



LIFE EUROKITE CRIME REPORT

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

PART 13 - COUNTRY SPECIFIC RESULTS - NETHERLANDS

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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Citation

LIFE EUROKITE (2026): LIFE EUROKITE Crime Report. Illegal persecution of tagged red kites and other raptor species in Europe. Part 13 - Country specific results - Netherlands. First interim report on the results of the LIFE EUROKITE (LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048) project 2020-2024 with additional results from 2013 onwards. February 2026.

Deutsch-Wagram, Austria, 24.02.2026

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



Co-funded by
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Co-funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are, however, those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



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

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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 the Netherlands and will give a detailed inside of the status of investigations and legal procedure.

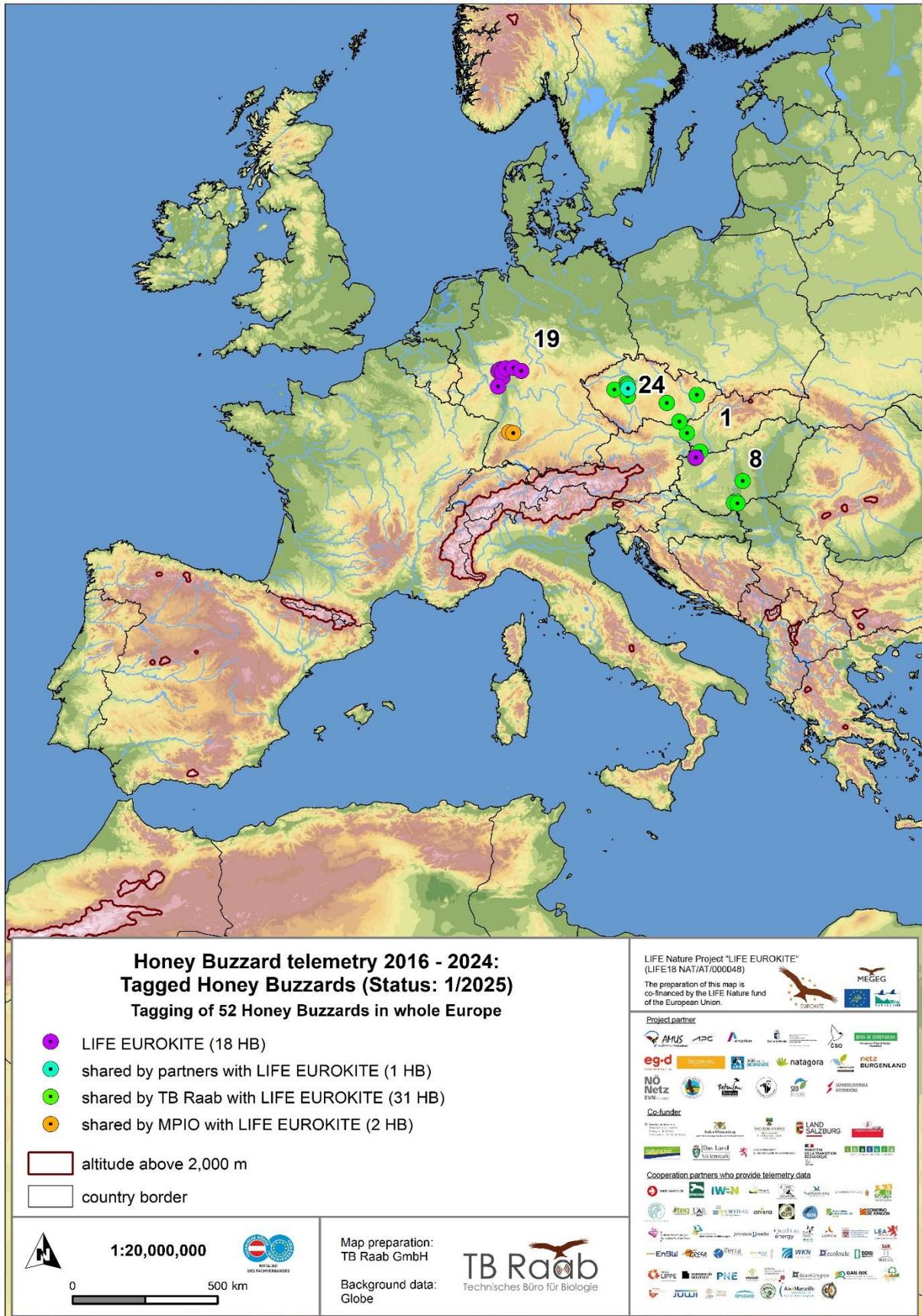


Figure 4: Tagging of 52 honey buzzards by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe in the years 2016-2024.

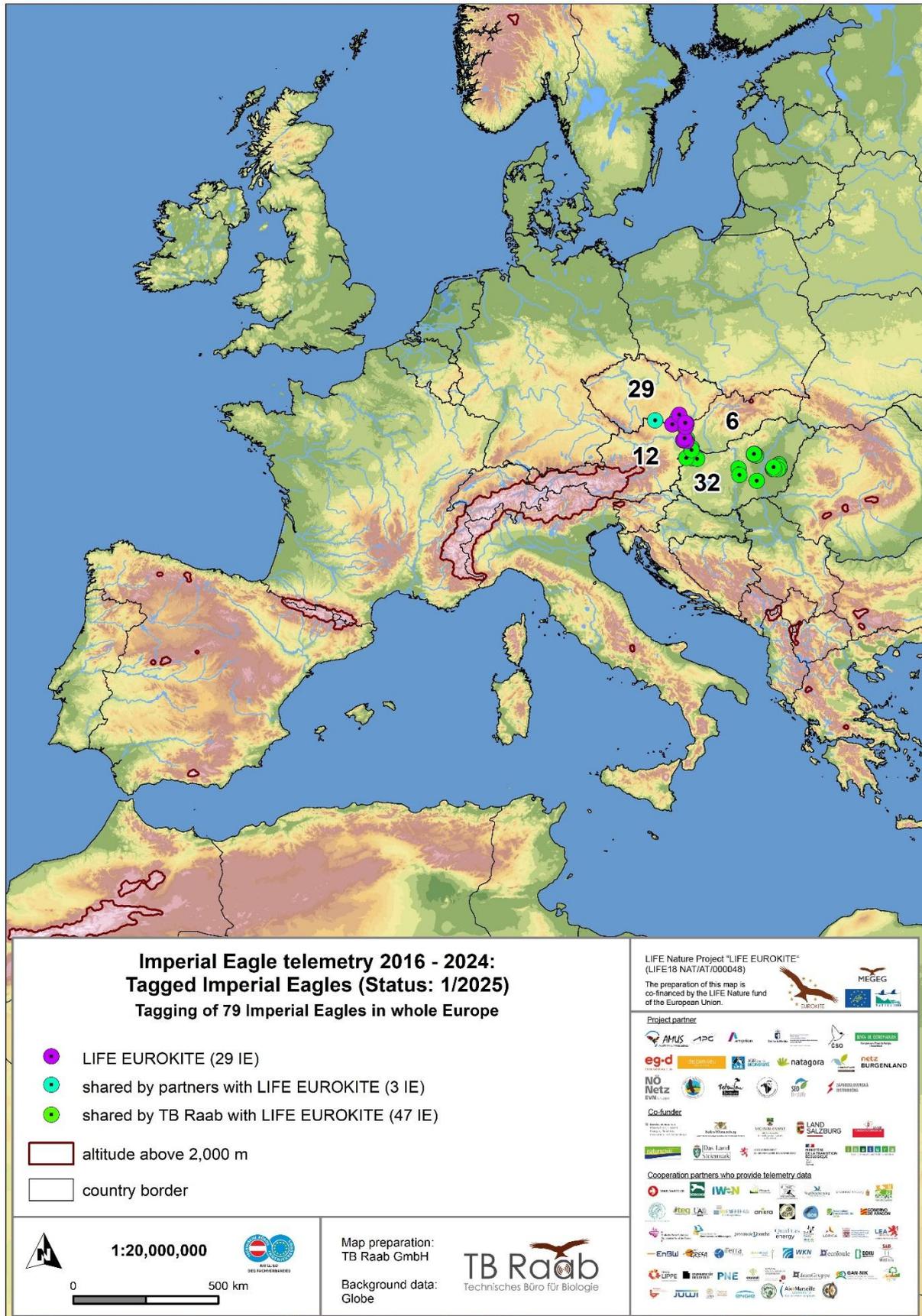


Figure 5: Tagging of 79 imperial eagles by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe the years 2016-2024.

