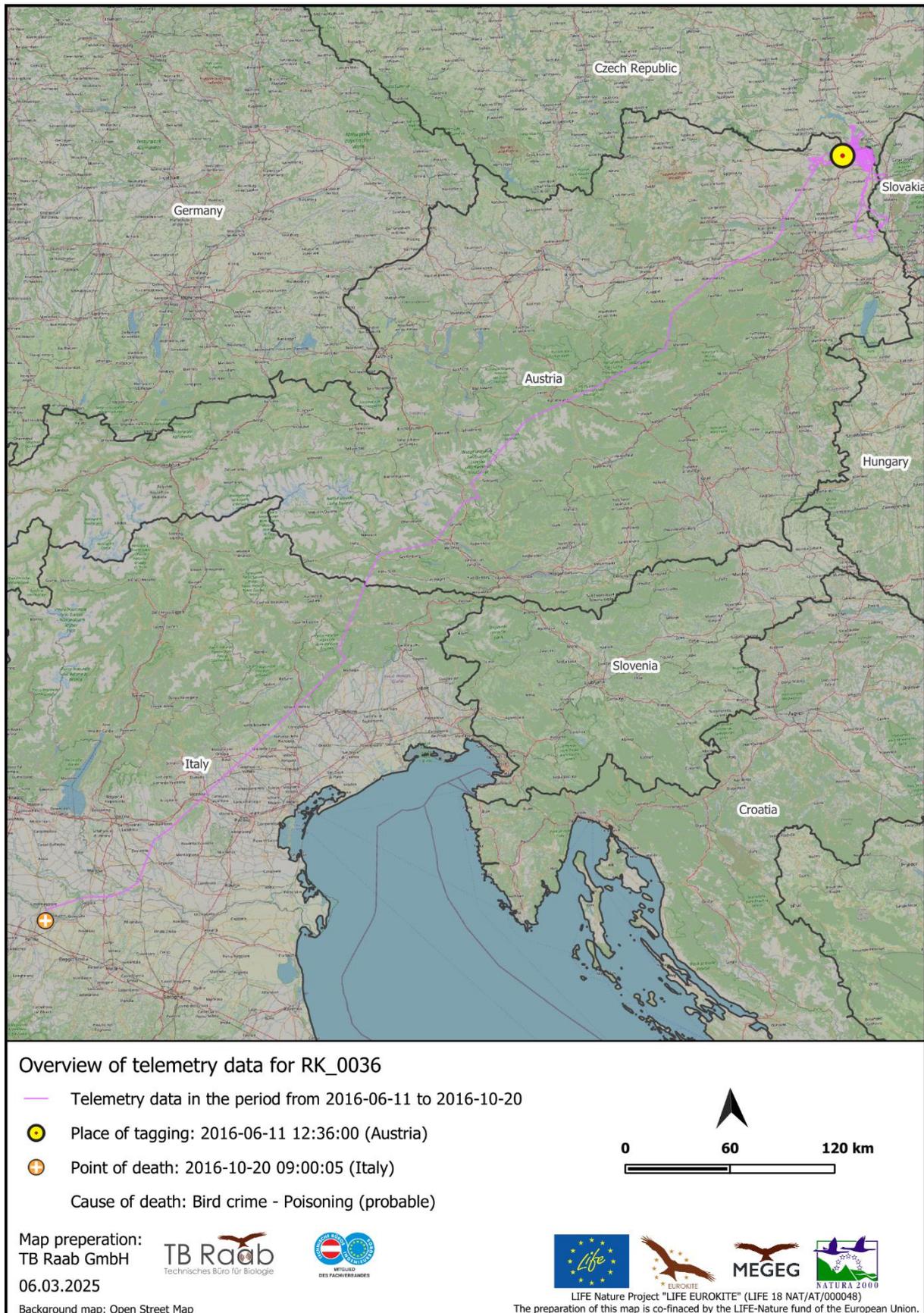


Figure 12: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0036.

