



LIFE EUROKITE CRIME REPORT

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

PART 6 - COUNTRY SPECIFIC RESULTS - DENMARK

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 6 - Country specific results – Denmark. 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

Part 6 - Country specific results - Denmark

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

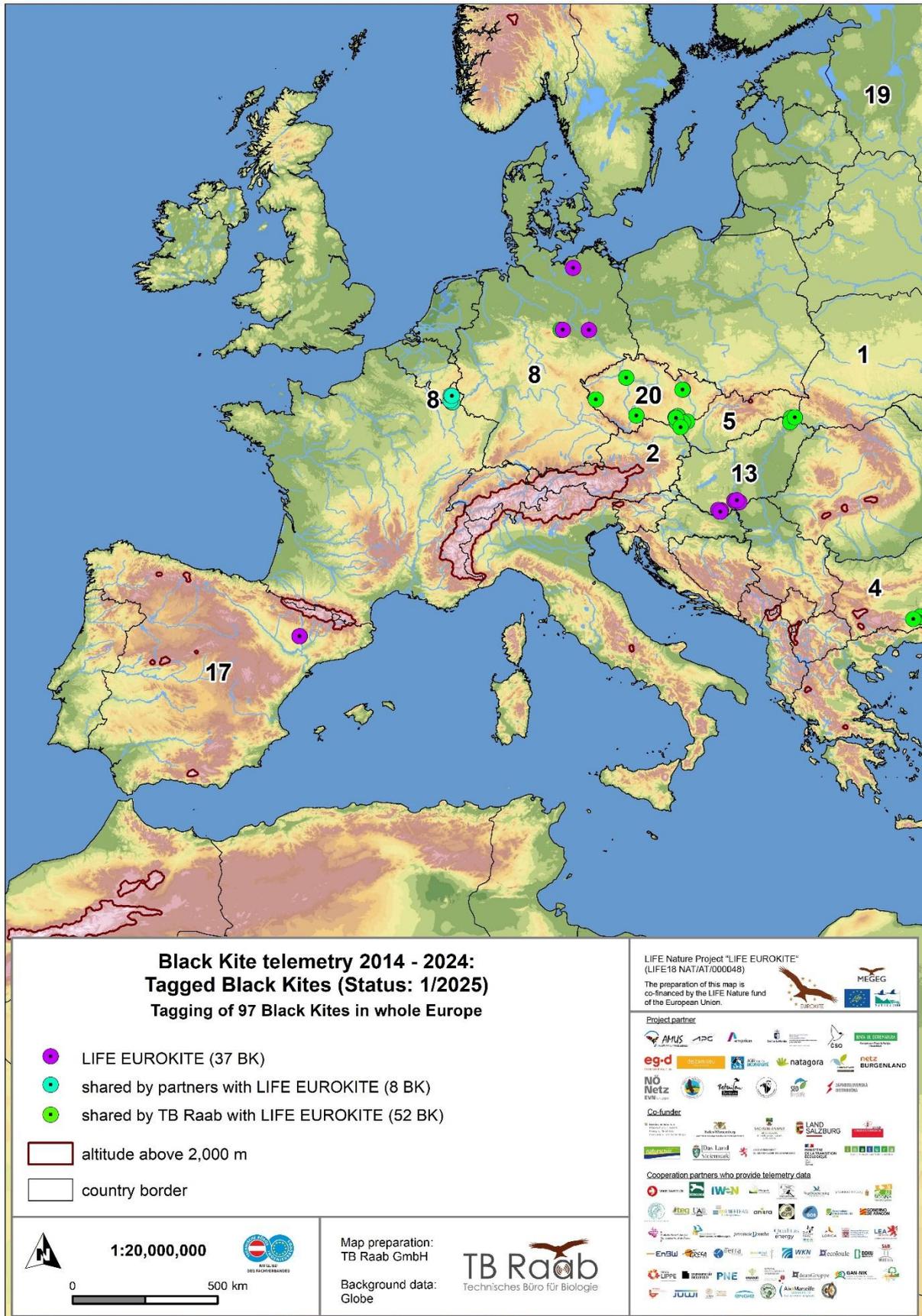


Figure 2: Tagging of 97 black kites by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe in the years 2014- 2024.



Figure 3: Tagging of 43 booted eagles by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe in the years 2020- 2024.