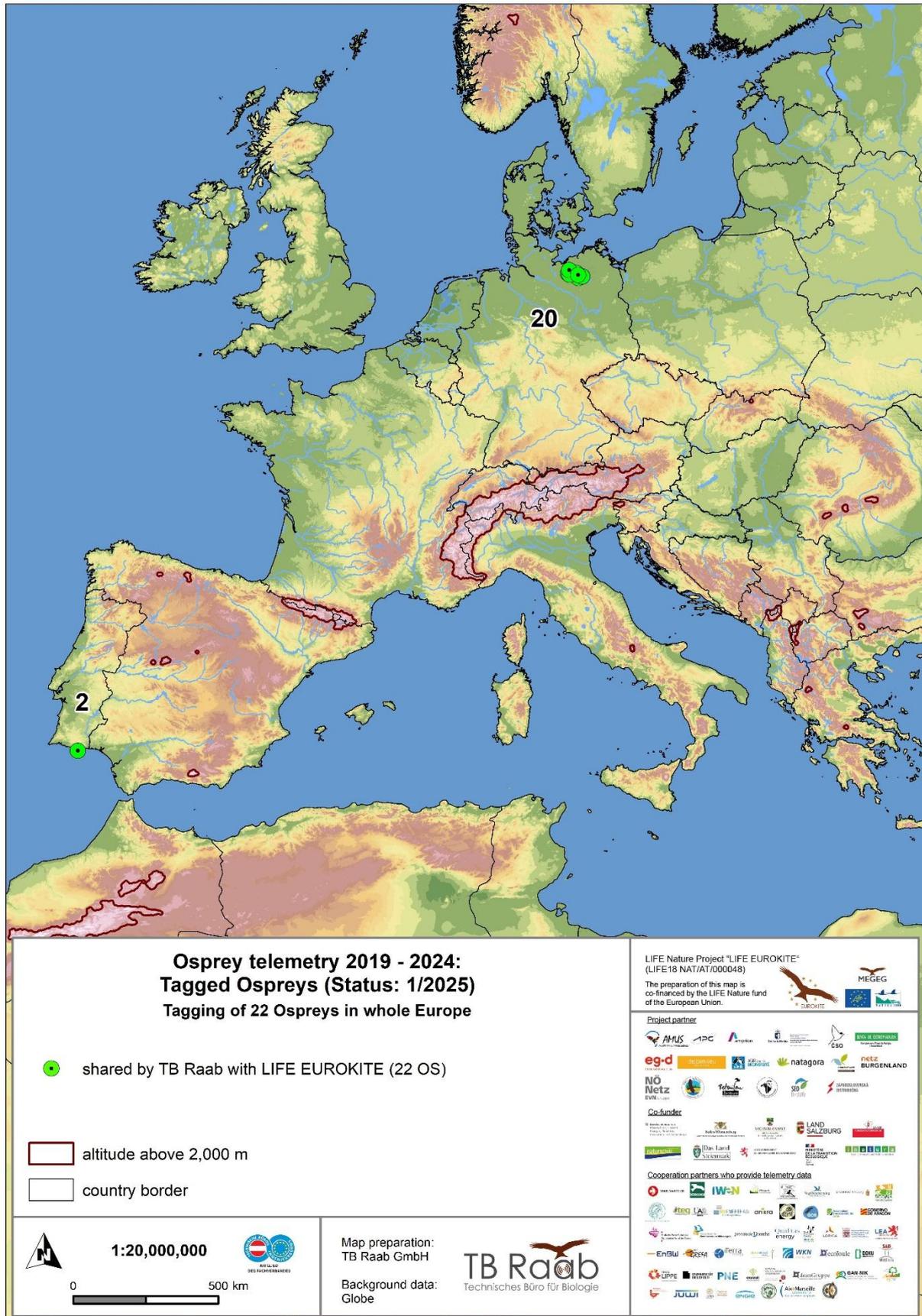


Figure 6: Tagging of 22 Ospreys by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe the years 2019-2024.

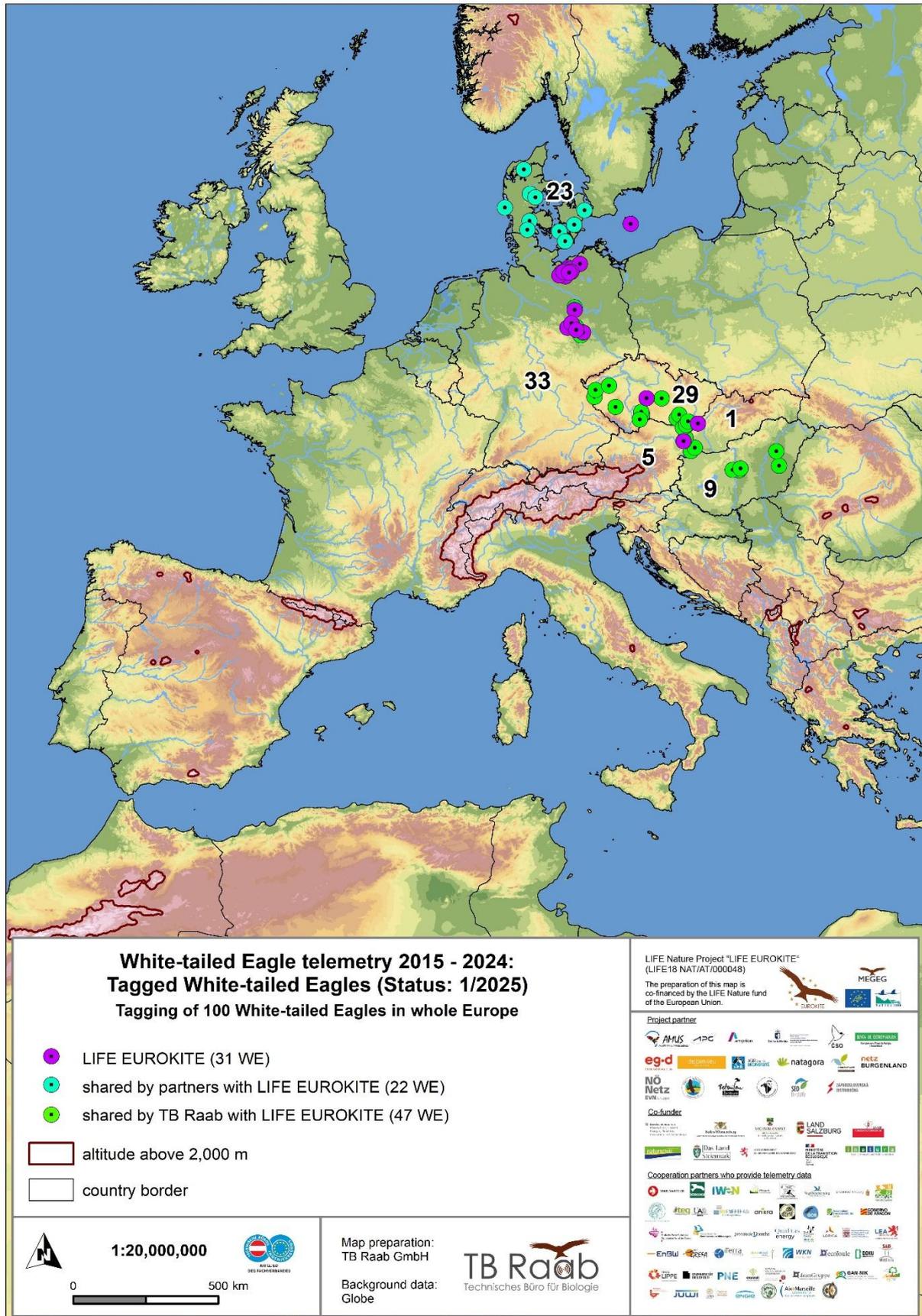


Figure 7: Tagging of 100 white-tailed eagles by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe the years 2015-2024.

3 Dutch results

The subsequent section provides a detailed overview of the cases with illegal mortality reasons in the Netherlands. A total of 7 tagged birds have been confirmed as victims of illegal activities. All 7 individuals died because of poisoning.

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_1366

General information about the bird

Name: Dal-Bissen_02

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 13.05.2017

Place of tagging: Dal-Bissen, South-Netherlands, Netherlands

Date of tagging: 26.08.2017

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: From rescue station

Ownership category: C_StefVanRijn

Logger number: SCUB31-48505484455

Ring number: 6100271

Sex: No information

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Mechelen, Limburg, Netherland

Coordinates: 50,787759, 5,8956

Date of bird crime: 26.08.2017, 01:32:00 PM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 105

Age at bird crime: 1. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Deltamilieu projecten

Logger and/or bird found: No information about Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning

Certainty category: Possible

Additional information: Expert assessment (Deltamilieu projecten)

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

RK_0613

General information about the bird

Name: Gorssel_01

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 16.05.2019

Place of tagging: Gorssel, East-Netherlands, Netherlands

Date of tagging: 18.06.2019

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: C_StefVanRijn

Logger number: 192228

Ring number: 6193870

Sex: No information

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Holten, Overijssel, Netherland

Coordinates: 52,2633670, 6,399269

Date of bird crime: 19.03.2021, 05:44:21 PM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 673

Age at bird crime: 3. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Deltamilieu projecten

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: Good

Bird crime: Poisoning – Other substances

Certainty category: Possible

Additional information: The laboratory confirmed that the bird died because of Parathion. Parathion is highly toxic to birds of prey.

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: Examination in the laboratory of the red kite RK_0613, which died on the 19.03.2021 in Holten, Overijssel, Netherland. © LIFE UEROKITE Archive (Wageningen University & Research)