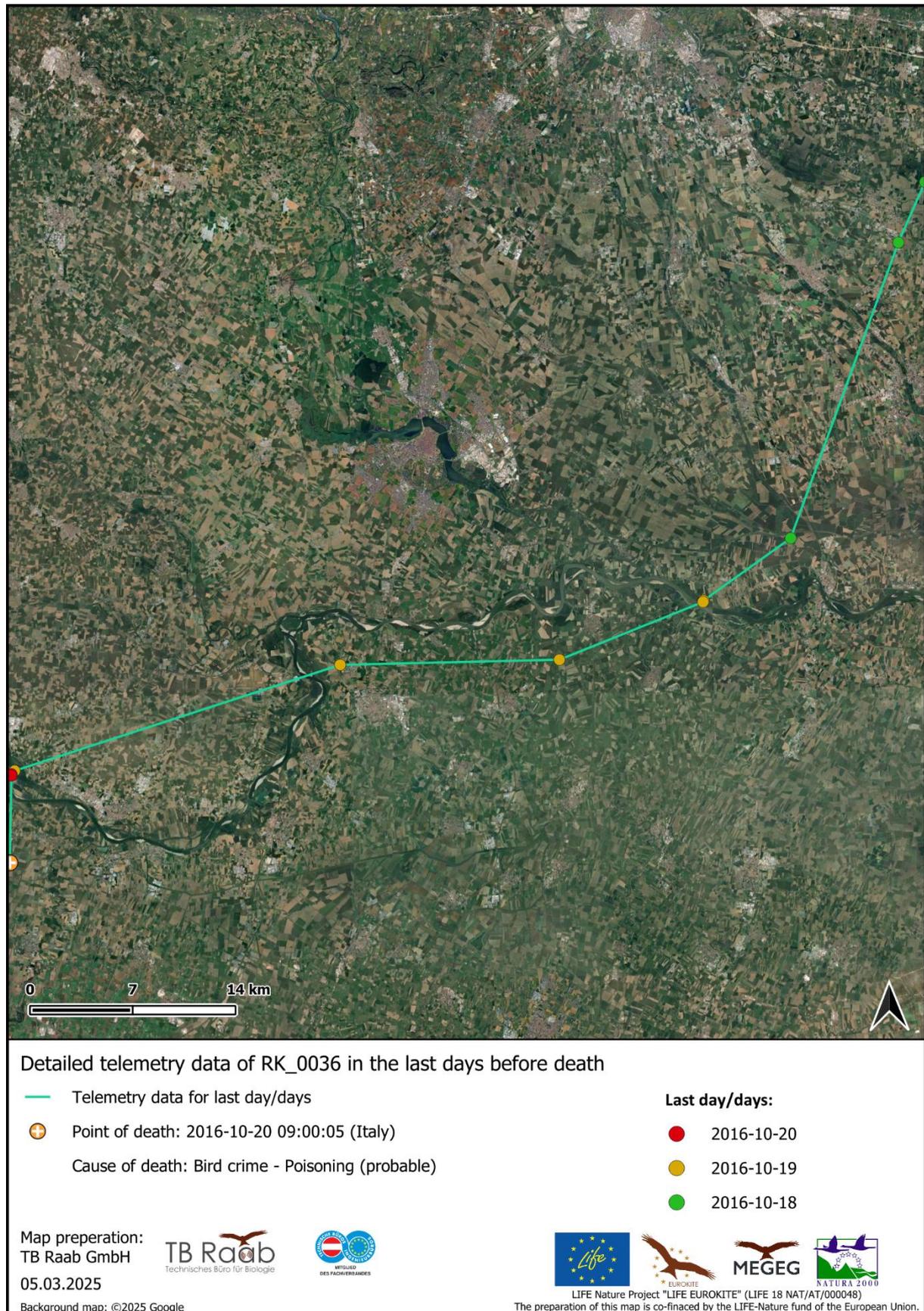


Figure 13: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0036 in the last days before death.



Figure 14: Telemetry data of RK_0036 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_0020

General information about the bird

Name: Kite_08_2015

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 12.05.2015

Place of tagging: Lomnice nad Lužnicí, Jihozápad, Czech Republic

Date of tagging: 26.06.2015

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: E_TBRAAB_VFU

Logger number: KITE08

Ring number: C155069

Sex: Female

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Cosona, Toscana, Italy

Coordinates: 43,1193269, 11,616726

Date of bird crime: 17.03.2017, 12:00:15 PM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 675

Age at bird crime: 3. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: VFÚ

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning

Certainty category: Probable

Additional information: Expert assessment (VFÚ).

Investigation information

Last editing: 08.01.2025

Investigation: No information received

Police and/or authority investigation: No information received

Legal proceeding: No information received

Conviction: No information received

If investigation stopped or no conviction was achieved, why?