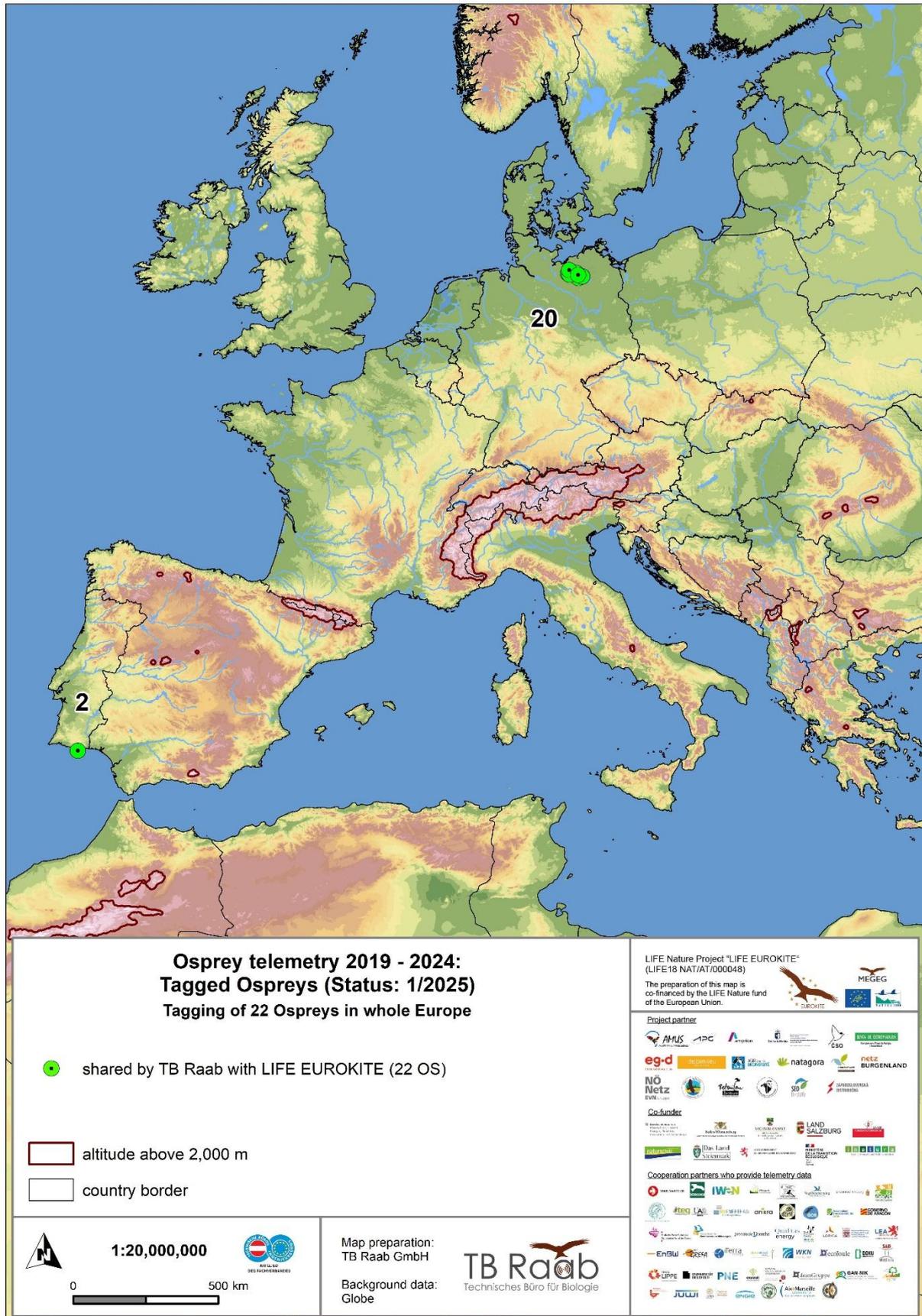


Figure 6: Tagging of 22 Ospreys by the LIFE EUROKITE project and numerous cooperation and project partners across Europe the years 2019-2024.

3 Danish results

The subsequent section provides a detailed overview of the cases with illegal mortality reasons in Denmark. 1 tagged bird have been confirmed as a victim of illegal activity. This bird died due to bird crime.

3.1 Tagged individuals that have died due to bird crime

WE_0153

General information about the bird

Name: Ditte

Species: White-tailed eagle

Birth date: 12.04.2018

Place of tagging: Hostrup Sø, Syddanmark, Denmark

Date of tagging: 07.06.2018

Age at tagging: 1. CY

Origin of bird: Juvenile from the nest

Ownership category: C_DOF

Logger number: 41546050

Ring number: H081

Sex: Female

Bird crime information

Place of bird crime: Rømø, Syddanmark, Denmark

Coordinates: 55,1922830, 8,5745210

Date of bird crime: 23.12.2018, no information about the time

Age at bird crime (Days): 255

Age at bird crime: 1 CY

Responsible organization for the investigation: Copenhagen bird ringing centre

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

Carcass state: -

Bird crime: Bird crime

Certainty category: Possible

Additional information: Expert assessment (Copenhagen bird ringing centre). Possibly poisoned, possibly death by euthanasia by the local farmer. The police did not want to press charges. On arrival at the laboratory, was mistakenly tested only for Fulgeinfluenza.

Investigation information

Last editing: 08.01.2025

Investigation: Stopped

Police and/or authority investigation: Police informed → Stopped

Legal proceeding: No

Conviction: No

If investigation stopped or no conviction was achieved, why?

The police did not want to make a complaint.

3.2 Summary of the Danish 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 13 tagged birds died in Denmark. Of those, one individual (white-tailed eagle) died due to bird crime (Table 1 to Table 2 & Figure 9). The exact cause of death (poisoning, shooting, trapping) could not be determined during the examination of the dead bird.