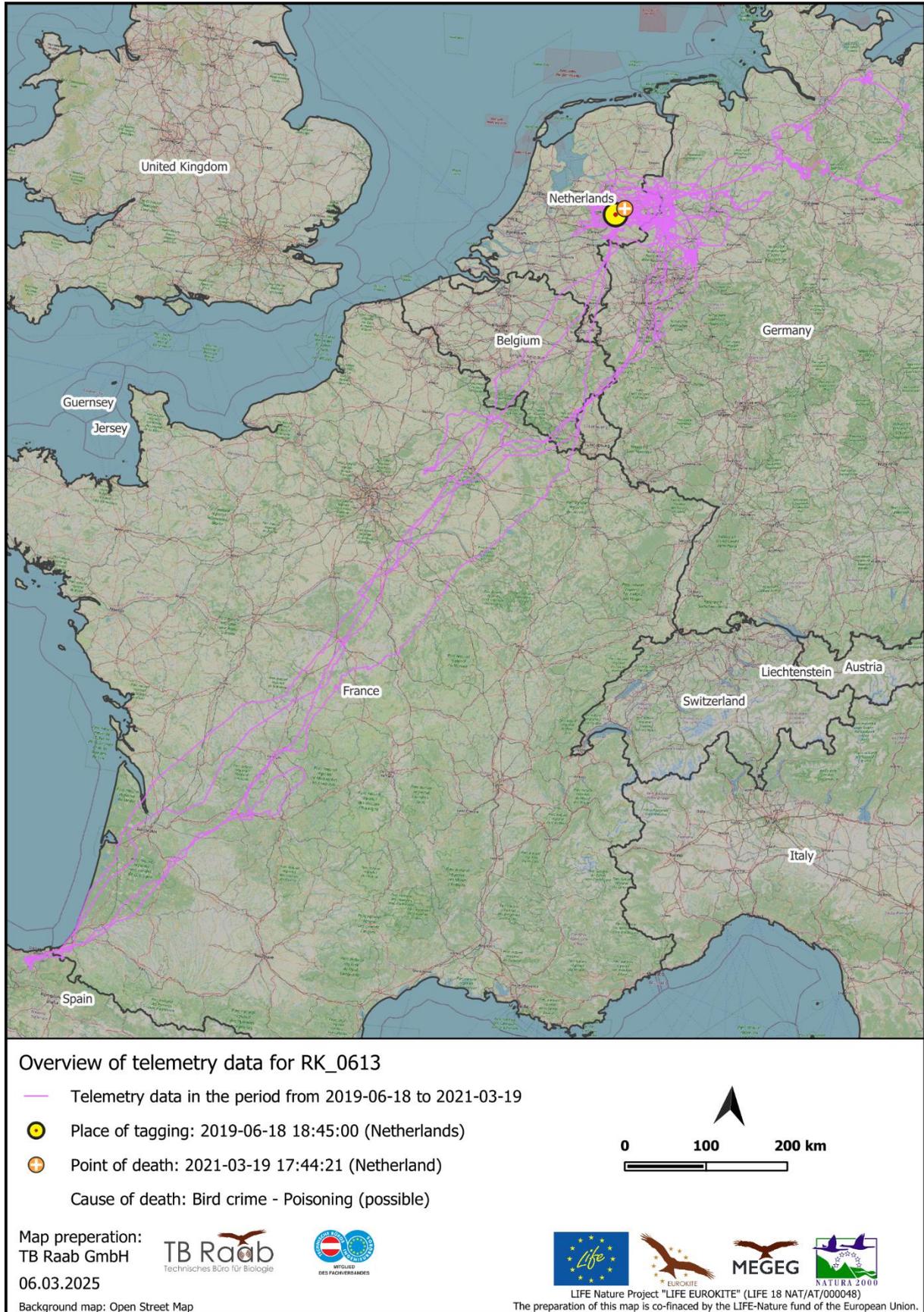


Figure 10: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0613.

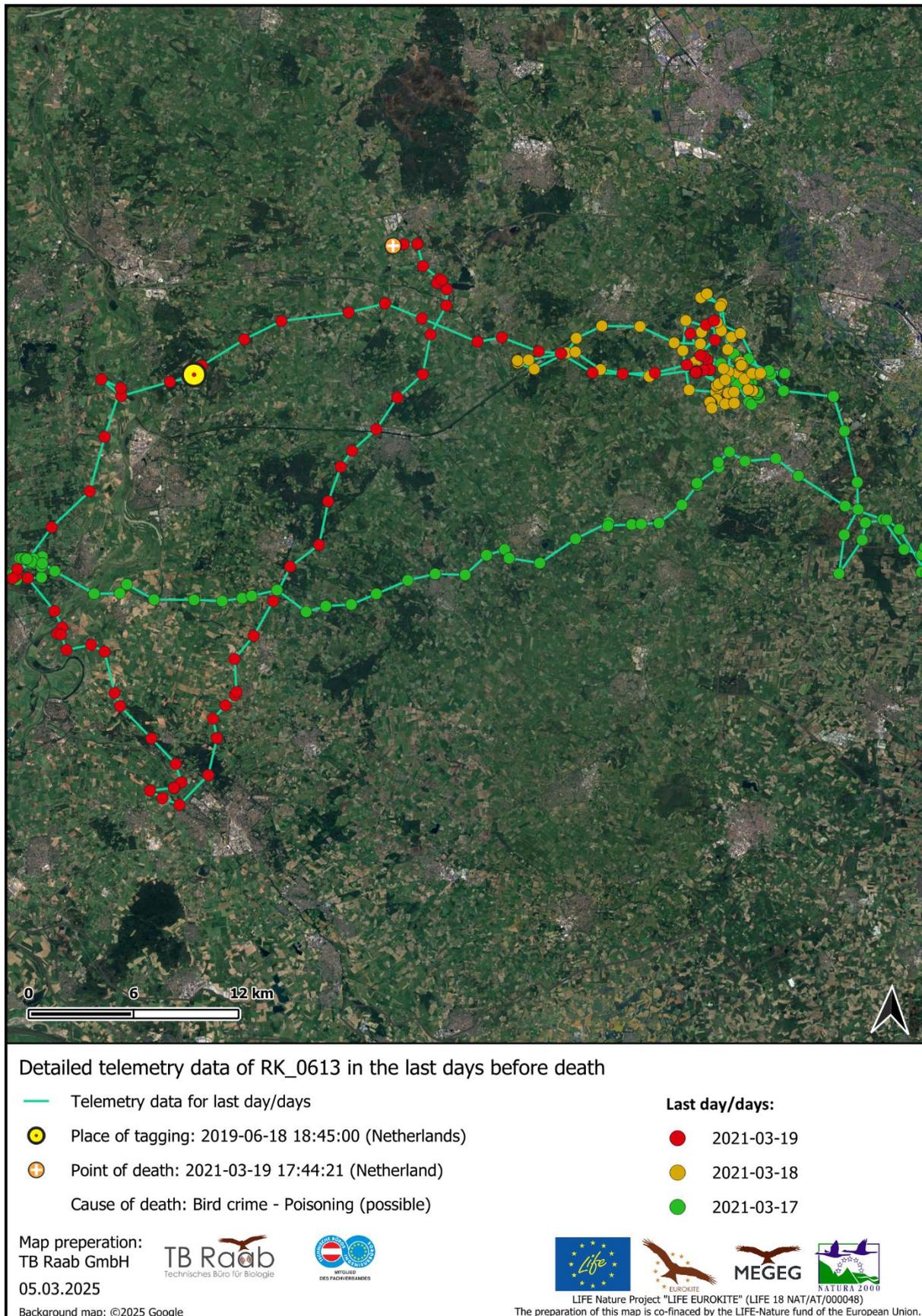


Figure 11: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0613 in the last days before death.



Figure 12: Telemetry data of RK_0613 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_1380

General information about the bird

Name: Hekkelerdijk_03

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 24.04.2021

Place of tagging: Hekkelerdijk, East-Netherlands, Netherlands

Date of tagging: 03.06.2021

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: C_StefVanRijn

Logger number: 212208

Ring number: 6172071

Sex: No information

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Albergen, Overijssel, Netherland

Coordinates: 52,342571, 6,717028

Date of bird crime: 16.07.2021, 06:27:00 AM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 83

Age at bird crime: 1. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Deltamilieu projecten

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning

Certainty category: Probable

Additional information: Expert assessment (Deltamilieu projecten)

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

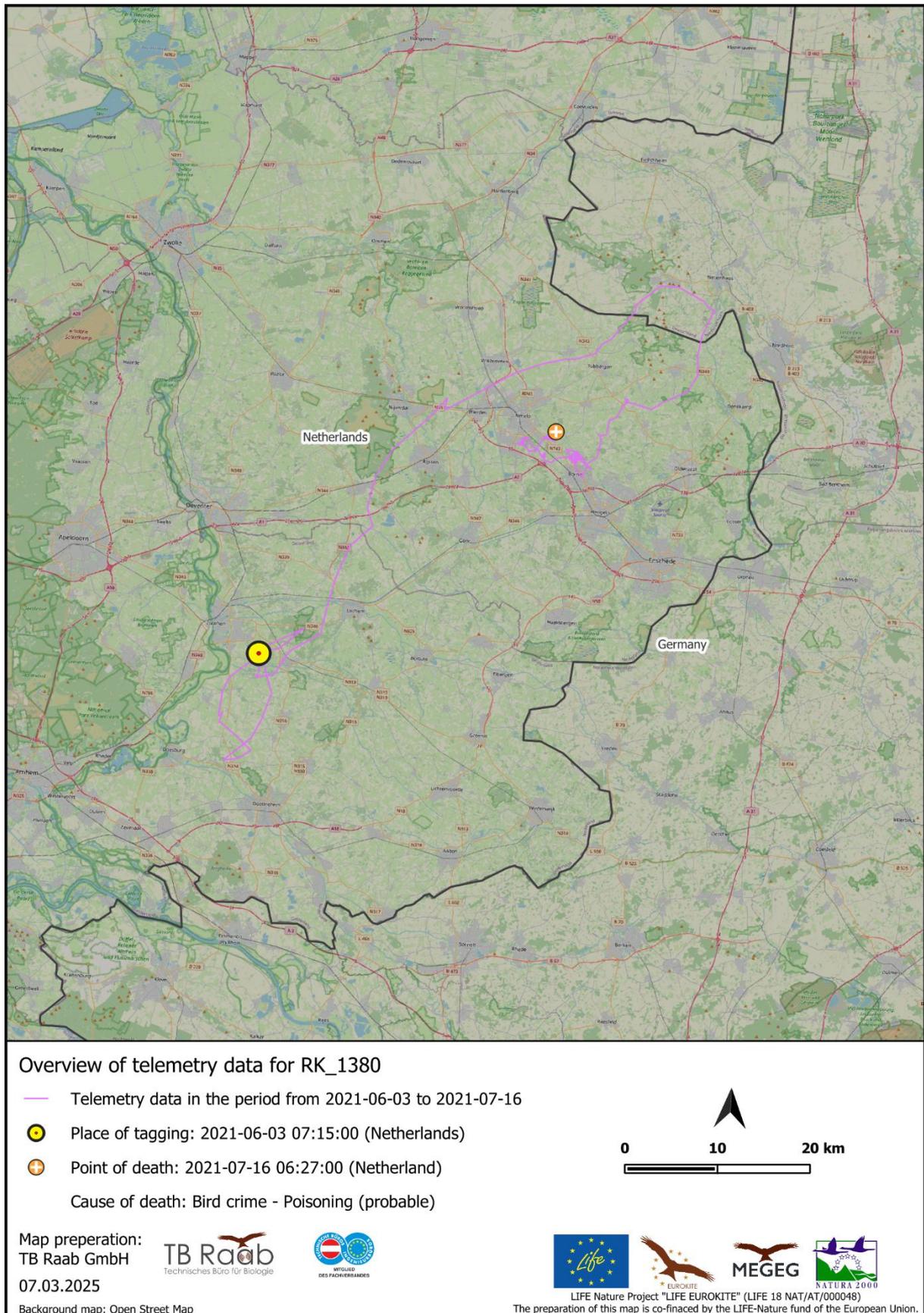


Figure 13: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_1380.