No information received

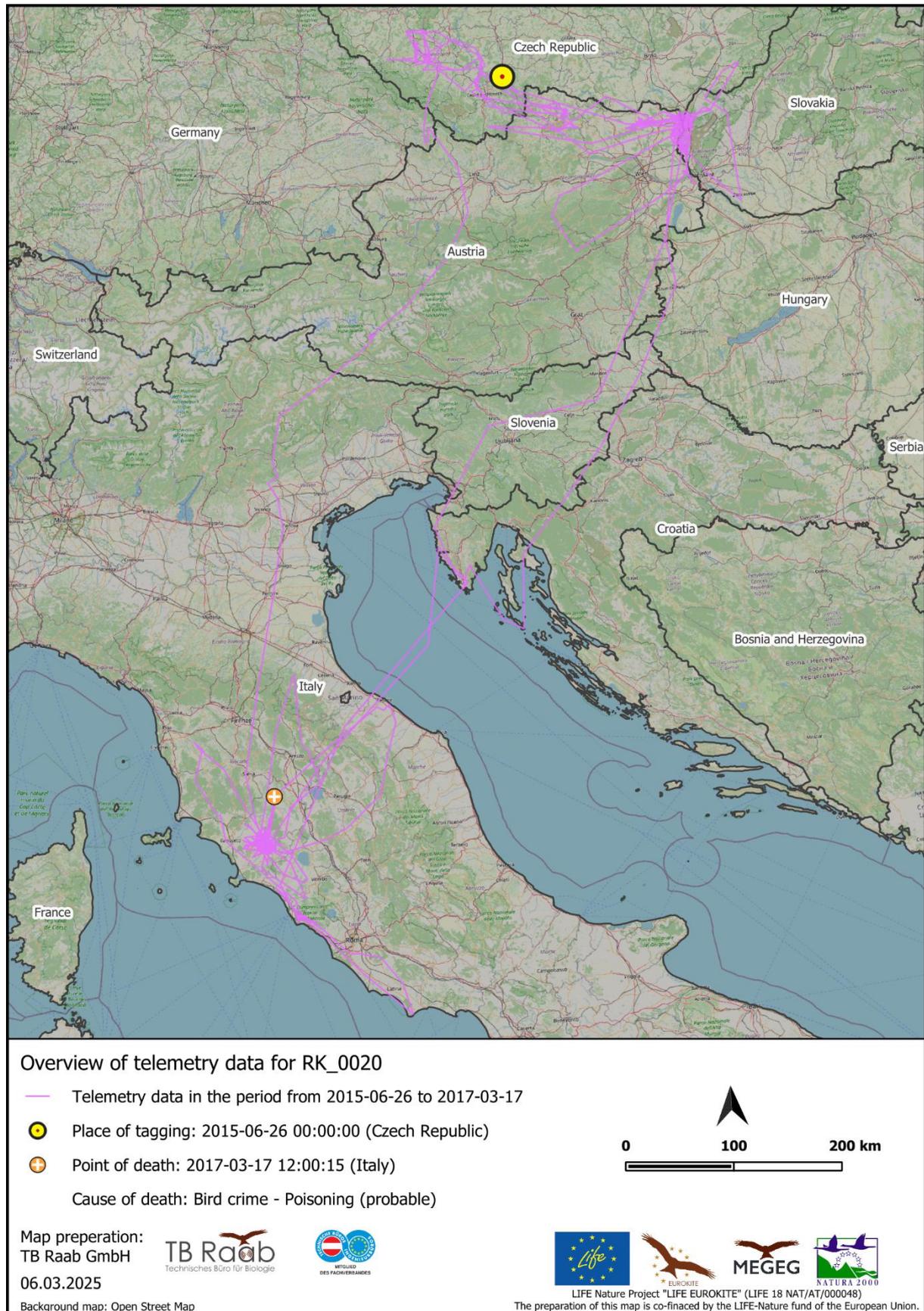


Figure 15: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0020.