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

Mortality reason	White tailed eagle	Total
Bird crime	1	1
Total	1	1

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

Federal State	Bird crime	Total
Region of Southern Denmark (Syddanmark)	1	1
Total	1	1

Results of the investigation

The police have been informed. However, as they did not want to make a complaint, no investigation and no prosecution took place (Table 3).

Table 3: Summary of the investigation results for bird crime in Denmark

Reporting	Result of the investigation	Result of Prosecution	Reason, why there was no prosecution
Police informed	No investigation	No prosecution	The police did not want to make a complaint

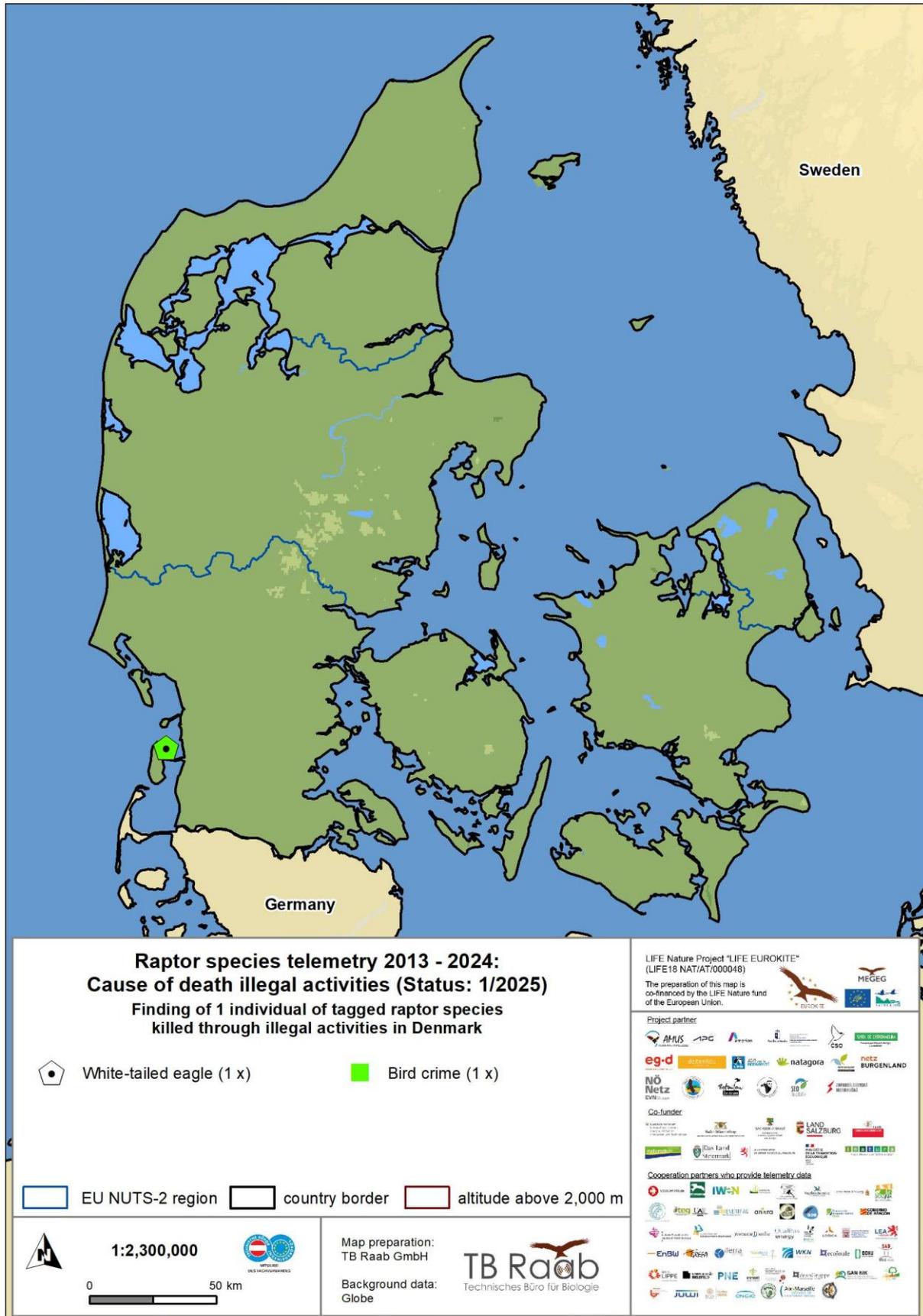


Figure 9: Map of tagged raptor species killed by illegal activities in Denmark, broken down by species, region and cause of death.

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5 List of tagged individuals which died in Denmark

White-tailed eagle

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POISONING IS THE DIFFERENCE.

THESE CRIMES MUST STOP.
SIGN OUR PETITION NOW.

<https://chng.it/zCZhxGhQSy>



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Project: LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048 – LIFE EUROKITE



Coordinating beneficiary



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