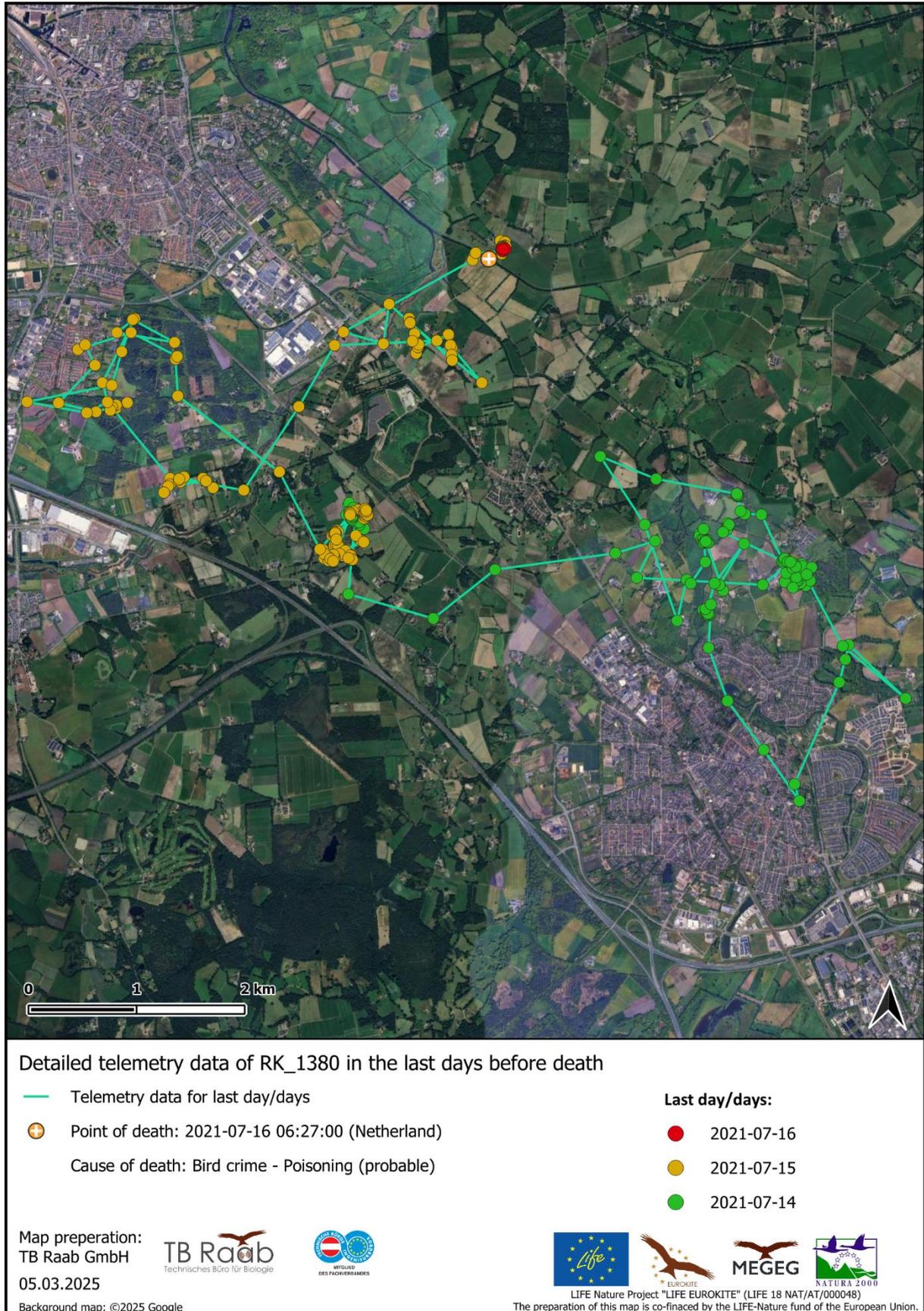


Figure 14: Detailed telemetry data of RK_1380 in the last days before death.



Figure 15: Telemetry data of RK_1380 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_0610

General information about the bird

Name: De_Wijk_01

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 12.05.2019

Place of tagging: De Wijk, North-Netherlands, Netherlands

Date of tagging: 09.06.2019

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: C_StefVanRijn

Logger number: 192224

Ring number: 6193864

Sex: Probably Male

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Zelhem, Gelderland, Netherland

Coordinates: 51,986379, 6,384089

Date of bird crime: 26.04.2022, 09:53:00 AM (UTM)

Age at bird crime (Days): 1.080

Age at bird crime: 4. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Deltamilieu projecten

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning

Certainty category: Probable

Additional information: Expert assessment (Deltamilieu projecten)

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

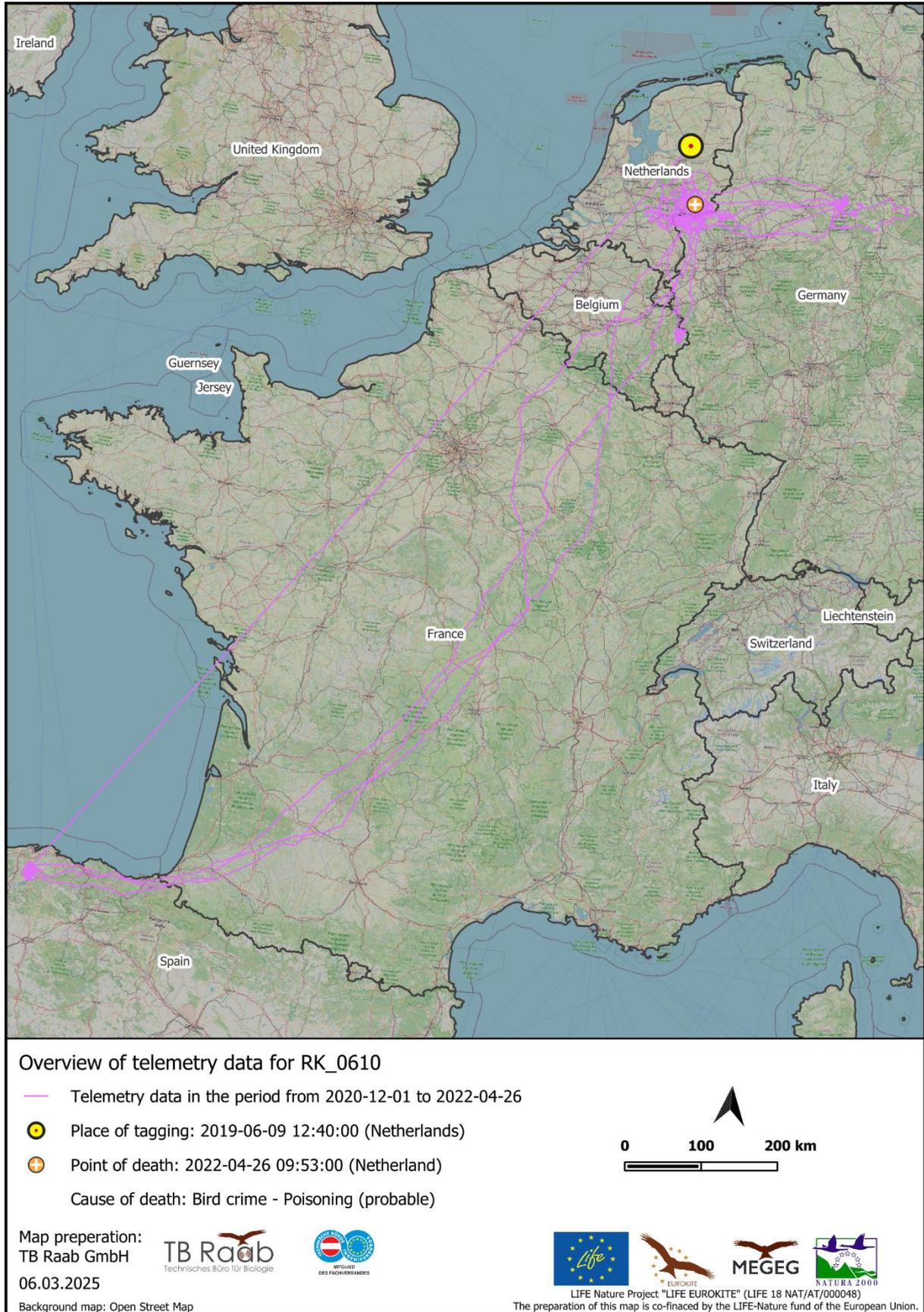


Figure 16: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0610.



Detailed telemetry data of RK_0610 in the last days before death

- Telemetry data for last day/days
- + Point of death: 2022-04-26 09:53:00 (Netherland)
- Cause of death: Bird crime - Poisoning (probable)

Last day/days:

- 2022-04-26
- 2022-04-25
- 2022-04-24

Map preparation:
TB Raab GmbH
05.03.2025



Background map: ©2025 Google

LIFE Nature Project "LIFE EUROKITE" (LIFE 18 NAT/AT/000048)
The preparation of this map is co-financed by the LIFE-Nature fund of the European Union.

Figure 17: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0610 in the last days before death.