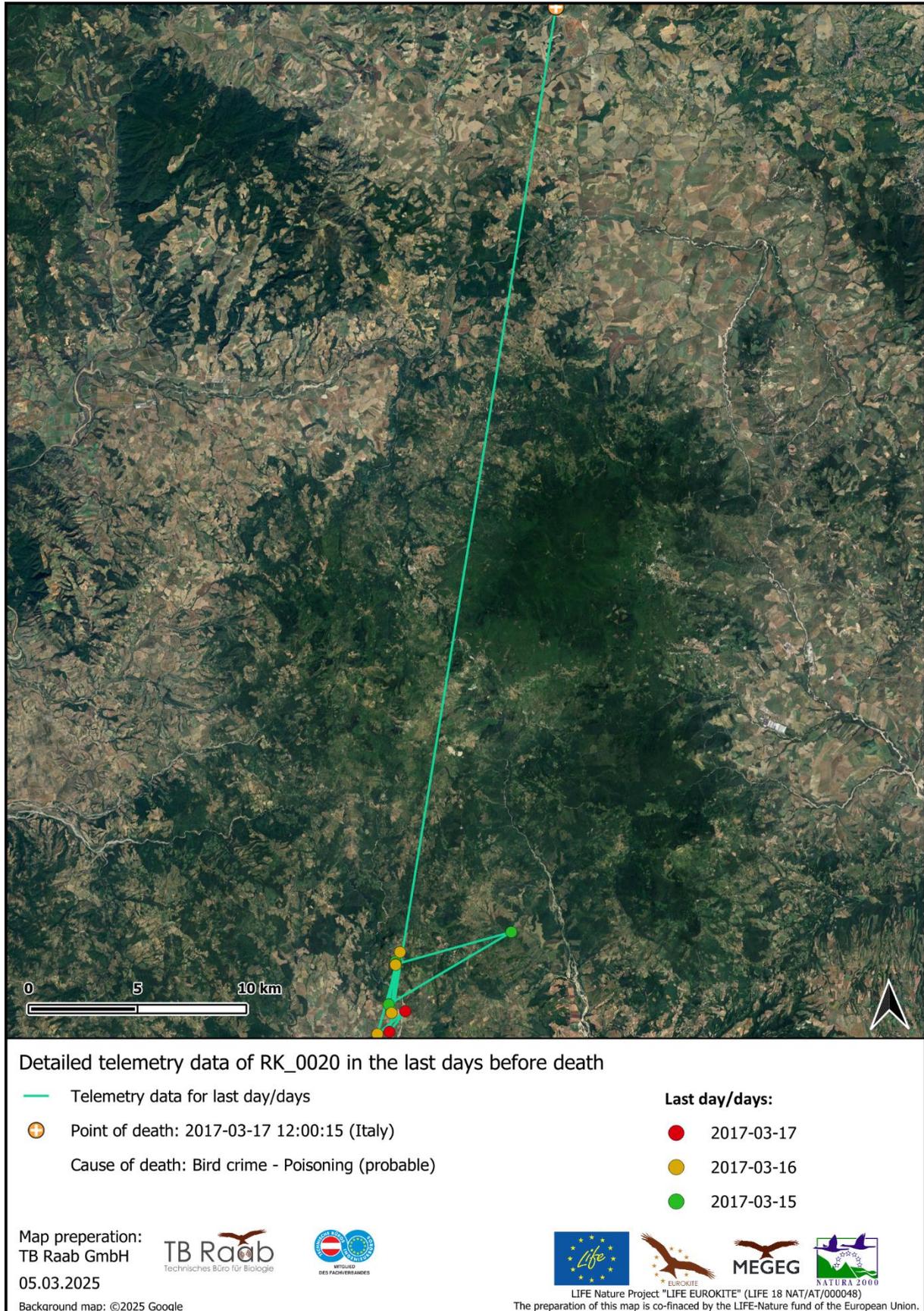


Figure 16: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0020 in the last days before death.



Figure 17: Telemetry data of RK_0020 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_0519

General information about the bird

Name: LC_Rozdalovice_9TA

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 04.05.2019

Place of tagging: Rozdalovice, Střední Čechy, Czech Republic

Date of tagging: 02.06.2019

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: C_Anitra

Logger number: 19014

Ring number: C162120

Sex: No information

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Camisano, Lombardia, Italy

Coordinates: 45,4399179, 9,7489740

Date of bird crime: 15.10.2019, 02:00:21 PM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 164

Age at bird crime: 1. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: CERM

Logger and/or bird found: Logger not found, and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning

Certainty category: Probable

Additional information: Expert assessment (CERM)

Investigation information

Last editing: 08.01.2025

Investigation: No information received

Police and/or authority investigation: No information received

Legal proceeding: No information received

Conviction: No information received

If investigation stopped or no conviction was achieved, why?

No information received



Figure 18: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0519.

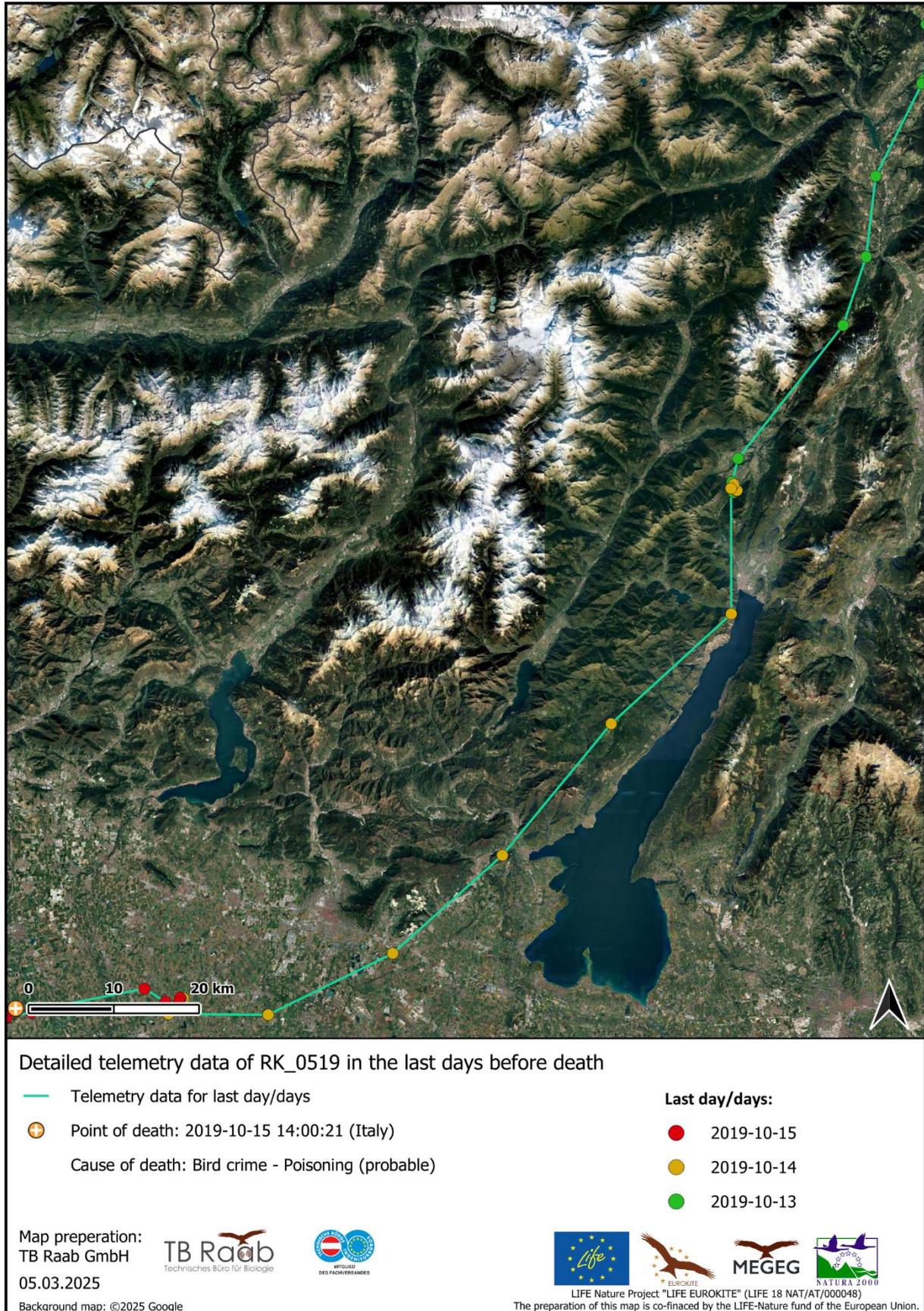


Figure 19: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0519 in the last days before death.



Figure 20: Telemetry data of RK_0519 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

3.2 Tagged individuals that have been shot

The birds are listed in chronological order by date of bird crime, commencing with the first recorded case.

RK_0014

General information about the bird

Name: Kite_01

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 04.06.2014

Place of tagging: Vracov/Oskovec, Jihovýchod, Czech Republic

Date of tagging: 10.07.2014

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: E_TBRAAB_VFU

Logger number: KITE01

Ring number: CT1588

Sex: Male

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Capo Malfatano, Sardegna, Italy

Coordinates: 38,8980329, 8,7858160

Date of bird crime: 20.09.2014, 12:00:26 PM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 108

Age at bird crime: 1. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: VFÚ

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird not found

Carcass state: -

Bird crime: Shooting

Certainty category: Possible

Additional information: Expert assessment (VFÚ)

Investigation information

Last editing: 08.01.2025

Investigation: No information received

Police and/or authority investigation: No information received

Legal proceeding: No information received

Conviction: No information received

If investigation stopped or no conviction was achieved, why?

No information received



Figure 21: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0014.



Figure 22: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0014 in the last days before death.