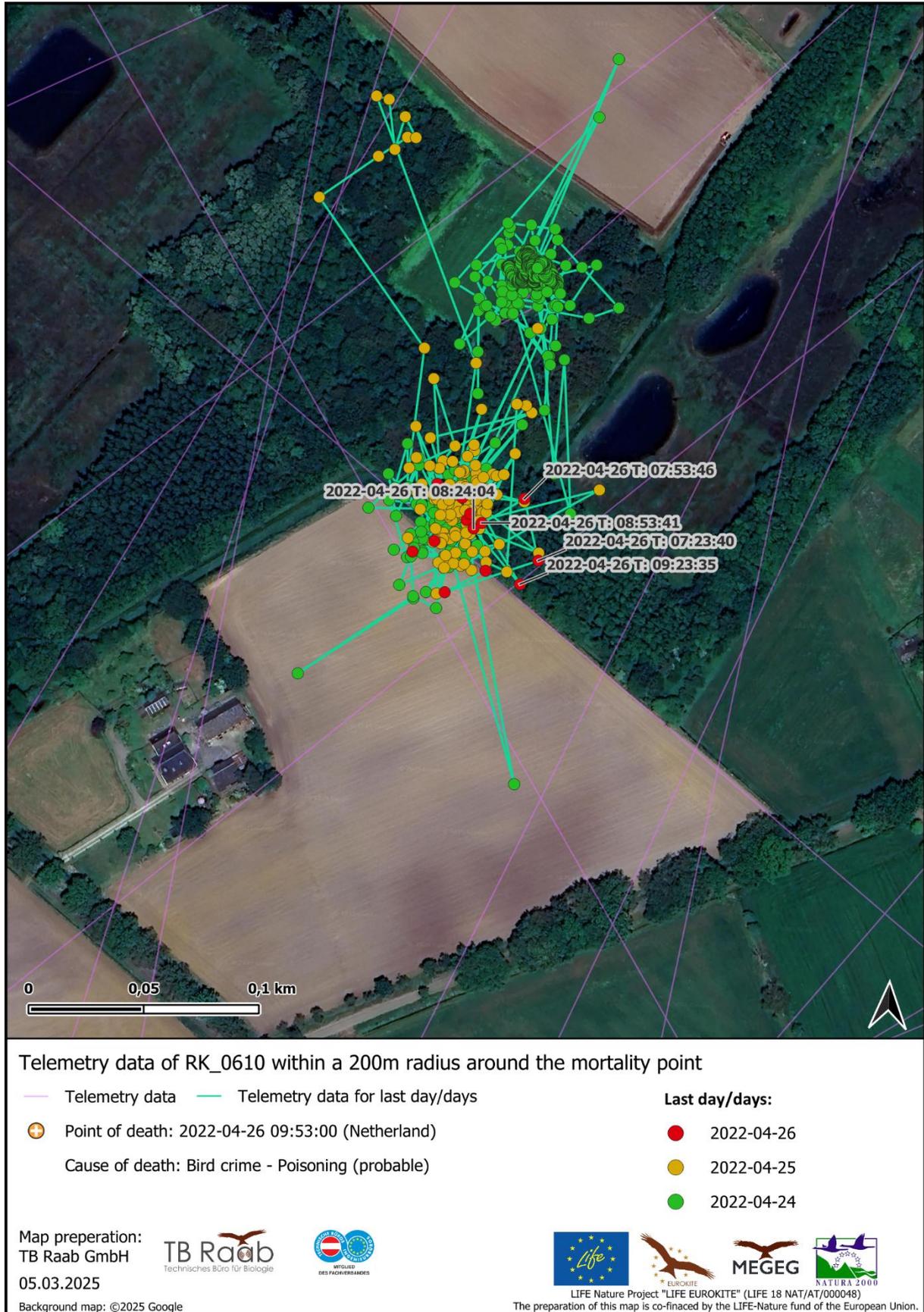


Figure 18: Telemetry data of RK_0610 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_1784

General information about the bird

Name: Harfsen_01

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 10.05.2022

Place of tagging: Harfsen, East-Netherlands, Netherlands

Date of tagging: 17.06.2022

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: C_StefVanRijn

Logger number: 223899

Ring number: 6225751

Sex: No information

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Harfsen, Gelderland, Netherland

Coordinates: 52,19708, 6,258709

Date of bird crime: 09.07.2022, 12:28:00 AM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 60

Age at bird crime: 1. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: LPO

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning – Other substances

Certainty category: Probable

Additional information: The laboratory found a high concentrations Rodenticides in the liver.

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 19: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_1784.



Figure 20: Detailed telemetry data of RK_1784 in the last days before death.

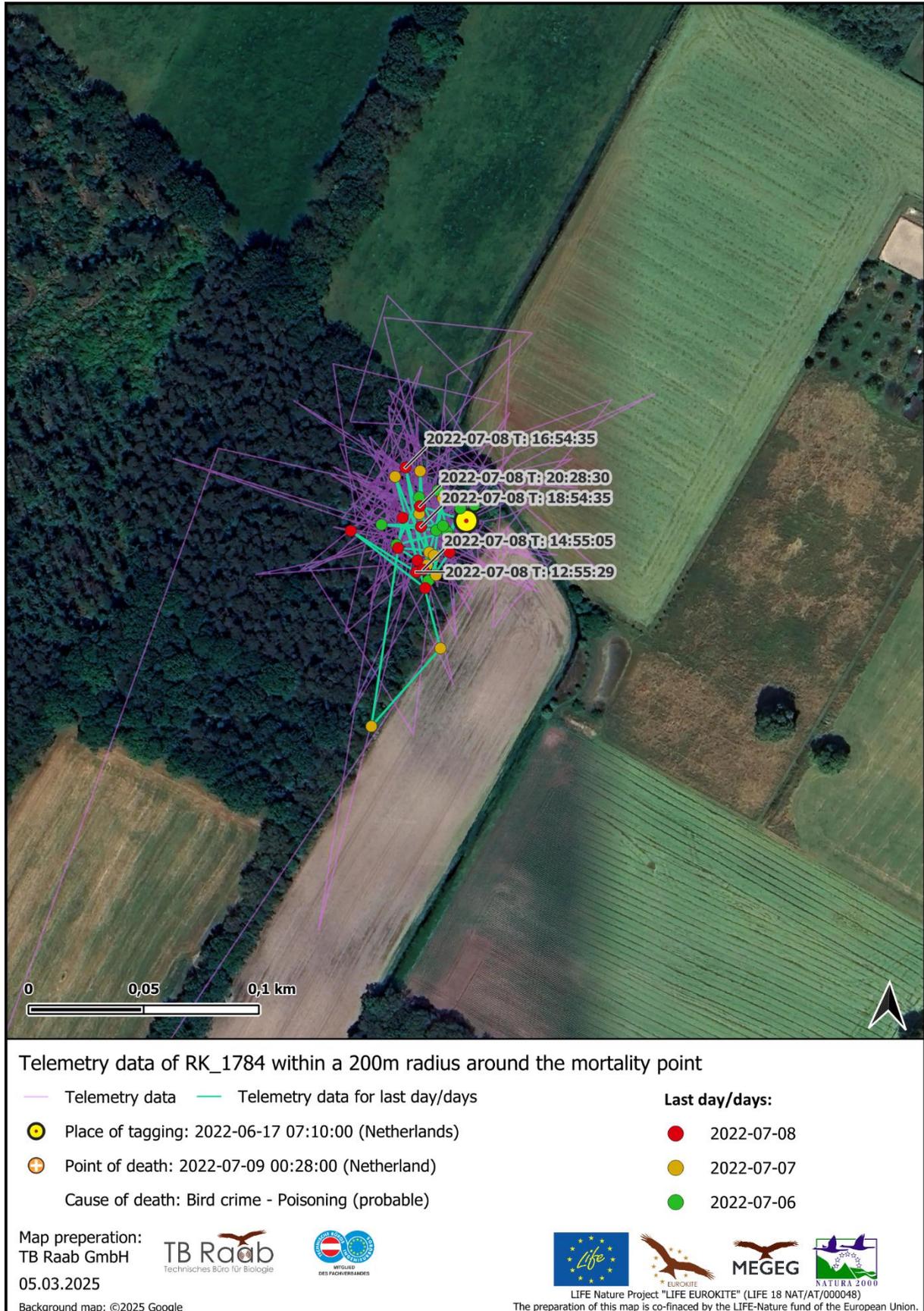


Figure 21: Telemetry data of RK_1784 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_0614

General information about the bird

Name: Wilhelminaoord_01

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 01.05.2020

Place of tagging: Wilhelminaoord, North-Netherlands, Netherlands

Date of tagging: 06.06.2020

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: C_StefVanRijn

Logger number: 200963

Ring number: 6219598

Sex: Probably Female

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Ermelo, Gelderland in der Veluwe, Netherland

Coordinates: 52,2682149, 5,7410959

Date of bird crime: 21.04.2023, 03:09:22 AM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 1.085

Age at bird crime: 4. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Deltamilieu projecten

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning

Certainty category: Possible

Additional information: Expert assessment (Deltamilieu projecten)

Investigation information

Last editing: 08.01.2025

Investigation: No

Police and/or authority investigation: Police and authority not informed

Legal proceeding: No

Conviction: No

If investigation stopped or no conviction was achieved, why?