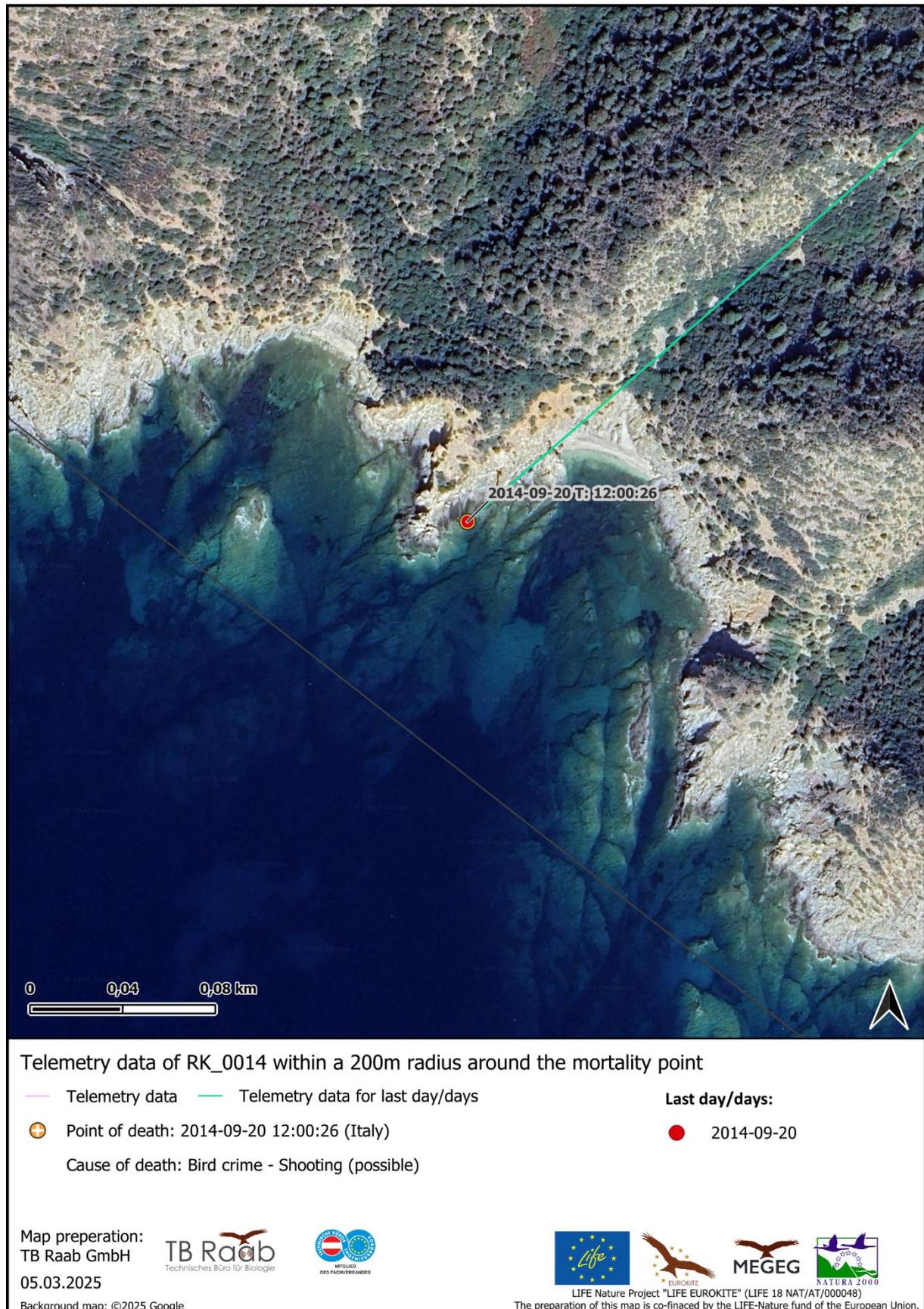


Figure 23: Telemetry data of RK_0014 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_0058

General information about the bird

Name: Moravska Nova Ves_01

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 22.05.2016

Place of tagging: Moravska Nova Ves, Břeclav, Jihovýchod, Czech Republic

Date of tagging: 19.06.2016

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: E_TBRAAB_1

Logger number: AUKI 12 – MLR 15 saker

Ring number: CT751

Sex: Male

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: San Martino in Pensilis, Molise, Italy

Coordinates: 41,8434829, 15,0417330

Date of bird crime: 17.11.2016, 04:00:33 AM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 179

Age at bird crime: 1. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Private Person

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird not found

Carcass state: -

Bird crime: Shooting

Certainty category: Probable

Additional information: Expert assessment (TB Raab)

Investigation information

Last editing: 08.01.2025

Investigation: No information received

Police and/or authority investigation: No information received

Legal proceeding: No information received

Conviction: No information received

If investigation stopped or no conviction was achieved, why?

No information received



Figure 24: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0058.



Figure 25: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0058 in the last days before death.



Figure 26: Telemetry data of RK_0058 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

3.3 Summary of the Italian results

Please note, that due to different number of tagged birds per countries and especially the different density of red kites per country the results can differ significant per country. Therefore, these results do not provide any information about the statistical frequencies of illegal activities in the respective country.

The interim results of the LIFE EUROKITE (LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048) project 2020-2024 with additional results from 2013 onwards show, that a total of 18 raptors died in Italy. Of those, 6 individuals (red kites) died due to illegal activities. Most of the tagged individuals died due to poisoning (4), followed by shooting (2) (Table 1 to Table 2 & Figure 30).

Table 1: Overview of the numbers of tagged birds which died due to bird crime in Italy

Mortality reason	Red kite	Total
Bird crime - Shooting	2	2
Bird crime - Poisoning	4	4
Total	6	6

Table 2: Overview of the districts where tagged birds died due to bird crime in Italy

Federal State	Bird crime - Shooting	Bird crime - Poisoning	Total
Emilia-Romagna		1	1
Lazio		1	1
Lombardia (Lombardy)		1	1
Molise	1		1
Sardegna (Sardinia)	1		1
Toscana (Tuscany)		1	1
Total	2	4	6

Detected substance

Toxicological analysis of poisoned birds revealed the presence of 1 active substance. Carbofuran was detected in 1 out of 4 poisoned birds (Figure 27), the remaining 3 birds were either not analysed, or the detected substance was categorised as unknown.