Police and authority not informed

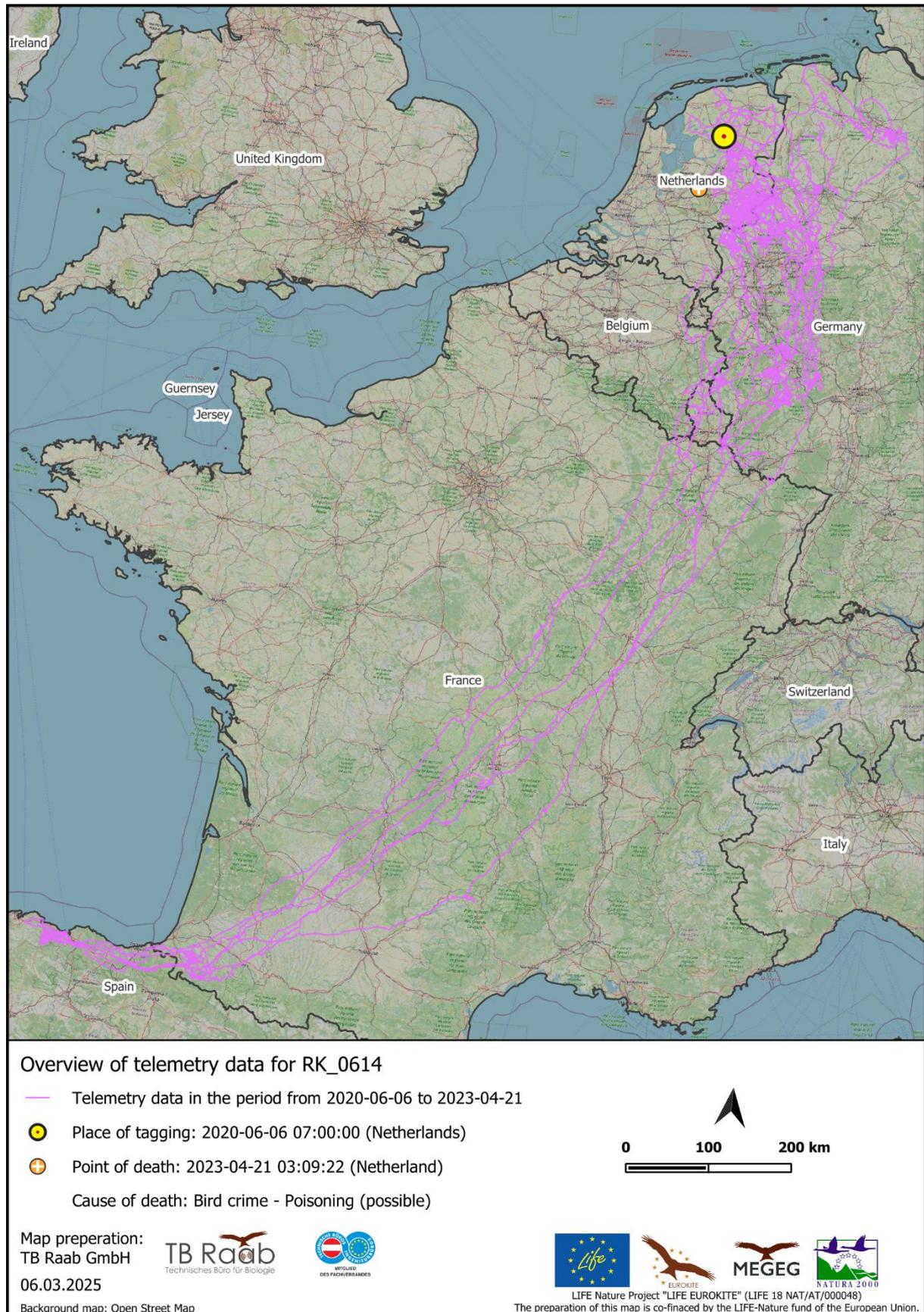


Figure 22: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_0614.



Figure 23: Detailed telemetry data of RK_0614 in the last days before death.

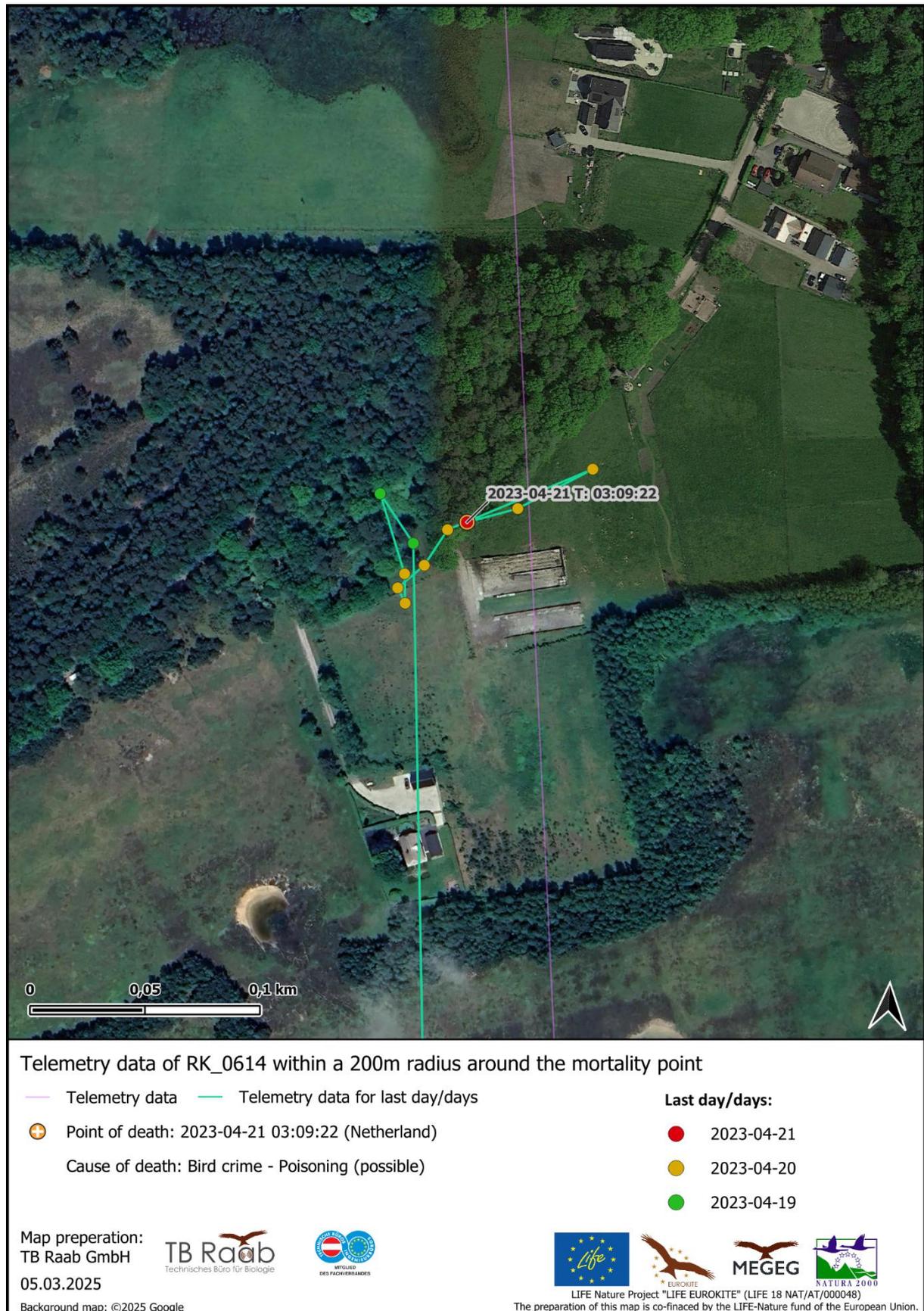


Figure 24: Telemetry data of RK_0614 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

RK_2806

General information about the bird

Name: Heeten_01

Species: Red kite

Birth date: 18.05.2023

Place of tagging: Heeten, Raalte, Netherlands

Date of tagging: 30.06.2023

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: C_StefVanRijn

Logger number: 233829

Ring number: 6225818

Sex: No information

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Heeten, Overijssel, Netherland

Coordinates: 52,3173290, 6,2421540

Date of bird crime: 25.07.2023, 09:16:42 AM (UTC)

Age at bird crime (Days): 68

Age at bird crime: 1. CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Deltamilieu projecten

Logger and/or bird found: Logger and bird found

Carcass state: No information received

Bird crime: Poisoning

Certainty category: Certain

Additional information: Expert assessment (Deltamilieu projecten)

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

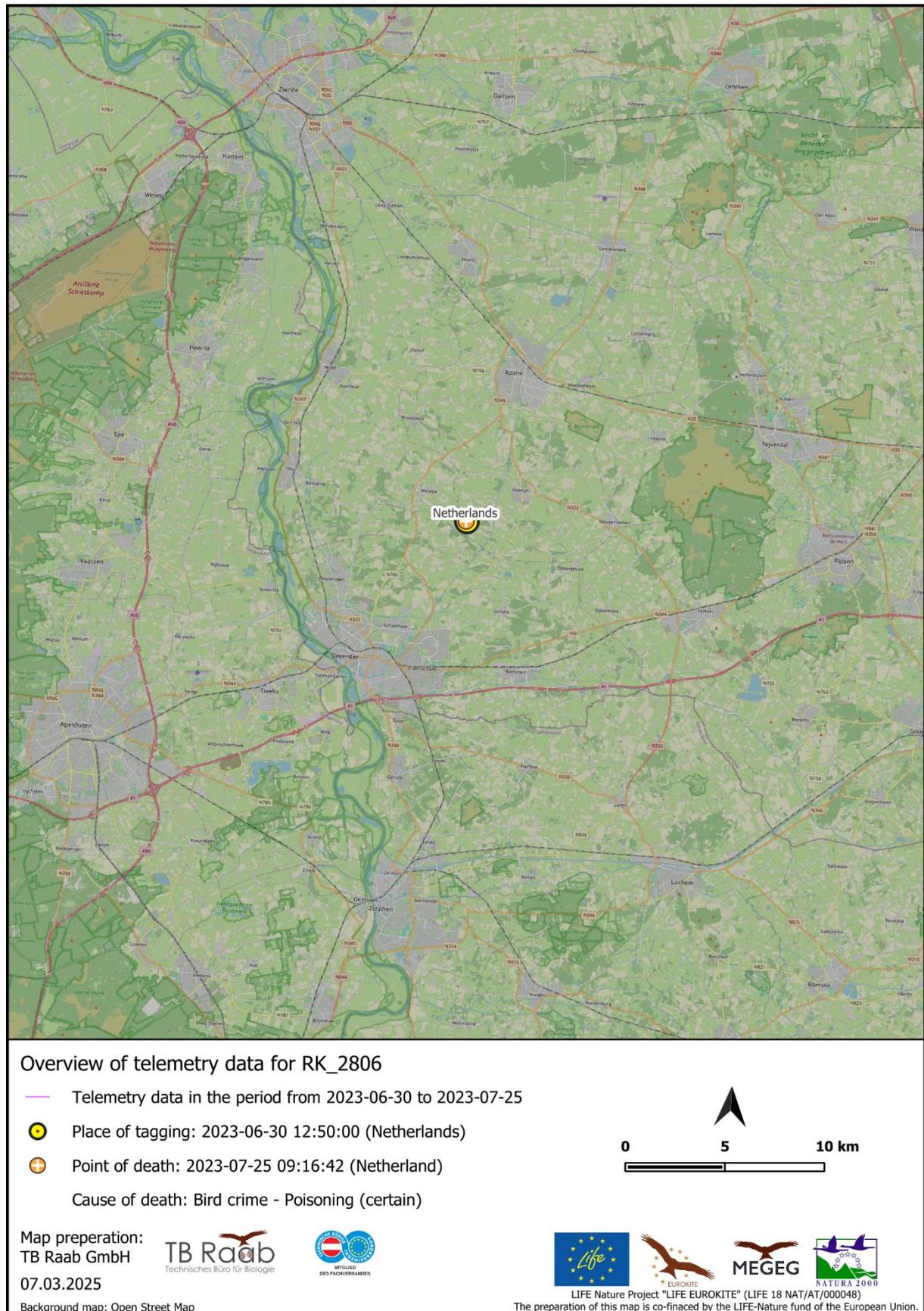


Figure 25: Overview of the telemetry data for RK_2806.