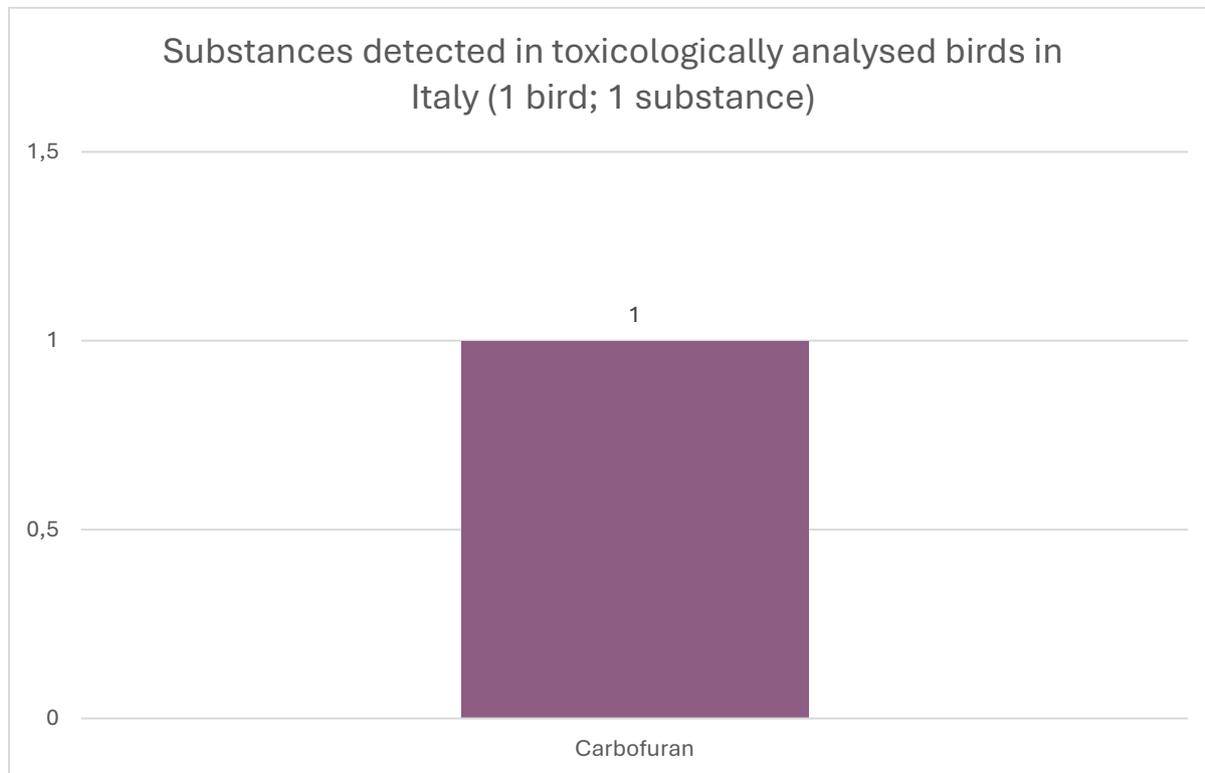


Figure 27: Substances detected (1 substance) in poisoned birds (1 toxicologically analysed bird with detected substances). In total, 4 birds were classified as poisoned based on field evidence and GPS data. Toxicological analysis was available for 1 individual. Detected substances are classified into the following chemical groups: (C) carbamates.

Carbofuran is a carbamate which is not approved for use under current European legislation (European Parliament and Council of the European Union, 2009) (Table 3).

Table 3: Regulatory status and legal framework of not approved toxic substances detected in poisoned raptors in Italy tagged in the LIFE EUROKITE project (2013–2024) according to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and Council.

Substance	Status	Regulation	Legislation
Carbofuran	Not approved	Reg. (EC) No 1107/2009 (repealing Directive 91/414/EEC)	Reg. (EU) 2007/416

Substances confirmed as lethal

Toxicological analysis reveals that the bird is confirmed to have died as a result of poisoning, with toxicological threshold values enabling the lethal substance to be clearly identified. The bird is confirmed to have died from rodenticide exposure (Figure 28).