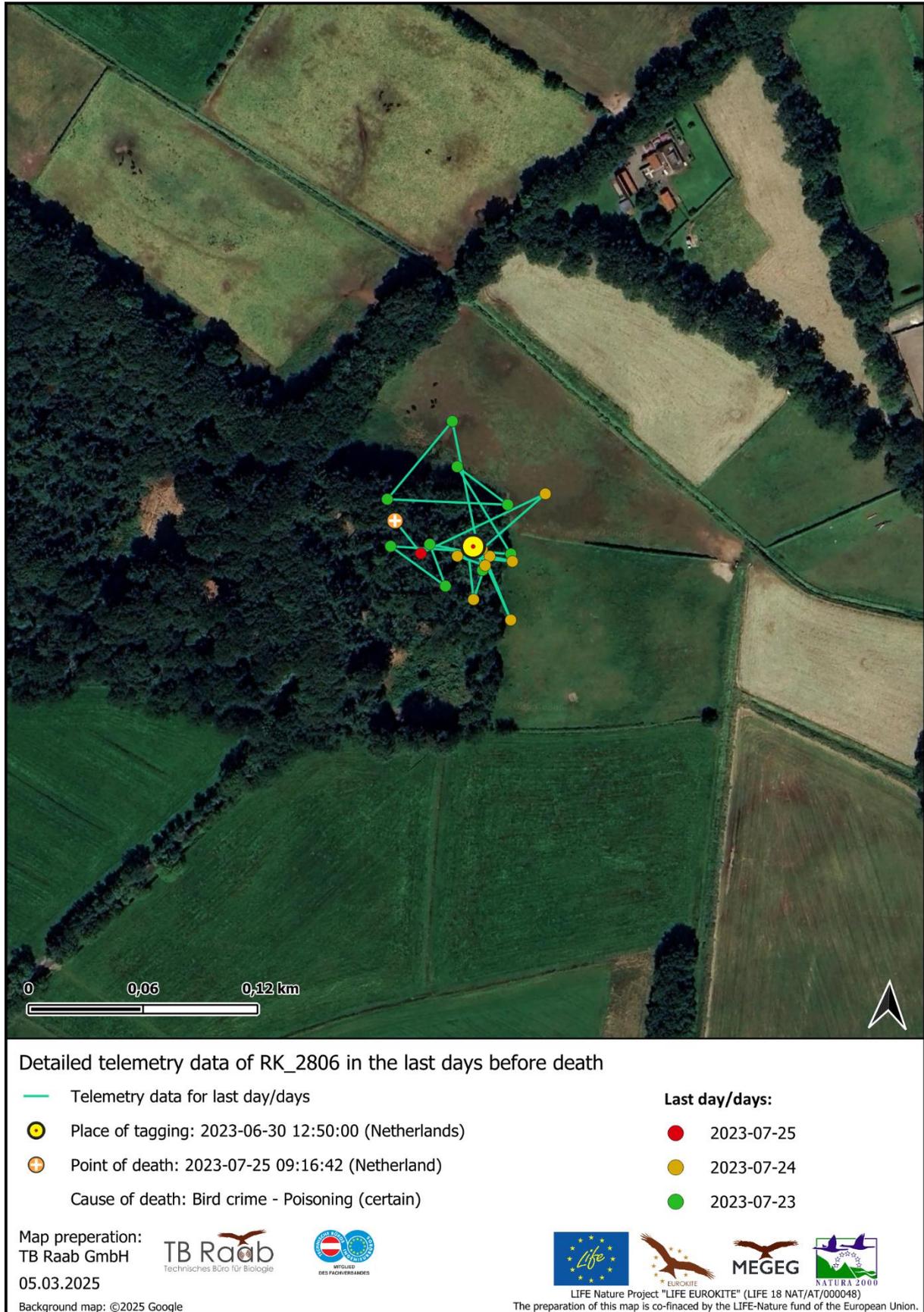


Figure 26: Detailed telemetry data of RK_2806 in the last days before death.

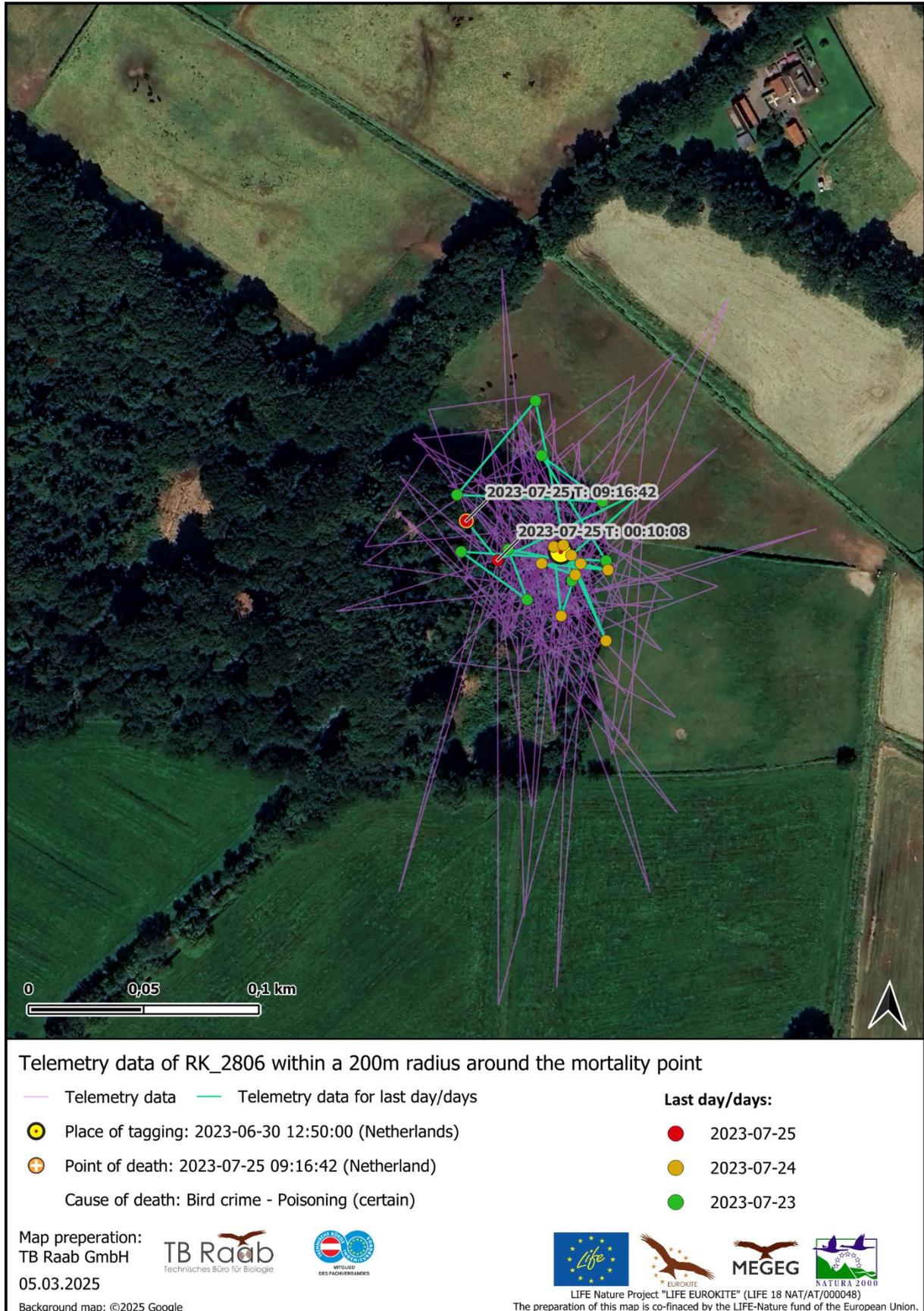


Figure 27: Telemetry data of RK_2806 within a 200m radius around the mortality point.

3.2 Summary of the Dutch 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 12 tagged raptors died in the Netherlands. Of those, 7 individuals (red kites) died due to illegal activities. All of the tagged individuals died due to poisoning (7) (Table 1 to Table 2 & Figure 31).

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

Mortality reason	Red kite	Total
Bird crime - Poisoning	7	7
Total	7	7

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

Federal State	Bird crime - Poisoning	Total
Gelderland	3	3
Limburg	1	1
Overijssel	3	3
Total	7	7

Detected substance

Toxicological analysis of poisoned birds revealed the presence of 1 active substance. Carbofuran was detected in 5 out of 10 poisoned birds (Figure 28), the remaining 5 birds were either not analysed, or the detected substance was categorised as unknown.

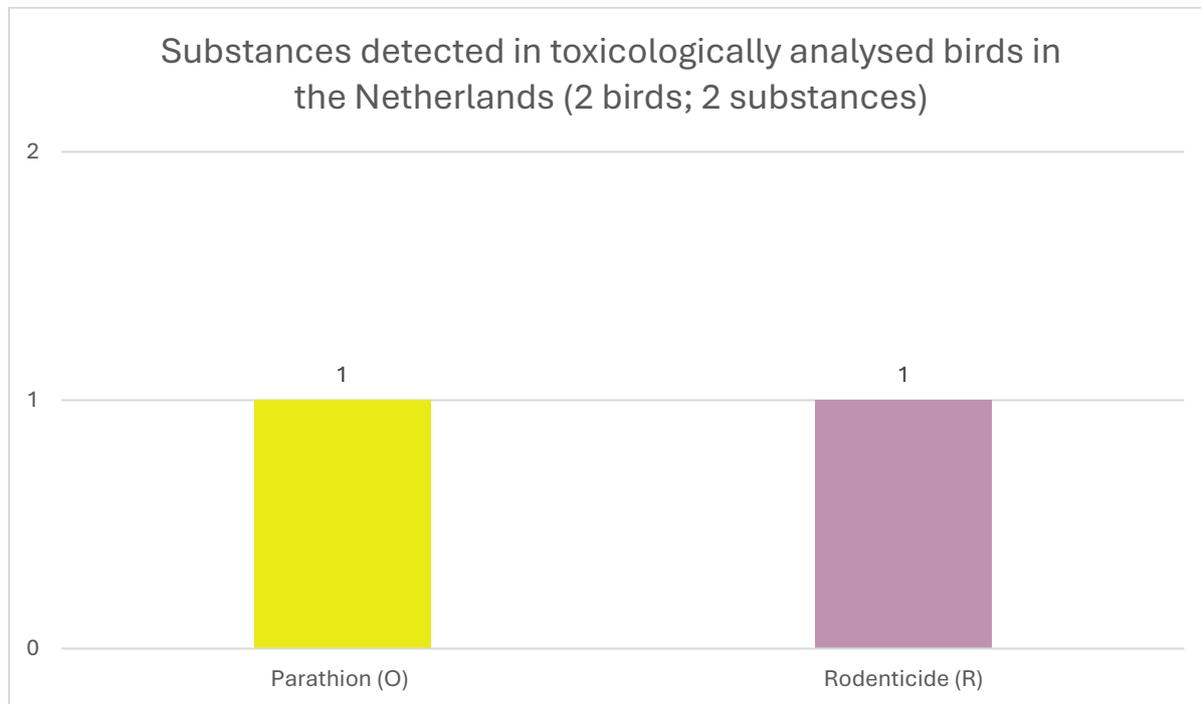


Figure 28: Substances detected (2 substances) in poisoned birds in the Netherlands (2 toxicologically analysed birds with detected substances). In total, 7 birds were classified as poisoned based on field evidence and GPS data. Toxicological analyses were available for 2 individuals.

Among the compounds identified were rodenticides as well as the organophosphates Parathion. Under Regulation (EU) 528/2012 (BPR), rodenticides (e.g., Brodifacoum, Bromadiolone, Difencoum, Difethialone, Flocoumafen, Strychnine) are approved as active substances, even though they are strictly regulated (European Parliament and Council of the European Union, 2012). The use of the organophosphates Parathion 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 the Netherlands 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
Parathion	Not approved	Reg. (EC) No 1107/2009 (repealing Directive 91/414/EEC)	01/520/EC

Substances confirmed as lethal

Toxicological analysis confirmed the presence of toxic substances in 2 birds, whereas in 5 cases poisoning was suspected but the responsible substance remained unknown. In 1 of the toxicologically analysed birds, toxicological threshold values were exceeded, allowing Parathion to be clearly identified as the lethal substance. In the second bird, which was exposed to rodenticides, only the rodenticide group could be determined, and the specific compound responsible for mortality could not be identified (Figure 29).

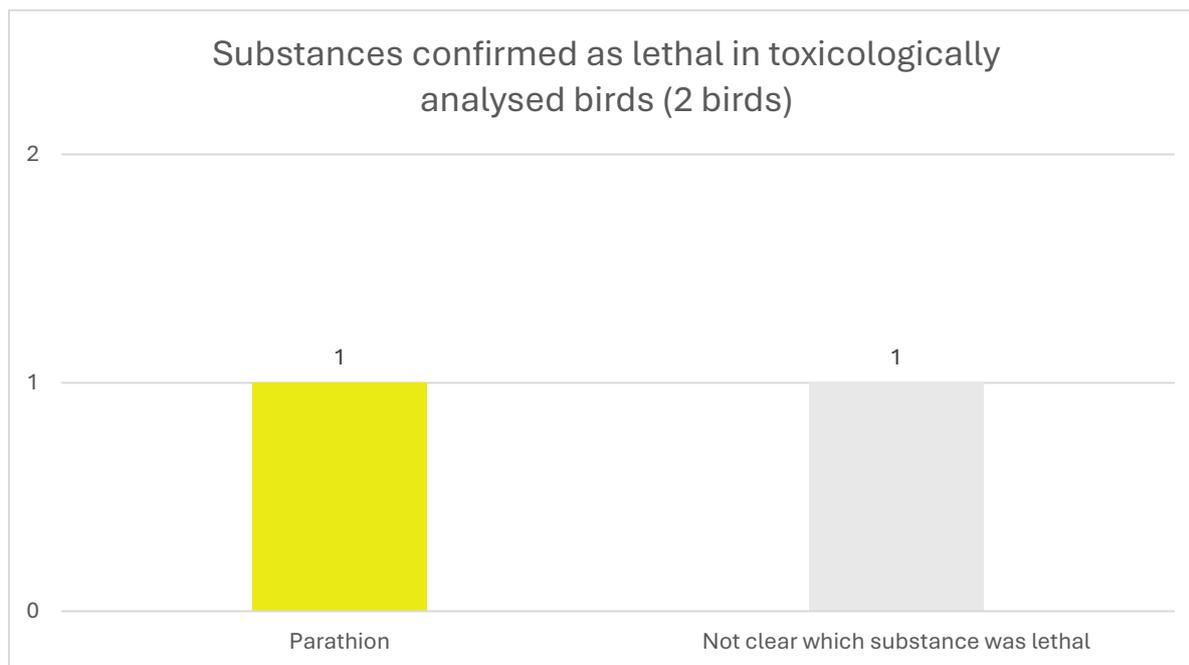


Figure 29: Toxic substances confirmed as lethal (1 substance) in poisoned birds in the Netherlands. In total, 7 birds were classified as poisoned based on field evidence and GPS data. Toxicological analyses were available for 2 birds. In one of them, toxicological threshold values allowed the lethal substance to be clearly identified, in the other bird the lethal compound could not be determined as only the chemical group of rodenticides was tested.

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 7 poisoned birds were classified as intentional poisoning cases, while 6 cases remained undefined.

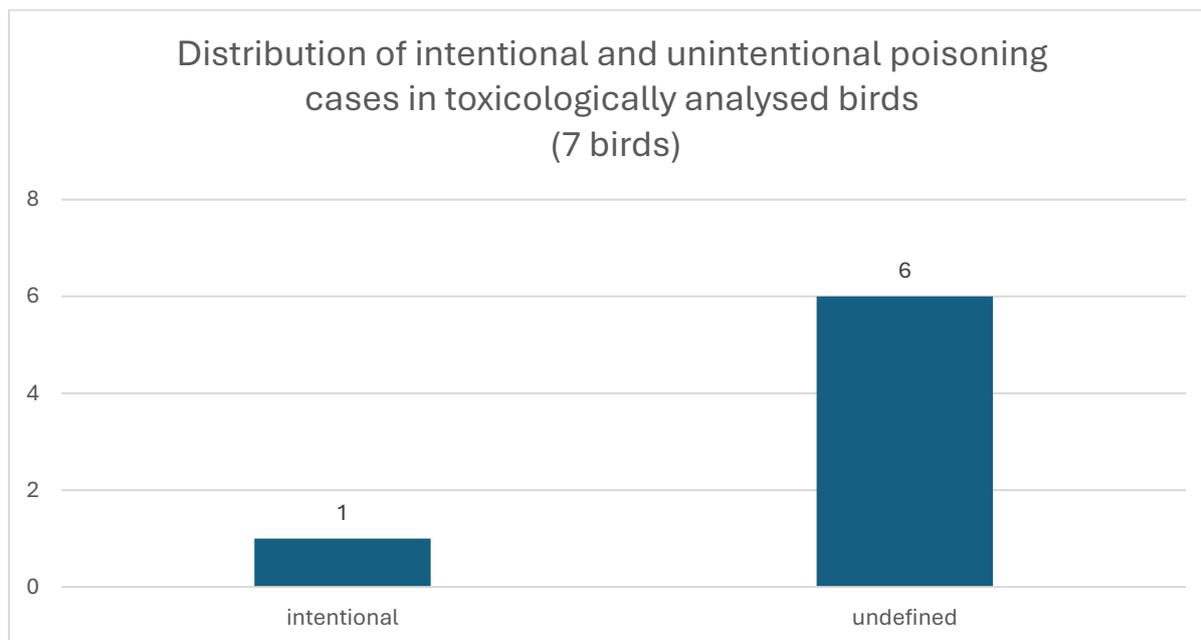


Figure 30: Number of poisoned birds classified as confirmed intentional poisoning or as cases with undetermined intent. Confirmed intentional poisoning includes cases involving toxic substances prohibited in the European Union, the presence of poisoned bait, multiple birds found dead at the same site 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 7 poisoned birds in the Netherlands, 1 was classified as confirmed intentional poisoning and 6 as cases with undetermined intent.

Results of the investigation

Regarding the reporting to the police/authorities, 1 case indicates that neither the police nor an authority were informed. For 6 cases, no information was received regarding the reporting of the bird crimes (Table 4).

Table 4: Overview of Dutch reporting of bird crimes to the police/authorities

Reporting to the police/authority	
Neither police nor authority informed	1
No information received	6
Total	7

Regarding the investigation status, 1 case had no investigation. In 6 cases, no information was received regarding the investigation status. For the legal proceedings, 1 case had no legal proceeding. In 6 cases, no information was received (Table 5).

Table 5: Overview of the status of Dutch investigation and prosecution measures for bird crime

	Investigation status	Prosecution status
No investigation/prosecution	1	1
Completed	-	-
No information received	6	6
Total	7	7

In terms of conviction, 1 case resulted in no conviction. For 6 cases, no information was received regarding the conviction status (Table 6).

Table 6: Overview of the conviction status

Conviction	
No conviction	1
Convicted	1
No information received	6
Total	7

The reasons for no conviction show that in 1 case, neither the police nor an authority were informed. In 6 cases, no information was received (Table 7).

Table 7: Overview of the reasons, why there was no conviction of the bird crimes

Reason for no conviction	
Neither police nor authority informed	1
No information received	6
Total	7

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5 List of tagged individuals which died in the Netherland

Red kite

RK_0610.....	23
RK_0613.....	13
RK_0614.....	33
RK_1366.....	11
RK_1380.....	18
RK_1784.....	28
RK_2806.....	38



CPEW
Campaign against criminal poisoning of European Wildlife

**POISONING
IS THE DIFFERENCE.**

**THESE CRIMES MUST STOP.
SIGN OUR PETITION NOW.**

<https://chng.it/zCZhxGhQSy>

www.stopwildlifepoisoning.eu

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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)



Co-financier



This project is co-financed by the LIFE Nature Programme of the European Union



Cooperation partner



This project is co-financed by the LIFE Nature Programme of the European Union