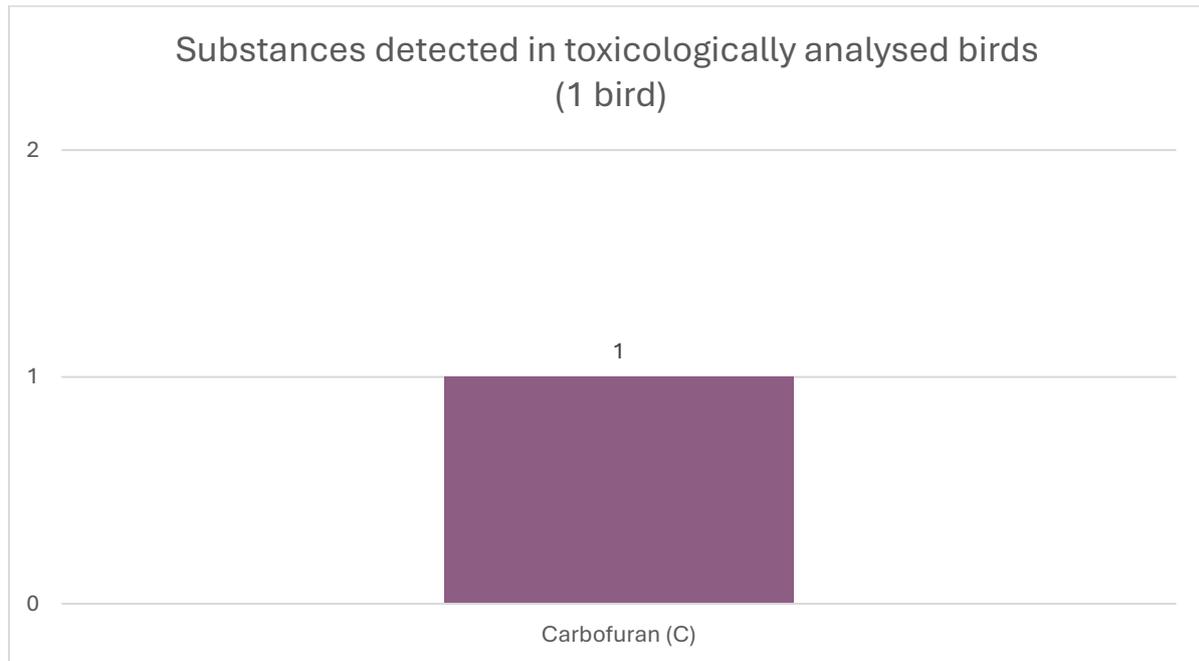


Figure 28: Toxic substances confirmed as lethal (1 substance) in poisoned birds in Italy. In total, 4 birds were classified as poisoned based on field evidence and GPS data. Toxicological analysis was available for 1 bird, which was confirmed to have died as a result of poisoning, with toxicological threshold values enabling the lethal substance to be clearly identified.

Assessment of intentional poisoning

Poisoning cases were evaluated using toxicological findings together with field observations. Birds were classified as intentionally poisoned when evidence clearly indicated deliberate poisoning, such as detection of substances banned in the European Union, discovery of poisoned bait near the carcass, the presence of multiple dead birds at the same site or when the perpetrator had been identified. When available evidence did not allow a clear determination of intentional poisoning, cases were classified as undefined. This group includes birds exposed to substances that are legally permitted in the EU (e.g. rodenticides, metaldehyde or cadmium), cases of secondary poisoning, birds recovered from landfill sites, and birds without toxicological examination. It also covers cases in which a detected substance was banned at the time of analysis but remained legally authorised when the poisoning event occurred. Overall, 1 of the 4 poisoned birds were classified as intentional poisoning cases, while 3 cases remained undefined.

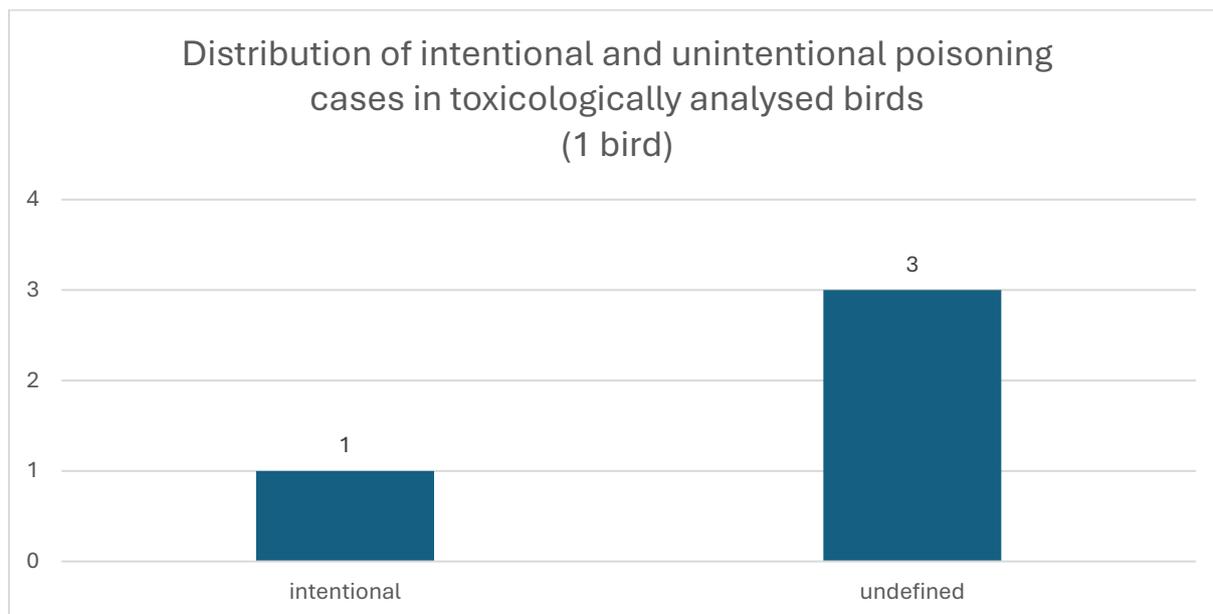


Figure 29: Number of poisoned birds classified as confirmed intentional poisoning or as cases with undetermined intent. Confirmed intentional poisoning includes cases involving toxic substances prohibited in the European Union, the presence of poisoned bait, multiple birds found dead at the same site or instances where the perpetrator has been identified. Cases with undetermined intent include birds exposed to legally permitted substances, secondary poisoning, landfill-related cases, or birds without toxicological analysis. Of the 4 poisoned birds in Italy, 1 was classified as confirmed intentional poisoning and 3 as cases with undetermined intent.

Results of the investigation

No information was received regarding the investigations of all bird crimes in Italy.

4 References

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5 List of tagged individuals which died in Italy

Red kite

RK_0011.....	11
RK_0014.....	31
RK_0020.....	21
RK_0036.....	16
RK_0058.....	36
RK_0519.....	26



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The TB Raab GmbH was commissioned to implement the LIFE EUROKITE project after a pan-European public tender.



Project partner (Associated Beneficiary)



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Cooperation partner



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